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THERMAL
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SEEKING THE TRUTH ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT

THE RISKS OF POLICY-MAKING WITHOUT THE FACTS

RECENT controversies over the Ambar Charkha have shown that sentiment rather than reason dictates much current thinking on unemployment problems. The fact has not escaped the many critics of the plan frame. For their pains, they have risked being accused of "interested" meddling. But lately their ranks have been joined by some whose motives are beyond that sort of suspicion, but who are, nevertheless, very much concerned with whether the second plan is going to succeed. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, is reported to have labelled the *Ambar Charkha*, and what it signifies, as an obstacle to progress. Few people are better able to appreciate the damage this "labour intensive" approach to production can do to the growth of industry if it is not based on an appreciation of the true facts. A similar suspicion seems to have occurred to a personality no less intimately concerned with the country's industrial and agricultural progress—Sir Benegal Rama Rau, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. In his address to the Agricultural Economic Conference in Poona last week, Sir Benegal called for more information and improved thinking about unemployment. In the meantime, he clearly feels that to curb the output of factory consumer goods so as to encourage hand and cottage industries would be a rash thing to do. His words command attention. It would be economic suicide to implement any policy based on a profusion of sentiment and a lack of information. With the beginning of the second plan only three months away, the matter is now urgent. A policy of this magnitude, once introduced, will be exceedingly difficult to reverse no matter how misguided it eventually proves to have been.

Present thinking on India's employment problems owes much to the work of the late John Maynard Keynes. But the Keynesian analysis was based on unemployment arising from the cyclical fluctuations experienced pre-war in advanced industrial economies. It was never meant to cover all types of unemployment; for example, it was quite irrelevant to that which was chiefly affecting the British economy at the time he was writing. The most prominent of the practical examples which Keynes had in mind concerned the United States and it was there that his analysis was closest to reality. To confuse India's unemployment with that which existed in America after the slump is to fall into the grave error of ignoring plain fact. To attempt to apply the same theoretical remedies is to show an unhealthy fascination for ideas for their own sake rather than for empirical methods. Sir Benegal may be stating the obvious when he points out that unemployment in India's villages is not the "short-term phenomenon" familiar in organised industrial countries; but it is amazing how seldom that truth is realised. And far-reaching measures for curbing factory output have been accepted by the drafters of the plan frame and by many members of the Panel of Economists apparently on just this assumption.

In a peasant economy unemployment is endemic. This point is usually ignored by those who cherish dreams of a mass of contented smallholders, intelligently progressive and industriously engaged in improving their standards of living. Peasant communities are rarely interested in progress and their ideas about prosperity are not such as can keep them busy for longer than is required to provide the barest of necessities. Without entering the debate on land holding, it is enough to draw from these facts the conclusion that efforts to increase the tempo of activity in rural communities are apt to meet with disappointment. Rural hand industries will always be on the margin of the economy. They can never be relied upon to provide a major part of modern consumer wants, if for no other reason than that they are likely to

vary their output inversely rather than directly with the prosperity of the community generally. Any system which encourages workers to stay in low-productivity agriculture instead of accepting better conditions and earnings in modern factory industry, when these are available, does not increase the wealth of the community. To curb factory output so that workers can stay in agriculture is the quickest way to reversing the progress of the last five years. The least it will do is to transfer unemployment from the country-side to the towns. That may suit some rural sentimentalists, but as Sir Benegal points out, the towns are becoming more important as every year goes by. The decision facing India is whether the growing prosperity of these important outlets for the surplus and completely unemployed rural population can be condemned to stagnation in an attempt to correct an evil which is not yet adequately understood.

One aspect of the unemployment problem is perhaps clearer than the rest, and that is the plight of the educated jobless. The political danger which this group constitutes is already appreciated. These people cannot fall back on subsistence agriculture; they can be left without any livelihood at all. Their numbers are increasing, as Sir Benegal maintains. Yet these workers will be first to be hit if factory production is curbed and development resources diverted to hand industry. Their resentment may prove too high a price to pay for providing more employment to a rural population whose primary occupation, after all, should be agricultural, and for whom, as we hear from Sir Benegal, so much has already been done.

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There are many good reasons why a nation planning for industrial prosperity cannot afford to impose too many burdens on the more progressive sections of the community. The drift to the towns

COMMON SENSE ON BONUS SHARES

THERE are not many aspects of corporate working on which greater ignorance and misunderstanding have been found to exist during the past year or so than on bonus shares. In this case, it is not confined to the politicians and the demagogues, whose professional activities might suffer if they devoted a little intelligent attention to the aims and methods of private enterprise. The disturbing feature is that it sometimes seems to pervade the thinking of such august and influential bodies as the Tariff Commission, which recently relieved itself of some astonishing opinions on the bonus issues of a tyre company, by suggesting that no return on them was necessary. Admittedly, it retracted these opinions later by flatly denying that it had ever held them, and privately sought to be excused for the error by saying that this particular section of its report was badly drafted. But even if this was the reason, it shows a weakness of ideas and expression that is surprising for a body expected to be familiar with the nature of corporate working. Other misconceptions regarding bonus shares still survive. The most important of these is the proposal which has attracted much attention in official quarters that such issues be taxed. The Association of Indian Trade and Industry, Bombay, is to be warmly commended on its attempt to explain the nature of the problem, and to indicate the sources of misconception, in an excellent study entitled *Taxation of Bonus Shares* issued recently.

The study begins by mentioning that the Taxation Enquiry Commission, headed by Dr. John Matthai, has opposed the levy of a tax on bonus shares issued by joint stock companies. The Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income

need not be expected to stop until rural overcrowding is cured; and that goats are certainly nowhere in sight. It has itself been one of the most important factors in relieving unemployment in the country-side. It has its disadvantages in the form of excessive concentration. But until the problems of industrial organisation can be solved without this particular evil, it will have to be reckoned as a small part of the price of greater prosperity. At the moment, the towns are providing the chief markets for the hand industries. If their wealth ceases to grow, the proposed increase in the supply of hand-made articles is unlikely to be absorbed; certainly the countryside itself will be unable to take them, if only because the prevailing level of demand is so low. The towns are the main source of the Government's revenue. Taxes on rural communities can be increased, and must be if a large proportion of the resources for the second plan are to be found within the country. But the difficulties are many and will take time to solve. In the meantime, any move to restrict the tax-paying capacity of the urban communities can only serve to slow the pace of development. Distortions of the normal pattern of economic growth will produce inflation, which is bound to be more damaging to an industrial than an agricultural community. Throughout the world, progress has originated from urban civilisations; at the present stage of development, India needs all the initiative and progressive ideas she can muster.

All this is not to say that the idea of encouraging hand industry should be abandoned altogether. The contention is that they should not be encouraged at the expense of factory output in response to some theory based on inadequate facts and out-of-date conceptions. It may be possible to establish a complete justification for such proposals. But on present information it is not. And commonsense suggests that a knowledge of the true facts will ensure that it never will be. What is wanted is an investigation into the true nature of the Indian unemployment problem, both rural and urban. Without it, planning will always be hazardous and liable to serious error. Such a survey is more likely to prove that many of the present ideas about unemployment in India, on which planning is being based, are completely fallacious, as Sir Benegal suspects. It would probably be found that the problem is inseparable from an undercapitalised economy with a rapidly growing population. If that is so, it would be a pity to mortgage heavily the industrial progress which alone can provide the final solution to the problem. Facts, and an understanding of them, are the first requirements of any policy for removing unemployment.

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From the company's point of view, the capitalisation of reserves has definite, if indirect, advantages when circumstances indicate such a move. To begin with, the change helps reflect better the capital structure of the company, by bringing the

paid-up capital more closely into balance with that actually invested in the business. It helps provide a truer picture of profit and dividend rates, which are usually expressed as a proportion of the paid-up capital when they should be considered in relation to the capital invested. Finally, reserves, which sometimes attract the covetous attention of shareholders and workers, can be kept away from both, if the interests of the company demand it, by capitalisation.

To subject bonus shares to income tax or capital gains tax is unjustified since the company does not earn any revenue or capital income by issuing them. The reserves that are capitalised are in fact undistributed profits which have already borne the full income tax and supertax. The study points out that "the receipt of bonus shares subject to tax in the hands of shareholders would actually leave them poorer than they would be without the issue of bonus shares." It goes on to deal with the argument that the gain to a shareholder who buys a share before a bonus issue is announced and sells it later either before or after receiving the bonus share should be taxed as profit. In answer, it declares that under the present income-tax law any person who makes a profit by buying and selling shares is taxed if this profit is regarded as revenue profit, and is not taxed if it is regarded as capital gain—irrespective of the reason for the price rise. The tax authorities always take into account bonus issues in calculating profits from share transactions.

According to the study, "the most devastating argument against a tax on bonus issues is that its yield would be negligible as it would be the easiest tax to avoid." Since the capitalisation of reserves does not afford any income benefit, most companies would prefer to let their reserves remain uncaptialised. As a result, their accounts would continue to give a distorted picture of the capital structure and returns; also, the growing trend toward profit retention would be reversed, thus affecting corporate saving and capital formation. Another very real danger which the study does not mention has been evident in recent attempts to corner companies. Cornerers' attention has often been directed primarily at companies which have built large reserves on a small capital base. With a relatively small outlay, cornerers have sometimes been able to gain a controlling interest and have then proceeded to appropriate reserves for quite doubtful ends. This trend is liable to be accentuated if the expansion of nominal capital to reflect the actual amount employed in the business is discouraged, as it would be by taxing bonus shares. It would be accentuated particularly in the case of companies which do not give shareholders enough information to judge the value of their properties, and where shareholders therefore never really get a finding out what their stock is worth. There are unfortunately still many such companies, and when they attract the cornerers' attention it is the shareholders who are the main, if not the only, sufferers.

BASIS OF BRITISH ECONOMIC POLICY

A NEW BREAK AT THE TREATY

THE tariff negotiations beginning in Geneva on 18th January will test the policy of the re-constituted British Government. Will it reveal any important difference between the policy of Mr. R. A. Butler and that of Mr. Harold Macmillan, his successor at the Treasury? It is hardly necessary to remark that Mr. Butler's policy was not independent of or in opposition to that of the rest of the Cabinet. Yet it would be hasty to assume that any Conservative succeeding a Conservative would follow a set Conservative policy; for there is no such thing. There are forces around, and even within, the Government which oppose the policies followed by the two Conservative Governments since 1951, and it is not inconceivable that Mr. Macmillan will be more amenable to these forces than Mr. Butler was. There is no doubt that Mr. Butler has been the architect of Britain's economic policies, both internal and external, over the past four years, though he has certainly been assisted in the task by such colleagues as Mr. Peter Thorneycroft at the Board of Trade and Mr. Cameron Cobbold at the Bank of England (the latter without comparable executive powers but with essential knowledge of the financial mechanism).

The policies are not merely financial. If one were to attempt to express them in one word that word might be "Decontrol". Under Mr. Butler's guidance, all economic controls that are not, as it were, built into the system have been dismantled or are intended for dismantling as soon as possible. An alternative word to summarise policy would be "Non-intervention". The Government has withdrawn from many activities that it regards as proper to private enterprise. As applied at home such ideas are generally approved among Conservatives. But Mr. Butler did not apply them only at home. In international bodies such as the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, the representatives of Britain have urged withdrawal of Governments as far as possible from interference in affairs of trade and payments. They have at times been less urgent than the representatives of Germany and the Netherlands, but at least in principle they have been consistently opposed to import quotas, export subsidies, manipulation of exchanges, and other such illiberal practices. It may seem obvious that Britain's interests—as an international banker and trader—are inseparable from such a policy of freedom, and Mr. Butler has certainly seen them in that light. But the policy does not suit all Britons individually; nor does it easily harmonise with the idea of the British Commonwealth as an economic unit.

After the changes in the Government, Mr. Heathcoat Amory—still Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food—assured the farmers, that the Government had no intention of changing its agricultural policy—a policy of production-subsidies and of protection against foreign produce. No Government, apparently, can radically change the policy for agriculture, even when it is out of line with economic policy as a whole. It is significant, however, that the Minister had to defend the Government against the farmers' charge that industry was better protected than farming; in fact, he said, the average of tariffs on manufactured goods was about 15 percent and the value of agricultural subsidies (as a percentage of output) rather above 15 percent. The average tariff on manufactures conceals some high rates which are unashamedly protective. It is by comparison with the better-protected industries that the cotton industry persistently demands protection—preferably by quota—against low-priced imports. The Butler-Thorneycroft policy has firmly opposed these demands, and there is no indication at present that the new team will be any more responsive to them. But the reason for the Government's resistance is its respect for imperial preference rather than for free trade; for the offending imports come from the Commonwealth, and to restrict them it would be necessary to change the whole basis of Commonwealth trade. The truth is that Mr. Butler himself, conditioned by circumstances, had developed a split personality. By inclination he favoured the international approach to the problems, with free trade and convertible sterling as, ideally, the objectives. In practice he did not depart far from the principle that British goods should enjoy special privileges, supported by imperial preference, in the markets of the Commonwealth; and he was reluctant to associate Britain closely with the "common market" developing gradually in Western Europe, because to do so would have involved concessions on the preferential tariffs.

What some observers abroad fear, and others at home hope, is that Mr. Macmillan will withdraw further from the internationalist policy. The advocates of Commonwealth trade, as being more important than any foreign trade, had no positive success while Mr. Butler was in charge of economic affairs, but they have not abandoned their faith—they are awaiting an opportunity to reassert it. It is possible that Mr. Macmillan will provide that opportunity. The new Chancellor has hinted that liberalisation of imports may have to be restrained. He can, indeed, argue that there is no other solution of the problem that Mr. Butler left unsolved: how to maintain strong external finances when resources are so fully employed at home that any increase in demand immediately increases imports. For the same reason he may argue that privileged markets in the Commonwealth are necessary because it is difficult to keep British exports internationally competitive while full employment allows costs to rise but prevents them from falling. Essentially, Mr. Macmillan's problem is, the same as Mr. Butler's: to keep resources fully employed, and expanding, but so finely balanced that no strain results. It was because he could not achieve that balance that Mr. Butler failed to prepare sterling, as he intended, for convertibility. Will Mr. Macmillan even try to do better?

CURRENT COIN

National Carbon Share Offer.—On a later page today appear details concerning the very attractive offer of shares in the National Carbon Company (India) Ltd., which will be open to public subscription from Wednesday next. The Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, which is the parent company, proposes to sell 400,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a price of Rs. 19.8 a share, and National Carbon will be making a similar offer by issuing new shares. As a result of the offer, the ordinary capital of the company will be increased to Rs. 2 crores. An interim dividend of Rs. 2 a share on the old capital has been paid for the year ended 25th December, 1955, and it is expected that the company will easily be able to maintain the dividend of 20 percent on the increased capital. (Only once in the last eight years have the company's net profits been less than Rs. 40 lakhs.) At the issue price of Rs. 19.8, the yield would be 10.3 percent—which is nothing

short of excellent for a company of such standing. The return factor is reinforced by growth prospects, which suggest that the company might in time be in a position to increase the distribution or possibly issue bonus shares. Most of its activities have so far been concerned with the manufacture and sale of dry cells and batteries. It relies on the import and indigenous manufacture of appliances, radio sets, flashlights, torches, etc., which depend on dry batteries, to maintain the demand for its products. Plans have been drawn up to establish a fully-equipped factory to manufacture flashlight cases, and it is expected to commence production during 1957. Plans are also in hand for a modern chemical plant which is expected to start production in 1958. The object of the new issue is to provide Indian capital with an opportunity to participate in the company's activities, and to raise money for expansion. A zinc rolling mill is being constructed to produce high quality zinc alloy strip, and it is estimated that Rs. 55 lakhs will be needed to establish and equip it. The mill will begin operations within six months. The net block of the company is Rs. 63.49 lakhs, after depreciation of Rs. 40.23 lakhs. Reserves total Rs. 40.16 lakhs. As ordinary dividends of 4 percent or more per year have been paid for periods specified in the Insurance Act, the shares are expected to qualify as an "approved investment" under the Act.

Dock Labour Troubles.—The address of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, chairman, to the shareholders of the India Steamship Company in Calcutta recently contained an effective commentary on the working of labour at Indian ports. He reviewed briefly the circumstances prevailing around the time the Vast Committee was appointed to investigate ways of restoring normal conditions at the ports, and gave a welcome hint that practically all the Committee's recommendations had been accepted. The most important of these recommendations, according to Sir Ramaswami, was that the piece-rate system be introduced for the work of stevedore labour, and consequently of port labour also. Another notable suggestion was that special powers should be given to chairmen of dock labour boards on the lines of the emergency powers recently given to the chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust. "These two reforms have now been realised by those responsible at the highest level, the Transport Minister and the Labour Minister, to be essential, and I trust that they will be put into effect before the end of the year." Sir Ramaswami thought that it now remained for the chairmen of the dock labour boards to carry out their responsibilities firmly, fairly and equitably, without being thwarted in their work either by the intransigence of certain sections of labour, or by any unreasonable attitude which stevedores may take in connection with the fair amenities required by labour. Discussing the company's prospects, the chairman stated that two new ships were plying the India-U.K. Continent route. Another two vessels of the same class are being constructed; one is expected to be delivered next month, and the other by May or June. These four ships of 10,000 tons deadweight, with a proved trial speed of over 20 knots, will add considerably to the shipping resources of the company, and will improve freight results substantially. Sir Ramaswami claimed that the financial position of the company remained healthy. The directors are thinking of adding ships to the fleet at the rate of at least one every year during the next five years.

Expanding Scope for Insurance.—Optimism was the keynote of the address delivered by Dr. N. N. Law, chairman, at the recent annual general meeting of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. in Calcutta. He pointed out that the company had benefited from the country's growing prosperity; it wrote completed new business of Rs. 30.44 crores during 1954, which was a record increase of over Rs. 11.55 crores compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The results would have been even better but for two adverse factors. Firstly, the recession in agricultural prices hit the farmers hard, so this class, which is now fast becoming insurance-minded, could not be tapped as effectively as would otherwise have been possible. Secondly, unemployment remained as bad as ever, and was likely to be worse at the end of the first plan period. "This, coupled with the high cost of living, considerably crippled what otherwise promised to be a rapidly expanding field for catering by the life insurers." Though the general economic background was thus not as satisfactory as he had expected, Dr. Law thought that prospects for the future growth of the business were quite reassuring in view of the targets set before the country under the second five year plan. But he was worried by threats of nationalisation, declaring: "I can say without hesitation that the rumour of nationalising the insurance industry, which is spreading far and wide, is acting as a damper to private enterprise." Dr. Law felt that insurance was least fitted for nationalisation. "The prompt and efficient service that is essential for the development of insurance business cannot be expected from State-controlled organisations in the same measure as private insurers offer

under competitive conditions to their prospective policyholders." State enterprise could sell security, he said, but it could not sell security and service together.

Assam Railways and Trading.—Colonel C. F. Birney's address from the chair at the seventy-fifth annual general meeting of the Assam Railway and Trading Company in London recently indicated broadly the situation in which the Indian tea and coal industries found themselves in the year 1954-55. During the year, the Company's investments yielded less revenue than before from coal mining, while the return from tea improved. That was typical of the financial conditions of these two industries during the year. In spite of this change in the character of profit, the Company's net profit for the year showed an increase at £87,569 compared with £73,473 in the previous year, due to an exceptionally good year of prosperity enjoyed by its tea gardens. As for the collieries, the chairman expressed concern at the fact that while the cost of production was rising, no adequate increase in the controlled selling price was permitted. He felt that the present uncertainty over its future arising from the Indian Government's current policy was responsible for the unsatisfactory conditions in the coal mining industry. The position, he said, was harmful to the industry and the national economy alike, and he hoped that the Government of India would put the industry's mind at rest by formulating a clear policy.

Foreign Investors in Burma.—At the twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the Mergui Town Estates Ltd., Mr. W. J. C. Richards, Chairman, referred to the difficulties confronting foreign investors in Burma. The Union Government of Burma, he said, was not fulfilling its undertaking to permit the remittance of profits of foreign concerns from the country. Formal applications for the purpose to the Exchange Control were being entertained, but they were not being granted. Even the sums sanctioned for personal remittances for family expenses abroad were, by U.K. standards, woefully inadequate. The Government's policy of employment of foreign nationals in foreign firms also operated equally harshly. For instance, the Company's plantation manager who had gone on home leave was refused permission to return. The Government had given an assurance to the rubber plantation industry that it would not be nationalised for 30 years. But Mr. Richards felt that in the circumstances described above, the Government's policy of attracting new capital either for replanting the existing areas or for converting the highly suitable expansive jungle areas into fresh rubber plantations would fail. Furthermore, the state of lawlessness prevailing around the Company's plantations continued and without there being some improvement in the law and order situation, the prospects of the Company's rubber interests in Burma remained uncertain. The crop harvested was therefore lower. Its rubber plantations in Malaya also did not enjoy a good working year. But replanting in that country has been resumed now that the insurrection has been practically brought under control. Financially, the Company's subsidiary concerns both in Malaya and Burma, fared better. That was due to an improvement in prices.

The State and the Nation. The interdependence of economics and industry was stressed by Mr. B. L. Jalan in his presidential address to members of the Indian Commerce Association at the opening of its 9th All-India Conference. In an outspoken comment on the implications of the change-over from a "Co-operative Commonwealth" to a "Socialistic Pattern of Society" Mr. Jalan pointed out that the new conception raises the fundamental question of the comparative rôle of the State in the economic activities of the nation. He viewed with concern the increasing tendency towards a rapid extension of the public sector coupled with the imposition of controls and regulations directed solely towards the private sector, and the prevailing "political slogan" advocating nationalisation "at the cost of the basic necessities of the situation." Recommending a modification in the whole procedure of planning for further industrialisation, Mr. Jalan put in a plea for the preparation of detailed blue-prints of selected industries, to be offered to the public, Chambers of Commerce and trade associations for their consideration well before the State decided to instal the industry on its own account. Speaking of the growing number of controls on the private sector, Mr. Jalan strongly opposed the condemnation which the managing agency system has received in recent months due largely to "political inhibitions and ideological make-belief." "Almost the entire existing industry in the country," he said, "has been pioneered, developed and sustained against heavy odds by this institution." Not only would the new Companies Bill produce uncertainty affecting capital formation, he added, but there would be a natural disinclination on the part of managements to embark on long-term programmes of expansion. As an example of the disquieting rumours of nationalisation, Mr. Jalan cited the Government's active con-

sideration of the nationalisation of insurance which he said "has damped the atmosphere of confidence, stability and steady progress generated by the phenomenal success achieved by Indian insurance in recent years." While welcoming the emphasis placed on the creation of 10 to 12 million new jobs in the second five year plan, Mr. Jalan underlined the gravity of the situation, and the necessity for immediate action, especially among the rural under-employed. He described the success of self-help schemes which he had implemented in about a dozen villages of West Bengal, where during the first few months work was created to the gross value of Rs. 30,000. As far as the urban unemployed was concerned, Mr. Jalan emphasised the vital need for a re-orientation of commercial education and a more realistic approach to the employment market in the light of the new industrial revolution.

Non-ferrous Metals.—India's growing need for supplies of non-ferrous metals as basic components in all future industrial and engineering projects, was emphasised by Mr. Purna Chandra Dass in his address from the chair at the 10th annual general meeting of the Calcutta Metal Merchants Association. Formed originally to protect and promote the interests of traders in non-ferrous metals in undivided Bengal, the Association is now affiliated to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, a development which Mr. Dass noted with satisfaction. Although some expansion of the trade has taken place during the first five year plan, Mr. Dass remarked on the disquieting situation brought about by the Government of India's

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Without Prejudice

THE APPLICATION OF BANKER'S LIEN

A CASE INVOLVING TWO FIRMS WITH THE SAME PARTNERS
(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THIS note concerns the rather thorny subject of banker's lien. We say "thorny" because, although the principles of the law are clear enough, their application has produced, down the years, a crop of judicial decisions often very difficult to reconcile. As far back as the middle of the 19th century, it was judicially decided that "bankers most undoubtedly have a general lien on all securities deposited with them as bankers by a customer, unless there be an express contract on circumstances that show an implied contract inconsistent with lien". (*Brandao v Barnett* 1846). The above statement of banker's lien excludes documents or securities deposited for safe custody or deposited for any special purpose inconsistent with lien. And quite distinct from this implied general lien is the case of charges taken by bankers to secure advances. The big banks have well recognised common forms printed for lien mortgages and charges upon property of all kinds, and these forms are so worded, being prepared by the most eminent legal experts, as to give the banker the fullest possible right over the property free from conflicting rights of third parties.

Yes, the principles of the law on lien are plain and unambiguous. It is their application wherein lies the difficulty; the task of applying them to the facts and circumstances of each particular case. A frequent cause of litigation arises where the bank has had one of these forms or a special agreement signed by a constituent which provides that the bank's lien shall extend to all monies paid into the customer's account and it turns out that the monies so paid in and sought to be made the subject of the lien are trust monies. In that case difficult questions of notice of the trust, negligence by bank, constituent or trustees, and fraud may arise, which may complicate and alter the common law position. Again, the customer may have two or more accounts, operating perhaps in respect of different businesses, and carried on, both in regard

to, the businesses and the accounts with the bank under different names. Is solvent account A of business B with its assets, liable under a general lien for the liabilities of account X of insolvent business Y? Or, where the customer pays money into his bank for a specific purpose and the bank accepts it with instructions from the customer to apply it to that purpose, does that particular money become earmarked and outside the scope of the general lien? These are the sort of questions that arise and to them no hard and fast rule can be laid down to supply an answer. What you have to do is to apply the facts to the printed or oral agreement for the lien, and then be guided by the law of contract and of lien. Not an easy job, often; hence multifarious law suits, and here we have the latest Indian one.

This appeal to the Punjab High Court was from the Tribunal at Panipat dismissing the appellant's application under the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act (1951) S. 13. There were two firms at Chichawatni, Jai Kishan Das-Hans Raj, and Jai Kishan Das-Jinda Ram. The partners in both the firms were the same persons, namely Sant Lal, Hans Raj and Chaman Lal, though it was asserted that the shares of the individual partners in the two firms were different. There is no legal objection to such a course. Two firms consisting of exactly the same partners may nevertheless constitute separate and distinct partnerships and carry on different businesses, and the question whether two such firms are separate and distinct or whether they constitute only one firm is another of those questions of fact which have to be determined upon the circumstances of each case.

From a copy of the accounts produced by the respondent bank (the Central Bank of India Ltd.), it appeared that at the relevant time the firm Jai Kishan Das-Hans Raj was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 26,193. This amount was in the cash credit account in which there was a limit of Rs. 2,25,000 and this firm had executed in favour of the bank a promissory note and certain other documents and some goods had been pledged with the bank. The other firm Jai Kishan Das-Jinda Ram also had a cash credit account with the bank, and had executed similar documents for a limit of Rs. 2,25,000. There was also an agreement in the case of both the firms for pledge of goods to secure a demand cash credit. The 14th and 16th

clauses of this agreement gave the bank a right of lien over other monies. The relevant portions of these clauses were:

"14th—Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to negative, qualify or otherwise prejudicially affect the right of the bank (which it is hereby expressly agreed that the bank shall have) to recover from the borrowers the balance for the time being remaining due from the borrowers to the bank upon the said cash credit account notwithstanding that all or any of the said securities may not have been realised."

"16th—That in the event of there being a surplus available of the net proceeds of such sale after payment in full of the balance due to the bank, it shall be lawful for the bank to retain and apply the said surplus belonging to the borrowers or any one or more of them for the time being in the hands of the bank in or under whatever account as far as the same shall extend against in or towards payment or liquidation of any and all other moneys which shall be or may become due from the borrowers or any one or any more of them whether solely or jointly with any other person or persons firms or company by way of loans, discounted bills, letters of credit, guarantees, charges or of any other debt or liability, including bills."

On 7th August, 1947, the firm Jai Kishan Das-Jinda Ram paid Rs. 15,000 to the bank at Chichawatni to remit to the Upper Doab Sugar Mills, Samli, U.P. When the money was offered to the sugar mills, they informed the bank that they had no claim over the monies, which were returned to the remitting office at Chichawatni to be dealt with. And on 15th September, 1948, the bank dealt with this sum by crediting it in the account of the partners, Sant Lal, Hans Raj and Chaman Lal, trading under the firm Jai Kishan Das-Hans Raj.

On 9th December, 1952, the applicant firm Jai Kishan Das-Jinda Ram made an application under S. 13, Debts Adjustment Act, claiming this Rs. 15,000. The bank pleaded that this amount had already been lawfully appropriated towards the debt due from the partners of the firm and the matter could not be reopened as under S. 49 Debts Adjustment Act, past transactions discharging debts due from a displaced debtor are not affected by the passing of the Act.

We have been a long time in coming to the point of this rather confusing story. But it is this. If that money was rightly appropriated, the Act was not applicable to the transaction and the application must fail. Was, therefore, the money rightly appropriated?

And that brings us to the law. We are concerned with it in two aspects, the law in regard to different accounts and the law of bankers' lien, and this is what the High Court held: The law in regard to different accounts is that a banker is entitled to combine the accounts. Thus, if money is due from the customer on loan account and there is a balance in the customer's favour on the current account, the banker must treat the two accounts as one. (*Grant's Law of Banking*, Edn. 7, p. 294). In an English leading case, *Greenwood Teale v W. Brown*, the lien was even asserted against a trust account, the bankers having no notice that it would be a fraud for the customer to draw against it. The law in regard to bankers in India is contained in S. 171, Contract Act, which provides: "171. Bankers . . . may, in the absence of a contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account any goods bailed to them . . . and according to *Mulla on Contracts* a banker's lien extends to all bills, cheques and monies entrusted or paid to him in his character as a banker."

Having thus cleared the legal air, let us briefly recapitulate the essential facts. We will call these two firms A and B. The partners were the same individuals in both firms. Both the firms had identical contracts with the bank, as a result of which the bank possessed a general lien on the goods and monies of both firms coming into the hands of the bank. Firm B paid Rs. 15,000 to the bank, with instructions to remit it to a sugar mill. The bank did so. The mill refused to accept the money, having no claim to it. The money was returned, therefore, to the bank. The bank, instead of crediting the money in the account of firm B, credited it in the account of firm A thus appropriating the money towards firm A's debt. Was the bank entitled to do this? "Yes," said Kapur J. in the Punjab High Court. As the partners of the firm A had specifically agreed with the bank that any sums standing in the names of the partners would be subject to the lien of the bank and the object of the trust in respect of payment to the sugar mills having come to an end, the relationship between the banker and the customer was that of debtor and creditor and, in the absence of any special instructions to the contrary, the lien of the bank attached to the money returned by the sugar mills.

A.I.R. (1955, December). Punjab 251.

OVERSEAS RADIO-TELEPHONE CALLS

Overseas Radio-Telephone calls put through before or after regular working hours of the service will henceforth be charged for the actual period of duration subject to a minimum of three minutes instead of a minimum of six minutes as hitherto. This change came into effect from 25th December, 1955.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

IF most of Calcutta's British business community finds the prospect of 1957 anything but reassuring, it has at least brought consolation for one of its members. I know I express the feelings of all those who have in any way had contact with the Bengal Chamber when I say that its Secretary, Mr. Douglas Fairbairn, has more than earned the C.B.E. announced in the Queen's New Year Honours list. Perhaps the shortage of other Calcutta names must be accepted as a sign of the times. But it is good to learn that the work of Mrs. Flora Bonthron Lawson for "The Good Companions" has been rewarded with an O.B.E. Among others honoured I am glad to note that Mr. Cyril Dundas, whose efforts on behalf of the British Council have obviously been more rewarding than his frequent good-humoured attempts to change the Ditcher's views on some of the aspects of its work, has also received a C.B.E.

It seems to me that some among the sixty thousand or so bank employees have a genuine personal grievance; it is always hard to pay back excess salary received through no fault of one's own. How many workers are involved does not seem to be clear, but I suspect the unions' estimate of 50 percent is exaggerated. Perhaps 20 percent would be nearer the mark. And the adjustments are, I believe, being made under the terms of the Gajandragadkar Award, which in all other respects is favourable to the employees and is certainly better than the Indian Government had previously considered was in the interests of the banking industry and the economy generally. Yet we are once again being threatened with a bank strike. It is difficult not to feel that there are deeper and less creditable motives at work in the minds of the union leaders. If a strike was not justified in November 1954, it is far less so now. Then, the workers were smarting from the Government Order modifying the findings of the Labour Appellate Tribunal; now, they have the solid consolations provided by the Gajandragadkar Award. When, it seems fair to ask, is somebody going to stand up for the interests of the remaining 360 million people in India who have to make a living? There need be no mistake about it; a bank strike can bring industrial and commercial life to a standstill. By introducing the grave risk of public disorder, it can even endanger political stability. It is to be hoped the appropriate steps are taken in time, because a strike once started will be much more difficult to end. The convenience of the general public in Calcutta has already suffered from the closing of the Clearing House—a move which the unions have deplored, but which the banks have been unable to avoid. The risks of attempting to carry on clearing operations with staffs likely to strike at any moment, are more than any banker dare undertake. But this discomfort will scarcely compare with what can be expected if banks are forced to close their doors altogether for any length of time. It is no use dwelling on the mistakes of the past seven years. An answer is needed now to the question whether the country can afford to jeopardise so much through the actions of so few.

Along with the British Council, and one or two other well-known institutions, Mr. Nehru is among those who share the distinction of having incurred the permanent personal disapproval of Lord Beaverbrook and his powerful publicity machine. I am reminded of this by an article written in the *New Statesman* by Malcolm Muggeridge, who himself recently managed to secure an honourable

place in the lordship's private index and who says that the pleasure of being attacked by a Beaverbrook newspaper is enhanced if, like him, one has at some time or other been employed by one of them. Then, of course, one knows how the machinery of vendetta works. In the mind's eye one can see the chosen scribe being briefed and subsequently striving "to instil into his writing a malignity he does not necessarily share". The strange thing, as Muggeridge points out, is that those who have, through the years, been praised by the great Press Lord have invariably sunk into obscurity, while those who have been the subject of his most unscrupulous attacks have usually gone from strength to strength. The savage onslaughts of the Beaverbrook Press maintained Baldwin as leader of the Conservative Party long after his inadequacy as Prime Minister was apparent to all. Lord Mountbatten (hated partly because of his personal friendship with Mr. Nehru) moves from one high office to another. "It is difficult," says Malcolm Muggeridge "to think of a single case in which abuse has not proved beneficial and praise ruinous". A former editor of this paper told me once that in giving evidence for a non-official survey of the Asian Press, which was being held in the U.K., he caused some surprise in the assembled committee when he declared that responsible newspapers in India were a good deal more objective in their treatment of practically everything than were the heavily biased Beaverbrook newspapers in Britain. I can see the force of the argument. Muggeridge discerns in the extent to which Lord Beaverbrook is himself nowadays featured in the columns of his own newspapers a sign of failing powers: "It would seem" that the great man "now not only wants his newspapers written for him, but also wants them written about him".

I am sure we all agree that some social achievements have the most inauspicious beginnings. I have heard, for example, that skill at bridge often varies inversely with the strength of one's financial position as a undergraduate. Rubbers, squeezed between lectures, have been known to open the way to many a brilliant first. Fortunately for most of us, time dulls the sharper edge of such necessity and the skill gained merely serves as a pleasant diversion for our later years. According to present-day values, an accomplished bridge player is able to enter society with a standing credit on the favourable side of his personal balance sheet, although it will only remain so if his activities are kept within reasonable bounds. When they develop into a *force majeure* they are no longer a social grace, but a deciding factor in drawing-room politics. Although I have felt recently that my undergraduate days might have been unnecessarily lean, and my social opportunities needlessly squandered, since I never did have resource to the gaming tables, I am sure that I would have been even less acceptable had I developed into an Ely Culbertson. If being a bridge player of negligible talents has made me less of a good companion than I might have been, I am still thankful that I have never gained the reputation of being the world's greatest exponent of the game. Ely Culbertson, after a varied career, settled down to create a reign of terror at the world's bridge tables. He died only a few days ago with his reputation unchallenged and a fortune to his credit. But the risk is a grave one. I can think of no more certain way of ensuring that people will not ask one out than to carry a label announcing that the challenge to a

simple evening's card playing can lead to a lifetime paying off the debt.

After so liberal a dose of Mr. Khrushchev's poison it should be refreshing for anybody in India to discover for himself that Americans are far more interested in the problems of art, literature, philosophy and, of course, making money, than they are in launching aggressive wars or subjugating free peoples. Such an opportunity is being provided for a fortunate few by this year's Harvard International Seminar, scheduled for the period 2nd July to 22nd August, 1956. The number of participants is expected to be forty—twenty from Europe and the rest from Asia and the Middle East. The only requirements are that candidates should be between twenty-six and forty years of age, should have a good command of the English language, possess a record of activity in some field of endeavour and show promise of achieving eminence. Students, I believe, will be considered only if exceptionally qualified. All expenses, including transport to and from, and a personal allowance, will be paid by the Seminar. The programme will combine a formal academic course, opportunities for contact with various aspects of American life, and the right of each national delegation to address, at least once, an American audience on conditions and problems in its own country. The latest day for applications to reach the Harvard International Seminar, 10 Weld Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, is 15th March. It seems to me an excellent opportunity for discovering and being discovered. It is a pity numbers are so limited.

We Ditchers, like all members of the breed *Homo Sapien*, must needs stand in awe before the grim shadow of the ever-spreading mushroom cloud. If we are given to panic, there is the virtual certainty that within three hundred million years, or maybe less, life will be impossible in this fair city. It positively makes a poor Ditcher's flesh creep to ponder what might happen if flying saucers really were to land on the Maidan. But a new menace now faces the home of Ditchers which makes the prospect of these catastrophes appear as pleasant as the weather in December. This terrible threat which now darkens our horizons comes not from New Zealand cricketers, Russian footballers, or Mr. Deshmukh's Budget plans, but from that small, insignificant, though ever magnanimously inclined, municipality on the west coast. I refer of course, though in nothing more than a hushed whisper, to Bombay, the city of Parsees, Picegoths and Prohibition. To which enemy of our dear Calcutta do we owe this idea to make Bombay the economic capital of India? Why should he go to such trouble to frighten Ditchers, be they Blackmarketeers, Marwaris or Scotsmen? Has he at some time been immobilised by a tramway strike, or kept hanging on by one of our telephone operators? Has he lost a packet on Indian Irons? These are dark days for this fair city. The central office of the State Bank and now this. What next? Is there some hideous purpose which will only be satisfied when the jute mills are jostling the cotton industry, coal pits are being dug at Juhu and tea bushes are sprouting on the slopes of the Western Ghats? The time has come for Ditchers to unite against this malevolent spectre which has come to haunt the blasted heath which is fast encroaching on our Clive Street. There is no time to lose. Ditchers, the call is "To the barricades". The honour, influence and prestige of this no mean city is under seige.

THE DITCHER.

How strong must the foundation be for 43 lakh houses?

In the last few years, large segments of our population have moved into the cities. Here they live in unbelievably congested tenement houses, adding to the cities' already acute housing shortage. We need 43 lakh houses to ease the strain on our cities.

In 1947 our cement production was 1.45 million tons. Today, it is 4.34 million tons—almost three times the 1947 figure. 40,000 people are employed in 26 modern, efficiently run factories.

In our developing economy steel is

essential. That is why the Tata Iron & Steel Company has launched an expansion programme which will raise its capacity.

Ingot Production	
1955	1,050,000 tons
1959	2,000,000 tons

Private enterprise serves the Nation

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED



Ask Reliance for—

- * ALL TYPES OF FIRECLAY REFRACTORIES
- * ACID PROOF BRICKS & CEMENT
- * ALKALIC BRICKS & CEMENT
- * SEMI VITRIFIED BRICKS & CEMENT
- * INSULATING BRICKS & MORTAR

Manufacturers of
QUALITY REFRACTORIES

&
ACID RESISTING WARES

FOR
NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
RELIANCE FIREBRICK AND POTTERY
COMPANY, LIMITED.
4, LYONS RANGE,
CALCUTTA-1.

STOP WHITE ANT DAMAGE
WITH
LEE NAGEL'S PROCESS
(COWAN'S PROCESS)
Particulars from:
JARDINE HENDERSON LTD.
4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
Agents for:
LEE NAGEL
Proprietor, THOMAS COWAN & CO.

A
DICTAPHONE
TIME-MASTER

DOUBLES THE OUTPUT
OF YOURSELF & YOUR
STENOGRAPHER

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

KILBURN & CO., LTD.,

4, FAIRLIE PLACE,
CALCUTTA-1.

'Phone. 22-2321 (8 Lines).

The consent of the Government of India has been obtained to this Issue by an order a complete copy of which is available for public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

A licence (No. L/20/5/55) has been obtained from the Government for effecting a substantial expansion to this industrial undertaking of which a copy is open to public inspection at Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in granting this Licence the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of this undertaking or for the correctness of the statements made or opinions expressed in regard to it.

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal for registration.

Application will be made to the Calcutta Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for official quotation of the ordinary shares of the Company.

The subscription list will open on the eleventh day of January, 1956 and will close on the eighteenth day of January, 1956, or earlier or later, at the discretion of the Directors.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED

(Incorporated on 20th June, 1934 under the Companies Act, 1913).

SHARE CAPITAL:

AUTHORISED:

Rs. 2,50,00,000 divided into 25,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP:

Rs. 1,60,00,000 divided into 16,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

LOAN CAPITAL:

The Company has no Debentures or other loan capital outstanding.

ISSUE OF 4,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid at Rs. 19 As. 8 per share payable in full on application.

The Company is advised that the Ordinary Shares now being offered for subscription are "Approved Investments" within Section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

The shares now being issued will rank for any dividend declared in respect of the financial year commencing on December 26th, 1955, and all succeeding years and in all other respects *pari passu* with the ordinary shares of the Company already issued.

A second interim dividend, which in effect was a final dividend, of Rs. 20.00,000 free of income tax amounting to Re. 1 As. 4 on each share of the issued share capital of the Company, was declared and paid on December 1955, for the financial year ended December 25th, 1955.

This dividend makes a total amount of Rs. 40,24,814 paid in respect of dividends for the Company's 1955 Financial year, which is equivalent to over 20% or more than Rs. 2/- per share on a capital of Rs. 2,00,00,000 fully paid.

Applications must be for a minimum of 50 shares or for multiples of 50 shares.

DIRECTORS

JAMES EDWARD POTTS:
Company Executive (Chairman). 2, Rainey Park, Calcutta.

JENNIS ROY GALLOWAY:
Company Executive (Managing Director). 8/6/1, Alipore Road, Calcutta.

DARA PIROJSHAW ANTIA:
Company Executive. 5, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

FRANCIS JACK DRANE:
Company Executive. 2, Rainey Park, Calcutta.

DAVID PLATT DUNDERDALE:
Solicitor. 6, Merlin Park, Calcutta.

RAYMOND VINCENT FARRELL:
Industrialist. 669, Wolf's Lane, Pelham Manor, New York, U.S.A.

JOHN KENDALL GRASSLE:
Industrialist. 28127, West Oviatt Road, Bay Village, Ohio, U.S.A.

THOMAS GORDON LEWIS:
Company Executive. 8/6/1, Alipore Road, Calcutta.

KAILASH CHANDRA MAHINDRA:
Industrialist. 3, Jorbagh Nursery, New Delhi.

BANKERS:

STATE BANK OF INDIA,
Strand Road, Calcutta-1.

SOLICITORS

SANDERSONS & MORGANS,
5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

AUDITORS:

FORD, RHODES, PARKS & CO.,
64 & 65, Stephen House, Calcutta-1.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Pollock House, 18A, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

BROKERS

MANAGING BROKERS:

PLACE, SIDDOONS & GOUGH,
6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

SUB-BROKERS:

STEWART & CO.,
7, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BATLIVALA & KARANI,
Savoy Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEWIS & JONES,

Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HARBANS SINGH MEHTA,
33, Regal Building, Parliament Street,
P.O. Box 300, Delhi.

PATERSONS & CO.,
Badsha Building, 32, Errabalu Street,
P.O. Box 48, Madras.

PARTICULARS

History and Business:

The Company was incorporated in Bengal as a Private Company in 1934. It acquired in June, 1934 and has since carried on the business in India of the Ever-Ready Company (Great Britain), Limited, including the sole right to use in India the world famous "EVEREADY" Trade Mark as well as other well-known Trade Marks including "MINI-MAX", "LAYERBILT", "MASTERLITE", "AIR CELL", etc.

The Company's predecessors commenced manufacturing dry cells and batteries for flashlights and radios in 1926 when the first plant was set up. From the beginning the manufacture of dry cells and batteries progressively passed from a purely assembly process of imported parts to a position where a majority of those parts are now produced by the Company in India.

Throughout its history the Company has shown a consistent and healthy growth. In 1935 the installed capacity of the production plant was approximately 15,000,000 cells per annum, with an

area of 25,000 square feet being used for manufacturing and storage purposes. A new plant at Cossipore commenced operations in 1940 by which time production had doubled. In 1952 the Company increased its productive capacity by the installation of a modern factory in Madras; this installation, while showing a considerable saving in freight on finished batteries, also forms part of an overall plan of decentralization thus avoiding the possibility of complete disruption of the Company's business by civil disorder or natural calamity. Today the Company has a capacity of almost ten times that of 1935 and utilizes over 300,000 square feet of space for the manufacture of components and finished batteries.

In 1937 the Company's Sales Offices and warehouses were located in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Today they are spread over Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Cochin, Vijayawada, Allahabad, Gondia, thus shortening the Company's lines of contact with its customers and thereby improving its service to them.

In keeping with its declared policy of manufacturing as many as possible of the component parts required in its operations, the Company installed in 1949 a manganese ore crushing and grinding mill with auxiliary air classifying and filter unit. The installation of this unit, the first of its kind in India, has enabled the Company to use basic raw materials direct from the mine in bulk for further processing in India thus eliminating costly packing and handling charges.

Ever watchful of its manufacturing costs, the Company has followed a steady plan of mechanization of its manufacturing processes. Soon after the end of the second World War a plan was adopted for the complete automation of its zinc can manufacturing department. The automation of this department, while reducing the labour component to approximately 10% of its former strength, was so carefully integrated with the Company's other expansion plans that no lay-off of the labour force was necessary.

The dry cell for many of its components relies on small punched and formed metal and paper parts. Prior to 1948 practically all of these were imported. Today in its well-equipped punch press shop a large volume of components is produced annually. This department has recently been supplemented with machinery for the production of multiple connection sockets for radio batteries, etc. For the maintenance and manufacture of the special high precision dies required in the punch

press shop, the Company has set up a die department as a special adjunct to its machine shop. All the activities of this machine shop, in which is installed the most modern equipment, are supervised by experts with long experience in die making and machine shop operation.

The Company, in its efforts to keep up a high standard of quality has always maintained laboratories for examination of raw materials, finished products and for research. In 1940 it installed the first air-conditioned constant temperature and humidity laboratory for dry cell testing in India and most of the specification data evolved from information collected in this laboratory and from the Company's overseas associates was made available to the INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTE for developing its dry cell and battery specifications. In 1950 this laboratory was considerably enlarged and fitted with complex and automatic testing equipment with accommodation for testing over 5,000 cells simultaneously.

In 1953 the Company introduced into India for the first time the large scale manufacture of a special design of flat cell which is assembled into batteries known by the trade mark "MINI-MAX". Because of its shape this cell lends itself readily to the requirements of the radio battery and hearing-aid trade and since its inception the business has grown to a point where it is a very important part of the Company's operations.

During the time the Company has done business in India it has always cultivated good relations with its employees and has been in the forefront of industry in India with a provident fund and credit society as well as many auxiliary activities such as sports, clubs, libraries, canteens, etc. The Company has maintained a policy of including Indian nationals within its management group as well as providing practical training with its overseas associates to Indian supervisory and technical staff.

The Company was converted into a Public Company on December 23rd, 1955.

Objects of Issue:

The objects of the present issue are to afford an opportunity for the participation of Indian capital, and to provide additional capital for the expansion of the Company's business. The Directors are satisfied that all the capital intended to be raised by means of subscriptions received in response to this Prospectus can be usefully employed.

Financial Information:

Auditors' Report:

The following is a copy of the report of the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Parks & Co.,
The Directors,
Messrs. National Carbon Company (India) Limited,
18A, Brabourne Road,
CALCUTTA-1.
Gentlemen,

We have examined the Accounts of National Carbon Company (India) Limited, as audited by us September, 1955 and report as follows:

I. Profits:

The Profits of the Company arrived at on the basis set out below were as follows:

	Year Ended 25th December, 1953	Year Ended 25th December, 1954	Nine Months Ended 25th September, 1955
Sales	Rs. 3,88,75,052	Rs. 3,70,00,797	Rs. 3,30,98,331
Cost of Materials	2,06,21,848	1,75,83,524	1,78,81,264
Salaries & Wages	52,04,779	55,09,486	41,64,898
Expenses	44,52,967	47,92,171	39,85,177
Depreciation	5,50,788	7,15,585	5,89,056
Net Profit before Taxation	3,08,30,382	2,86,00,766	2,66,00,395
	80,44,670	84,00,031	64,97,936
Net Profit before Taxation	3,88,75,052	3,70,00,797	3,30,98,331
Provision for Taxation	80,44,670	84,00,031	64,97,936
Net Profit after Taxation	33,46,889	34,98,861	27,34,512
Amount Capitalized, Bonus Shares issued.	46,97,781	49,01,170	37,63,424
			18,75,930

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED—Cont'd.

Excise Duty was imposed on 1st March, 1955 on Batteries manufactured in India. Cost of materials for the nine months ended 25th September, 1955 includes such Excise Duty amounting to Rs. 19,67,513.

II. Dividends:

The Dividends paid (free of income-tax) in respect of each of the two years and nine months to 25th September, 1955 were as follows:—

1953	30%
1954	40%
1955	20% Interim Dividend (before increase in Capital).

III. Net Assets:

The Net Assets of the Company as at 25th September, 1955 based in the audited Balance Sheet at that date were as follows:—

	Book Value at 25th September, 1955.	Depreciation to 25th September, 1955.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure:			
Land and Buildings	15,58,847	3,23,275	12,35,572
Plant and Machinery	70,28,203	28,15,445	42,12,758
Other Assets	17,85,359	8,84,576	9,00,783
	1,03,72,409	40,23,296	63,49,113
Goodwill (At Cost)			30,00,243
Current Assets:			
Stocks and Stores at Cost	...	1,54,72,221	...
Sundry Debtors	...	23,08,745	...
Due by Associated Companies	...	5,87,794	...
Cash and Bank Balances	...	15,40,767	...
Other Current Assets	...	11,17,387	...
		2,10,26,914	
Less Current Liabilities and Provisions:			
Due to Associated Companies	...	11,63,372	...
Sundry Creditors	...	13,61,524	...
Bank Overdraft	...	33,46,485	...
Provision for: Taxation	...	17,52,916	...
Expenses	...	3,43,335	...
		79,67,632	
Net Current Assets			1,30,59,282
Net Assets as at 25th September, 1955.			2,24,08,638

A revaluation of the Company's Fixed Assets carried out on the instruction of the Board showed that the cost of replacement would amount to Rs. 79,80,669 compared with the corresponding book value at 25th December, 1952 of Rs. 64,65,164. By a resolution of the Board dated 15th August, 1953 it was decided to incorporate this increase in valuation in the books of the Company, the excess of Rs. 15,15,505 being carried to a Capital Reserve Account.

IV. Share Capital:

The Share Capital of the Company was increased during the third quarter of 1955 by the issue of 4,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid for each, and 1,87,593 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, by way of fully paid Bonus Shares. The issued Share Capital on 25th September, 1955 was:—

16,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid Rs. 1,60,00,000.

V. Accounts:

No audited Accounts have been made up in respect of any period since 25th September, 1955. Yours faithfully,
FORD, RHODES, PARKS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

New Projects:

The Company is presently constructing a zinc rolling mill for the production of high quality zinc alloy strip which ultimately will eliminate the need to import zinc strip for the dry battery trade thus taking a further step in its programme of self-sufficiency. It is expected that this zinc mill will be operating during the first half of 1956. Of the total amount of capital intended to be raised by means of the proposed issue, it is estimated that Rs. 55 lacs will be required for the purpose of equipping and establishing this zinc rolling mill. The major part of the Company's business up to the present has been concerned with manufacture and sale of dry cells and batteries and it relies on the importation and indigenous manufacture of appliances, radio sets, flashlights, torches, etc., which operate with, or are powered by, dry batteries, to maintain the demand for its battery products.

The supply of flashlights and torches, the major stimulants to dry battery sales, is almost wholly dependent on importation from abroad, and, of course, on the foreign exchange that may be available to cover the necessary import licences. The Company has, therefore, formulated plans for and is proceeding with the establishment of a fully equipped factory for the manufacture of flashlight cases and it is expected to commence production during 1957. It will be equipped with the latest techniques known for the production of high quality, economically priced flashlight cases. When completed the factory will be the most modern of its kind in Asia.

With the output from this factory the Company can expect to benefit not only from the extra volume of business from the new product itself, but also from a large increase in the sale of flashlight cells which will be required to power the flashlight cases produced and also for the replacement cells.

In addition to its manufacturing activities, the Company has imported for a number of years many of the various chemicals, plastic raw material, and industrial products produced by its associates in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. These associates are recognized as leaders in the field of chemicals and plastics both from the quality and quantity view point. The sales volume of these products has grown to a point where their manufacture in India and their sale to the Company have indicated that certain of these chemicals and plastics can now be manufactured economically in India because of the existence of regular supplies of the raw materials required. Plans for a modern chemical plant are now nearing completion and it is hoped to go into production in 1958. It is intended that products from this plant should consist of polyethylene, ethylene dichloride, a chemical in great demand as a fumigant for foodgrains, and some industrial solvents. It is anticipated that the sale of these products will add considerably to the Company's earnings.

Prospects:

The present total sales density of dry cells in India is equivalent to 0.40 cells per capita per

annum which compared adversely with adjacent Asian countries where densities run over 1.00 cells per capita per annum. With the application of the present Five Year Plan which envisages an all-round improvement in the standard of living, there is no reason to believe that the Indian consumption of dry cells will not rise to match or go beyond this figure. Were the consumption of dry cells to increase to one cell per capita, it is not unreasonable to assume that a very substantial portion of this increase would be secured by the Company.

There is also another good reason for optimism which arises from the rapid increase in the demand for batteries for radio sets which has increased approximately four times in the last five years. This growth in demand for radio batteries is due in a major degree to the ever-widening network of broadcasting stations presently erected and planned for the future by Government.

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Miscellaneous:

(a) **Revaluation:** The assets of the Company were revalued as at December 26th, 1952 and particulars of such revaluation are given below.

Original Value	Value on Revaluation	Surplus
Rs. 64,65,164	Rs. 79,80,669	Rs. 15,15,505

A reserve was created out of the total surplus arising on the aforesaid revaluation.

(b) Bonus Issues:

(i) The sum of Rs. 43,38,890 being a part of the balance standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account as at December 25th, 1951, was capitalised and utilised for the purpose of paying up in full 4,33,889 shares of Rs. 10/- each in the capital of the Company and these shares were allotted and issued on December 23rd, 1952 as fully paid up to Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

(ii) The sum of Rs. 18,75,930 being a part of the balance standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account as at the December 25th, 1954, was capitalised and utilised for the purpose of paying up in full 1,87,593 shares of Rs. 10/- each in the capital of the Company and these shares were allotted and issued on September 24th, 1955, as fully paid up to the said Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

(c) Cash Issue:

400,000 new shares of Rs. 10/- each were allotted and issued to the said Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation at par on July 2nd, 1955 for cash.

(d) Minimum Subscription:

The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors is required to be provided in respect of each of the matters mentioned in Section 101 (2) of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 is Rs. 39 lacs made up as follows:

(i) Cash Purchase Price of plant and machinery Rs. 33 lacs. (ii) Estimated expenses of this issue, Rs. 2,00,000. (iii) Repayment of monies bor-

rowed in respect of the foregoing matters, Nil. (iv) Working Capital Rs. 4,00,000.

(e) Underwriting:

The shares now being issued have not been underwritten but the Company will pay brokerage as indicated below.

(f) Redeemable Preference Shares:

The Company has not issued and it does not at present intend to issue any Redeemable Preference Shares.

(g) New Issues and Offer for Sale:

Save as mentioned above no shares or debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued within the two years preceding the date hereof. An Offer for Sale in respect of 4,00,000 shares of the Company of Rs. 10/- each at Rs. 19 As. 8 per share was issued by Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, the principal shareholder in the Company, on the same date as that upon which this Prospectus was issued.

(h) Payment of Commission:

No sums have been paid within the two years preceding the date hereof or are payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in or debentures of the Company or as discount in respect of shares issued.

(i) Payment to Promoter:

No sum has been paid within the two years preceding the date hereof or is intended to be paid to any promoter.

(j) Licence:

The licence referred to at the commencement of this Prospectus has been granted in respect of the zinc mill Project. No licences are necessary for the flashlight case project, the manufacture of polyethylene, and the manufacture of industrial solvents, for which projects, Government approval has been given.

Directors:

The Articles of the Company provide that the number of Directors shall not be less than three nor (unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting and, if required by law, sanctioned by the Central Government) more than ten.

Unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting a Director does not require any share qualification.

The Articles provide that each Director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company as remuneration for his services the sum of Rs. 300 for each meeting of the Directors attended by him or such other sum as may be determined by the Company in General Meeting and also that the Directors shall be entitled to be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses, properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

The Articles also provide that the Directors may appoint a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director or Managers of the Company on such terms as to remuneration as the Directors shall deem fit.

A Director who is absent from or who is about to leave the District in which the Directors' Meeting is ordinarily held for a period of three months or more may appoint, with the consent of the Board of Directors, any person to be an alternate Director during his absence.

No sums have been or will be paid to any Director in cash or shares or otherwise to induce him to become a Director.

Powers of Directors:

The Articles provide that the Company shall be managed by the Directors who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by law or by the Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting. The powers of the Directors are, however, subject to any regulations, not being inconsistent with the Articles or the law, which may be made by the Company in General Meeting.

Interest of Directors:

Mr. J. R. Galloway is the Managing Director of the Company and receives remuneration for his services as such. Mr. Galloway is also a Director of Alipore Estates Ltd., of which this Company is a shareholder.

Mr. J. E. Potts, Mr. F. J. Drane, Mr. T. G. Lewis and Mr. D. P. Antia are employed by the Company, and receive remuneration accordingly.

Mr. R. V. Farrell and Mr. J. K. Grassle are shareholders each holding less than 1/100th of 1% of the issued capital of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation the principal shareholder of this Company.

Mr. D. P. Dunderdale is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sandersons & Morgans, Solicitors to the Company.

Save as above no Director has any financial or other interest in any of the property proposed to be acquired by the Company.

Indemnity:

Every Director, Managing Agent, Manager, or Officer of the Company or any person (whether an Officer of the Company or not) employed by the Company as Auditor shall be indemnified out of the funds of the Company against all liability incurred by him as such Director, Managing Agent, Manager, Officer or Auditor in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour, or in which he is acquitted, or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the Court.

Management:

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I believe that neither those who believe that hand-loom could produce, nor those who believe that hand-loom could not produce could be absolutely certain in their belief and definitely say that they are right. I, therefore, humbly suggest that a complex ban should not be placed on the increase in production of cloth by big scale industry. If at any time it is found that the hand-arms are not producing as much required by the Government in enough quantities, the restriction can be brought on the mill industry at a later stage. Even in the Five Year Plan, there could be no absolute rigidity, and as our Prime Minister has rightly expressed more than once, our approach has to be dynamic, changes may have to be made from time to time even after the Five Year Plan has been accepted. And, in any case, we will have many more Five Year Plans—all with the object of raising the

I would, therefore, again in all earnestness appeal to all those concerned that the increase in spindles and looms should not be completely banned but permitted in restricted numbers and at any time, when it is found, even after a year, two years, or three years, that Ambar Charkha and the handlooms have come up to the expectations and demands, immediate steps could then be taken to stop further expansion of spindles and/or looms. What with the difficulty

ties of Planning, finance, obtaining of machines and so on, the possible increase in spindles and looms by the mill industry even without a ban during the waiting period could only be limited and hardly such as to impair the prospects of expansion in other sectors. What I fervently urge is that the matter should be approached with an open mind by all concerned, and not in a dogmatic spirit.

We industrialists are a much maligned lot as some debates in Parliament during this year have shown. But I do wish to point out that most of us, at any rate, are not lesser patriots. Indian industrial enterprise has served the country well. Its achievements during the first Plan-period are a testimony won in spite of numerous handicaps. And I am confident that given reasonable opportunity and a co-operative administrative environment, it can deliver the goods in the second Plan. Let us have the tools, and we will do the job.

The need for greater participation on the part of labour in the management of industrial enterprises has been in the air for some time now. I think, in terms of providing a wide range of opportunities for participation in management functions, production committees and works committees are likely to be more useful for a long time to come. Due to many reasons works and production committees have not yet been made a success. As employers, we share a part of the blame, as much as the employees must. But I am confident that given the goodwill and co-operation, our works and production committees can be transformed from mere grievance platforms into vital, living institutions which can provide a multi-point contact, at an easily assimilable level, for a large number of the workers. To my mind, this constitutes a more desirable channel, from the point of view of its value as education in management, into which the urge for greater participation in management can at this stage be most usefully directed.

Before I conclude, ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in putting on record my appreciation of the efforts of all my colleagues, big and small, and I convey to them our thanks for the same.

NEW BRITISH HELICOPTER

Hunting Percival has released further details of the P.74 research helicopter—the first to employ true jet propulsion to drive its rotors. Construction is well advanced, and the makers say it will fly during 1956. There are other gas-turbine powered helicopters flying today but the rotors are either coupled to the engine by shaft drive—as in piston-engined helicopters—or driven by compressed air drawn from the engine. The P.74 is powered by two Napier Oryx 750 h.p. engines, the output of which is conveyed to the rotor tips through ducts.

Hunting Percival design philosophy centres on the creation of an independent engine-rotor system which permits freedom of choice of airframe. The Oryx, designed specifically for helicopter operation, enables this philosophy to be realised, in that power from the turbine is used not only to drive

its own compressor, but also an auxiliary compressor for air which is forced into the rotor duct, where it mixes with the exhaust gases. Thus, the engine consists of two compressors, each with its own air intake, and driven by a common turbine. This, by-pass system increases and cools the flow of air in the rotor duct, creating a low-pressure flow at the rotor tips. This arrangement, say the makers, keeps noise and fuel consumption at a low level, reduces weight and mechanical complications in the form of gear-boxes, clutches and couplings and eliminates vibration and maintenance problems. It is claimed, moreover, that, theoretically, some 10 per cent less power is needed to achieve hovering flight.

A helicopter sustained by shaft-driven rotors suffers from an excess of torque—that is to say, a tendency for the fuselage to revolve in the opposite direction to the rotor. To counter this, small tail rotors are used which, however, use power that could be employed for the main rotor. Torque between airframe and rotor on the P.74 consisting only of rotor-bearing and gas-duct friction is very slight and although a small tail rotor has been fitted initially to this aircraft, it consumes a negligible amount of power. The makers anticipate that it may be possible to dispense with the tail rotor eventually and to substitute a conventional fin. The extreme rear of the fuselage has been made detachable with this in mind. Design work on a ten-passenger development of the P.74—the P.105—has already started. It is expected to fly in 1958, by which time much experience will have been obtained with the P.74.

BE 25's FIRST TEST RUN

Bristol announce that the BE 25 turboprop engine has successfully completed its first test run. This powerplant, six of which have been ordered by BOAC for later Britannias, has also been specified for the projected Super Britannia, scheduled for the early 1960s. Basically an 8,000 h.p. engine, the BE 25 is limited to 4,000 h.p., an output that can be maintained from sea level to about 20,000 ft. Thus, full power is available for take-off from airfields situated high above sea level—an important consideration in certain parts of the world. The BE 25's constant-power characteristics can be varied according to operators' requirements to give greater power over a lesser altitude range or, alternatively, reduced output to a greater height. Production of the transatlantic Britannia 300 L.R.—the aircraft which will be eventually re-equipped with BE 25s—is building up at the Belfast works of Short and Harland. Seven Mk. 300 L.R. and nine Mk. 250 L.R. aircraft are in various stages of construction and Bristol say that the first Mk. 300 L.R. will be ready for non-stop operation during 1957.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	30-12-55	23-12-55	31-12-54
Liabilities—				
Notes in Banking Dept.	12,03.72	12,03.72	12,03.72	26,01.30
Notes in Circulation	13,61.97.57	13,51.57.87	12,90.48.50	
Total Notes Issued	13,74,01.29	13,59,33.29	12,26,49.80	
Assets—				
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71	
Foreign Securities	6,86.87.85	6,76.87.85	6,63.15.11	
Total A	7,26,89.56	7,16,89.56	7,03.16.82	
B Rupee Coin	1,08,44.41	1,08,73.29	1,05,58.03	
Rupee Securities	5,38,67.32	5,33,70.44	4,17,74.95	
Total	13,74,01.29	13,59,33.29	12,26,49.80	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—				
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	54,00.87	50,95.38	54,88.97	
2 Other Govts.	10,62.48	7,95.21	16,74.03	
(b) Banks	57,89.77	56,23.50	69,12.65	
(c) Others	15,81.27	16,07.56	34,38.88	
Bills Payable	9,38.36	8,71.82	3,56.19	
Other Liabilities	25,75.06	28,40.70	3,05.79	
Total	1,84,44.81	1,77,34.27	2,05,95.07	

Assets—				
Notes	12,03.72	7,75.42	26,01.30	
Rupee Coin	1,08.44	1,08.73	21.88	
Subsidiary Coin	1.25	6.83	11.99	
Bills Discounted Int.	4.52	4.45	55.00	
Govt. of India Treasury	11,61.18	8,70.98	3,45.88	
Bills	48,30.27	50,36.88	67,64.29	
Balances held abroad	3,66.00	5,29.90	1,67.00	
Loans to Govt.	44,62.72	32,19.19	2,12.913	
Other Loans etc.	50,54.14	50,43.00	75,34.00	
Investments	13,09.11	13,02.71	9,64.80	
Other Assets				
Total	1,84,44.81	1,77,34.27	2,05,95.07	

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	23-12-55	16-12-55	24-12-54
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	6,81.18	9,20.42	12,66.56
(b) Others	5,99,86.59	6,03,79.52	5,62,31.93

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	5,78.50	6,85.51	3,35.55
(b) Others	4,14,49.06	4,14,59.04	3,63,90.92
Borrowings from State			
Bank Demand Liability	7,75.65	7,82.84	3,41.20
Time Liabilities	33,94.86	34,06.78	32,03.49
Cash	55,69.83	54,23.95	65,63.29
Balances with the Reserve	10,55.87	10,13.07	10,68.99
Money at call and short notice	12,00.44	17,38.44	22,39.25
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,87,92.70	3,91,93.15	3,40,98.31
Advances	5,13,59.76	5,08,71.42	4,64,82.01
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	61,73.25	59,35.10	43,36.87
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	46,88.61	46,11.25	28,94.98

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
30-12-55	23,90.44	64,40.82	
23-12-55	71,27.70	64,40.82	
16-12-55	69,55.42	68,71.56	

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	Week ended
Liabilities—	8-12-55	2-12-55
Notes in Banking Department	6,08.52	6,41.92
Notes in Circulation	2,70,27.76	2,65,16.66
Total Notes Issued	2,76,36.08	2,71,58.58

Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58	
Sterling Securities	70,00.28	70,00.28	
Government of India Securities	26,53.67	26,53.67	
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81	
B Rupee Coin	2,17.42	2,39.92	
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,17,43.29	1,12,43.26	
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	19.02	19.02	
Gold Coin and Bullion	4,40.63	4,40.63	
Sterling Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	
Govt. of India Securities	29.51	29.51	
Rupee Coin	2,76,36.04	2,71,58.58	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	

Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	15,90.28	14,68.40	
(b) Provincial Government	30.93	30.75	
(c) Banks	12,36.96	12,88.81	
(d) Others	21,67.87	21,36.04	
Bills Payable	10.77	10.14	
Other Liabilities	5,85.09	5,28.95	

Assets—			
Notes	62,40.91	60,83.09	
Rupee Coin	6,08.32	6,41.92	
(a) Pakistan	10	8	
Subsidiary Coin	7	9	
(b) India			

Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal			
Govt. Treasury Bills	2,20.79	1,83.33	
Loans and Advances to Govt.	2,24.00	1,45.00	
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	93.36	1,04.25	
Other Loans and Advances	12,40.50	9,12.45	
Investments	27,88.69	30,58.18	
Other Assets	10,55.58	10,37.79	
Total	62,40.91	60,83.09	

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

STRIKERS DISRUPT BUSINESS

Wednesday, 4th January.

IT is difficult at the moment to discern the pattern of demand conditions in the money market because of the disruptions to business caused by the labour dispute. So far as can be judged, of late for funds is still growing. Increases have been recorded in the requirements of the sugar industry. There has been more buying of raw jute, and accommodation is being asked for against storage of seeds and grains in upcountry areas. Business is almost at a standstill in the interbank market but funds remain tight. The call rate is unchanged at 3½ per cent.

The market for export documents has remained quiet; only a few tea bills have come to hand. Remittance continues in fair demand. Sterling has weakened over the last fortnight and the dollar rate is now quoting Rs. 47½.

Silver was firm on speculative buying as the sellers were holding back. The price advanced from the previous week's level of Rs. 170-14 to Rs. 173-12, quoted to-day. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 173-14. In London the price rose from 77½d. to 78½d. The price of foreign silver in New York remained the same at 90½ cents.

Gold ruled firm in sympathy with silver and the price rose from Rs. 94-1 to Rs. 95-4. The sovereign at Rs. 61-6 showed a gain of 8 annas.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on Tuesday, 3rd January, 1956, totalled Rs. 1,39,75,000. The average rate of acceptance rose to Rs. 2-8-2 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 percent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 percent allotted approximately 28 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres up to Monday, 9th January, 1956. During the week ended 30th December, 1955, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 6,17,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 23rd December, 1955, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 606.68 crores (Rs. 6.81 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 420.28 crores (Rs. 5.79 crores) compared with Rs. 613.00 crores (Rs. 9.20 crores) and Rs. 421.85 crores (Rs. 6.86 crores) in the previous week. Cash has declined by Rs. 12 lakhs to aggregate Rs. 333.95 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have advanced by Rs. 1.46 crores to stand at Rs. 55.70 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 4 crores in investments to Rs. 387.93 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 622.22 crores reveal a rise of Rs. 8.04 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.7 percent and 60.6 percent against 8.5 percent and 59.3 percent.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 23rd December, 1955, shows a drop of Rs. 25 lakhs in total deposits to Rs. 222.45 crores. Investments in Government Securities are up by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 109.23 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 9.26 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 1.18 crores to aggregate Rs. 100.48 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 20.90 crores or Rs. 2.72 crores less.

Rises of Rs. 14.68 crores and Rs. 10.40 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation to Rs. 1,374.01 crores and Rs. 1,361.98 crores, respectively, were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 30th December, 1955. The currency expansion was duly covered by raising foreign securities by Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 686.88 crores and rupee securities by Rs. 4.97 crores to Rs. 558.07 crores. A fall of Rs. 11.07 crores in balances held abroad to Rs. 48.30 crores was presumably due to a transfer of securities to the Issue Department. Deposits showed an all round rise. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts rose by 3.06 crores and Rs. 2.67 crores to Rs. 54.01 crores and Rs. 10.62 crores due to tax collection. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 57.87 crores were Rs. 2.63 crores higher, following year-end window dressing. Investments increased by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 50.54 crores. Other loans and advances rose from Rs. 32.19 crores to Rs. 44.63 crores of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 18.86 crores (Rs. 10.66 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 225.44 crores since 1st January, 1955. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 3.66 crores against 5.29 crores.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 6-1-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-1-56	7-1-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-2½
16-12-55	17-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
9-12-55	10-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
2-12-55	3-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
25-11-55	26-2-56	1,50.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
19-11-55	20-2-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-7-10½
11-11-55	12-2-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-7-7½
4-11-55	5-2-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-7-6½
21-10-55	22-1-56	2,50.00	Rs. 2-7-7½
14-10-55	15-1-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-7-8½
7-10-55	7-1-56	1,50.00	Rs. 2-7-11½
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
January, 1956		6,00.00	
February, 1956		7,50.00	
March, 1956		3,00.00	
April, 1956		1,00.00	
Total Rs.		17,50.00	

NEW ALUMINIUM SOLDERING TECHNIQUE

Tiltman Langley, research and development consultants, have evolved a new method of soldering aluminium which is expected to be of value to the aircraft industry. Present soft soldering technique usually relies on heavy and expensive soldering tools mechanically or electronically operated. Solder consisting of 90 percent tin and 10 percent zinc alloy is commonly used. Tiltman Langley has developed a soldering tool in the form of a small brush that is capable of being used for the fluxless soldering of aluminium with any normal solder.

The technique involves the use of an electric hot-plate to raise the work to the required temperature. The solder is applied and the surface is lightly scoured with the brush, made of glass fibres, until the area is effectively overlaid. The surfaces to be joined are placed together and a neat fillet of solder produced by sweeping through the molten solder with the brush. It has been found that after being raised to a soldering temperature of 250 Centigrade for a short time, the majority of aluminium alloys experience no appreciable loss of mechanical properties.

U.K. NOVEMBER EXPORTS

Figures for November 1955 show that British aviation exports totalled £6,524,363, almost double the figure—£3,460,983—for November last year. During the first eleven months of 1955, exports totalled £59,472,801, more than £8 million more than in the same period last year.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Bank takes pleasure in announcing the opening of a new branch office on 2nd January, 1956 at:-
123, PALL MALL, LONDON S.W. 1.

The new office will be known as WEST END BRANCH,
Telephone No. Trafalgar 2544/8
Telegraphic Address:- "PARAMALL PICCY, LONDON."

On the same day a new branch office of the Bank will be opened at:
E BLOCK, CONNAUGHT PLACE, NEW DELHI.

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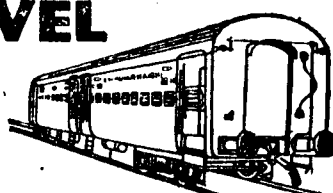
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INDUSTRIAL EQUITIES SHOW FIRM TREND

GILT-EDGED QUIET

London, 4th January.

BUSINESS was slow to develop in the London stock markets after the Christmas holidays, but in spite of the low level of activity the trend was distinctly firm, particularly in industrial equities. This section attracted the bulk of buying and widespread gains were established. The end-year recovery on Wall Street and favourable comment helped sentiment; the heavy wage claims outstanding and various other factors, including, of course, the credit squeeze, failed to restrain buyers. Demand was selective and confined to better class issues. Gilt-edged securities were unaffected by the better-than-expected revenue figures for the first nine months of the financial year and the reduction in the Treasury Bill rate. Prices moved within narrow limits in very quiet conditions and recorded little material change on balance. German bonds provided the highlight of the foreign market and scored sharp gains following Continental buying, while Japanese issues also advanced. Rails were firmer where changed. Selective buying was responsible for some appreciable gains in industrial equities. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index advanced to 202.1, compared with 198.8 on Christmas eve—an appreciable rise, considering the low level of business. Engineering, electrical and steel shares were among the firmest groups, but nearly all industrial sections recorded gains. Idle conditions prevailed in the gold share market and prices inclined to drift lower in the absence of interest. Platinum shares were firm following American buying at the Cape, and diamonds occasionally hardened. Coppers went ahead on renewed buying, while other base metals were firmer where changed. Oils also advanced, though Shell reacted on profit-taking. Rubbers were a good market following buying on dividend hopes, but tea shares attracted only a modest amount of attention. Rangala were outstanding on hopes of a bid for the shares.

The Money Market

Taken all in all, with only a short working week and a heavy Bill take-up, the money market surmounted the difficulties of the year-end operations with the accompanying shortage of credit reasonably well. Not to be caught as a year ago, when the market was forced to borrow large sums from the Bank of England, discount houses had made early preparations to counter the expected credit shortage by accumulating funds into the new year for which up to 41 percent was paid and by raising the Treasury Bill rate at the tender last week.

Nevertheless, the market still had to borrow from the central bank, though on a much smaller scale than a year ago. Applications of £260 million of 91-day Bills totalled £385,610,000, and the former amount was allotted at an average rate of 81s 5.40d, compared with 82s 9.12d in the previous week. This week's offerings will comprise £260 million worth of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 28th December revealed that notes in circulation were about £9 million higher at around £1,889 million, while bankers' deposits were about £24 million higher at around £345 million. Fine trade bills were unchanged.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 28th December showed gold stocks unchanged at \$21,690 million. Foreign deposits declined by \$11 million to \$468 million, while foreign investments declined by \$17 million to \$3,648 million. The Federal Reserve purchased \$35 million worth of Treasury Bills during the week. Total discounts and advances declined by \$161 million to \$509 million, while excess reserves of member banks declined by \$425 million to \$134 million. Their daily average of excess reserves increased by \$9 million to \$753 million. Business loans of the New York City banks increased by \$42 million to \$9,173 million, compared with an increase of \$21 million to \$7,568 million in the corresponding week a year ago.

Activity on Wall Street

The U.S. domestic bond market was featured last week by the strength of American Telephone and Telegraph's new 3½ percent of 1967. In heavy turnover, the issue rose over one point to sell at 132½, the best level recorded so far. Bethlehem Steel 3½ percent were also active but fractionally lower. Elsewhere among convertibles, trading was slow with the trend mixed. Rails were also mixed, ranging to a point or more. U.S. Government obligations were shaded at first but eventually firmed in expanded dealings. Investment corporates drifted irregularly with World Banks dull. The foreign section was quiet, most of the activity being in such issues as German Nationals, Greeks and Serbs. Australian and Japanese issues generally showed small changes either way. South Americans were featureless.

Hongkong Gold Quiet

The Hongkong gold market moved narrowly before the year-end holidays. Opening at \$(HK)53½, the price advanced to \$(HK)53½, but closed lower at \$(HK)53½. There was a general lack of incentives. Carryover charges were 60 cents in favour of sellers. The official offtake was 3,280 taels and arrivals were 30,000 ounces. A forward contract was done at \$(U.S.)37½.

U.K. Aluminium Prices Raised

Aluminium Union Limited, distributors of Canadian primary aluminium ingot in the U. K., announced that with effect from 1st January the

price of primary aluminium delivered to industrial users in the U. K. is being raised to £179 a long ton from £171. The premiums applicable for the metal in higher purities and in different forms will remain unchanged.

Pakistan's Raw Jute

In the case of raw material for the jute industry, shippers are adhering firmly to the minimum rates and the volume of business that has been done with Pakistan should ensure the maintenance of these values for some time. Indeed, a scheme is being worked in Pakistan whereby all marketing of raw jute will be looked after by one central body. The primary step towards the new co-ordinated policy separates the Jute Branch from the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department. The new Department will be under the East Pakistan Chief Minister. It looks as if the Pakistan Jute Board wants to see prices established once for all at a level which gives growers a good return for their labour. Flax and tow yarns are quiet in Scotland and spinners would be glad to see further orders coming to obviate the curtailment of production.

Prospects for Cotton

The Chairman of the United Kingdom Cotton Board, Sir Raymond Street, commenting on the prospects for cotton in 1956 said it would be foolish to indulge in optimism with the raw cotton situation unavoidably bearish owing to the large American cotton stocks. "I hope Washington is going to act with prudence when it comes to the point of decisions" he said. The cotton industry in several countries is in difficulties of one sort or another. The firm sellers markets which we enjoyed so long after the end of the war are not other hand, there is no need for extreme pessimism. Business has been better in the closing weeks of last year, and he believes that this trend will hold for early 1956.

Vegetable Oil Market

While Continental advances indicated lower rates for American linseed oil on spot in Rotterdam, the U. K. markets retained a firm appearance with sellers for forward arrival and shipment ahead to March wanting around £124 c.i.f. for Indian bulk oil, £121 for April-May and £120 for May-June shipments. Buyers were still rather hesitant. Groundnut oil was claiming moderate attention for near shipment of Indian, with afloat parcels of Indian bulk oil reported sold to Rotterdam around £114 c.i.f. Coconut oil was still lacking attention, although small parcels of Straits one percent bulk oil were taken in the region of £91½ c.i.f. Philippine copra was quieter after reports of the sale of 7,000 tons to Continental ports at \$177 January-February. Only small parcels were reported sold at that price on Thursday. France was reported to be in the market for Canadian linseed but details were undisclosed. Groundnuts, particularly Sudanese, were firmer but buying interest remained subdued.

Stocks and Shares

SHARE MARKET BRIGHTER AT THE CLOSE

TECHNICAL POSITION MUCH IMPROVED AFTER SHAKE-OUT

Wednesday Evening

THE stock market has shown a slightly better tendency after the depressed condition into which it fell during the Christmas period. The various bear influences on the market appear to be the uncertainty about the Tata rights issue, on total wealth and the prospect of a bank strike. A good deal of money has also been absorbed by the National Carbon issue which is due to open a week to-day and to which the response is known to be heavy. The police action which has been taken against illegal traders has further helped to the general despondency. Although there are various bull factors in the background, such as the rumoured change in the Government's coal policy and the excellent technical position in which the market now finds itself, there is little to encourage operators until the question of the bank strike is settled. The Budget prospects will then no doubt ensure that optimism does not get out of hand. Government securities are the only bright feature in the present dull picture.

Details of the week's trading follow.

There was a further improvement in the Government security market and prices were marked up over a broad front. The enquiry was of a general nature but was once again centred on medium and longdated loans and these issues recorded appreciable gains. The volume of business was on a substantial scale but trading was restricted to some extent by the shortage of scrip. Three percent Conversion Loan was unchanged at Rs. 80-7 while 3½ Non-terminable Paper was marked at Rs. 80 x.v. In short-dated loans 3½ 1957 improved to Rs. 99-9 as did 3½ 1958 to Rs. 99-7. In the medium-dated group, 3½ 1959-61 was a firm feature at Rs. 98-2 and 3½ 1964 was marked up to Rs. 94-10 with few declared sellers; 2½ 1961 was taken higher to Rs. 93-2 as was 2½ 1960 to Rs. 96 while 2½ 1962 was traded at around Rs. 93-12. In National Plan loans 3½ 1961 was better at Rs. 99-9 while 3½ 1964 improved to Rs. 98-11; 3½ 1965 was taken higher to Rs. 98-13 x.v. and was later marked at Rs. 98-10 x.v. In long-dated loans 3½ 1966-68 was as 2½ better at Rs. 91-14 and 3½ 1970-75 recorded a further sharp rise to Rs. 87-15. Trading in State Loans was rather dull and business was on a mediocre scale. Four percent U.P. 1967 improved further to Rs. 99-9 while 4½ Madras 1967 was asked for at around Rs. 99-10. Other issues were steady, but prices remained unchanged.

Selected preference shares continued to attract enquiry, but sellers were conspicuous by their absence. In the miscellaneous group Associated Hotels were quoted at Rs. 118 and a small lot of Burrakur 2nd Preference was done at Rs. 7-8. British India Corporation receded to Rs. 134 against a previous quotation of Rs. 137. Calcutta Electric were placed at Rs. 12-6 and Godfrey Phillips were crossed at Rs. 73. Indian Aluminium changed hands at Rs. 75 and Indian Iron & Steel at Rs. 110. Indian Standard Wagon were taken at Rs. 142 and Jardine Henderson were crossed at Rs. 78-8. Karanpura Collieries were marked at Rs. 69 and New Victoria Cotton at Rs. 3-10. In Jute, Bally were quoted at Rs. 118 and Hastings at Rs. 107-8. Hooghly Mills changed hands at Rs. 14-10 and Khardah were crossed at Rs. 104. Reliance came to hand at Rs. 112 and Standard at Rs. 103-8. In the banking section, Hindustan Commercial were crossed at Rs. 9 and later were placed at Rs. 9-12. Punjab National receded from Rs. 49 to Rs. 45-12. United Commercial were steady at Rs. 55-4 and United Bank of India "D" shares were quiet at Rs. 4-14.

In the railway section, Ahmadpur-Katwa were done at Rs. 60-8, Burdwan-Cuttack at Rs. 59-12 and Baraset-Basirhat at Rs. 10-6. A small lot of Kalighat-Falta changed hands at Rs. 60-8.

In cotton, Bengal Nagpur were placed at Rs. 11 and Dunbar receded from Rs. 315 to Rs. 310. Elgin opened at Rs. 28-4 cum-dividend to close at Rs. 25-12 ex-dividend. Kesoram were marked back from Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 17 and Cawnpore Textiles from Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 9-4. New Victoria were dealt in freely at around Rs. 1-15, Jayshree came to hand at Rs. 6-12.

Coal shares found more sellers than buyers and prices receded on a broad front as will be seen from the following table:

	Opening Rs.	Closing Rs.
Bengal	572	558
Burrakur	16 1	15 4
Central India	7 15	7 9
East Indian	32 4	31 12
New Beerbhoom	21 6	21

Jute shares continued to wallow in the mire and prices closed well below the opening rates on 23rd December, 1955. Here is a chart of representative price movements:

	Opening Rs.	Closing Rs.
Agarpara	13 2	12 12
Anglo-India	212	210

	188	185
Belvedere	260	251
Delta	27 12	27 8
Howrah	96	94
Megna	32 13	31 9
National	12 14	12 8
Reliance		

In contrast, Champdany Jute improved from Rs. 175 to Rs. 180.

Comparatively speaking electric supply shares were fairly steady. Agra were unchanged at Rs. 162 as were Benares at Rs. 19-4, Jubbulpore at Rs. 16-10 and U.P. at Rs. 164. Calcutta Electric eased from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 14-3.

Sugar shares moved in sympathy with the general trend of the market and prices in most cases were easier. Balrampur were lower at Rs. 9-12 and Belsund came back from Rs. 12 to Rs. 11-7 as did Carew from Rs. 11-15 to Rs. 11-12. Cawnpore receded from Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 26 and Champdany from Rs. 34-12 to Rs. 34-8. Durbhanga were quiet at Rs. 24-12 while Ramnugger were unchanged at Rs. 25-8.

Engineering shares which have in recent months kept remarkably steady also lost a few points during the period under review. Here is a chart of representative price movements.

	Opening Rs.	Closing Rs.
Braithwaite & Co.	28 8	27 8
Burn & Co.	330	323
Indian Iron	39 8	37 8
Jessop & Co.	62	60 4
Richardson & Cruddas	28 10	27
Textile Machinery	22 1	20 2

Miscellaneous shares were no exception to the general trend and prices were marked back in the majority of cases as will be seen from the following table:

	Opening Rs.	Closing Rs.
Alkali & Chemical	24 6	22 8
Angelo Brothers	28	26 8
Bengal Flour	32 8	31 2
Calcutta Tramways	18	17 10
Hindustan Motors	10 14	9 12
Imperial Tobacco	14 12	14 2
British India Corporation	13 9	12 15
Jardine Henderson	110	108
National Insulated Cables	22	20 2
Indian Cables	34 8	33 8
F. & C. Osler	16 4	15 12
Sone Valley	8 3	7 14
Clive Row	11 15	11 1
Titagur Paper	46 12	45 12

Mining shares displayed a sagging trend and Indian Copper in particular were marked down from Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 6-12. Karanpura Development shed Rs. 3 to close at Rs. 18. Christien Mica Industries, in contrast, were fairly steady at Rs. 18. Burma Mines closed 1 anna lower at Rs. 2-6 and Metal Corporation lost one point to close at Rs. 11-8.

Tea shares were again neglected and with few buyers prices were marked back further. The following table of representative shares illustrates the trend:—

	Opening Rs.	Closing Rs.
Brooke Bond	20	19 8
Gairkhata	305	300
Banarhat	328	320
Brahmapootra	10 2	9 4
Hasimara	34	32 12
Methoni	21	20
New Doars	280	270
Teloijan	25 8	24 12
Hantapara	264	257
Hansqua	21 8	21
Ledo	23	21 2

The profit of the DELHI CLOTH & GENERAL MILLS COMPANY amounted to Rs. 76.41 lakhs for the year ended last June, after allowing Rs. 66 lakhs (Rs. 54 lakhs) for depreciation and 1.05 crores (Rs. 1.40 crores) for taxation, compared with Rs. 1.09 crores in the previous year. Bringing in Rs. 1,69,241 there is Rs. 78,01,519. Debenture and redemption fund is allocated Rs. 10 lakhs, and renewal reserve Rs. 35 lakhs. The ordinary dividend has been maintained at Rs. 2-4 per share. The carry-forward is Rs. 82,759.

The expansion programme of the company is making good progress. The working of the Daurala and Mawana sugar factories was satisfactory. Efforts are being made to improve and modernise both factories. The crushing capacity of Mawana has been increased from 1,000 tons to 1,400 tons of cane per day. The working of the distillery was good but the position of the confectionery continued to be unsatisfactory. The capacity of the caustic soda plant is being increased from 11 tons to 20 tons per day, and it is now proposed to increase the sulphuric acid plant capacity from 20 tons to 50 tons per day. The Hissar textile mills started production from last October. For the

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by external assistance. Clearly, this is not a field in which an estimate can be made either in terms of past trends or in terms of the needs of the country. The suggestion is that provision be made for external assistance of the order of Rs. 800 crores for the public sector. As will be explained later, supplemental resources from abroad will be necessary in order to balance the external account even after providing for reasonable withdrawal from the country's foreign exchange reserves and for some net inflow of private foreign capital. It is estimated that requirements of foreign exchange over the second plan period will exceed earnings from merchandise exports and invisible items by about Rs. 1,100 crores. In the first plan period external assistance available for the plan averaged Rs. 40 crores a year. As compared to this, an average of Rs. 160 crores a year represents a very big increase even when allowance is made for some of the newer avenues of external assistance such as trade credits for steel plants and other industrial undertakings.

Yearly Adjustments in Outlay

Taking all the resources listed above into account, there still remains a gap of Rs. 400 crores to be covered. It is not possible to envisage at this stage any domestic or external resources to fill this gap and there is little gain in attempting an arithmetical balance in respect of financial need and resources extending over a five year period. It is difficult, on the other hand, to cut down a plan which has already been pruned at successive stages; it would involve again a protracted process of re-adjustments and re-allocations. A five year plan is not after all a list of commitments for a five year period all of which will be entered into right at the outset. There are many uncertainties to be taken into account and a continuous review of resources and of ways and means of augmenting them will be necessary. One might also make allowance for the fact that a measure of shortfall in expenditure cannot altogether be ruled out when the implementation of the plan is to be undertaken by a large number of agencies within the public sector.

Controlled Consumption Necessary

It must be emphasised that the feasibility of the scheme of financing outlined here depends on a number of uncertain factors. As against the total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores there is still a gap of Rs. 400 crores to be covered after taking credit for external assistance of Rs. 800 crores, deficit finance of Rs. 1,200 crores and loans from the people (including small savings) of Rs. 1,200 crores. There cannot be any certainty that external assistance will, in fact, become available on the required scale. The amount of loans from the people and the permissible limit of deficit finance in a democratic society depend in the ultimately on the more or less voluntary decisions of the people to save. It is imperative, therefore, that there should be sufficient flexibility in the execution of the plan so that the programmes to be undertaken from year to year can be adjusted in response to the emergent resources position. Uncertainties in financial resources, the supply of basic material resources, especially steel and equipment imported from abroad are among the factors to be taken into account through more accurate and detailed annual plans.

It must be emphasised also that resources of the order envisaged here cannot become available

automatically in the absence of suitable policies. Planning implies essentially an improvement in the rate and pattern of investment over what would have prevailed in the absence of a plan. A plan for raising resources, therefore, must necessarily include a series of concrete steps to raise the rate of saving in the economy beyond what would occur through the voluntary decision of the people. It is in this context that controls to restrain the consumption of non-essential goods become a vital part of planned development. Controls over the consumption of essential commodities such as foodstuffs have been removed in recent years; the improvement in the economic situation made such relaxation possible. In normal circumstances it would not be desirable to reimpose controls on essential commodities. But some restraints on consumption are nevertheless essential if a larger plan is not to be frustrated for want of resources. The question of controls is often discussed in the context of growing inflationary pressures which have to be prevented from getting out of hand. The need for controls once inflation gets under way is self-evident. But controls have an even more important part to play in averting the emergence of inflationary pressures by releasing a large volume of savings and by discouraging non-essential investment. To some extent, fiscal measures can obviate the necessity for direct controls. For this reason, steeper taxes, including indirect taxes on non-essential expenditure are among the most important steps that must be taken to make the plan financially feasible. But since the scope for additional taxation is circumscribed, it is equally important to control by direct means all forms of conspicuous over-consumption and wasteful expenditure.

A word may finally be said regarding the financing of State plans. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,800 crores, about Rs. 2,220 crores represents the expenditure to be incurred by State Governments. The revenue resources of State Governments are, as is well known, far below requirements. The examination undertaken in the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments shows that in the second plan period State Governments will be able to find only about Rs. 100 crores from existing revenues. It is proposed, therefore, that States should undertake further taxation totalling Rs. 225 crores. The lines along which this effort can be made have been worked out to a considerable extent in view of the Taxation Enquiry Commission's recommendations and a target of Rs. 160 crores of additional taxation has already been accepted by State Governments. It should not be difficult to raise a further sum of Rs. 65 crores or so over the five year period.

Progressive Tax System

Whether one considers the field of State taxation, or indeed that of Central taxation, one has to bear in mind that large though the effort may at first sight appear, it has to be judged in relation to the even larger and more exacting targets that have been adopted in respect of the other resources of finance in order to implement the plan. The most outstanding fact of the resources situation in India is that taxation at present brings in only about 7.5 percent of national income and that on so slender a base it is extremely difficult to build a big developmental edifice. The main objective should undoubtedly be to raise the proportion of taxation to national income as early as possible.

One of the key requirements of accelerating an economic development programme in the public sector is that the tax system should be more and more progressive in the sense that at increasing levels of income a higher and higher proportion of it should automatically come into the public exchequer. The reliance on non-tax sources proposed in the second plan is already so large as to jeopardise the entire plan.

The Centre and the States

The agreed estimates of capital resources to be raised by State Governments total Rs. 400 crores. Since then, the target for total public borrowings and small savings has been raised as shown in the scheme of financing given earlier. In view of this, the States will have to make an effort to raise much larger amounts, especially under small savings. It is no longer possible to judge the adequacy of the efforts made by State Governments in terms of targets set a few years ago when the small savings campaign was in its early stages. In this connection, the question of revising individual State targets and also the basis for sharing the collections as between the Centre and States will have to be considered.

It is not possible at this stage to strike a balance between the needs and resources of each State Government in precise terms. The position varies from State to State, but, on the whole, the financing of State plans of the magnitude proposed will involve in the present circumstances a larger transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. Granted the need for such transfers, it has to be remembered that the Centre's own resources are by no means unlimited. Full implementation of the plan is possible only if the States on their part strive to the utmost to raise resources within the fields assigned to them. Even on capital account, where the Centre has necessarily to assist State Governments, the latter have a part to play, as mentioned earlier, by raising public loans and promoting the habit of saving in the country.

It is necessary in this context to emphasise the need for each public authority securing a balance on revenue account. In fact, considering the needs of development, the revenue account should make a sizeable contribution to the investment expenditure envisaged in the capital budget. Although this may present difficulties each public authority should be able to raise enough funds by taxation to finance ordinary administrative costs and the recurring expenditure on social services. The present practice of allocating expenditure between revenue and capital accounts is not uniform in all States and steps are being taken to amend this divergence. Once, however, an agreed classification of revenue and capital items has been accepted, it has to be recognised that each public authority has at least to balance its revenue account on the basis of its current earnings. This, of course, raises the question of the correct allocation of tax resources between the Centre and the States. However right the initial balance in this regard may be, it is likely to alter from time to time. It is in view of this that the Constitution has provided for a periodic review of the position by the Finance Commission.

Resources for the Public Sector

The availability of resources for the public sector has ultimately to be judged in relation to the total volume of savings in the economy and

the demands upon them. For the economy as a whole, savings together with external resources available must equal investment. Of the aggregate expenditure of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector, Rs. 1,000 crores roughly represents current expenditure, and Rs. 3,800 crores represents investment. As against the requirements of Rs. 1,000 crores, public savings will account for Rs. 950 crores (Rs. 350 crores from current revenues at existing rates, Rs. 450 crores from additional taxation and Rs. 150 crores from the railways). Broadly speaking, therefore, the position which emerges is that the investment expenditure of Rs. 3,800 crores is to be financed by a draft on private savings and through external assistance. To this, before presenting the overall balance, must be added the investment requirements of the private sector.

The Private Sector

It would appear that the requirements of the private sector may be of the order of Rs. 2,300 crores. The broad break-up of this expenditure can be indicated as follows:—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Industry and mining	560
2. Plantations, transport, and electricity undertakings	90
3. Agriculture and rural industries	200
4. Construction	1,050
5. Working capital in trade and industry and miscellaneous items	400
	<u>2,300</u>

The major items of investment in industry and mining have been explained earlier. For private transport, plantations and electricity undertakings, detailed plans are being worked out, but Rs. 90 crores is considered to be a reasonable provision. Investment in the rural sector, monetised and non-monetised, adds up at present to a sizeable total, but the estimate of Rs. 200 crores set out above relates only to monetised investment. Construction, including housing, is at present probably of the order of Rs. 170 crores. On an average, investment of Rs. 210 crores a year under this head for the second plan period cannot be regarded as excessive. Finally, a provision of Rs. 400 crores of additional investment in working capital in trade and industry will probably be called for, considering the increase in the volume of production and in economic activity.

Taking the public and private sectors together, investment in the economy over the second plan period should work out at Rs. 6,100 crores (Rs. 3,800 crores in the public sector and Rs. 2,300 crores in the private sector). It will be observed that whereas in the first plan the ratio of public and private investment was 50, 60, in the second plan it works out at about 62, 38.

Future Rate of Saving

The overall position that emerges from the review so far is that the public sector will have no public savings (surplus on current account) for financing the investment programme proper. With the increases in taxation that have been proposed, the public sector will just be able to meet its current expenditures, including the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 crores on plan schemes in the revenue account. The entire investment of Rs. 6,100 crores, therefore, depends upon private savings and external resources. As will be seen in the next section, the implementation of the plan in the public and private sectors will require import surpluses of the order of Rs. 1,100 crores over the plan period. If the required external resources of this order are forthcoming, the contribution of domestic savings will have to be Rs. 5,000 crores. Savings of this order from within the economy pre-suppose a stepping up of the rate of saving from the current level of about 6 percent of the national income to an average of 8½ percent for the period of the plan. Or, to put it in another way, the rate of saving will have to go up from the present level of 6 percent to a little more than 10 percent by the end of the second plan period. This implies, if the national income goes up by about 25 percent over the plan period as envisaged earlier, an incremental rate of saving of between 20 percent to 25 percent. In a country with a large proportion of the population near minimum living standards, this order of effort is difficult, especially if the new incomes to be generated are to be diffused widely. It is in this context that efforts to restrain the consumption of non-essential commodities by persuasion, differential tax rates and by suitable direct controls, assume the greatest importance.

Some comments are called for. Firstly, the Planning Commission has made a vital reservation namely "should the expenditure, not taken into account, increase markedly, or should acceleration in prohibition programmes necessitate a sacrifice of existing sources of revenue, the resources available for the plan will correspondingly go down."

The Members of the Planning Commission, individually and collectively are cognisant of the extra-draft plan expenditure which is under discussion or which they themselves are agitating for inclusion in the plan. Dr. J. C. Ghose, a Member of the Planning Commission speaking here during the week declared that "there was a probability that the Government might yet provide an additional sum of Rs. 65 crores for improving the salary of teachers." Another Member, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda has been actively agitating for the adoption of the *Ambar Charkha*, the subsidy on which is placed at Rs. 100 crores. A sum of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs was sanctioned during the week to start a pilot scheme "to collect data regarding the potentialities of the *Ambar Charkha*

and to study the weavers' reaction to the yarn produced on it." The scheme has been entrusted to the principal protagonist of the *Ambar Charkha*, namely the All India Khadi Board.

Calls on Expenditure

The Central Government has extended Prohibition to the State of Kutch, and the recommendations of the Shriman Narain Committee in favour of total prohibition by 1961 have been approved by four States, presumably because the Committee has asked the Centre to foot the bill, estimated at Rs. 200 crores. Provision for railways has been increased from Rs. 850 crores to Rs. 900 crores in the draft plan. It still falls short of the requirements of the Railway Ministry by Rs. 500 crores. The Atomic Energy Commission, which is included in the Prime Minister's portfolio, has demanded a sum of Rs. 60 crores for its development programme. The Ministry of Defence has demanded Rs. 350 crores for its development programme over and above a contract budget of Rs. 200 crores a year.

The following is the extra-draft plan outlay:—

	(Rs. Crores)
1. Dr. J. C. Ghose's demand for a subsidy for teacher's salaries	65
2. Mr. Nanda's demand for a subsidy for the <i>Ambar Charkha</i>	100
3. The cost of Shriman Narain's demand for total prohibition	200
4. Dr. Kati's demand for defence development	350
5. Dr. C. H. Bhabha's demand for atomic energy	60
6. The railways' unsatisfied demand	500
	<u>1,275</u>
	or <u>1,300</u>

In other words, the outlay on the plan instead of Rs. 4,800 crores should be Rs. 6,100 crores.

According to the Planning Commission the gap in the resources, after assuming an additional taxation of Rs. 450 crores is Rs. 2,400 crores, half of which is proposed to be covered by deficit financing. Without discussing the economic consequences of deficit financing, the balance of Rs. 1,200 crores, the Planning Commission has presumed, will be met by external sources. It is for the framers of India's Foreign Policy to determine whether such a large sum could be expected from foreign countries. The American ambassador Mr. Cooper leaves for Washington on 10th January for talks with the U.S. Government. Prior to his departure he has been having consultations with British and Canadian High Commissioners and with members of the planning commission including Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda to acquaint himself with India's need for foreign assistance during the second plan period, in which he is reputedly anxious to assist. The outlay in the public sector during the second plan is placed at Rs. 4,800 crores, and the Planning Commission envisages a gap of Rs. 24 crores in resources of which Rs. 1,200 crores are to be covered by deficit financing. Foreign assistance has been placed at Rs. 1,800 crores and "the balance of Rs. 400 crores to be made good either from internal or external sources."

It is no secret that additional taxation will not be phased over a period of five years but will be largely raised during the last three years of the second plan period. Additional taxation generally raises an issue, regarded as fundamental by a Government which professes to function on a democratic basis. The Government, it is claimed, should satisfy the tax-payer that it has exhausted all possible avenues for economy before resorting to additional taxation. Thanks to the spectre of unemployment, even the drive for economy has disappeared, so far as the Government is concerned. The Finance Ministry, three years ago, built up a kind of façade, over 70 reports, none of which has so far produced over 70 reports, none of which has been implemented. The Methods and Organisation Division also aims at reducing the strength of offices by increasing efficiency. Notwithstanding these two organisations, employment under Central Government establishments excluding railways has increased from 5,90,662 in December 1951 to 6,32,736 in December 1954 and 7,28,169 in August 1955.

Trainees for Steel

The Government of India, through the Ministry of Iron and Steel, is setting up a Committee to survey the existing training facilities in institutions or in industry with a view to their development for the training of skilled personnel for the three steel plants at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000. Additional equipment and expert personnel required by the training centres would be recommended by the Committee. It is presumed that the training will consist of two stages; the first at the existing institutions or industries and the second at the steel works. In addition to skilled workers, the steel plants will need at least five hundred qualified engineers.

Iron Ore for Japan

Indo-Japanese negotiations for the mining and export of iron ore to Japan are in new progress. This will involve the development of rail and port facilities in Orissa. The U.S. Government will then be approached for funds to finance the project out of the President's special fund.

Indo-American Air Talks

Indo-U.S.A. Air talks are nearing successful completion. According to reports, the high con-

tracting parties have agreed to leave the existing Agreement un-amended and meet India's objective by an exchange of letters, which will be published. The U.S. Government will declare its willingness to modify the capacity and frequency of the existing services with India's consent. In determining the issue, the India-U.S.A. traffic primarily and the traffic carried by the U.S. Airlines generally will be taken into consideration.

Jet Factory for India

The British Under-Secretary, Ministry of Supply, Mr. A. W. L. Havilland, now in Delhi, has reached an agreement with the Government of India, permitting the manufacture of aircraft and aero-engines in India. Following on this, an Air Technical Mission, headed by Air Commodore Lal will shortly leave for London to finalise the agreement with Bristol for the setting up of a jet aero-engine factory and with Poland for the manufacture of the *Polland Gnat* light-weight jet fighter at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore. A technical team sponsored by Bristol visited India last summer and submitted a project report.

Foreign Exchange

An amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act is envisaged during the Budget Session of Parliament in order to increase the availability of foreign exchange to finance the second five year plan outlay. According to the existing provisions of the Act, India has to maintain the 40 percent backing, in gold and foreign securities, for its paper currency excluding one rupee notes. On the basis of the present note circulation of Rs. 1,315 crores, India, for example, has to maintain the currency reserve in gold and foreign securities of Rs. 540 crores. The contemplated deficit financing in the second plan period would increase the note circulation and thereby reduce the availability of foreign exchange. Demand for foreign exchange in the second plan period is placed at Rs. 1,400 crores. It is therefore proposed to reduce the statutory backing from 40 percent to 30 percent. It is proposed to revalue the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve from the existing pre-war rate to the I.M.F. rate of \$35 an ounce which would increase its value by Rs. 78 crores. On the basis of the existing note circulation the availability of foreign exchange by the lowering of the statutory limit would be increased by Rs. 135 crores.

Russian Offer Rejected

The Government of India has rejected the Russian offer of assistance to its coal production plan. The Russians, among other things demanded Rs. 95 a day, free of income tax for each man, in addition to free accommodation, free passage and free travelling in India. Under their plan, it would be the Russians, who were to determine the type of equipment, the number of technicians India needed and the number of interpreters required during their stay in India. On this basis the Soviet Government had asked for visa facilities for technicians, the number of which had been determined in Moscow. The Government of India's reply was "No thanks, we no longer need your assistance." India, it has been made clear is in the buyer's market, Russia being one source of supply. So far as the coal mining equipment is concerned the offers which are being considered here, come from the United Kingdom, France, West Germany and Sweden in addition to Soviet Russia. It is pointed out that India's enquiries were regarded by Moscow as requests which have largely created these complications.

A Coal Division under a Joint Secretary has been created in the Ministry of Production, and at the same time coal production has been separated from coal control. The post of Coal Commissioner has therefore been abolished and in its place a Coal Controller and a Commissioner for Coal Production have been appointed; the latter to be in exclusive charge of coal production in the public sector, the 1961 target for which is placed at 18 million tons. The Commission of Coal Production will be similar to a Project Officer and will be treated on equal terms with any commercial undertaking in the private sector.

Bank Strike

The Government of India is considering steps to deal with the unconstitutional and unwarranted demonstrations and threat of a token strike by bank employees. The Government, has pointed out, that it looks with disfavour on such demonstrations, and had hoped that there would be peace in the banking industry after the full implementation of the last Bank Award. The gesture of goodwill shown by the Bombay bankers was a voluntary step and was not, in any way, prompted by the Government. In the Government's view at the attitude adopted by bank employees strikes at the very root of collective bargaining and the system of arbitration. Men who had criticised the Government for modifying the Award, although fully within its right do so, should not launch a campaign against the Award which had become the law of the land. The bank employees are likely lose the Government's protection which they had enjoyed so far if they continue to maintain their unjustified attitude.

Forward Trading in Cotton

Forward trading in Cotton will soon be resumed, after the Government fixes the settlement rates. The Government was opposed to violent upward fluctuations in cotton prices and had issued several warnings, but without results, hence the suspension in forward trading.

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Bombay

CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT
DURING SECOND PLANSIR B. RAMA RAU ON DANGERS
OF FACTORY PRODUCTION CURB

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

THE inaugural address of Sir Benegal Rama Rau, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, to the Agricultural Economic Conference at Poona last week lent considerable strength to the case for larger production of factory consumer goods during the second plan period. The Reserve Bank Governor gave a warning against the placing of unduly high emphasis on cottage and small-scale industries in the belief that their promotion would provide a quick and sure remedy for the prevailing unemployment and under-employment in the country. He pointed out that though unemployment and under-employment in rural areas had received great prominence in the discussions on the draft plan-frame, there had so far been no expert enquiry into the magnitude of this problem and such figures as were available seemed to indicate that some of the implied assumptions on which the conclusions of the plan-frame were based were certainly debatable, if not fallacious.

This led him to question the validity of the suggestion that curbs on the production of consumer goods in factories, which were mostly in urban areas, should be imposed until unemployment is liquidated. He observed that the assumption seemed to be that unemployment, especially in the villages, was a short-term phenomenon of the kind familiar in industrialised countries. He disputed this assumption by pointing out that the number of persons employed in agricultural operations could not have decreased and that even after making allowance for the fact that rural had been classed in the 1951 census as urban due to the natural growth of population, it was clear that there had been a continuous large-scale migration from rural to urban areas which could not but have reduced unemployment in rural areas appreciably.

Educated Unemployment

Looking at the problem of rural unemployment from another angle, Sir Benegal said that the number of students receiving university and college education increased from 74,000 in 1931 to 444,000 in 1951 and of students in secondary schools from 1,800,000 in 1931 to 5,700,000 in 1951. It was recognised generally that the number of jobs open to the educated class had not proportionately increased. He, therefore, concluded that the problem of unemployment among the better-educated classes was more serious than in the villages. These classes were not likely to be attracted by cottage industries which offered only a low level of earning. This naturally led him to assert that a remedy based on a wrong diagnosis and applied at the wrong place might actually aggravate the problem. Consequently, he suggested that before any fundamental change was made in the economic policy, which had hitherto proved very successful, there should be a detailed investigation by expert economists and others into the extent, nature and distribution of unemployment. He also emphasised that in economic development, the interests of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of the economy were not conflicting. They were mutually consistent and mostly common.

Nevertheless, the Reserve Bank Governor supported the development of efficient cottage industries in India with a view to providing subsidiary occupation for agriculturists. But he doubted whether this could check the current migration to urban areas, as a wide disparity existed between the rural and urban wage levels. If this drift was inevitable and economically not harmful, the improvement of urban living conditions and a high priority for slum clearance and urban housing would be an appropriate remedy. It was equally clear to him that the need for the maximum increase in consumer goods—agricultural as well as industrial—became imperative because of the high rate of investment and deficit financing contemplated in the second plan. The policy of maximum production was not inconsistent with a socialistic pattern of society, as the goal of social distribution would be practicable with the increasing production of wealth.

The Problem of Resources

In his address to the annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of India held in Bombay at the end of December, Sir H. P. Modi dealt largely with the second plan-frame. Sir Homi believed that the size of the plan required to be reduced so as to make it consistent with the resources which the country could afford without damaging the foundation of its economy. One of the vital questions in this connection, according to him, was the method and the manner in which the resources for the plan were to be raised. He himself was very doubtful about the possibility of realising the estimated resources. The great bulk of the postulated increase in income would actually accrue to small farmers, agricultural workers, persons engaged in cottage industries and similar classes of people where the incidence of tax would be small and the receipts from them were not likely to make any sizeable addition to official revenue. Sir Homi believed that even if the tax system was provided with the adequate depth

and range recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, and that even if rates of direct and indirect taxes were stepped up by bringing under taxation a large number of essential commodities exempt at present from excise duty, the collections from such taxes were likely to fall short of the estimates by a wide margin. He pointed out that direct taxation in the country was so steep already that it was only one step lower than that prevailing in a rich and highly industrialised country like the United Kingdom. Even with regard to indirect taxation, while there might be limited scope for a judicious expansion it could not be gained that the existing level in the country was near the point where the law of diminishing returns might be expected to operate.

Coming to the question of taxation of individual incomes, Sir Homi observed that it was going against all human experience to seek to stifle the incentive to work and to save in order to achieve the ends of social justice and the equality of opportunity for all. India had gone a long way in a very short space of time towards the establishment of a just social order. Drastic solutions wholly unsuited to the conditions of the country and incompatible with the maintenance of a free society, could not usher in the millennium. They could only seriously impair the foundations of progress. Sir Homi Modi was re-elected president of the Federation with Sir V. N. Chandavarkar, Sir Robert Menzies and Sir Allan Elliott Lockhart as deputy presidents for 1956.

Lack of a Shipping Policy

The Governments' shipping policy was discussed at some length at the recent annual prize day of the training ship *Dufferin*, as well as at the annual general meeting of the Government-sponsored Eastern Shipping Corporation. Mr. O. V. Alagesan who presided over both functions reaffirmed that it was the Government of India's policy to reach the two-million ton target set for mercantile shipping. But he was not specific about the time when this target could be reached. In fact, he had to admit that in spite of the efforts made during the first plan they had succeeded in building up Indian-owned tonnage to the extent of 600,000 tons only. The Deputy Minister for Transport could do nothing better than give a vague assurance that with the co-operation of the shipping industry they hoped to travel far in the direction of reaching the two-million ton target set for the second plan period. Mr. Alagesan however stressed the fact that the expansion of shipping did not simply mean the acquisition of more and more ships. It was equally necessary to produce ships in the country's own shipyards and to man them with trained Indians. So far as the latter went, he was happy that the Government of India had come to control and provide training facilities for the merchant navy. This tended not only to centralise the training arrangements but also ensured that the maintenance and the expansion of training institutions were not hampered by financial difficulties. Mr. Alagesan called for the closest co-ordination between the shipping industry and the authorities in the matter of this training.

Mr. Bhabha's Suggestions

In the course of his address, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, chairman of the Eastern Shipping Corporation, reiterated the need for the evolution of a shipping policy which would prove beneficial both to the Government Departments and the Indian lines concerned. He dealt with several important aspects of the desired policy. He suggested it should include the provision of Government cargoes likely to move under the second plan and also under various aid schemes, for Indian ships, at least until such time as they stabilised their position in the highly competitive overseas trade. Mr. Bhabha said that, while Government departments expected Indian companies to assist, even by making special arrangements in dealing with urgent movements if necessary, there was not the corresponding realisation of a reciprocal obligation. What was necessary was a proper liaison between the Indian shipping companies and the Government agencies. On the loan assistance given to the shipping companies, Mr. Bhabha suggested that Government should consider the policy of liberalising the terms, particularly in respect of passenger services if they wanted Indian lines to evince any serious interest. He said that experience in this Corporation showed that, with the present level of initial and recurring costs of passenger ships, there was little prospect of making any profit without some assistance from the Government. Mr. Bhabha complained that no decision had yet been taken on the acquisition of a few tankers, the management of which was to have been entrusted to the Eastern Shipping Corporation though the proposal had been pending for a long time. Regarding the slow turn-round of ships, he observed that while labour was an important factor in the efficient working of a port, there were many other factors which could not be ignored. Berthing arrangements, navigational aids, tugs and other facilities for the prompt and safe placing of ships in docks; availability of adequate and efficient means for loading and unloading cargo, transit sheds, rail, road and other transport for removal of cargo to and from the dock areas, were just as important for the efficient running of a port. While the Vaisit Committee had tried to improve the position of labour output with its recommendation of a piece-rate system of payment for dock workers, there was much leeway to be made up with regard to dock equipment. Mr. Bhabha also remarked that it was not shipping alone that suffered due round of ships and the consequent rise in expenses would affect adversely the whole export and im-

port trade and in the long run the interests of the consumer and tax-payer as well.

Fresh Bank Strike Threat

Serious trouble is likely to develop in 1956 in the banking industry in spite of the member banks of the Indian Banks' Association and the Exchange Banks' decision, with the full agreement of the State Bank of India, to implement the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, in a more liberal manner, in respect of some of the provisions of the Act. One of the provisions of the Act lays down that whatever arrears of payment might be due to bank employees for the period from April, 1954 to March, 1955 should be spread over three accounting years in the proportion of 40 percent, 30 percent, and 30 percent, to be paid on 31st December, 1955, 30th June, 1956 and 31st January, 1957 respectively. The joint statement issued by the Chairman of the Indian Banks' Association and the Bombay Exchange Banks' Association has announced the payment of arrears in one lump sum, instead of in three instalments as laid down in the Act. The joint statement also announces some concession relating to over-payment resulting from the Government order of August, 1954 that modified the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The greatest concession, however, is regarding the adjustment of dearness allowance. The reduction in dearness allowance by one-seventh in the case of clerks and one-tenth in the case of subordinates because of a drop in the average cost of living index which falls due from 1st July, 1955, will be made effective only from December, 1955. Thus no recovery would be made of the excess paid during the period July to November, 1955. The response to this gesture from the All-India Bank Employees' Association, however, has been very disappointing, and the Association is believed to be contemplating direct action against the implementation of the latest award, legalised by the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act of 1955. As an earnest of this coming storm, there was a day's token strike here on 28th December, and banking business was very nearly paralysed in 36 banks. The call for this strike was given by the Bombay State Bank Employees' Federation. In addition to this, the Central Committee of the All-India Bank Employees' Association has decided to issue a call for a general strike all over the country on 6th and 7th January. Bank employees in Bombay have endorsed this call and further, given an assurance that they are prepared for a strike of indefinite duration on this issue.

Power Position in Bombay

Apprehensions of an electric power famine in Bombay between 1957 and 1961 persist, particularly in the Poona region. These were expressed by the Chairman of the Tata group of hydro-electric companies and more recently by the President of the Association of Electrical Undertakings in Bombay. Mr. M. H. Hasham Premji, chairman of the Bombay Electricity Board, therefore, considered it expedient to clarify the actual position in the Bombay-Poona area, with a view, as he said at a Press conference, to removing any misconception arising in the public mind. Referring to the grave doubts expressed as to the commencement of power generations from the Koyna Project, Mr. Premji believed that power from this source was likely to be available in October, 1960, though he qualified his statement with an observation that in a major project of this nature one could not be absolutely certain about the exact date of its coming into operation. At the same time, he gave an assurance that every effort was being made by the Koyna Board not only to keep to the schedule but if possible, He also gave an assurance that, with a judicious use of the standby capacity and correct timing of maintenance and annual overhaul, it might be possible to meet the normal requirement of power during the next four or five years prior to the commissioning of the Koyna generating station. He admitted that as regards the Station, there had been more than the normal working satisfactorily now and producing its full rated capacity. With regard to the thermal station at Trombay, Mr. Premji said that from the information given by Tatas the first set was likely to be commissioned in October, 1956 and increase the installed capacity in the region by 100 MW. Continuing he said that with the commissioning of these two thermal sets at Trombay and one set of 18 MW ordered by the railways for installation at Chola, which was likely to be commissioned some time in 1958, there would be a firm capacity of 447 MW against 345 MW at present. This additional firm capacity would be available prior to the commissioning of Koyna, Mr. Premji added that while it was difficult to estimate the actual requirements of electric power over a five-year period without making an assumption of a *pro rata* rise in consumption, the latter part of 1956 and up to 1959. In view of this assurance, the public has been disagreeably surprised by the revelation by the Western Railway authorities that the State Government had been putting pressure on them to reduce the number of local trains for economising in the use of electric power during the coming months. The General Manager of this Railway announced publicly his intention to resist this pressure, because a reduction in the number of trains is not possible in view of the volume of traffic to be carried every day.

Uttar Pradesh

U.P. CHAMBER CALLS FOR
CHEAPER POWERSTRONG CRITICISM OF INDUSTRIAL
DISPUTES ACT

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

THE U.P. Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorandum to the State Government making out a case for the supply of electricity at concessional rates to the existing industries, in addition to the new ones. Electricity in Kanpur was relatively cheap until 1948 when the rates went up all of a sudden. The position became worse when in 1953, as a revenue measure, the Government imposed a 25 percent surcharge as electricity duty on the price of power consumed. At present electricity in Kanpur is dearer than in other important manufacturing centres although the price of coal, which constitutes a major part of the generating cost, is cheaper there than in Ahmedabad or Delhi. The Chamber is of the view that the Kanpur Electric Supply, which is a nationalised undertaking, should be run on a "no-profit-no-loss" basis.

Lending Policy of State Banks

In another representation made by the Chamber to the Union Ministry of Finance, the question of finance for the private sector has been discussed with particular reference to the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India. The President of the Chamber has suggested that the Reserve Bank should regulate its lending policy more on the basis of a scheduled bank than on that of its constituents, and that having agreed upon an aggregate limit of advances for a particular scheduled bank, less attention should be given to the standing of the bank's client who submitted the application for an advance so long as the reasons for the advance met the Reserve Bank's requirements.

U.P. Chamber's Criticism

In another representation to the Union Labour Ministry, the Chamber expressed its disapproval of the new proposal to substitute the present system of labour tribunals by a three-tier system, namely Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals. The Chamber is opposed to these courts and tribunals because absolute power is proposed to be vested in them and they will consist of single individuals. In the opinion of the Chamber it is wrong to include supervisors or managers who are employed in confidential capacities, and whose employment depends on individual merit, in the scope of "workmen." If the Government is unable to accept this contention in principle, the memorandum states that the limit of wages in this regard should be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200. The Chamber has also taken exception to the provision in the existing Industrial Disputes Act prohibiting the employer, during the pendency of a dispute, from making any change in the conditions of service or taking any action against the workmen concerned. It is stated that this has been preventing employers from taking action even in cases of serious misconduct and indiscipline unconnected with the dispute.

National Academy of Sciences' Meeting

Apart from the scientific papers read, the only incident of public interest which occurred at the Silver Jubilee session of the National Academy of Sciences which concluded in Lucknow last week, was an open clash between Dr. Meghnad Saha and the State's Planning Minister, Mr. C. B. Gupta. Dr. Saha made a bitter attack on politicians whom he described as the bane of scientific research in India. Recalling one of the few occasions when scientists anywhere had the courage to stand up to the Government of the day, Dr. Saha said that George III once wrote a letter to Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society, gently reprimanding him for praising Benjamin Franklin and his experiments in atmospheric electricity. Sir John replied: "Sire, the laws of nature do not depend on the whims of royalty," and forthwith sent in his resignation. Dr. Saha, however, spoiled a good case by going on to cite the "independent" status enjoyed by scientists in Russia. This gave an opportunity to the Minister, Mr. C. B. Gupta, to air his own views on the totalitarian régime. Subsequent proceedings showed that Dr. Saha was right in his fears of political interference in the field of science. The election of Mr. Hargobind Singh, Education Minister of U.P., as an honorary member of the Academy, placing his name on a roll which includes not only Einstein but many scientists of world renown, has bewildered several people besides Dr. Saha.

Phosphates in Food Production

An important symposium organised by the National Science Academy dealt with the rôle of phosphates in increasing food production. Sir John Russell who sent in a paper on the subject observed: "It is absolutely essential that more food should be produced in India. Phosphates are among the most effective, for large areas of soil contain insufficient amounts for more than a low level of yields. The chief technological problem is to increase the efficiency of utilisation by the plant which is rarely more than 20 percent to 30 percent and frequently less." It was agreed that the phosphate rocks available in Trichinopoly and Bihar and the basic slags obtained from the Tata steel factory in a finely divided condition, provided excellent material when ploughed into the land with leaves, straw or green manure.

London

GOVERNMENT CHANGES MAKE
GOOD IMPRESSIONMR. BUTLER'S TRANSFER NO TOKEN
OF FAILURE

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE sweeping changes which Sir Anthony Eden made in his Government a fortnight ago were apparently planned as long ago as last September, and would probably have been given effect to much earlier but for the fact that both the Prime Minister and Mr. Butler felt that the latter should remain Chancellor of the Exchequer until the Supplementary Budget had been introduced and approved by Parliament. The idea that Mr. Butler had been asked to be relieved of his responsibilities at the Treasury, or, as Labour would like to think, that he had been moved because of the failure of his economic policy, is wide of the mark. If anything, he takes on even greater responsibility in his new office, and over a much wider sphere, for he will direct the policy of the Conservative Central Office—with which he has had much to do in the past—and will plan and carry through the Government's programme of legislation in the next few years, besides relieving Sir Anthony generally. His economy policy, indeed, looks like persisting, though that does not necessarily mean that Mr. Macmillan may not introduce slight variations to meet differing circumstances as and when they arise. The "credit squeeze" at all events must continue. This was confirmed in both Mr. Butler's last Parliamentary answer as Chancellor and subsequently by the Governor of the Bank of England. That it might at last be showing signs of effectiveness is deducible from the first indication of a slowing down in industrial re-equipment demand and the increasing criticism of it both by the banks and industrial leaders. Nevertheless, Mr. Butler's departure from the Treasury is profoundly regretted in the City.

By and large, the Government changes have been well received generally. It is widely admitted that the Prime Minister has strengthened his team, and not least by persuading Sir Walter Monckton to remain in it and take over the Ministry of Defence, which promises to be a key Ministry in the immediate future. What is more, the younger men have been given a chance to show their mettle, and the introduction of a number of back-benchers to fill junior posts will do much to maintain the morale of the Party both in the House and in the constituencies.

Tariff Cut Plans

The Government hopes to secure useful cuts in American tariffs against British exports during the Geneva Conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which opens on 18th January. This will be the fourth G.A.T.T. meeting devoted to multilateral bargaining among 25 nations. The extent to which the United States Government will use the power to reduce rates granted to the President under the Trade Agreements Extension Act, 1955, will set the pace for the negotiations. The Act limits tariff reductions generally to 15 percent. This does not permit any drastic cut, but real advantages could be gained by Britain if the new powers were used to the maximum. In consultation with industry, Mr. Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, has been drawing up a list of foreign tariffs, particularly American, reductions in which would most benefit British exports. A list has also been prepared of concessions which Britain would be prepared to offer. These lists may be considered by the Cabinet shortly. The negotiations at Geneva will last until May. Spectacular results are not expected, but the Government hopes for general progress towards a freer trade system which will enable British exporters to gain a larger share of an expanded world market.

Wages and Productivity

The T.U.C.'s recognition that rising costs and prices are the biggest threat to our balance of payments, to continuing full employment, and to living standards takes on a special significance in view of the growing volume of support being accorded to the cement manufacturers' undertaking to maintain prices at the present level for at least six months and even longer and the determination of more and more unions to "fight the budget" by making fresh wage claims. Since 1st January, 1955, according to the British Employers' Confederation (and since confirmed by the latest returns from the Ministry of Labour), some 12 million workpeople have benefited from increases in weekly wage rates, totalling over £5 million a week. This has raised the Ministry of Labour's index of such rates by about 7 percent. In a full year it would amount to an addition to the total wage bill of more than £400 million. Current and pending wage claims affect 7,500,000 workers, "the great majority of whom" have already received a wage increase under these earlier settlements. If these new claims were granted in full, the Confederation calculates that weekly wage rates would go up by a further £6 million, and the Ministry of Labour index by a further 8 percent. The addition to the total annual wages bill would be another £500 million. The Confederation concludes that "increases of this magnitude far outstrip any likely concurrent improvement in the real national income."

The Confederation is particularly severe about the recent announcement by the Transport and General Workers' Union (since supported in almost identical terms by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers) that it must protect its members' living standards and must therefore decline to accept the principle that living

standards must depend upon higher productivity. The Confederation says that this attitude is "regrettable," that if the doctrine were applied generally it "would make sheer nonsense," and concludes that the only meaning it can have is that the union "wishes to beggar its neighbors in other unions." The Confederation agrees that if the gains from increased productivity were to be appropriated solely by workers in those occupations where they occur, workers in other fields, such as transport, would find their relative position instantly depressed. "What is certain, however," according to the Confederation, "is that no class of workers can secure any permanent improvement in its standard of living unless our national productivity continues to rise."

Better Cheer for Lancashire

Fewer cotton workers have been forced to take extended holidays this Christmas than in any holiday period for over a year. A number of factors have contributed to this improvement. There has been a better demand for some of the finer types of cotton textiles in recent weeks, while at the coarser end of the trade, Lancashire has benefited from a slight dulling of the competitive edge of Hong Kong and India—the two foreign competitors which the industry most fears. India's prices have risen markedly of late and Hong Kong has had some difficulty in meeting delivery dates so that merchants who normally buy her goods have been turning to Lancashire instead. Other reasons, less pleasant to contemplate, are that a considerable number of the marginal mills in the industry have closed completely and thousands of operatives have left the industry in the past twelve months.

But the industry still has some qualms with regard to the future. In his first statement as chairman with the report and accounts of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Ltd., Mr. Roger M. Lee has much to say about the imports of yarn and piecegoods from low-wage countries. One point which he makes is that, in time, many British industries besides cotton are likely to be confronted with competition from these sources. He considers, accordingly, that "the trade agreements whereby imports from these countries are taken entirely free of duty must be revised sooner or later." Another point which Mr. Lee makes is that in the absence of "some indication as to the extent to which imports from low-wage countries are to be tolerated," the problems raised by the probable further contraction of the industry cannot be dealt with. The increase in imports, the decline in exports, and the deferment of demand because of uncertainty about cotton prices were the main causes of the continued deterioration of conditions in the industry, and Mr. Lee suggests that, in the circumstances, yarn would have been sold at wholly uneconomic prices but for the Yarn Spinners' Association. The margins operated under this scheme, he says, are not adequate to cover present-day replacement costs of buildings and machinery, but without them all hope of continuing re-equipment in the industry would have vanished. The statement records that since 1945 expenditure on machinery and buildings amounted to £632,000. Modern equipment and techniques, Mr. Lee says will help to meet the situation created by the cheap imports but they cannot bridge the gap in wage costs between the United Kingdom and the Far East. One means of maintaining activity when trade is threatened by low-cost competition is to keep ahead of competitors in technological developments. This the combine is endeavouring to do by extending its efforts in spinning man-made fibres and in blending them with cotton.

Central Market for Scrap Metal

A scheme to centralise the buying and selling of scrap metal and create a scrap commodity market is to be started in Birmingham shortly. If it is successful, similar markets may be opened in London and Manchester. A new company—the Scrap Metal Market Ltd.—plans to open a Birmingham market for operations on 8th February. It will be open daily for dealing, and registered members will receive daily reports of market values. The rules for the operation of the market provide that a seller should notify it of the type and quantity of scrap he has for disposal and that this should then be included in the next day's auction and buyers notified accordingly. The following day the parcel is sold on description to the highest bidder but all materials are automatically reserved at 5 percent below the previous day's market price. It is expected that the bulk of the dealings will be in non-ferrous metals in the early stages but the basis may be widened later in the year.

The promoters of the scheme believe that it will offer a quicker and more efficient way of disposing of scrap materials than the present practice of inviting tenders. They point out that at a time of fluctuating prices the time lag inevitably occurring between the inviting and accepting of tenders creates many difficulties and that, arising from the same cause, firms with scrap for disposal are unwilling to enter into long-term contracts. A further argument advanced in its favour is that since only registered dealers are allowed to sell in the market its operations would tend to reduce irregular dealings in stolen scrap. The scheme is not viewed optimistically by the scrap metal merchants, whose business would be considerably reduced. They argue that one reason the trade is without a central market after more than a century's operation is that scrap is not a uniform commodity such as raw cotton or rubber and that ordinary market methods are not suited to its buying and selling. Also, since the Government is one of the biggest offerers of scrap and would probably continue to dispose of it through auction sales and tenders, a great part of the trade would inevitably be carried on outside the field of operations of the new market.

Ceylon

CEYLONESE COMBINE WILL
CONTROL TEA EXPORTS

MARKETS TO BE EXPANDED

(FROM OUR COLOMBO CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Ceylon Export and Import Corporation, the Ceylonese combine which has been formed principally to export tea from Ceylon, has announced that it will go into business from March, 1956, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, and has submitted its application to the Registrar of Companies. The Corporation, which is the biggest Ceylonese venture of its kind, expects, with a fair measure of Government backing, to take over the island's tea export trade now monopolised by British, Australian and Indian interests, over a two-year period. In terms of money and volume of transactions the Corporation's projected Ceylonisation of the tea export trade, is immense. On an average Ceylon exports about 262.2 million lbs of tea annually, at an estimated value of Rs. 89.4 crores, which is about two-thirds of the country's export income.

The Ceylonisation of the tea export trade, in this country, will be the forerunner of similar changes in the import and export trade in other commodities. Under declared Ceylon Government policy no new licences are issued to non-nationals to enter the import and export business, while those non-nationals who now enjoy monopolies will be progressively deprived of their licences. The Government has also made it a condition, in the signing of recent trade agreements with other countries, that as far as possible only Ceylonese should be employed to handle the new lines of business.

Reduction in Rubber Prices

Rubber producers in Ceylon face the new year with the prospect of a possible reduction in the

price of rubber paid to them by the Government. At the moment producers are paid Rs. 1.51 for top quality sheet, supplied by them to the Rubber Commissioner for shipments to China against the Sino-Ceylon trade agreement. This price was operative till 31st December, 1955 and is due to be reviewed in the first week of January, 1956. Producers have already made representations to the Government urging that the present price should be maintained at least till 31st March, 1956. It is doubtful whether the Government will consider this request favourably, although the world market has displayed a steady tone, over the last few weeks. The price paid to the producers by the Rubber Commissioner actually works out to about Rs. 2.15 including the replanting cess and other duties, and it does not appear likely that the Government will be prepared, or for that matter be in a position, to maintain the present price level particularly as producers have asked for an increase in the replanting cess.

Unemployment Faces 25,000 Tea Workers

The up-country Tea Traders Association has drawn the attention of the Government to the possibility of 25,000 workers in all grades of the tea-growing and manufacturing trade losing their jobs, if the restriction of the sale of certain types of tea at the "off grade" auctions continues to be imposed. The restriction referred to is the prohibition on the sale of "refuse tea", which is defined to mean sweepings, red leaf and fluff. This restriction became operative with the enforcement of the Tea Theft Prevention Act in July, 1954. It was imposed on the basis that "refuse tea" contained substances either poisonous or injurious to the health and was unfit for human consumption.

The Tea Traders Associations claims that this assumption is without foundation, and that to its knowledge nowhere in the world has there been a death reported with tea as its cause. The Association points out that the curb imposed on the sale of "refuse tea" is unnecessary, and has in effect only resulted in obstructing the free exchange of this particular variety of tea. The Association emphasises that if the curb continues to be imposed, nearly 25,000 workers and small producers, who depend on this trade for their livelihood will be seriously affected.

Record Tea Output for 1955

Tea production in Ceylon for the 12 months just completed has reached a new record, totalling around 380 million lbs., nearly 15 million lbs. more than the output for 1954. The situation however is not exactly promising. Statistics available here indicate that Ceylon has been selling less tea to Britain, her best customer, during 1955, and indications are that the declining trend in British purchases will continue. It has been visibly noticeable that Britain is beginning to rely more on her African colonies and Pakistan for supplies of tea, and the extent of the switchover may be gauged from the fact that in 1955, Ceylon exported 10 million lbs. less tea to the U.K., than in 1954.

With production likely to increase still more in 1956, and more acres being brought under cultivation, the tea trade in Ceylon will be up against the problem of finding new markets, or expanding present ones, to prevent any crisis following over-production. Already, under the basis of trade agreements recently concluded with Poland and Czechoslovakia, the trade has an assurance that small and useful quantities of tea will be sold annually to those two countries. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce is contemplating the negotiation of similar agreements with other East European countries, so that the drop in exports to Britain will be adequately offset. But the problem of expanding in the traditional markets seems imperative, and it is expected that the Tea Propaganda Board, which will receive an increased allocation of funds for 1956, will then be able to do a better and more successful job of work.

Third H. E. and Irrigation Project

The Government of Ceylon has completed investigations for the establishment of a Rs. 9.4 crores, multi-purpose irrigation project, in the south-east sector of Ceylon. The project provides for the irrigation of 68,000 acres of paddy land and 22,000 acres of high land, and the generation of electricity. This is the third big multi-purpose irrigation project that the Government has planned to increase food production in the country, so that the import of essential commodities, particularly rice, which accounts for nearly a third of the national income, can be reduced. Work on this new project is expected to take at least four years to complete, and tenders for its construction will be called shortly. The money for the project, it is understood, will either be raised from the World Bank or the International Finance Corporation, of which Ceylon is a member.

Excise Revenue Up by Rs. 20 lakhs

An interesting sidelight upon the campaign to introduce total prohibition in Ceylon, is the increasing revenue that goes into the State coffers from the sale of arrack, an alcoholic spirit distilled from the coconut palm. At the time of writing it has been disclosed that the Home Ministry has this year collected Rs. 1 crore from the more than it earned last year. In spite of the fact that arrack brings in much needed money to the National Exchequer, the Government has decided to reduce the quota for its sale from 810,000 proof gallons to 675,000 proof gallons next year. The decision has been taken to reduce the consumption of alcohol in the country during the Buddha Jayanti year and thereafter.

Commodity Markets

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) advanced further by 0.4 percent to 367.4 during the week ended 17th December 1955 as compared with 366.0 (revised) for the previous week. Relative to the corresponding weeks of last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 1.0 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. During the week under review, the index for Food Articles declined by 0.9 percent to 320.4 as compared with 323.2 (revised) for the previous week as a result of a decline in the prices of tea (11%), jowar (-8%) and rice in Calcutta and at Patna (-4% each) despite an increase in the price of wheat at Amritsar (+9%) and at Hapur (+2%), gur at Muzaffarnagar (+7%), gram (+6%), dal Arhar (+2%) and sugar (+1%). Prices of gingellyseed (+15%), rapeseed (+8%), groundnuts in Bombay and raw jute (+6% each), linseed in Bombay (+4%), raw silk at Malda, castorseed in Bombay and corra (+3% each), lac (+2%) and raw cotton and manganese ore (average export prices) (+1% each), moved up while those of castorseed in Madras (-7%) and raw silk at Bangalore (-3%) were marked down. On the whole, the index for Industrial Raw Materials advanced sharply by 2.9 percent to 440.7 as compared with 428.1 (revised) for the previous week. Higher prices of gingelly oil (+8%), cow hides, groundnut oil and linseed oil (+3% each), coconut oil, mustard oil and zinc (+2% each) and brass in Calcutta, copper, buffalo hides, castor oil and cotton yarn (+% each), raised the index for Semi-Manufactures by 0.7 percent to 345.9 although the prices of groundnut cake (-4%), copra cake and gingelly cake (-2% each) and coir yarn-Anjengo Superior (-1%) showed declines. The index for the Manufactures group stood at 372.8 as compared with 372.7 in the previous week; the prices of Jute Manufactures showed a slight increase. Lower prices of pepper, black in Calcutta (-3%) brought down the index for the Miscellaneous group from 542.5 to 541.9 during the week under review.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	17-12-55	Week 10-12-55	Ended 19-11-55	18-12-54
I. Food Articles :	320.4	323.2 (R)	321.8 (R)	317.4
Cereals	380	388	380	365
Pulses	348	333	323	230
Others	232	232	228	267
II. Industrial Raw Materials :	440.7	428.1 (R)	419.5 (R)	432.6
Fibres	447	433	425*	463
Oilseeds	430	413	403 (R)	390
Minerals	426	425	421	403
Others	463*	463*	452	444
III. Semi-Manufactures :	345.9	343.4	338.8	346.6
Leather	398	393	382	362
Mineral Oils	202	202	202	221
Vegetable Oils	417	406	395	419
Cotton Yarn	422	418	410*	438
Metals	279	279	277	249
Oilcakes	349	359	365	373
Others	330	330	330	330
IV. Manufactures :	372.8	373.7	373.6	374.3
Textiles	405	404	406	417
Jutes	415	414	425	441
Cotton	399*	399*	399*	412*
Rayon and Silk	486*	486*	479*	452*
Woolen	278	278	278	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	284	284	284	284
V. Miscellaneous :	541.9	542.5	542.4	576.1
All Commo-dities	367.4	366.0 (R)	363.6 (R)	366.6

R = Revised * = Estimated.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (Base shifted to 1949 = 100 except where otherwise indicated) declined in seven centres during October, 1955, according to the Labour Bureau, Government of India. The maximum fall was recorded by the indices for Cuttack and Silchar which declined by 6 points each to 100 and 84 respectively. The index number for Berhampur declined by 2 points to 96, for Dohri-Sone, Gahat, Tinsukia and Madras Plantation Centres by one point to 87, 87, 102 and 90 respectively. A fuel and lighting indices for 2 centres, in and miscellaneous indices for 3 centres each was bers rose in eight centres during the same period. The maximum rise of 4 points was recorded by the index for Akola, which stood at 83. The index by 2 points each to 101 and 82 respectively, for Jharia, Ludhiana, Jabalpur, Kharagpur and Satna 95 and 73 respectively. In this group of centres, lighting indices for 2 centres, clothing and miscellaneous indices for 1 centre each.

Jute

IMPROVEMENT IN FORWARD RATES
FOR GUNNIESTHE SUPPLY OUTLOOK FOR DAISSEE
AND DAISSEE MESTA

SINCE the closure for the Christmas holidays, the jute goods markets have suffered varying fortunes, but the main movements have been upward. An encouraging feature has been the sudden increase in activity in the forward positions of both sacking and hessian. This has been attributed in the main to speculative covering, but it is understood that fairly large bear accounts have been built up by shippers over the past few months on account of the Argentine, the U.S.A. and China. In spite of the recent impression that fatka operators have tried to create—that of a lack of overseas enquiries, the ultimate aim of which was to depress the markets—it seems that small but steady business has been transacted for the first half of 1956. Most of this has yet to be covered, and consequently a battle has developed between the real and the speculative operator, resulting in a very steady forward market. Speculation has played a prominent part in the near positions. The approach of December fatka settling day brought heavy transactions in ready delivery goods, which, coupled with the activity in the forward section, made for very steady conditions in general.

A problem that has been engaging the interest of the jute trade for some time is the apparent shortage of Daissee and Daissee mesta. According to crop reports at the time of sowing, and subsequent progress reports, the yield should have reached large proportions, especially in mesta. It was estimated that of the entire crop, 75 percent would be of the mesta variety. But the fact that this amount has not come forward is demonstrated by the current price of this fibre, which is about Rs. 10 a maund higher than was estimated for this period. It was confidently predicted that by the end of 1955, mesta would be selling for about Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 a maund, taking into consideration the bumper crop. What, then, is the reason for the difference?

Primarily, it is due to the very poor yield an acre. More ground was put under seed this season than ever before, but the germination was very poor, and when the plants were fully grown, it was possible, in many instances, to walk right through a field of jute—so great was the distance between each plant. Secondly, adverse weather conditions, in the form of a shortage of rain for steeping and retting, caused delays in harvesting, and in many cases the delays were so prolonged that the jute went to seed or hardened. This is also one of the main reasons for the very poor quality of mesta despatched this season. It is understood that large areas of mesta have still not been harvested, and farmers have been advised by various agricultural bodies that if this is now cut and stored without retting it will not lose any of its properties, and can be steeped and retted later. This system, apparently, can only be used in the case of mesta, and if the experiment is successful it may have far-reaching effects on the next season's crop. It is estimated that there is now only about 25 percent of the daissee and mesta crop for sale, so there is little likelihood of any great price falls. One safeguard against the latter is that a large mill group has again commenced jute purchase operations; in these transactions, as also in bazaar purchases by mill representatives, the quality and moisture content appear to be of secondary importance.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: At the opening of the goods market on 23rd December, 1955, the only alteration in quoted rates was in hessian, where both the near and forward positions reacted to favourable reports from the American markets. Prices advanced about 4 annas a 100 yards, and 40in. 10oz was quoted at Rs. 40-12 for ready shipment, and Re. 1 less for April-June. Dull conditions prevailed in sacking, but prices remained steady in sympathy with hessian. B Twills remained at Rs. 112-8 a 100 bags for ready shipment, and Rs. 108 a 100 bags for April-June shipment. A similar pattern was followed on Saturday when hessians showed a further rise of 2 or 3 annas, whilst heavy goods quotations were unaltered. Markets were officially closed over the Christmas holidays, but at the opening on Tuesday, 27th December, fatka operators indulged in heavy goods covering in the near position in anticipation of the due date settling day, so B Twills advanced to Rs. 112-14. Some real goods covering was also reported in the forward section, and rates improved about 8 annas for April-June B Twills to record Rs. 108-8 a 100 bags. Hessian continued to rise and prices advanced another 2 annas. Very steady conditions prevailed at this stage in both sections of the market, with local fatka operators pushing up the near deliveries, and shipper interests concentrating on the forward section to such an extent that over the next two days both sacking and hessian showed a rise of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a ton. On Friday, rumours of a break in a fatka syndicate caused a temporary easing of rates. B Twills lost Re. 1 at the opening, and hessians 6 or 8 annas. Towards evening, reports of business

with Russia, and speculative buying by a large operator caused the market to take on a steadier undertone and by the close before the New Year holidays the morning's losses had been more than made up. Heavy speculative activity was reported over the holidays, and when the market opened on Tuesday, 3rd January, very steady conditions prevailed, partly due to fatka activities and partly in support of the very steady jute markets. Opening quotations of B Twills showed a Re. 1 rise in the January position to Rs. 114-4, whilst April-June shipment jumped by Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 112-8. Hessian also moved up rapidly and 40in. 10oz. improved 10 annas in the near position to Rs. 41-12 and 6 annas for forward shipment to Rs. 40-12. These rates were well maintained throughout the day, more in sympathy with the raw jute market than because of business in gunnies, and very firm conditions prevailed. At the close the forward positions of both sacking and hessian are very firm, but the near positions have lost a little ground. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	Ready	Jan.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June
40 in. 8 oz.	Rs. 33-12	33-10	33-4	32-12
40 in. 10 oz.	Rs. 41-8	41-8	41-4	42-14
B Twills	Rs. 114-8	114-8	114-0	113-4
Heavy Cees (Plain)	Rs. 114-12	114-8	114-0	113-4
A Twills	Rs. 137-8	138-8	138-0	135-0
Liverpools	Rs. 130-8	131-0	129-0	126-0
Cornacks	Rs. 114-8	115-0	115-0	114-0

Raw Jute: The raw jute markets have ruled firm, with rates showing a gradual rise. Calcutta mills have shown a fair amount of interest, and continued daily purchases at favourable prices created a very steady undertone. Sellers have been reserved, although on occasions Indian mills have been able to undercut the market by 4 or 8 annas a maund. In general, operators have shown a reluctance to sell at below the quoted rates. They have been governed in this attitude by the very steady upcountry markets, where, it is reported, imports are negligible. Prices are well above the parity of Calcutta rates, and consequently sellers cannot show any profit on near delivery jute, even if they could procure it from the agencies. The local Cossipore markets would appear to contradict the impression gained from upcountry sources, as wagon arrivals have shown a welcome improvement over the past week. Much of this, however, is low quality fibre, and has not alleviated the acute shortage of high grade jute, nor has it caused any reduction in price. All available arrivals have been taken up by mill representatives who are paying top prices for inferior jute, or by local balers who have commitments with Calcutta mills to fulfil. At the present moment there is no sign of weakness, and with good demand continuing, the further outlook is one of steady confidence.

Quotations at the opening on 23rd December, 1955, were slightly lower than on the previous day, due to a drop in mill interest, and Upper Assam jute was quoted at Rs. 27 a maund basis Bottoms for January shipment. Over the next few days the market was featureless, but after the Christmas holidays mill interest revived and prices advanced 8 annas a maund. Sellers were reserved and sought higher prices, but business was put through at the quoted rates. Towards the end of the year rates slackened slightly, but after the New Year holidays they opened fully steady and Assam jute was maintained at Rs. 27-8 a maund with a tendency to rise.

Business was good prior to the Christmas holidays and before the New Year, and prices for Dhuri-Northern jute ranged between Rs. 27 to 27-8 a maund basis Bottoms. Local Packing Northern jute was done on several occasions during the period at Rs. 27 a maund for a great deal of delivery. Tossa came in for a much greater interest and selected districts of Murshidabad changed hands at Rs. 26-12 to Rs. 27-8 a maund, whilst Karimpore-Bongora Tossa was also done at Rs. 27-8 a maund for January shipment. Purnea at Rs. 27-8 a maund for January shipment, and 26-8 to Rs. 27 jute of deshal quality passed at Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 27 a maund basis Bottoms for January-February shipment. Good business was reported in the daissee section, and prices paid varied between Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 28-8 a maund basis Bottoms for ready and one month's shipment. Daissee mesta was contracted for at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8 a maund for the same shipment. Small lots of bimli were also done at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-12 a maund for F.A.Q. In the pucca bale section the only business reported for January shipment, and Rs. 108 a bale for ready bills of lading.

At the close the market is unchanged and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute :	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis Bottoms	Shipment Jan.-Feb.
Lower Assam	25-0	"
Upper Assam	27-0	"
Northern	28-8	"
Murshidabad White	27-8	"
Daissee ex Agency	28-0	"

Daissee ex Cossipore	28-0	"
Daissee Mesta	26-0	"
Bimli	26-0 for F.A.Q.	"
Local Packing	27-8	"

Tossa is quoted at Re. 1 a maund above the price of white jute.

Pakistani Jute :	Rs a maund. basis Bottoms	Shipment Jan.-Feb.
Jat District	28-8	"
Northern	28-0	"
Jat Cuttings	118-0 a bale	"

Imports into the local Cossipore markets have shown a vast improvement recently, a total of 650 wagons having arrived over the past week to make a daily average of about 93 wagons. There have been ready buyers for all arrivals and this has kept the market steady. Local balers and mill representatives are competing for the lower grades of jute, and are accepting parcels containing a considerable amount of moisture. In spite of the improvement in imports sellers are reserved, and at the close Kishengani jute is quoted at Rs. 27 a maund for garsat quality. In the Daissee markets imports are very small, and here again there is keen competition for all available supplies. Dry jute is commanding a Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 premium, and the fact that mills have again commenced to buy jute over the jetty has pushed up prices. At the close quotations in Sheoraphuli are based on Rs. 27 a maund for garsat quality Daissee containing at least 3 percent moisture.

Mofussil: Imports into nearly all upcountry markets in India have fallen off still further over the past two weeks and are extremely small for the time of the year. As a result of this, and due to the steady demand from balers, prices have advanced in all areas, and continue to show an upward tendency. Business is more or less at a standstill and operators are very reserved. Quotations in Dhubri are based on Rs. 24 a maund for garsat quality.

The Pakistan markets are ruling very firm due to speculative buying and covering business. A fair amount of interest has been shown in cuttings, and a large operators is reported to have paid as much as Rs. (P) 102 a bale. Imports have shown a slight improvement and in Narayanganj arrivals have averaged about 25,000 maunds a day. Of this quantity only about 5,000 maunds is baled. Sellers are reserved and prices have advanced by about 8 annas a maund. There is no demand for tossa and prices of this fibre are the same as for white jute. Latest quotations in Narayanganj are as follows:

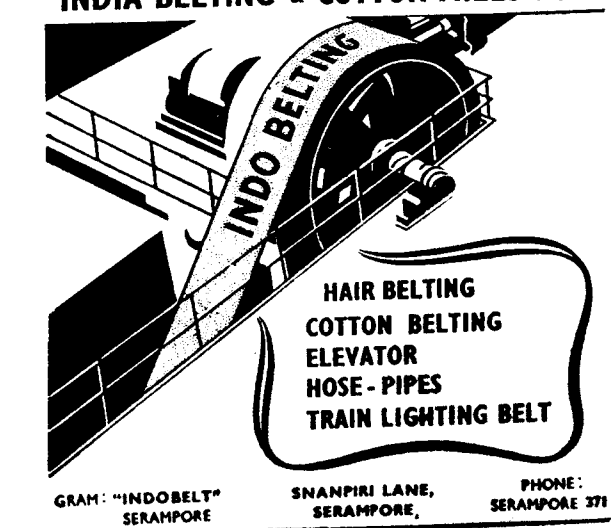
Pucca Bales :	Rs. (P) a bale.	Kutch Bales: Rs. (P) a maund
Mill Firsts	168	Jat Bottoms 28-8
Export Firsts	141	Jat B Bottoms 24-12
Dandee Tossa 4's	200	Jat C Bottoms 21-12
Dandee Tossa 4's	145	Jat X Bottoms 19-8
Output Tossa 2-3	126	Tossa quotations are the
Output Tossa 4's	106	same as those for white
Narayanganj Cuttings	100	jute.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS FOR
NOVEMBER, 1955

The following are the total nett figures of manufactured jute goods shipped from Calcutta during the month of November, 1955 after providing for short shipments. These figures include shipments to coastal ports.

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
Gross	2,115.8	27,143.9	29,259.7
Short Shipped (Nett)	17.9	415.4	433.3
November, 1955 (Nett)	2,097.9	26,728.5	28,826.4
October, 1955 (Nett)	2,588.7	24,561.5	27,150.2
September, 1955 (Nett)	3,255.7	38,591.7	41,847.4
	Sacking		
Gross	34,007.9	783.7	34,791.6
Short Shipped (Nett)	1,688.3	5.4	1,693.7
November, 1955 (Nett)	32,319.6	778.3	33,097.9
October, 1955 (Nett)	22,450.8	718.6	23,169.4
September, 1955 (Nett)	35,422.0	715.1	36,137.1

INDIA BELTING & COTTON MILLS LTD.



THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
(Liability of Shareholders is Limited)

HEAD OFFICE:

2 & 3, Crosby Square, London E.C.3.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BRANCHES: Calcutta Bombay, Madras Cochin Karachi, Chittagong Colombo Bagdad Basrah Mosul, Kirkuk, Amara Bahrain, Doha, Aden (Crater), Aden (Steamer point), Mutalla, Radra, Maurit, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Butterworth.

General Banking and Exchange Business transacted with all parts of the world.

The Bank undertakes Trustees and Executorship business through its affiliated Company, Eastern Bank Trustee and Executor Co. (India) Ltd.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: 1A, Netaji Subhas Road. W. A. R. SUTTON, Manager.

Phone: 22-5711/2

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment from the port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented.

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 25th December, 1955	1,458.9	20,900.4	22,359.3
1st to 25th November, 1955	1,642.1	20,388.7	22,030.8
1st to 25th October, 1955	2,219.4	15,494.0	17,713.4
Sacking			
1st to 25th December, 1955	28,573.6	270.1	28,843.7
1st to 25th November, 1955	26,578.4	655.6	27,234.0
1st to 25th October, 1955	19,258.3	695.3	19,953.6

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR
(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

THE jute markets here closed the year 1955 with a favourable outlook for the present one. Both spinners and manufacturers are comfortably placed with orders for delivery over the next two to three months, and already there are signs of more business pending from English firms. Inquiry has been good during the past few days. About the end of February, the trade will be faced with paying an increase of 5 percent on wages granted to the workers. This now makes about four increases for which producers have had no recompense in the shape of higher prices. Those for yarns and cloth are fixed at a maxima by independent accountants and regulated in accordance with the rise and fall in values of raw jute. Fortunately, there had been only a few minor changes since 9th June last year. For instance, values of Rove were advanced by £2 15s ton week before last to £91 for 48 lbs. and £75 for 200 lbs. due, it is said, to the rise in prices for cuttings and low grade jute in Pakistan. The rise in wages represents an increase of 6s 5d a week to adult males and 4s 5d to adult females, making the basic wages now 133s 11d and 92s 0d respectively. There are few Dundee and district workers getting the minimum basic rates, and many have several pounds a week more than these stated wages. There are systems of incentive bonuses in vogue.

Some interest is being displayed in the report from Pakistan that the whole of the jute industry in that country may be looked after by one body, marketing and selling the raw material and also jute goods. It is thought here that the existing system of selling to local spinners through the jute brokers could hardly be done away with. They have accomplished several sales this week of Mill Lightnings at £80 and £81, and Mill Firsts at £90 and £91, with Mill Hearts sold at £70 to £73, c/c U.K. There are now extremely few sellers at the lowest rates which are the minima. Calcutta goods are very firm, though somewhat irregular at 63s 0d for 10 oz. 40 in. and 47s 3d for 7 1/2 oz. January, 62s 0d and 46s 9d February, 62s 0d and 46s 6d March and 61s 9d and 46s 6d April-June, with B twills at 175s, 173s 3d 171s 3d and 170s 3d for the respective positions of shipment, all fob. Calcutta.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Indian Cotton Textile Industry (1954-55 Annual). (Published by M. P. Gandhi & Co., Jan. Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. Pages 64 + 64 + 48; price Rs. 6; by V.P.P. Rs. 7.)

Poems on the Fairland of Orissa Part II by Ivan Clement Xavier; (Printed by the Rasmi Press, Cuttack. Copies may be had from the author c/o The Postmaster, Dharmatollah Post Office, Calcutta. Pages 16; price Rs. 1-5.)

Orient Review and Literary Digest Vol. 1. Nos. 2 and 3. Edited by Dr. Suhrid Sinha and Alfred Schenkman. (Published by Alfred Schenkman for the Orient Book World Association, 33, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12. Pages 164; price Rs. 1-8.)

The I.E.M.A. Directory, 1955-56. (Published by the Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association, India Exchange, Calcutta. Pages 131.)

Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 7, No. 3. (Published by the United Nations. Pages 79; price \$0.50.)

Udyog Parichay. (A Hindi weekly devoted to commerce, industry and development. Edited by Mrs. Vidya Vibha and published by Capital News and Features, 25, York Hotel, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. Pages 19; price As. 4; annual subscription Rs. 10.)

INDIAN COTTON CONTRACTS

By a notification issued on 23rd December, 1955, under Section 14 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, the Government of India directed the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, to suspend its business in Indian cotton contracts for seven days. Government have under consideration measures to be taken to arrest the deterioration in the cotton market. In the meantime they have decided to direct the East India Cotton Association to suspend its business in Indian cotton contracts for a further period of seven days ending with 6th January, 1956. A notification to that effect has been issued today.

Plantation Topics

ICED TEA GAINS MORE MARKETS
IN CANADA

TAKING advantage of the summer of 1955, which was hot and therefore ideal iced-tea weather, the Tea Council's two field representatives made over 1,200 personal calls on restaurants and institutions in the Montreal-Quebec and Southern Ontario regions—the two most densely populated areas of Canada—to stimulate the growing interest in and the service of iced tea. The demand for iced tea in Canada inevitably varies by geographical region due to the great diversity of weather conditions experienced in the country. Consumption is likely to be the highest in Quebec and Ontario. In the past, restaurateurs have tended to make iced tea solely with an eye on the American tourist trade, but many caterers outside of tourist centres are beginning to realise that there is a profitable potential market for iced tea when properly merchandised. Due to the Council's efforts, consisting mainly in giving demonstration lectures on iced tea preparation, iced tea sales were at an all-time high during the period in question. More and more restaurateurs are recognising that this is not only a high-profit item, but one which has great customer appeal. The consumer is showing his growing appreciation of the beverage by demanding that it be well-made.

Reports from almost 200 restaurants which were surveyed, disclosed that iced tea sales increased from 100 percent to 300 percent over previous years. Even more significant than this was the number of restaurants serving iced tea for the first time. In Quebec particularly, iced tea was successfully introduced into hospitals and institutions. Because refrigeration equipment is almost universal in Canada, the preparation of iced tea, both in restaurants and institutions and at home, should present little difficulty, although the provision of satisfactory equipment for dispensing the beverage in bulk remains a problem. It is anticipated that during the next few years the popularity of the beverage will grow and that this will help to boost tea sales during the summer months when hot tea consumption tends to fall off.

TEA EXPORT DUTY

The Government of India has issued a notification fixing the price of tea for the purpose of determining the export duty, at Rs. 3-1-5 a lb. against Rs. 3-4-5 a lb. fixed on 1st December 1955. The export duty at this price will be as 6 a lb. compared with as 8 in force hitherto.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 1, 2,70,000 lbs of tea were on offer. There was a useful demand for brighter liquoring Medium and Low Medium teas particularly Fannings which were 2 to 3 annas dearer. Best liquoring Fannings were dearer and others irregular following quality. Stalky types, Whole Leaf and Reprints were neglected.

INDIAN RUBBER PRODUCTION AND
CONSUMPTION IN NOVEMBER 1955

Indian rubber output in November was 2,680 tons, according to the Rubber Board of India. Exports during the month were nil and imports amounted to 4 tons. Consumption by manufacturers was 1,837 tons. Stocks with estates and dealers on the last day of the month totalled 4,452 tons, including 904 tons in transit. Stocks with manufacturers on the same date amounted to 2,926 tons. Manufacturers also used 173 tons of reclaimed rubber, the month-end stock being 447 tons, and consumed 11 tons of synthetic rubber of which they held a total stock of 282 tons at the end of the month.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	Closing prices on 16-12-55	Average for the period
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.15
	Sheet Cuttings 1	1.28
	do	2 1.23
Crepe:		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.65	1.651
R.M.A. No. 1	1.64/65	1.641
	Crepe No. 2	1.63
	„ No. 3	1.593
Scrap Crepe:		
Sc. Crepe No. 1	1.32 Nom.	1.311
Sc. Crepe No. 2	1.24/27	1.251
Sc. Crepe No. 3	1.12/20	1.17
Flat Bark	1.08/10	1.091
	Sc. Crepe 3X	1.21

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 44.4 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

Calcutta Markets

PRICES RECOVER IN TEA
EXPORT AUCTION

BETTER DEMAND FOR DUSTS

THERE were 48,000 packages on offer in Export Sale 28, held on 27th December, 1955, for which there was a better general demand. Clean Fannings were the strongest feature and were often a full 1 anna dearer, while black leaf Assam O.F.s. were up to 2 annas dearer. The better liquoring BP's sold at fully an anna more than the previous rates but Medium Assam BOP's sold irregularly. Poor liquoring stalky kinds were irregular and easier. The CTC offerings were of very poor quality. They were fully 2 annas easier and there were many withdrawals.

At Export Sale 29, held on 3rd January, 1956, there were again 48,000 packages on offer. Demand was good and more general than in Sale 28, and the number of withdrawals was greatly reduced. Once again, all descriptions of Fannings were the strongest feature and advanced by about 2 annas a lb., clean black O.F.s. often gaining more. Medium BOP's were in more demand than recently and often sold above valuations, while useful liquoring medium BP's were about an anna dearer. Well twisted Leaf grades and stylish BP's were a strong feature of the sale. The CTC offerings were again of poor quality and were the weakest feature selling about 2 annas below the previous rates.

	Quotations	Sale No. 28	Sale No. 29	A Year Ago
Clean Black Pekoe	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	3 13 6
Plain B.P.	1 7 6	1 8 0	—	3 11 6
Plain B.P.	1 7 6	1 8 0	—	3 11 6
Medium Assam B.P.	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	3 13 0
Best CTC Assam B.P.	2 3 0	2 1 0	—	4 0 0

The offerings of Dusts in Internal Sale 28, held on 28th December, 1955, consisted of 22,000 packages and these met with a fair general demand. Black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East were the strongest feature but sold at irregular rates and were at times easier. Small powdery teas were again in strong demand and were generally firm but other Doors and Medium Assam teas sold at about an anna below last rates. The very few lines of really good CTC Assams with strong liquors were fully firm to dearer, but most CTC's were of an ordinary description and were from 1 to 3 annas easier.

There were 18,600 packages on offer in Internal Sale 29, held on 4th January, 1956. The market opened quietly but demand improved as the sale progressed. Black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East were the strongest feature of the sale and were keenly competed for at dearer rates. Doors and Medium Assams were easier at the beginning of the sale but closed firm and sometimes half an anna dearer. Brown leaf Doors teas sold at a full anna above last rates. The few lines of really good CTC Assams with strong liquors were keenly competed for and dearer but the remaining CTC's which were again of an ordinary description were 1 to 2 annas easier. The commonest types received much better support than in recent weeks and sold often from 1 to 2 annas above valuations.

	Quotations	Sale No. 28	Sale No. 29	A Year Ago
Medium Doors Dust	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 6 0	2 6 6 to 2 7 0
Medium Assam Grainy Dust	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 8 0	2 7 0 to 2 7 6
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 2 0 to 2 3 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 12 6 to 2 13 0

There were 2,300 packages of Leaf on offer in Sale 28 and these met with a good general demand although prices were an irregular 1 anna below last rates. There were a few green teas on offer and these sold very well. In Sale 29, there were 1,900 packages on offer and these were mostly stalky residual types which received fair support and were sometimes dearer.

STEADY FREIGHT MARKETS

MARKETS have ruled steady for the past two weeks and increased demands for grain and sugar charters have been the feature. The Russians have purchased 200,000 tons of sugar from Cuba and have chartered at 152s 6d for January-February loading whilst Pakistan charterers have fixed recently four Liberty types for wheat at \$(U.S.)22.45 Northern Range loading and \$(U.S.)23.45 Gulf loading over December-January. The River Plate market firmed up on reports of the issue by the German Government of import licences for 376,000 tons grain and the Pacific Coast conceded higher rates at \$(U.S.)18.50 for heavy grain to Antwerp-Hamburg Range. Indian ore charters were arranged to various destinations at \$(U.S.)16.75 Kollotttham-New York, 107s 6d Bombay-Genoa, 107s 6d Bombay-Rijaka and 96s Muscatipatam-Japan all for January loading positions. The time charter section continued steady at recent rates and a fair miscellaneous trade was reported.

There was little change in markets over the recent holiday and business has been resumed on the same steady tone. Three cargoes of wheat were arranged from Australia to Bombay for February-March loading at 127s 6d from West Australia, 137s 6d from South Australia. The Continent and further cargoes of sugar were concluded from Cuba to Black Sea at the unchanged

(Continued on page 25)

Engineering and Transport

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST'S
ANNUAL REPORTFINANCIAL RESULTS FOR
1954-1955

THE total income for the financial year 1954-55 amounted to Rs. 8,82,52,947, against the revised estimate of Rs. 8,60,49,676, showing an excess of Rs. 22,03,271. The excess was mainly accounted for by an increase of Rs. 14,15,265 from Income from Goods, Rs. 66,124 from Income from Lands and Buildings, Rs. 3,21,192 from Income from Railways, Rs. 6,76,789 from Income from Miscellaneous Receipts and Rs. 73,831 from Income from Interest. These were to some extent offset by a decrease of Rs. 20,592 from Income from Vessels and Rs. 3,32,009 from Income from Sale of Unserviceable Material.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,21,48,705, against the revised estimate of Rs. 8,89,76,415, showing an excess of Rs. 31,72,290. The expenditure on Stores was about Rs. 33,000 in excess of the estimated figure and the expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs exceeded the estimated amount by Rs. 2,66 lakhs. There was an increase of about Rs. 2,77 lakhs under Labour, mainly because the traffic handled exceeded the estimated figure by 198,813 tons. The expenditure under Miscellaneous exceeded the estimated amount by about Rs. 2,26 lakhs and this was entirely due to the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs made in the accounts after the preparation of revised estimates in respect of arrears overtime payable to the Heave-up and Hawser boat crews, work done in night shifts etc., under the Minimum Wages Act. Other increases worth mentioning are Rs. 2,37 lakhs under Dredging, Rs. 2,36 lakhs under Workshop, Rs. 47,000 under Electric Light and Power, Rs. 45,000 under House Allowance, Rs. 14,000 under Compensatory Allowance and Rs. 1,59 lakhs under Dearness Allowance. These increases in expenditure were to some extent offset by a saving of Rs. 1,2 lakhs under Establishment, Rs. 1,33 lakhs under Police, Rs. 47,000 under Unforeseen Expenditure, Rs. 17,000 under Minor Works chargeable to Revenue, Rs. 33,000 under P.T.O. Concessions and Rs. 13,000 under Staff Amenities.

The result of the year's working was worse than what was originally anticipated. The anticipated deficit under the revised estimates was Rs. 29,27 lakhs but the year actually ended, after providing for Minor Works chargeable to Revenue, with a deficit of Rs. 38,95,758, despite the increase in the traffic handled. This was entirely due to the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs made in Abstract K—Miscellaneous for arrears overtime payable to Heave-up and Hawser Boat crews, night work in shifts etc., under the Minimum Wages Act, but not provided for in the revised estimates. In order to meet the deficit, a sum of Rs. 39 lakhs was appropriated to the Revenue Account from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Revenue Reserve and Other Funds

The balance in the Revenue Reserve Fund, as on 31st March, 1955, after contributing Rs. 39 lakhs for meeting the deficit for the year in the Revenue Account, amounted to Rs. 3,43 crores or Rs. 23 lakhs less as compared to the previous year's balance. The Fire Insurance Fund had a closing balance of Rs. 63.81 lakhs on 31st March, 1955, and the balance in the Vessels Replacement Fund was Rs. 92.41 lakhs.

Capital Expenditure

The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 97,58,982 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 99,18,471, of which Rs. 73,36,180 represented money unspent out of Government loans. During the year the Commissioners did not raise any loan from the public but obtained from the Government three loans amounting to Rs. 1.91 crores for meeting the expenditure on certain development projects covered by the first five year plan. These loans carried interest at 4 1/2 percent and were repayable in 23 equated annual instalments of principal and interest after a seven years' interest-free period.

The Capital expenditure on works in progress and works closed to Block Account amounted to Rs. 1,95,89,913, the main items costing over Rs. 1 lakh being expenditure on the purchase of 150 second-hand sugarcane trucks from Government (Rs. 1,04,000), installation of flame-proof lights at the General Wharves (Rs. 1,46,880), construction of two survey launches (Rs. 1,22,210), construction of 12 modified type first class Europe buoys (Rs. 1,33,766), construction of 24 first class welded modified type mooring buoys (Rs. 1,54,817), purchase and conversion of two Canadian frigates for use as pilot vessels (Rs. 1,42,414), purchase and installation of new Mechanical Coal Loading Plant (Rs. 4,45,602), provision of a new crane repair yard at No. 14 Berth, Kidderpore Docks (Rs. 1,42,339), construction of a new Sale Tea Warehouse (Rs. 1,19,652), reclamation of land surrounding King George's Dock (Rs. 1,71,508), purchase of two sets of grab dredging equipment and silt pumping plant (Rs. 1,14,066), construction of quarters for Class IV staff at Shalimar (Rs. 1,12,722), construction of two Dock tugs (Rs. 6,90,805), construction of two Heave-up boats (Rs. 2,24,620), construction of two Light vessels (Rs. 6,98,900), construction of a spur at Akra (Rs. 11,20,902), construction 300 "CR" type wagons (Rs. 32,21,495), extension of railway lines at Berth Nos. 15-21, Kidderpore Docks (Rs. 4,54,531), development of the Sonai Yard into a Central

Depot for the storage of ores (Rs. 7,46,325), construction of 3,000 units of Class IV staff quarters at Taratolla (Rs. 80,18,172), development of a heavy lift yard at No. 1 Berth, King George's Dock and installation of an electrically operated 200-ton Heavy Lift Crane (Rs. 1,12,530) and construction of 20 main and 8 cradle pontoons (Rs. 13,25,699).

Hooghly Pilotage

The income from Pilotage during the year amounted to Rs. 29,37,072 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,89,448 showing a surplus of Rs. 1,47,624 in the pro forma account maintained separately under this head. After transferring this amount to the Revenue Balance Account, in which there was an opening balance of Rs. 3,223, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was appropriated to Revenue Reserve Fund (Pilotage), leaving a balance of Rs. 847 in that account.

Port Charges

To meet the revenue deficit arising from a fall in traffic and increase in expenditure, port charges were increased with effect from 1st June, 1954, so as to bring an additional income of Rs. 29.94 lakhs per annum. The increases were confined to certain marine charges, freight charges on ores and cargoes other than coal, river dues on certain commodities, inland vessels wharf toll, crane and derrick charges etc. These additional levies did not appear to have had any adverse effect on the trade passing through the Port. The total expenditure incurred on the upkeep and maintenance of the Port worked out to Rs. 11,12-8 a ton of cargo handled as against Rs. 11-2-9 during the previous year, thus registering an increase which was primarily due to the fall of 245,286 tons in the total traffic handled as compared to the previous year with no corresponding reduction in expenditure. The total expenditure incurred less revenue derived from all sources other than goods amounted to Rs. 6-14-10 a ton as against Rs. 6-9-11 during the previous year. The average income for the year from charges levied on goods was Rs. 6-6-11 a ton or as 7 ps. 11 less than the average expenditure a ton resulting in a deficit of Rs. 38,95,758.

Trade and Traffic

The budget estimates were framed on the assumption that imports of salt would amount to 450,000 tons, foodgrains and flour to 300,000 tons, and other cargo to 1,700,000 tons. Exports of coal were expected to amount to 2,350,000 tons, gunnies to 900,000 tons, ores to 1,000,000 tons, tea to 175,000 tons and other cargo to 650,000 tons.

Actually imports of salt amounted to 454,793 tons, foodgrains and flour to 434,987, and other

cargo to 2,350,656 tons. The tonnage of import cargo discharged at the port was 3,240,436 as compared with 2,723,062 during 1953-54, the principal increases in tons being asphalt, bitumen etc. (34,613), bricks, sand and tiles (10,476), cement (28,904), chemicals other than soda (6,281), cotton (9,130), fibres (6,098), iron and steel (108,914), manure (9,745), metals other than iron and steel (24,669), motor vehicles (7,444), oilman stores (12,779), oil other than lubricating oil (9,811), paper including old newspaper (8,483), railway plant and material (13,922), salt (26,169), soda (18,939), sugar (200,546), sulphur (13,216), and sundries (111,747). These increases were to some extent offset by a decrease in tonnage under foodgrains and flour (117,934) and timber (15,977).

Exports of coal amounted to 2,397,897 tons, gunnies to 918,118 tons, ores to 556,364 tons, tea to 177,703 tons and other cargo to 523,295 tons. The total tonnage of exports during the year was 4,573,377 as compared with 5,336,037 during 1953-54, the principal decreases in tons being coal (163,561), ores (509,983), scrap (89,031), sugar (45,497), and tea (32,584). These decreases were to some extent offset by an increase in tonnage under bunker oil (13,480), grain (28,384), gunnies (21,707), pig iron (6,024), and sundries (5,242).

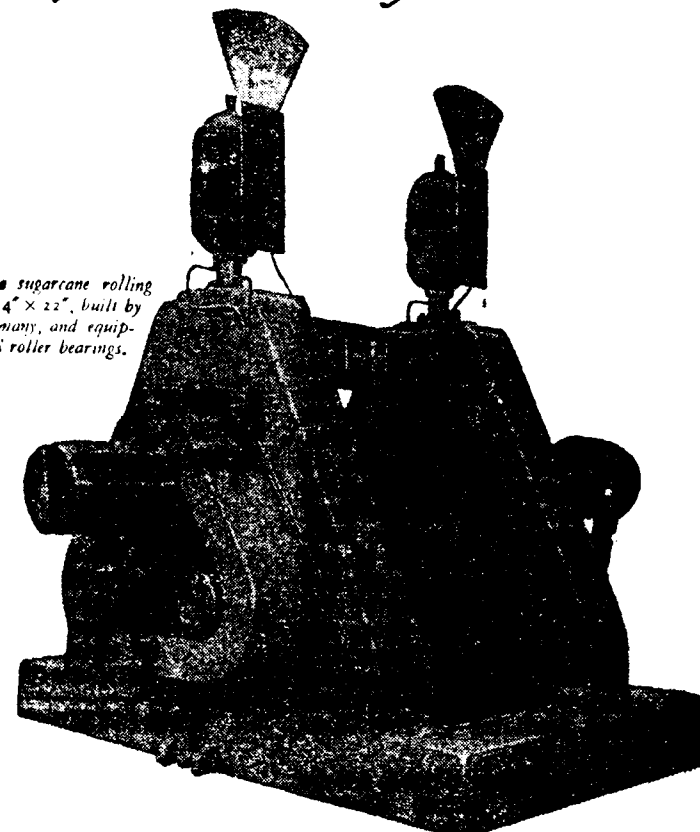
The total tonnage of seaborne traffic which passed through the Port during the year amounted to 7,813,813, as compared with 8,059,099 during 1953-54. Out of this 5,907,411 tons or nearly 75.6 percent of the total traffic passed over the Commissioners' quays, as against 76.7 percent during the previous year.

NEW COMET 4

With an optimum cruising speed of 500 m.p.h. and the capacity to carry 60 first-class passengers with baggage and freight over stage lengths of 3,000 miles, the Comet 4 will have greater power than its predecessors, although its engines will burn less fuel for a given thrust output. These details are revealed by the de Havilland Aircraft Company, which states that the Comet 4 is expected to be in airline service on world routes before any other jet airliner. British Overseas Airways Corporation has ordered 20 for delivery in 1959. De Havilland says the airliner has been designed mainly for world routes (other than transatlantic) on which most of the centres of trade and industry are 2,000 to 3,000 miles apart, but that even on the North Atlantic crossing, with its special conditions, the Comet 4 will provide most comfortable and speedy operation, despite the necessary one-hour halt on the west-bound flight.

Economy and Reliability

The illustration shows a sugarcane rolling mill of triangular type, 14' x 12', built by Guthe/Humboldt, Germany, and equipped with SKF spherical roller bearings.



A few years ago the first SKF roller—bearing—equipped crushers and rolling mills of triangular type were installed in the sugarcane industry. The results obtained have been very satisfactory, and several well-known manufacturers are now ready to offer machinery with such bearings.

The chief advantages gained by the use of SKF roller bearings are:
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Greater running reliability:
no hot running and no interruptions due to bearing troubles.

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COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

KANKARRAH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Friday the twenty-seventh day of January, 1956, at 12.25 'clock in the afternoon to consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following Resolutions which will be proposed as Special Resolutions, namely:—

1. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

The following new Article 6A shall be added after Article 6:—

"6A. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Company shall have power to issue Redeemable Shares, carrying a right to redemption out of profits or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of such redemption or out of the sale proceeds of any property of the Company, or liable to be so redeemed at the option of the Company, and the Directors may, subject to the provisions of Section 105B of the Act, exercise such power in any manner they may think fit."

2. That the authorised Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 70,00,000 to Rs. 95,60,000 by the creation of 25,600 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and that such Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the rights and privileges set out in the Articles of Association of the Company.

3. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) The first paragraph of Article 6, commencing with the words "The Capital of the Company," and ending with the words "...rights and privileges," shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"6. The capital of the Company is Rs. 95,60,000 divided into 30,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 30,000 'B' Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 10,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 25,600 Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each with the following rights and privileges:—"

(b) After Article 6(b) the following new sub-clause (c) shall be added:—

"(c) The said Redeemable Preference Shares confer on the holders thereof the right to receive a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum without deduction of Income-tax on the capital for the time being paid up thereon and the right in a winding up to payment off of capital and arrears of dividend whether declared or not up to the commencement of the winding up *pari passu* with the 10,000 Preference Shares of the Company and in priority to the Ordinary and 'B' Ordinary Shares, but shall not confer any further right to participate in the profits or assets of the Company. The said Redeemable Preference Shares confer on the holders thereof no right to vote at General Meetings of the Company except:—

(i) on any resolution placed before the Company at a General Meeting at the date of which the dividend due on any part thereof remains unpaid in respect of an aggregate period of not less than two years preceding the date of commencement of such meeting and for this purpose the dividend shall be deemed to be due half-yearly on the 31st day of March and the 30th day of September in each year in respect of the half-yearly periods ending on the preceding 31st day of December and 30th day of June respectively, whether or not such dividend has been declared by the Company; or

(ii) on any resolution placed before the Company which directly affects the rights attached to the Redeemable Preference Shares and for this purpose any resolution for winding up the Company or for its share capital shall be deemed directly to affect the rights attached to such shares.

Where the holder of any Redeemable Preference Share has a right to vote on any resolution in accordance with the provisions of this Article his voting right on a poll as the holder of such share shall, subject to any statutory provision for the time being applicable, be in the same proportion as the capital paid up on the Redeemable Preference Share bears to the total paid up equity share capital, as defined in Section 85(2) of the Companies Act, 1955, of the Company for the time being.

The Company shall have the option to redeem the whole or any part of the

said Redeemable Preference Shares at any time or times after the 30th day of June, 1970 at a premium of five rupees per share on giving not less than three calendar months' previous notice in writing and such notice shall be sent by registered post or otherwise served as hereinafter provided specifying the date of redemption and in the case of partial redemption the number of shares to be redeemed and the date of the drawing hereinafter referred to. The particular Redeemable Preference Shares to be redeemed shall be determined by means of a drawing; all such drawings shall be conducted by the Directors in the presence of a Notary Public and also such of the holders of the said Redeemable Preference Shares who care to attend."

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED,
D. FORDWOOD,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

4 Clive Row,
Calcutta-1,
30th December, 1955.

THE HOOGHLY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at 4.10 P.M. on Wednesday the 11th January, 1956, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 4th January to the 11th January, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 13th December, 1955.

ALLIANCE JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of ALLIANCE JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at "McLeod House," No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 11th January, 1956, at 3 P.M. for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and the Managing Agents' Report and the Auditors' Report, and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955.

(2) To declare Dividends.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th December, 1955 to 11th January, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MCLEOD & CO. LTD.,
C. L. BAJORIA,
Director,
Managing Agents.

3, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 22nd December, 1955.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividends, if declared, will be made on or after 26th January, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 11th January, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

THE MYSORE SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF 86TH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 3/- per Ordinary Share of Rs. 50/- and a Dividend of Rs. 1-2-0 (less income-tax) per 4% Cumulative Preference Share of Rs. 50/- for the half-year ended 31st August, 1955.

The Dividend will be payable at the State Bank of India, Bombay, on and from Wednesday, the 1st February, 1956, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 23rd January, 1956.

The Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from the 23rd January, 1956 to the 31st January, 1956, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Registered Office:—
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 29th December, 1955.

THE EAST INDIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned One Hundred and Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th January, 1956 at 12.15 p.m. to complete the meeting held on the 30th December, 1955:—

1. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1955.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To fix the Auditors' Remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED,
D. FORDWOOD,
Secretary,
Managing Agents & Secretaries.
Dated this 30th day of December, 1955.

A Member of the Company who is entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

The Dividend, if declared, will be paid on the 27th January, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names were registered on the Books of the Company on the 30th December, 1955 or to their Mandatees.

THE LINGIA TEA COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 10% on Ordinary Shares for Season 1955 was declared on the 19th December, 1955 as payable on or after 5th January, 1956.

Warrants will be issued to the Registered Shareholders whose names appear in the register on the 27th instant.

The share transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 28th December, 1955 to 3rd January, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON MAGOR & CO., LTD.
Calcutta, 20th December, 1955.

N.B. Shareholders are requested to notify any change of address.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 20th January, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Per Pro BEGG, SUTHERLAND & COMPANY, LTD.,
E. C. CALDWELL,
Registrar,
Managing Agents.

Kanpur, U. P.
22nd December, 1955.

THE CHAMPDANY JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors at a Board Meeting held yesterday decided to recommend to the Shareholders in General Meeting the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12% per annum or Rs. 6/- per share for the half-year to 30th September, 1955.

A notice calling a General Meeting for 7th February, 1956, will be published shortly.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1955.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour (S.T.)
Alliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	11-1-56	3 p.m.
Hooghly Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	11-1-56	4.10 p.m.
Arcuttipore Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	13-1-56	3.30 p.m.
East Indian Coal Co. Ltd. (Adj)	27-1-56	12.15 p.m.
Kankarrah Co. Ltd. (E)	27-1-56	12.25 p.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

(Adj)—Adjourned One Hundred and Third Ordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.—10 p.c. (o); Namburnadi Tea Co. Ltd.—25 p.c. (t) (o); Saugor Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.—21 p.c.; Doonars Assam Union Tea Co. Ltd.—20 p.c.; Bhagwati Pressing Co. Ltd.—5 p.c. (o); East Indian Coal Co. Ltd.—Rs. 2 per share (t); Associated Cement Companies Ltd.—10 p.c.; Standard Batteries Ltd.—Rs. 8 per share (o); Rewa Coalfields, Ltd.—81 p.c.; Lingia Tea Company Ltd.—10 p.c. (o) (Int); India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.—7 p.c.; Champdany Jute Co. Ltd.—6 p.c.; Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.—Rs. 3 per share (o) (Int).

O.—Ordinary Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend.
Int.—Interim Dividend.
L.—Less Income Tax.
F.—Final Dividend.
Cum.—Cumulative.
Less Tax at 6d in the £.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the various Departments of the Reserve Bank of India:—

(A) Posts and Scales of Pay:—

- 1) Research Officer, Department of Research & Statistics. Rs. 375-55-815 E.B. 55-925-60-1045.
- 2) Assistant Accountant, Department of Banking Development. Rs. 250-25-450 E.B. 25-650.
- 3) Rural Credit Officers, Agricultural Credit Department.
- 4) Probationary Assistants, Department of Banking Development/ Agricultural Credit Department/Legal Division. Rs. 175-121-300 E.B. 20-440.
- 5) Economic Assistants. Rs. 175-121-300 E.B. 20-440.

Note: Candidates possessing exceptionally good qualifications and experience may be given a higher starting salary in the prescribed scales.

(B) Additions to pay:—

- (1) Local Pay: 10% of pay with a minimum of Rs. 10/- per mensem rounded up to next higher complete rupee to the staff working at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad.
- (2) House Rent Allowance:—

Research Officer, Assistant Accountant, Rural Credit Officers } 15% of pay with a maximum of Rs. 60/- and a maximum of Rs. 300/- per mensem.

Probationary Assistants } 10% of pay with a maximum of Rs. 50/- per mensem.

Economic Assistants } 10% of pay with a maximum of Rs. 20/- per mensem for pay up to Rs. 400/- per mensem and thereafter at Rs. 25/- per mensem for pay up to Rs. 500/- while stationed in Bombay or Calcutta.

(3) Dearness Allowance: At prescribed rates.

Research Officer, Assistant Accountant, Rural Credit Officers } The present rate is 16 2/3% of pay with a maximum of Rs. 125/- p.m.

Probationary Assistants } Rs. 65/- per mensem for pay (including local pay) upto Rs. 300/- per mensem.

Economic Assistants } Rs. 50/- per mensem for pay (including local pay) upto Rs. 200/- per mensem.

(The rate of Dearness Allowance is subject to revision from time to time).

(C) Age limit as on 1st January 1956:—

Research Officer, Assistant Accountant, Rural Credit Officers } Candidates should not ordinarily be over 30 years of age.

Probationary Assistants } Candidates should not ordinarily be over 24 years of age except in regard to the posts of Probationary Assistants in Legal Division where the age limit would be extended upto 30 years.

Economic Assistants } Candidates should not ordinarily be over 24 years of age. The maximum age limit may be extended but not beyond 30 years, in the case of

(i) candidates with approved war service,

(ii) ex-employees of Banking Institutions whose services have had to be terminated for reasons of economy or as consequence of the closure of unremunerative branches or as a result of the Banks going into liquidation.

(iii) personnel retrenched from Government offices after at least one year's service, applying through the Employment Exchange and

(iv) candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

(D) Qualifications:—

- 1) Research Officer, Department of Research & Statistics.

First or high second class Master's degree in Economics of an Indian University, or first or high second class degree in Economics of a foreign University, or a Doctorate degree in Economics of an Indian or Foreign University and specialisation and research in Agricultural Economics.

- 2) Assistant Accountant, Department of Banking Development.

Applicants should possess a first or high second class M.A. in Economics or M.Com. degree of a recognised University. In addition, the candidate should possess adequate experience of one or more aspects of Industrial Finance or, be a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant with experience of accountancy and audit in a firm of standing and repute.

- 3) Rural Credit Officers, Agricultural Credit Department.

Applicants should possess very high academic qualifications of Indian or Foreign Universities, (preferably post-graduate) in Economics, Sociology or other Social Sciences, and possess degrees which are either first class or high second class. Special study or knowledge of rural economics or rural sociology will be an additional qualification; so also will be the experience gained in a responsible position in a Co-operative Department or in a Co-operative Institution.

- 4) Probationary Assistants, Agricultural Credit Department and Department of Banking Development.

Applicants should possess a first or high second class Master's degree of an Indian or Foreign University in Economics, Sociology or other Social Sciences or in Commerce. Special study or knowledge of rural economics or rural sociology will be an additional qualification; so also will be the experience gained in a responsible position in a Co-operative Department or in a Co-operative Institution. Proficiency in drafting notes, memoranda, reports etc. is expected.

- 5) Probationary Assistants, Legal Division.

Applicants should be advocates or Solicitors and should possess in addition to high academic qualifications in Law, practical experience of work in an Advocate's or Solicitor's Office or have practised independently, for at least 5 years. Preference will be given to candidates having M.L. or LL.M. or other equivalent qualifications and special knowledge of banking and company law and to candidates who have passed the Advocates' (O.S.) examination held by the Bombay High Court or the Solicitors' examination held by the Calcutta High Court or by the Bombay Incorporated Law Society.

- 6) Economic Assistants.

Applicants should possess a high second class Master's degree or a first class Bachelor's degree in Economics or Commerce of an Indian or Foreign University and have practical experience in the Co-operative Department of any State in India or abroad or in a Co-operative Institution of standing. Specialised study in Rural Sociology will be an additional qualification. Graduates who have passed out of any of the Training centres organised by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training or those run by State Government may also apply.

The Board will insist on a very high standard of suitability in making selections for the above posts and only candidates who possess good academic qualifications and adequate experience of the type specified are advised to apply. Candidates who wish to apply for more than one category of posts must submit separate applications accompanied by separate application fees.

The selected candidates for the posts of Research Officer, Assistant Accountant, Rural Credit Officers and Probationary Assistants will ordinarily be on probation for a period of 3 years which may be reduced or extended at the Bank's discretion. Candidates selected for the posts of Economic Assistants will be on probation for a period of one year. Candidates selected for the posts in Department of Research & Statistics, Department of Banking Development and Legal Division will ordinarily be stationed in Bombay but those selected for the posts in the Agricultural Credit Department must be prepared to serve in any office of the Bank in India and to undertake tours when required.

Applications should be in a special form to be obtained from any office of the Reserve Bank. All the applications should be accompanied by copies of two testimonials (originals should not be sent; the Bank does NOT accept responsibility for returning the origi-

nals if sent through oversight) and forwarded to the Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Post Box No. 406, Bombay No. 1 so as to reach him on or before 31st January 1956. Candidates already in service must submit their applications through their employers. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should mention this fact prominently on their applications.

Applicants for all the above posts except Economic Assistants must remit application fees of Rs. 7/8/- per application by Postal Order, Cheque or Bank Draft on a Scheduled Bank payable at Bombay along with the application. Candidates for the posts of Economic Assistants must remit an application fee of Rs. 2/- in a similar manner. The application fee is in no case refundable. Bonafide refugee candidates who are not in employment applying through any of the Government Employment Exchanges are exempted from payment of application fees while in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates the fee will be reduced to 1/4th.

Appointments will be subject to candidates being found medically fit for service in the Bank. If any candidate desires to have his application acknowledged he should enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope or a post-card. Apart from those who may be specially called, interviews will not be granted to candidates nor will the Bank enter into any correspondence with them.

Canvassing in any form will be regarded a disqualification.

THE INDIA PAPER PULP CO. LTD.

THE Board of Directors has today decided to recommend to the forthcoming General Meeting of Shareholders a dividend for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 of 7% without any deduction in respect of taxation payable by the Company.

By Order of the Board,
ANDREW YULE & COMPANY, LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1955.

Calcutta Markets

(Continued from page 22)

rate of 162s 6d. Ore from Vizagapatnam to Northern Range was up 50 cents at (U.S.) \$17 and Mormugao-Japan paid (U.S.) \$14.85 and 104s. In the time charter section, an 11,000 ton oilburner obtained 30s for the trip out to India, delivery Hamburg early January with the option of a round trip at 31s, whilst 37s 9d was paid for a Liberty for the trip home delivery Indonesia, redelivery U.K.-Continent. Two handy-sized 14 knot motorships were taken for 6 to 8 months general trading, delivery March at a Continental port at (U.S.) \$42,000 a month.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market in skins ruled firm, while that of hides was steady. Stocks were less than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 27th December, 1955 and 2nd January, 1956)

Cowhides:—Wet salted (Ord) 10,600 pcs. on the basis of Annas 9-3 to Annas 10-6; Wet salted (Ord) 26,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 16,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.

Goatskins:—Wet salted 57,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 245 to Rs. 265, Rs. 300 to Rs. 325 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 400; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 62,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 250 to Rs. 335; Purneah-Kishenganj 25,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 245 to Rs. 290; Pakur-Patna 500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 265; Muzafferpore-Patna 52,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 312 to Rs. 330-8.

Bazaar Stocks

(2nd January, 1956)

Cowhides:—Wet salted 1,39,500 pcs.
Goatskins:—Wet salted 35,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri-Murshidabad 49,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kishenganj 2,54,000 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET

During the fortnight ended 3rd January the following was the range of quotations:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 168 value; 168 to 171 buyers
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 170 buyers; 169-8 value; 170 done and buyers; 172 buyers
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 165 buyers; 165 value; 163 done; 167 buyers
F.O. Std. 1, Shellac	Rs. 160, 157-8, 162-8 buyers
Pure T.N.	Rs. 155 to 153-8, 156 basis done and buyers
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 143, 148, 143 buyers; 150 done and buyers
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 160-8, 159-8, 163 value
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 151-8, 151 value; 150 to 153 buyers
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Mambium)	Rs. 145 done and buyers; 146-8 value; 145-8 to 150-3 buyers
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 143/144 buyers; 142-8 value; 142, 144-8 buyers

Shipments during December until the 30th were 37,433 packages comprising—shellac 20,375 packages; seedlac 10,856 packages; buttonlac 6 packages; others 5,241 packages.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 100's	Rate per Share	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations	Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 100's	Rate per Share	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations
		Rs.		Rs.	4-1-56 A year ago			Rs.		Rs.	4-1-56 A year ago
BANK.											
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	5	100	135	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	80 82 1/2
COAL.											
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	1	100	118	1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	111 111 1/2
1909	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	5	100	127	1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15	8	10	15 15 1/2
1901	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	1	100	119	1903	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	111 111 1/2
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	5 1/2	10	84	1909	Burn Eng. (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	134 140 1/2
1905	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	117	1911	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	124 125
1931	Khas Majara (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	10	2	1906	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	£1,900	5	£1	12 1/2 12 1/2
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	10	131	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	60 95
1909	Ondal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	115	1938	Calcutta Framways (Jan. July)	£250	5 1/2	£1	3 3 1/2
COTTON MILLS.											
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	110	1905	Carew & Co. (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	109 100
1904	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	5	100	124	1946	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	5	100	143 151
1908	Bassani (Oct.)	5.00	5	100	124	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	68 63
1906	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	5	100	116	1934	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	10	94 94
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	7	100	135	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.500	6	100	99 93 1/2
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	7	100	71 1/2	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	40	36 34 1/2
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	1907	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	7 1/2	100	133 133
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	1935	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	91 91
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	1948	Dunlop Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	71 71
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	1928	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	128 134
1901	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	101 101
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	143 1/2	1928	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	£200	7	£1	17 1/2 17 1/2
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	10	94	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	100
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	5	100	77 75 1/2
1919	Kesaram (June Dec.)	20.00	4	100	88	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	5	100	77 75 1/2
1925	Khatav Makaanji (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	1940	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	73 70
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	104	1947	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	66 62
1900	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	3.00	5	100	89	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	72 73 1/2
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	200	185	1948	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	66 73
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.05	6	5	32	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	63 70
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	10 11 1/2
1935	Sivastani (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	90	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	74 75 1/2
1917	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	120	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	108 102
1911	Vasanti (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	1948	Indo General Navy & Railways	£244	6	£10	80 73
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	12.88	6	10	27 21 1/2
JUTE MILLS.											
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	116	1936	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.50	6 1/2	100	70 69
1909	Aibon (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.50	6 1/2	100	70 69
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	106	1935	Jessop & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	109 109 1/2
1909	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	102	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	10	10
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118	1916	Kamardhub Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	108 104
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116 113
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	5 1/2	100	96	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	108 108 1/2
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	115	1915	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	73 64 1/2
1906	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	£200	5 1/2	100	46	1946	McLeod & Co.	40.00	5	100	83 77
1906	Belvedere (Jan. July)	7.00	7	25	125	1930	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	98 88 1/2
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	97	1940	Mittal Boro Co. of India Ltd.	30.00	6 1/2	100	97 101
1919	Birsa (June Dec.)	23.64	7 1/2	100	103 1/2	1948	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.76	5	100	92 91
1906	Budde Budge (May Nov.)	8.00	6	100	126	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2.00	5	10	8 1/2 8 1/2
1934	Calcutta (Jan. July)	9.00	6 1/2	100	90	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	100
1919	Caledonian (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	118	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	89 80
1919	Cheviot (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	118	1944	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	70 64
1928	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	7	100	116	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	56 58
1910	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91 1/2	1938	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 103 1/2
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	105	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104 104
1903	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	115 1/2	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	104 104
1907	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	5	100	94	1915	Punjab Paper Mills (Apr.)	6.00	10	10	16 16
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	120 1/2	1936	Rohas Industries (April)	4.00	6	100	105 104
1909	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	123 1/2	1936	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	20.00	7	100	135 125 1/2
1949	Fort Gloster (2nd)	1.00	5	100	86	1946	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	64 63 1/2
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	128 1/2	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	7.50	6	100	86 85 1/2
1916	Ganges (June Dec.)	6.00	8	100	134	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	101 101 1/2
1903	Ganpore (June Dec.)	26.50	6	100	105 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	101 101 1/2
1935	Hastings (Aug. Feb.)	25.00	6	100	107 1/2	1930	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	12.00	5	100	80 72 1/2
1913	Houghly (July)	11.00	10	100	143 1/2	1930	Southern Sugar (Oct.)	5.00	10	60	68 68
1906	Howrah (Jan. July)	12.00	7	100	117	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	5.00	7	100	161 161 1/2
1905	Howrah "A" (Jan. July)	17.50	7	100	117 1/2	1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6 1/2	100	91 94 1/2
1919	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	114 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	8 1/2	100	82 84
1905	Kamarbati (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	108	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131 131
1900	Kankarnath (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	108	1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	5	100	117 117 1/2
1935	Kedarnath (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	95	1918	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	89.28	7	100	121 121 1/2
1909	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	10.00	7	100	112 1/2	1918	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	100	168 170
1909	Khardah (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	102	1906	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	89.28	7 1/2	100	128 127 1/2
1910	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	6	100	118	1918	Tata Power (May Nov.)	75.00	7 1/2	100	128 127 1/2
1910	Landsdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	117	1918	Tatawari-Balpara (Jan. July)	2.25	7 1/2	100	125 129 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	115	1937	Titagarh Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	11.50	8	100	150 155
1906	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	99	1906	Titagarh Paper Mills "2nd" (Mar. Sept.)	11.50	8	100	150 155
1916	Naihati (July Jan.)	10.00	7	100	118	1936	Vellore Electric (Sept. Mar.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	95 94
1905	Naihati (July Jan.)	10.00	7	100	118	1936	Vizagapatam Electric Supply (July)	1.25	6	10	6 10
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	10.00	7	100	81	1936	Vizagapatam Electric Supply (July)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1917	National (May Nov.)	5.00	7	100	125	1937	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1939	Nellimarla (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	6	100	104	1937	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1915	New Central (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	114	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1908	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15.00	5 1/2	10	93	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1905	Rameshwara (Jan. July)	15.00	5 1/2	10	111	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1909	Reliance (Jan. July)	7.00	6	100	112	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1901	Sammugger (Feb. Aug.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1928	Shree Ambica (Mar. Sept.)	11.70	7 1/2	100	106 1/2	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1920	Soorah (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	7	100	118	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1905	Standard (July Jan.)	3.00	6	100	101	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1907	Titagarh (Feb. Aug.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1901	Union (July Jan.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1918	Victoria (Feb. Aug.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
1901	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	1936	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 82 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.											
1938	Alkali & Chemical (Mar. Sept.)	31.00	5	100	109 1/2	1906	Amalukie (May Nov.)	75	7	100	700 750
1938	Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	20.00	8	100	100	1906	Amalukie (May Nov.)	75	7	100	700 7

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred, Ordinary, Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953 1954 1955	Ra.	4-1-56 28-12-55 A year Ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	238	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 34-5 61-1	10	24 25 21
4,00,00,000	1,99,54,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	34-7 74-7 81-1	200	555 559 500
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11 11-11	10	7 7 6
2,25,000	2,77,282	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043		Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	12 12 13
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaicharan	9	152	3,13,899	39,978	61 61	10	61 61 4
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	106	16,834	13,643	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	8 8 8
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	1,65,136	1,65,136	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	15 15 1
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokare & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,931	79,196	Nil-10 Nil-10	10	14 14 13
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borrea P	6-12	106	6,13,443	98,556	11-12 11-12	10	28 28 8
90,92,498	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-24 11-24	10	15 15 30
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	168	1,19,187	3,038	21 21	10	7 7 8
8,00,000	16,87,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	62,768	31 31	10	11 11 6
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	1,43,698	Dhemo Main	6-12	106	2,049		Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	9 9 3
16,00,000	24,01,816	1,20,000	80,296	East Indian	6-12	19	1,22,925	3,14,080	Nil-11 Nil-11	10	3 3 2
2,240,000	2,22,822	2,50,181	22,59,117	Equitable P	4	128	273,077	263,577	18 18	10	31 31 9
29,62,760	96,62,824	11,82,078	34,924	Ghushik & Muslia	6-12	19	3,50,892	1,70,033	10-81 74-74	10	33 33 26
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	307	12,979	24,844	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 16 17
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	6,23,627	Hurliadhi	6-12	19	24,150	2,401	Nil-10 Nil-10	10	4 4 4
8,00,000	3,05,396	6,25,000	6,23,627	Kalapahari	6-12	19	21,731	61,879	17-10 17-10	10	24 24 21
8,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Karanpura Development	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	20 20 29
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Collieries P	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	18 18 20
5,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Katras Jheriah	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil Nil	24	164 164 97
1,38,400	6,75,000	15,60,000	11,06,432	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	4,72,448	1,26,128	20-20 28-28	10	63 63 44
5,65,750	1,08,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	Nil Nil	10	9 9 9
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazra	12	347	82,501	25,598	5 5	10	3 3 4
7,00,000	6,96,864	1,75,298	56,328	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	1,13,011	14,098	Nil Nil	10	7 7 7
17,76,230	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,924	New Manbhoom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	34-34 34-34	10	10 10 6
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	North Damuda	3-8	202	45,902	36,426	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	11 11 18
2,50,000	1,69,823	1,75,500	10,12,918	North West	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	Nil Nil	24	21 21 9
1,15,000	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	Ondal P	3-9	2	21,605	13,249	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	22 22 11
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Parasara P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10 5-5	10	18 18 7
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasara P	6-12	106	99,433	7,443	11-11 31-31	10	18 18 23
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11 31-31	10	18 18 23
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitapur	6-12	5	4,008	18,581	Nil-74 Nil-74	10	25 25 2
23,95,500	36,08,224	16,67,105	40,370	Raneesungee	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-Nil Nil-21	10	6 6 4
13,50,000	7,99,000	9,93,385	11,60,640	Rewa	6-12	236	1,27,057	21,975	10-10 74-74	10	12 12 11
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samla	12	48	1,06,660	31,543	21-21 74-74	10	15 15 9
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,566	21,070	25 25	10	15 15 9
8,00,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seepore	6-12	106	2,10,776	40,187	12-12 14-14	10	8 8 10
17,50,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	36,812	6,601	Nil-Nil Nil-11	10	30 30 7
8,00,000	22,97,727	10,71,425	12,810	South Karanpura	2-8	21	20,768	7,546	11-11 21-21	10	11 11 11
6,00,000	1,44,060	13,09,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	74-74 74-74	10	12 12 10
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,611	10-74 10-74	10	31 31 3
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	270	12,698	47,938	5-21 5-21	10	16 16 3
49,98,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,749	63,500	Nil Nil	10	16 16 3
7,00,000	29,93,449	2,86,403	83,240	West Jamuria	6-12	19	99,611	7,954	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	7 7 7

† Liquid Assets.

N-Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953 1954 1955	Ra.	4-1-56 28-12-55 A year Ago
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basant P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	24	10	5 5 4
32,12,340	22,197	505	21,69,876	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	10	10	1 1 2
7,11,280	302	24,551	2,20,369	30,842	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	1	27	3,66,176	47,818	Nil Nil	10	38 38 28
27,00,000	31,476	624	17,17,120	2,20,369	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	5,23,389	18,199	Nil Nil	10	95 95 67
15,00,000	38,794	962	33,40,000	9,99,588	24,07,575	Birla Cotton	1	22	6,44,384	54,301	30 30	10	10 10 18
6,00,000	22,872	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	3,30,362	Bowditch	6-12	138	2,46,692	29,514	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	10 10 8
30,00,000	62,000	540	7,72,303	25,93,976	3,30,362	Cawnpore Textiles	1	25	2,93,529	29,514	Nil Nil	100	385 385 408
3,30,362	1,01,868	2,762	13,97,682	4,45,31,068	1,17,60,954	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	4,49,25,414	1,69,241	Nil Nil	100	8 9 1
1,00,000	42,944	518	31,58,399	25,71,925	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	7,06,926	Nil-11 Nil-11	10	25 25 31
63,00,000	54,000	1,200	25,24,861	32,87,872	28,36,131	Elgin P	9	25	26,27,851	52,477	Nil Nil	10	315 311 209
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	26,43,234	55,69,247	55,69,247	Kesoram P	3	22	40,72,648	1,17,624	Nil Nil	10	15 15 17
3,00,000	35,394	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	14,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	4,158	Nil Nil	10	15 15 17
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	62,65,054	Muir P	12	206	18,71,941	7,77,290	Nil Nil	10	17 17 24
22,99,824	78,848	1,387	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	18,83,371	13,76,473	Nil Nil	10	11 11 12
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampoor Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	Nil Nil	10	11 11 12
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,376	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,693	Nil Nil	100	10 10 8
17,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,376	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,693	Nil Nil	100	10 10 8
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	2,21,427	1,13,81,878	1,29,35,352	1,31,81,878	Madura	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
12,00,000	21,856	3,43,181	1,38,363	1,03,89,891	1,03,89,891	Madura	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
20,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,211	39,00,000	1,19,24,142	Metur Industries	12	240	37,00,499	1,43,408	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
13,61,780	20,137	Nil	14,15,992	3,90,279	1,34,663	Metur Spg & Wvg	3	29	3,700,499	1,43,408	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	14,15,992	3,90,279	1,34,663	Metur Spg & Wvg	3	29	3,700,499	1,43,408	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
7,79,700	15,540	416	4,42,118	5,00,000	24,24,308	Palani Andava P	12	30	7,39,437	3,987	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
2,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	2,21,427	1,13,81,878	1,29,35,352	1,31,81,878	Madura	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
12,00,000	21,856	3,43,181	1,38,363	1,03,89,891	1,03,89,891	Madura	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
20,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,211	39,00,000	1,19,24,142	Metur Industries	12	240	37,00,499	1,43,408	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
13,61,780	20,137	Nil	14,15,992	3,90,279	1,34,663	Metur Spg & Wvg	3	29	3,700,499	1,43,408	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	14,15,992	3,90,279	1,34,663	Metur Spg & Wvg	3	29	3,700,499	1,43,408	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
7,79,700	15,540	416	4,42,118	5,00,000	24,24,308	Palani Andava P	12	30	7,39,437	3,987	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11
2,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	Nil Nil	10	15 15 11

† Liquid Assets.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred, Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of

TEA COMPANIES

O, Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net-Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Acreage under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate 1955	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including Taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
				1953		1954							1952	1953	1954		4-1-56	28-12-55	1 year ago
Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.				Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
CACHAR																			
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	28	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	121	121	111
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Batashal	12	35	43,397	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	101	101	91
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	3,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	71	100	101	101	127	..
2,50,000	37,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	6,67,760	Chandapore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	125
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,300	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	9	9	111
12,00,000	18,43,015	17,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattukhura	12	202	13,22,386	Nil	25	40	100	251	251	293
4,00,000	2,97,000	1,63,222	596	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinagar Khoreal	12	313	91,071	..	..	..	100	130	130	209
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	596	3,44,610	31-1	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	63	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	271	100	191	191	262
7,00,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,353	7,44,300	32-4	..	..	..	North Western Cachar	12	63	5,43,157	Nil	Nil	..	100	264	264	262
1,84,750	3,00,329	Nil	486.5	3,54,000	29-5	..	..	..	Pathamara P.	12	202	1,64,444	Nil	Nil	..	100	191	191	20
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	24	24	201	
5,25,000	5,25,309	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,76,800	41-11	5,80,000	Rungamattie	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	50	1391	1391	160
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,330	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River, P.	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	121	231	231	181	
7,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilhak	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	102	10	
DARJEELING																			
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,44,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	41	41	4
2,79,800	2,72,561	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,686	42-11	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	20	10	171	171	161
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	989	1,01,560	39-10	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,895	Nil	71	100	290	290	201	
2,00,000	1,78,613	1,37,639	489	..	..	..	..	..	Diamam	12	200	28,870	Nil	..	100	250	250	190	
2,00,000	5,13,500	3,53,585	900	2,45,013	37-04	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	Gietle P.	12	74	3,24,071	Nil	..	100	431	431	171	
7,00,000	6,25,300	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-4	6,53,740	58-31	6,64,300	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	25	10	20	13	14	
10,32,000	5,57,576	1,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-81	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	10	13	14	
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,09,520	42-11	1,82,800	62-4	1,84,000	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	71	100	181	181	241	
1,59,000	1,75,390	3,10,239	463	1,63,520	42-1	1,82,800	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	300	300	251	
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-4	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,261	Nil	20	50	10	271	271	361
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okheylai, P.	12	63	1,95,356	Nil	Nil	371	600	600	450	
3,30,000	3,02,868	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	..	..	10	241	241	151	
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	..	15	10	15	151	
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-51	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	Pusimpong P.	12	74	2,02,628	Nil	..	10	10	16	141	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,720	40-1	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runklee Rungliot	12	63	2,33,196	Nil	171	50	390	390	291	
3,50,000	2,60,000	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,321	Nil	21	15	20	20	141	
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	747	2,36,381	34-44-5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singla	12	113	45,341	Nil	Nil	100	491	491	81	
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-81	2,64,900	50-41	2,80,000	Singapore	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	100	491	491	81	
3,00,000	2,89,060	3,90,000	554	2,89,660	39,00,000	2,89,660	60-31	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	6	30	50	10	7	71	
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,180	40-51	3,76,300	54-5	3,90,000	Sunkma	12	165	3,30,250	Nil	Nil	71	101	101	121	
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,401	7181	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-81	4,90,300	Testa Valley	12	74	5,54,651	10	15	40	142	441	321	
8,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-51	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	14	15	151	
DUARS																			
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-41	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	2	51,07,307	171	45	120	100	320	330	550
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,384	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	65	10	621	621	62
9,00,000	9,05,410	11,05,042	1,112	13,97,520	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkwa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	10	30	30	401	
9,00,000	9,00,300	6,50,000	1,343.9	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	40-1	12,80,000	Birpara	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	200	205	289	
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,093	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	221	25	196	196	272	
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,58,890	49-4	11,20,300	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	Nil	25	80	272	272	390	
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,787	33-6	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,23,025	Nil	Nil	15	100	243	341	
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	265	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Engelbari	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	5	110	577	577	195	
1,20,000	5,11,775	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	Gairkhat	12	83	4,64,619	Nil	20	70	305	305	350	
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253.6	9,11,840	33-7	7,62,720	47-4	7,62,720	Gairkhat	12	83	4,64,619	Nil	20	70	305	305	350	
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,881	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,240	Gopabpur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	25	23	231	321	
24,00,000	20,00,000	34,48,732	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Hantapara, P.	12	63	39,77,805	21	25	24	260	264	361	
32,00,000	52,36,929	60,63,343	4,265	60,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	Hasmipara, P.	12	74	49,76,280	Nil	25	60	10	231	231	321
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	18,54,639	27-21	16,07,368	42-5	17,20,000	Huldhari	12	2	19,89,583	Nil	221	80	36	38	431	
3,50,000	4,50,325	6,25,000	907	4,86,400	32-4	5,30,000	35-0	6,00,000	Jayipara	12	63	10,59,753	Nil	20	10	231	231	46	
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-0	11,45,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killeot	12	63	10,59,753	Nil	20	10	231	231	46	
2,00,000	2,12,000	75,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	..	..	..	Manabarrie	12	217	3,18,249	Nil	10	411	10	251	421	
9,60,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,198	33-10	1,69,538	44-5	9,60,000	Nagaisurree	12	63	13,28,501	Nil	25	40	100	7931	7931	425
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,600	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Doars, P.	12	2	26,36,284	171	45	110	235	285	355	
3,20,000	5,96,142	8,80,000	578	5,64,560	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Oodlabari	12	202	8,19,256	Nil	20	75	10	272	547	
2,50																			

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O Po C and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	Rs. 4-1-56 Rs. 28-12-55 A year ago Rs.
SUGAR BREWERIES ETC.											
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,000	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,205	.. ..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
9,00,000	5,93,846	15,93,919	10,72,490	Purtabpur Sugar	10	25	1,71,534	3,957	.. ..	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 16 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,349	29,00,000	13,462	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	20 15	10	25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	92	1,07,193	3,144	.. ..	10	.. ..
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryan Sugar P.	9	25	1,43,798	24,340	5 5	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 30
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,022	.. ..	.. ..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
20,00,000	51,76,602	35,59,419	2,00,438	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar P.	7	335	3,98,138	5,475	15 15	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 17
7,94,500	13,54,878	14,65,175	11,16,338	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1,90,077	7,991	.. ..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 25 1/2
9,99,850	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	.. ..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 6 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,894	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,880	39,061	5 12 1/2	10	23 23 25 1/2
8,00,000	34,11,553	9,85,863	6,06,187	Upper Ganges Sugar	6	227	6,64,452	6,356	.. ..	10	94 94 381
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,370	.. ..	100AC	127 127 127
2,00,000B										121 121 15	
MISCELLANEOUS											
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,318	4,475	.. ..	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,061	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	.. ..	100	.. ..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	.. ..	100	.. ..
47,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	.. ..	100	8 1/2 8 1/2 6
2,50,000D	42,38,653	12,50,000	55,04,622	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	7,01,449	76,079	.. ..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 2 1/2
20,00,000	10,65,294	37,61,842	17,87,755	Angelo Bros.	6	268	3,65,308	2,39,798	12 1/2	10	27 1/2 27 1/2 20 1/2
30,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,579	12 1/2	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,999	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	2,98,408	4,17,492	.. ..	10	5 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	.. ..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20 13	100	197 200 162
12,00,000	3,03,700	7,99,890	2,48,486	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	1,38,793	12,449	7-7 7-7 7-7	10	211 222 313
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	36,72,411	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	6,34,106	1,19,103	.. ..	100	43 43 2 1/2
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	18,59,350	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3,19,389	3,19,229	.. ..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 11 1/2
20,00,000	7,99,470	7,99,470	57,98,219	Birds Investments P.	9	160	4,94,391	1,21,733	12 1/2	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 20 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5 10	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 13 1/2
25,00,000	13,98,756	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	.. ..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2
3,25,00,000	62,15,492	1,03,16,999	2,47,63,979	British India Corporation P.	12	33	4,79,711	2,81,142	10 11	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 8 1/2
32,50,000A	3,61,392	..	1,22,07,629	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,796	.. ..	10A	8 1/2 8 1/2 7 1/2
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	.. ..	10B	.. ..
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,59,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10 12	100	134 136 142 1/2
1,60,00,000	1,74,84,829	1,79,00,000	4,10,97,000	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	99,37,915	11,88,391	15 15	100	34 34 35 1/2
51,26,000	53,95,733	1,39,92,342	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	11,88,391	15 15	100	154 154 160 1/2
75,00,000	13,79,357	43,38,266	1,02,21,271	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4,26,249	5,26,854	.. ..	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 16 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	.. ..	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 19 1/2
14,00,000	14,52,075	9,97,900	11,32	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	1,91,585	52,823	10-10 7 1/2-7 1/2 7 1/2-7 1/2	100	196 196 206 1/2
2,25,000	..	17,671	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2-2 1/2 2 1/2-2 1/2	75	43 43 43
65,00,000	34,31,218	38,00,030	94,38,235	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	17,87,967	1,56,072	.. ..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 11 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,349	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	.. ..	10	.. ..
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,900	51,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 23 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,910	17,22,293	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	.. ..	250	240 240 261
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindustan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	.. ..	10	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,869	.. ..	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
15,16,400	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	.. ..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 180
1,60,00,000	2,42,06,856	36,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	5,23,388	4,96,512	.. ..	10	215 215 180
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	.. ..	10	33 1/2 33 1/2 6 1/2
5,00,00,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,392	12,62,971	.. ..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 4 1/2
83,75,000	6,57,319	8,08,300	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	4	173	4,07,268	1,38,845	.. ..	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 12 1/2
1,25,00,000	4,68,334	15,40,000	6,64,090	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	.. ..	10	43 43 36 1/2
8,27,970	4,68,334	1,45,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	2 1/2-2 1/2 2 1/2-2 1/2	100	65 65 65
20,00,000	2,40,400	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	.. ..	10	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
5,87,500	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	6,875	5,299	.. ..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 2 1/2
1,17,500Dd	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	.. ..	10	108 108 112 1/2
2,00,00,000	1,37,353	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14,078	4,849	.. ..	10	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
66,00,000	82,21,000	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	.. ..	10	100 100 23 1/2
1,50,00,000	35,31,261	73,41,407	1,83,22,946	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	56,65,055	2,52,480	.. ..	10	281 281 23 1/2
40,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,902	1,87,834	.. ..	10	240 240 240 1/2
1,30,95,750	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10 10	10	261 261 211
40,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,006	2,22,282	10 10	10	201 201 191
5,00,000D	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,604	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	1	18,65,599	31,724	.. ..	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 10 1/2
1,15,00,000	61,97,295	78,53,576	25,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,160	9,03,430	.. ..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 10 1/2
23,32,100	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	.. ..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 65
50,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	10 7 1/2	100	.. ..
14,98,250	92,230	37,22,231	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	3	295	51,966	45,126	.. ..	10	.. ..
1,75,000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,032	Publicity Society of India	7	145	1,15,866	45,517	21 1/2	25	.. ..
2,25,00,000	1,17,66,127	6,41,684	32,90,236	Rallis India Ltd. P.	10	332	52,44,828	42,97,567	.. ..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 9 1/2
1,14,00,000	3,95,11,512	1,17,70,208	2,19,339	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	68,20,195	7,677	.. ..	10	37 37 49 1/2
75,00,000	49,34,789	45,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39,33,001	4,46,951	12 1/2	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2
1,00,000	45,479	94,865	73,529	Spence's Hotel	6-12	111	35,475	64,659	.. ..	10	16 1/2 16 1/2 14 1/2
2,10,00,000	4,57,789	15,									

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

U Po F Dd G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	3-1-56	23-12-55	A year ago
CEMENT															
12,67,59,333	12,57,75,401	6,96,03,319	3,76,68,275	Associated Cement	7	53	3,43,03,985	6,93,281	91	81	77	100	212½	227½	178½
ELECTRIC LG. POWER															
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	61	61	77	100	105½	107½	112½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,350	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	71	71	71	1,000	1,326½	1,333½	139½
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	77	100	120½	121½	131½
58,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	77	100	146	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	71	71	71	100	138	141½	148
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	71	71	71	1,000	1,397½	1,422½	1,492½
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	77	100	327½	366½	285
6,00,000	24,514	4,35,000	2,06,361	Jost's Engineering	3	115	2,68,631	1,840	15	15	77	50	96	96	93½
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,300	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	10	131½	131½	12½
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp'n Ltd., P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	NIL	NIL	NIL	100A	..	96½	93½
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	77	100	96½	96½	93½
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	77	300	186	206½	145½
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	5,303	50,350	NIL	NIL	NIL	31F	149	159½	..
4,18,72,400	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	5,303	50,350	NIL	NIL	NIL	100	149	159½	..
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	244	262	224½
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	77	10	138	138	151
5,15,000	..	11,04,84,687	8,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	77	100	675	675	700
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	77	100	451	451	441
18,71,940	90,315	2,68,21,051	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	35	1,60,728	5,33,930	NIL	..	77	20	94½	94½	12
1,06,81,590	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,942	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13½	16 2½	..	15	441	441	63½
6,00,000	..	67,83,410	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	236	..	..	..	..	77	15	5,000	4,900	6,900
15,99,270	..	26,91,301	38,49,396	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	..	77	200	151	151	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	..	..	77	18	..	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	77	50	340	367½	314½
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	16	21	125	573½	623½	466½
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	5,44,215	30,135	..	..	77	25	200	221½	105
45,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,215	2,85,005	4½	4½	..	100	72	72	83½
99,99,250	1,36,858	39,682	4,78,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,359	4,78,877	..	..	77	200	215	215	240
8,00,000	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,042	National Rayon Corp'n.	12	352	63,19,604	5,72,076	..	..	77	100	213½	213½	151
1,57,71,400	14,92,76,428	11,54,19,023	6,77,50,862	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	82,35,300	2,72,820	5	5	..	20	106	113	18½
9,39,98,060	23,89,156	47,85,000	9,50,433	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,381	70	80	..	10	106	113	18½
7,00,000	1,96,71,744	13,51,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	289	13,55,026	87,597	NIL	NIL	NIL	10	171½	181½	161½
1,39,95,990	78,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	..	25	49	51½	40½
10,07,475	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,847	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	8,28,897	11	11	..	18	188½	195½	207½

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1953	1953	1954		4-1-56	28-12-55	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,370	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	54
21,99,300	30,22,402	6,20,827	Arrab Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,48,404	34,110	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	75	75	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,253	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	1,13,151	..	2½	2½	2½	100	60	60	60½
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	101	19	18½
17,80,000	21,78,857	1,98,393	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	..	3½	4	2½	100	60½	60½	58
31,00,000	35,46,011	1,00,000	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	50,079	27	1.45-1.29	1.29-1.29	1½-1½	100	56½	56½	52
4,75,000	3,44,699	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Roadway	3	88	6,559	9,125	15	12½	5	100	5	5	61
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Roadway	3	101	18,097	4,549	NIL	1½	2½-2½	10	61	61	61
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	61	61	71-10*	10	14	14	9½
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,60,700	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	387	4,344	98-98	98-98	99-1	100	56½	56½	51
16,00,000	49,87,109	19,65,729	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	2,23,597	34,959	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	72½	72½	68
6,00,000	13,57,245	3,66,407	Howrah Shekhaia D.B.G.	3-9	32	3,938	3,230	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	51½	51½	53
19,50,000	27,91,424	2,16,538	Kalkighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	2,05,566	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	57
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,351	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	5	4½	5	100	69½	69½	72
15,00,000	61,37,812	30,73,792	Shabdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	5,61,806	37,721	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146½	146½	155
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Bailpara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective addresses.—(Contd.)

* 1955

320. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—10 Shib Dharur Lane, Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sona Ltd.—Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—161/1 Harrison Road, Calcutta.
321. F. O. Williams—14, Old Court House, St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp., Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
322. Memara Tata Sona, Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	340. K. O. Chatterjee—Travancore, Calcutta.	349. Chandumoni Batia—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. T. A. Lykardopolou—10 Bare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
324. Bathgate & Co.—17/19, Old Court House, St. Calcutta.	333. Jalpuria Bros., Ltd.—53, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. E. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballia, Calcutta.
325. John Rutherford Blackie—Virginia House, 7, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. J. Lattimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahant—Ewart House, Brur Road, Fort, Bombay.
326. Barwala Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Daimanagar, Calcutta.	344. V. J. Pillani—Victoria Bunder, Calcutta.	353. N. K. Bhattacharya—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
327. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Wardby Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336. Tulidas Kilachand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	354. Senasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alwaya.
328. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Myra, Ooragan, South India.	337. Barwala & Co.—53, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.		

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LARGER PLAN ALLOCATION FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR RENEWED CONFIDENCE NEEDED

THE increases expected in the plan estimates for private industrial investment are a welcome step towards a more balanced economic development all round. They appear to be yet another encouraging indication that a trend towards greater realism is developing now that firm decisions are having to be made. Not only private interests stand to benefit from a change in emphasis; the prospects of overall expansion being more rapid, efficient and flexible will also be considerably enhanced. The possible extent of the shift is shown by the Planning Commission's draft memorandum, which proposes a target of Rs. 675 crores for private industrial working capital. This represents a very substantial increase over original allocations. It should help rectify one of the plan frame's more damaging features—its design for an economy completely unsuited to satisfying the wants of the individual consumer. This way, the disadvantages of saddling a democratic community with an economy resembling the Soviet model, can be partially avoided. The private sector may take some heart. Its job will now be, with the necessary co-operation from official quarters, to develop an efficient, low-cost, competitive outlook. If it does this, it need have no fear of the future; results have a habit of speaking for themselves. But new allocations will need the encouragement to go with them if they are to achieve their maximum effect on expansion. It is one thing to set targets, it is quite another to persuade private industry to meet them in circumstances which, during the last year, have often been anything but encouraging for new enterprise.

Heavy investment spending by private industry need encounter none of the administrative difficulties which may yet set a limit to the public sector's growth. Provided the problem of confidence can be solved, there will be many advantages in greater private expansion. There is less likelihood of inflation resulting from distortions in consumer-goods supply. Foreign technical "know how" will be more easily obtained and exploited more fully. The new export industries will have a better chance of developing. Competition, the consumers' best friend, will be encouraged. New techniques will more readily find their way into industrial methods. Most important of all, the theories of public enterprise in this country will be given a run for their money. It would be surprising if they did not benefit from the experience. Provided the private sector does not meet with too much official interference, and unfair competitive advantages are not secured by public concerns, this small though significant increase in plan allocation, if it materialises, should eventually prove to have been amply justified.

The recent improvement in the Government's attitude towards private enterprise has not yet gone very far. The discouragements which industrialists have had to face during the last year will not prove easy to offset. A more responsible note in future official statements would be a great help; so would be the careful encouragement of a climate under which the private sector can work. Resources to fulfil the new allocations are likely to prove difficult to raise after the deprivations of the new Companies Act, the fourth amendment to the Constitution, and the 1955 Budget. The most important among the traditional sources of risk capital—the managing agents, can scarcely be relied upon completely under future conditions. Industrial development corporations are admirable institutions, but their security requirements have been known to exceed those which a promising, though risky, enterprise can provide. And the rôle the capital market can play under a "socialistic pattern" has not yet become clear. If resources can be secured through the stock exchanges there may be little need to lament the twilight of the managing agency system, if indeed that has arrived. But public confidence, on which the markets rely, has taken too many blows during the last year. The struggle it is putting up proves that it is by no means dead altogether. But while every success

sive Ministerial statement seems aimed at finishing it for good, it is little wonder that it shows no sign of blossoming into enthusiasm. So many inadequately considered actions and statements, apparently designed to discourage speculators, have served no purpose other than to frighten away genuine investors. The investment habit has been growing slowly in India for this reason. That is why a larger plan allocation does not necessarily ensure that the resources will be forthcoming at a price which the private sector ought to be called on to pay.

A typical example of this constant discouragement which saving has to face is the level of direct taxation. An article published on another page of this issue of Capital uses the experience of other developing countries to prove the damage personal taxes can do to individual investment. A recent instalment is the Planning Commission's proposal for an annual levy on wealth. It is difficult to see how any body which has earned such an admirable reputation for realism can put forward so impracticable a proposal. To point out the success which this kind of tax has had in certain Scandinavian countries is no answer to the fact that this is India. Here individual saving and investment have no tradition. Personal hoards in this country present a problem which would defeat all attempts at assessment. The cost of collection, if it is administratively possible at all, would be completely disproportionate to the yield, if any. The business of banks, insurance companies, the development of better housing and the purchase of durable consumer goods, and many other habits of the modern economy would immediately be reversed. This proposal has already put money into the pockets of a

dustry, and in doing so imply that impossible times lie ahead of many of the Indian mills.

Yet there is no room for complacency. The Pakistani industry has important advantages, though none of them is decisive enough to tilt the balance in its favour. The more important of these are its modern equipment and machinery, cheap and plentiful supplies of raw jute, and a sympathetic Government that reportedly does not examine its industry's internal and export pricing policies too closely. But these are counterbalanced by such fundamental handicaps as a shortage of trained labour, a lack of power resources, and a certain unfamiliarity with the needs and methods of consuming markets. Each of these handicaps may in course of time be expected to become less important. But India will also meanwhile have made very substantial progress in the department where Pakistan claims her main superiority—in the use of modern equipment and machinery.

There are two aspects to which India will need to give much closer attention than she has hitherto done if she is to ensure the continued well-being of her industry. One is raw jute, where the goal of relative self-sufficiency has been accepted, but is so elastically interpreted as to make many wonder whether provision has been made for the possibly much bigger needs of the future. The other aspect concerns labour costs, which continue to rise steadily in a welfare State that seems oblivious of pricing problems in export industries. If some of the realism shown on other matters, such as on the abolition of the gunny export duties, were to be reflected on these two also, the Indian jute industry could look forward with assurance to a better and more prosperous future.

THE NEW INTEREST IN GOLD

ATTRACTION OF PRE-WAR PRICES

ON many occasions in the closing months of 1955 activity in the London gold market reached the highest levels since the market was reopened in March 1954. The market is going through an interesting phase, although the demand for gold for hoarding purposes is much less than it was in the years when political and monetary uncertainties caused international operators to seek the safety of a commodity that was of stable value and readily accepted anywhere. The "cold war" has been renewed, but fewer people believe that it will be transformed into a "hot war". Currencies are steadier. It is, indeed, partly because this special demand for gold has subsided that demand for other purposes has recently expanded. It is easily forgotten that gold, although in a unique position, is still a commodity, and it is exceptional among commodities in that its official price, \$35 an ounce, is no higher than prewar, and that its free price has declined in the past few years, from the region of \$40 to the region of \$35—by, say, 12½ per cent. As an industrial material, gold has therefore become relatively more attractive; and it has also become rather more freely available for industrial use. And lower prices have also revived some demand for hoarding.

On the monetary side gold becomes especially attractive when its price falls below \$35; and in the London market it has been below that level for long periods. The monthly deficits of members of the European Payments Union may be settled either in gold or in dollars, on the assumption that gold is worth \$35 an ounce; and if gold can be purchased even slightly below that price it is preferred to dollars as a medium of settlement. A good deal of such official business has been done in London on that basis. Likewise, the U.S. Federal Reserve price for gold is \$35 an ounce, and if the London price is around that level—or even a little above, as the costs of London's facilities are less than those of the Federal Reserve system—a central bank converting dollar balances into gold can most advantageously operate through London. Conversion of gold into dollars is similarly cheaper in London. Most of the increase in the turnover of gold in the comparatively recent past has been on private, not on official, account. The International Monetary fund has shown that between the beginning of 1953 and the middle of 1955 gold was flowing into official reserves at a rate—about \$400 million a year—which was a little more than in the preceding four years, but only half that of the period 1937-48. However, American estimates suggest that in the later period, when official reserves were increasing only slightly, appreciably more gold was being released from private hoards than was being added to them. From official and private reserves together there has apparently been a net outflow, contrasted with a big net inflow in the years immediately after the war. The increase in commercial demand must have been substantial.

The aggregate demand in London—including ZPU settlements and central banks' conversions—has certainly exceeded old supplies coming on to the market, but the deficiency has been filled by newly-mined gold and by special sales on Soviet account. A good deal of South African gold comes

on to the London market through the Bank of England, and much of the output of the smaller Commonwealth producers is marketed there directly. Supplies from these sources have evidently been maintained, although the relation between costs and prices has not favoured production. Excluding Soviet supplies, the market seems to be in approximate equilibrium. It is the Soviet position that is now particularly interesting. Deliveries of Soviet gold to the London market have evidently been less in 1955 than in either 1954 or 1953, when substantial quantities were sold to fortify the Soviet Union's sterling account in London. Recently, estimates, however, suggest a big potential increase in Soviet supplies. A correspondent of the London Sunday Times has lately gathered information—necessarily tentative—which indicates that both production and stocks of gold in the Soviet Union are far larger than has been assumed hitherto. An annual London estimate—which has been, admittedly, little better than a guess—has entered Soviet production in the global figures at a steady 2 million ounces a year. The Sunday Times correspondent puts the figure at 12 million ounces minimum, compared with South Africa's 14 million ounces. But he quotes information suggesting that the true Soviet figure is as high as 18 million ounces, much the highest of any country in the world. This large-scale production has been in progress for many years and has built up a huge reserve, estimated at some 200 million ounces, compared with the U.S. Federal Reserve system's holding of rather more than 600 million ounces.

An interesting point is that, whereas the huge and quite exceptional gold stock of the United States has been accumulated mostly by drawing in gold from the outside world, the gold stock of the Soviet Union has been built up internally. In a general sense, current production of gold is very small in relation to the world's total stock, but in the Soviet Union current production is evidently large enough to build up a substantial stock in a comparatively short time. Comparatively short, but, even so, spread over many years—it seems that Soviet output of gold was substantial even 20 years ago. Why, then, should Soviet gold be particularly interesting now. An outstanding development of 1955 in the international economic field—the fact must be recognised, whatever one's political views on it—has been the emergence of the Soviet Union as a developer of under-developed regions outside its own territory. But the Soviet Union and its partner China have vast regions undeveloped within their borders. Their resources available for capital-formation are not sufficient for major development programmes both internal and international. The huge gold reserve, and, large current production of the gold mines, would, however, enable the Soviet Union to finance both programmes, either by loans of gold to foreign countries (which has been done on a small scale already) or by balancing a large current payments deficit with sales of gold.

CURRENT COIN

Expanding Cloth Output.—In an excellent address before shareholders of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. recently, the chairman, Sir Shri Ram, made out a strong case for allowing liberal expansion in the cotton textile industry. He suggested that the estimate that cloth consumption would rise to 18 yards a person, as against 15 yards at present, was too low. He thought that consumption would rise to at least 20 yards, and even the figure of 22 yards was quite likely. There was a large body of opinion which felt that even if the estimate of 18 yards per person proved correct, the handlooms would not be able to meet the increase. Without examining whether this was correct or not, Sir Shri Ram felt that an increase in the cloth production of mills should not be banned. "If at any time it is felt that the handlooms are producing what is required by the country in enough quantities, the restriction can be brought on the mill industry at that stage." The cottage industry could thus be given all the help that was necessary, and the authorities would at the same time be able to insure against heavy shortages leading to controls and black-marketing. Sir Shri Ram denied the argument that future shortages could be prevented by working second or third shifts in certain mills. There was a very large number of mills, he declared, where the machinery was in such a bad state of repair, and so old and inefficient, that it would not be possible to increase the number of shifts. If they had been in a position to run extra shifts, they would have done so already since profit margins were above the average. Sir Shri Ram went on to discuss whether the spinning capacity of mills should be increased, or whether reliance should be placed on *Ambar Charkhas*. Quoting figures from a recent issue of the *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* he stated that the cost of producing one lb of 20s yarn was 72.15 pices in the case of the *Ambar Charkha*, whereas it was only 28.9 pices in a mill. If cloth output were insufficient the consumer would suffer, but if yarn output were in-

sufficient both the handloom weaver and the consumer would suffer. As heavy deficit financing was proposed, restrictions on production would tend to accentuate inflation. Sir Shri Ram also pointed out that as the country was short of foreign exchange, the export of commodities such as cotton textiles would have to be encouraged.

Breweries' Future.—In view of the proposed introduction of total prohibition in India by 1958, Mr. N. N. Mohan's address from the chair at the 21st annual general meeting of the Dyer Meakin Breweries Limited, held more than the usual interest for shareholders. Commenting on the Company's hundred-year span of service to the public, Mr. Mohan drew attention to the fact that the year under review had seen an increase in profits and a rising demand for the Company's products, even in the face of strong competition. This he attributed to a marked improvement in quality. Two new brewers had been engaged during the year, one from Belgium, the other from Britain. These had succeeded in producing a new type of beer. Much of the old machinery had been scrapped and the most modern machinery from the U.K. had been installed. Mr. Mohan, admitting that the recommendations of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee had cast gloom over the industry, pointed out that "it is a well known fact that Prohibition wherever introduced by legislation has been a failure." According to reports submitted by the Enquiry Committees set up by the State Governments of Andhra and Madhya Pradesh where total or partial Prohibition is in force, malpractices such as illicit distillation, bootlegging etc. have increased. "While the drinkers obtain their drinks by any means" he said, "the State Governments have lost a considerable amount of revenue by way of excise duty and enforcement expenses, not to mention the injurious effects these deleterious intoxicants have on the health of the consumers." A memorandum on the subject has been submitted by the Directors of the Company to the Planning Commission urging them to view the matter from all angles and Mr. Mohan assured shareholders that all possible steps were being taken to safeguard their interests. Plans to switch on to some other business are receiving the active consideration of the Directors and as a preliminary step the Company's Memorandum of Association has been suitably altered to enable it to take up some other productive line or lines should the situation so warrant. While holding no brief for the unlimited consumption of alcohol, the psychological effect of enforced controls inevitably stimulates demand, a fact proven in our own generation by the farcical results of Prohibition in America. Drawing a logical conclusion from past experience it would seem, from the Committee of Enquiry's own showing, that because only 10 percent of the Indian population drink at all, an increased drive towards health education, social uplift schemes and adult literacy might achieve the desired effect. In this connection too, one cannot help wondering why no public enquiry has been instigated into the relative frequency of drug addiction which surely must be as great if not a greater evil than the craving for strong drink on which such a weighty issue is being made to rest.

A Plan for Coffee.—A 15-year plan to raise India's coffee production to 68,000 tons was considered by the half-yearly meeting of the Coffee Board held in Bangalore last week. The target is planned to be completed by 1970 through intensive and extensive cultivation. If the normal trend of organised cultivation noticed during the last 10 years is continued, the authors of the plan estimate a production of 45,000 tons by 1970. Therefore, they are of the opinion that measures have to be taken to ensure the production of the balance of 23,000 tons so as to achieve the target figure. Under the plan's intensive cultivation scheme, it is proposed to cover only 50 percent of the acreage—77,000 acres under Arabica and 44,000 acres under Robusta. It is estimated that when all measures of intensive cultivation are systematically applied, an increase of nearly 150 to 180 lbs of coffee per acre can be safely expected, resulting in an increased production of 8,000 tons by 1960-61. A recent survey has revealed that nearly 60 percent to 70 percent of the crop now available is borne by only 30 percent to 40 percent of the total number of trees in an average acre. Nearly 30 percent of the existing coffee is either poor bearer or practically non-bearer. The draft plan says that the gradual replacement of these trees with better yielding strains is necessary if the targets have to be achieved. The plan provides schemes for the supply of pedigree seed and seedlings for this purpose. Nearly 13,000 acres which will come under the rehabilitation scheme will give an additional production of nearly 2,000 tons from 1965-66. The extensive cultivation scheme provides for the fresh development of coffee plantations over a total of 35,000 acres. The cost of the scheme, spread over a period of 14 years, is about Rs. 5 crores. Increased production as a result is estimated at 13,000 tons. The total cost of the plan is now placed at Rs. 14 crores, the bulk of which will be incurred during the first five-year period in the form of loans and advances to planters

recoverable after a few years. The draft plan suggests that Rs. 45 lakhs has to be provided by the State Governments as *Takkari* loans and Rs. 5.44 crores secured from the Central Government as the Board's share of the central excise duty on coffee. It also suggests that the Board contribute Rs. 1.38 crores from the general fund and urges the increase of export duty to the maximum permissible under the new Act, namely, Rs. 6 a cwt, which will yield about Rs. 1.33 crores. The other source to be tapped is the Board's pool fund, which will yield another Rs. 2.97 crores. The balance of Rs. 1.61 crores may be found partly by the Central Government and partly met by realisations of interests from planters amounting to Rs. 2.5 crores to Rs. 3 crores. The plan further suggests that the Board may have to secure loans from banks to the extent of the shortfall, if any, in the total funds required. Planning for increasing India's coffee production is all right, but where to market the additional output is the problem. There is the conviction that India's consumption potential is unlimited on account of the large population and the improvement in national income the five year plans are expected to produce. This assumption is based on flimsy grounds; one need not take coffee simply for the reason that his income has increased. Promotional campaigns will increase consumption of coffee in India, but there will be limitations. Even though India has one of the world's finest coffees to offer, the world market may not always absorb at a good price. Price is mostly influenced by the supply and demand situation in the world market and coffee is a commodity which has suffered heavily from over-production. It may be recalled in this connection that the principal producing countries of the world are now thinking in terms of regulating exports as a counter to excessive production of coffee. The suggestions in the draft plan regarding finance will give rise to many apprehensions and as such, that part of the plan will have to be carefully scrutinised. As the success of the plan depends largely on the whole-hearted co-operation of the coffee growers the Board should give due consideration to their views.

Machinery Imports.—In the import policy for the current half year announced recently, the main feature is the liberal quotas granted for the import of machinery and industrial raw materials. This is the right policy to follow at the present stage of India's development. Indigenous production of plant and machinery should be encouraged and a developing economy must produce increasingly capital goods for its own requirements. But not at the cost of machinery imports when domestic demand is not fully satisfied with internal supply, quantitatively and qualitatively. The domestic producer also can face healthy competition by having to sell his goods side by side with foreign products. That will raise the standard of production technique at home and thus the quality of output. It is good from this point of view that the proportion of machinery imports to total imports went up to 16 percent during the last July-December import half year from 10 percent during the preceding period. It is also a sign of the encouraging progress of the domestic capital-goods producing industry, that the value of machinery and plant has been going up steadily since 1953. In 1955, indigenous output was valued at Rs. 21 crores, as against Rs. 17 crores in 1954 and Rs. 14 crores in 1953. The rising volume of imports and the increasing scale of domestic production together point to the happy fact that industrialisation in the country is making sound progress. Another good feature of the current half year's import policy is that import procedure relating to tools for small industries, has been simplified. Since small industries are being given such a crucial place in the planned development of the country, it is a very good thing that official encouragement is being given to the mechanisation of these industries.

Expansion in Chemicals.—The presidential address of Mr. Madanlal H. Vakil to the fifteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association gave a detailed account of the expansion achieved by the industry under the first plan and that in prospect during the second. Output has increased all round. The production of sulphuric acid is up from 60,000 tons in 1946 to 148,842 tons in 1954; caustic soda from 2,904 to 29,148 tons, soda ash from 12,000 to 48,288 tons, liquid chlorine from 1,500 to 9,780 tons, bleaching powder from 2,004 to 2,928 tons, bichromates from 2,076 to 3,240 tons, superphosphates from 4,500 to 104,688 tons, ammonium sulphate from 22,464 to 340,224 tons, power alcohol from 2,397.600 to 8,007,000 bulk gallons, alcohol rectified spirit from 2,146,800 to 4,630,800 bulk gallons, alcohol denatured spirit from 1,023,600 to 2,835,600 bulk gallons, liver extracts (injection) from 7,318,800 c.c. (in 1949) to 16,784,400 c.c., liver extracts (oral) from 181,200 lbs (in 1949) to 280,800 lbs. and rayon yarn from 2,040 tons in 1951 to 4,944 tohs. Photographic chemicals and pharmaceuticals also recorded rapid progress. The president attributed this

striking expansion to the increased demand in the country consequent upon higher economic activities during the first plan. During the second chemical and allied products are to increase to 500 percent taking the production at the end of the first plan as 100. The industry wants to maintain its rapid growth but a number of difficulties, the chief being transport, stand in the way. "While I am confident," said Mr. Vakil, "that the industries in general are in a position to achieve the targets fixed for them in the second five year plan, their progress will ultimately be determined by the availability of transport." He explained how these difficulties were hampering further expansion, and what they consisted of. Junction limitations, the transporting-station bottlenecks, and the inadequacy of metre-gauge wagons were among the most important. Tank wagons for moving liquid alkali and acid were not available in sufficient numbers. There were a number of anomalies in the existing freight structure which were making the transport of raw materials over short distances uneconomic. Mr. Vakil, therefore, welcomed the appointment of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee which he thought was overdue because the existing structure was already out of date. Mr. Vakil's complaints did not fall on deaf ears as the Union Transport Minister was also present at the meeting. But he was unable to assure the industry of any substantial improvement, except "reasonable co-operation". He asked the industry to bear in mind the increasing demands on railway services from all sectors in the economy, and by implication, gave a warning that the chemical industry could only have a proportionate share in the contemplated railway expansion during the second five year plan. Mr. Shastri of course is in an unhappy position. He does realise the need for greater transport facilities consequent upon the country's industrialisation programme, but he has been denied the resources necessary for expanding the railways adequately.

Possibilities of Triacetate. With the prospect of steadily increasing supplies of "Tricel", triacetate yarn and staple, during the next two or three months, British Celanese Limited, has recently been holding a small private exhibition of fabrics and garments made from this product at its Manchester offices. The object is to give customers an idea of the possibilities of developing these new yarns and staples. Hitherto, apart from a few samples shown at last year's B.I.F., very little has been seen of "Tricel". The fact that triacetate can be heat-stabilised, durably embossed, and durably pleated, as well as having something of the easy washing and quick-drying properties associated with nylon and the other fully synthetic fibres, makes it an interesting fibre, especially as it is akin to secondary acetate rather than the fully synthetic fibres in price. Both yarn and staple are 9d. a lb. above the prices of normal secondary acetate. Delicate embossed fabrics in all-over leather-like designs and a variety of pleated cloths ranging from ninons to mixture suitings are among the most interesting items shown. Lightweight underwear and dress fabrics, many made with a filament warp and a spun weft, are seen in an attractive light with the knowledge that they can be easily finished to give dimensional stability and present no difficulty with washing or ironing.

CORRESPONDENCE

RAIL TRANSPORT IN INDIA

(TO THE EDITOR OF "CAPITAL")

Sir, In your issue of 22nd December, your New Delhi correspondent singled out certain views attributed to me. I do not enjoy the same freedom to disclose what was and what was not said by those who participated in the discussion. But it seems to me that there is a slight difference between asking for higher priority to be given to freight traffic (particularly traffic associated with the basic industries), in preference to such improvements in passenger traffic as the speeding up of the trains from Calcutta to Delhi, air-conditioning of trains, building of palatial new stations, etc., and suggesting (even from an incidental illustration) that the main point made was that the rail traffic in this country should be slowed down because it is slower in Soviet Russia and Communist China.

Yours etc.,
K. N. RAJ,

Delhi, 26th December, 1955.

"CAPITAL" CHRISTMAS TOY FUND

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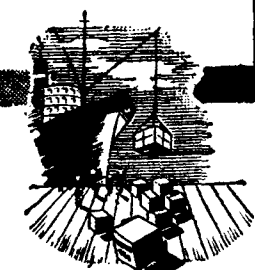
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Company Meeting

DYER MEAKIN BREWERIES
LIMITEDMANAGING DIRECTOR MR. N. N.
MOHAN'S REVIEW

Speech delivered by Mr. N. N. Mohan, Managing Director of Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., as Chairman of the 21st Annual General Meeting of the Company, held at Solan Brewery, on 3rd December, 1955. Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the very outset I have great pleasure to inform you that your Company has completed 100 years of its existence and the current year is its centenary year, I extend to you all, the Board's heartiest congratulations and felicitations on this happy and memorable event. It is a matter of pride for an institution to have been able to serve the public for such a long span of time.

The Company's audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1955, and your Directors' Report thereon have been in your hands for some time, and, I will, therefore, with your permission, take them as read.

As you will have seen from the Profit & Loss Account for the year under report, there has been an increase in profits as compared to last year. Sales of your Company's products, particularly the widely known Solan No. 1 Whisky and Golden Eagle Lager Beer, have registered increases during the year under review. This is attributed to the fact that these two products in particular have greatly improved in quality and the demand for them is on the increase, in spite of the keen competition from the imported brands. The Company's other brands, especially XXXX Rum, are also in good demand. Your Directors, therefore, feel gratified about the results achieved by the Company during the year.

Prohibition

As you all know there is a move to bring about total prohibition in the country. According to the recommendations of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, set up by the Government of India, total prohibition has been proposed to be introduced by 1958. This has naturally cast a gloom over the industry, although the final shape the Government's policy in this regard will take, is yet to be known.

It is a well-known fact that Prohibition, wherever introduced by legislation, has been a failure. According to reports submitted by the Enquiry Committee set up by the State Governments of Andhra and Madhya Pradesh, where total and/or partial prohibition is in force, malpractices such as illicit distillation, bootlegging, etc., have increased. While the drinkers obtain their drinks by any means, the State Government have lost considerable amount of revenue by way of Excise Duty and enforcement expenses, not to mention the injurious effects these deleterious intoxicants have on the health of the consumers.

Drawing the attention of the Government to all these facts, your Managing Director has submitted a Memorandum on Prohibition to the Planning Commission, Government of India, urging them to view the matter from all its angles before enacting any new Law. In the Memorandum emphatic stress has been laid on the food value of beer, which, as you may be aware, is a harmless health-giving beverage.

The Managing Director is submitting another Memorandum to the Planning Commission as a rejoinder to the various points raised by the Prohibition Enquiry Committee in their Report.

However, it will not be out of place to say that your Directors are fully alive to the situation created by the Government's policy to enforce total Prohibition in the country and are taking all possible steps to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. Plans to switch on to some other business are receiving the active consideration of your Directors and as a preliminary step in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 30th September, 1955, the Company's Memorandum of Association has been sought to be suitably altered to enable the Company to take up some other productive line or lines, should the situation so warrant.

European Brewers

During the year under report, we have engaged two new Brewers—one a Belgian and the other a British national. They have succeeded in producing a first class Continental type of beer which the markets throughout the country have heartily welcomed. We have recently replaced our old bottling, crowning and labelling machines with the most up-to-date machinery imported from U.K. These have very greatly helped us to market a first class beer to satisfy even the most discriminating tastes. In view of the fact that we are in a position to meet the entire demand for beer in the country, both from the qualitative and quantitative points of view, it is only fair to the indigenous industry if Government affords full protection, by totally banning imports of foreign beer. Representations to the Government have already been made and we are doing our best to persuade the Government to help us in this regard.

Your Company's Lucknow Distillery continues to make remarkable progress under the supervision and guidance of the Company's Deputy General Manager, Mr. V. R. Mohan. The sale of CO₂ gas, which is a by-product in the distillation process and which was introduced in the market last year, is progressing satisfactorily.

Finally, I wish to place on record on your behalf and on behalf of the Board an appreciation of services rendered to the Company by its employees. Relations between management and labour have remained cordial.

Without Prejudice

NONSENSE IN THE LAW

SERVING PARLIAMENT WITH
OBSCURITIES

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

IN rummaging through the law journals for material for this review of the past year's English decisions applicable, to the legal principles involved, to India, one had many a pleasurable halt by the wayside on finding some interesting tit-bit. Here is one for which we are indebted to the well-known English periodical, *Law Notes*. It concerns the common prejudice against solicitors as a class honestly held by the average citizen. Who has ever read in any work of fiction of a solicitor as the hero? On the other hand, look at the works of Charles Dickens. In virtually every one of them he produces one and generally several of these statutory gentlemen and never without a sneer or a jibe. Mr. Wickfield, Sampson Brass, Uriah Heep, Solomon Pell, Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, Mr. Jaggers, Mr. Perker, Mr. Tulkinghorn and the rest. There they are the family lawyer, the company lawyer, the police court advocate, the election agent, the society solicitor, the tavern tout, a composite picture of tipping, hypocrisy, fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, bullying and blackmail, described with real bitterness by the most generous-hearted writer in English letters. We do not know whether Dr. Johnson was trying to be funny—anyway the great Sam joked with difficulty—when he said this in answer to an enquiry as to the name of a gentleman leaving the coffee room of the Metro. "Sir, I cannot tell you who he is, and I am loth to speak ill of any man, who I know may not deserve it, but I am afraid he is an attorney." Sam was above trying to get a cheap laugh, so he probably meant precisely what he implied, that there is something in itself discreditable in being a solicitor. And Dr. Spurgeon, the great Baptist divine: "No doubt the good people who are called solicitors are as honest as others." Why the two sceptical introductory words which really mean that there is a doubt and a pretty considerable one?

Accepting this universal dislike or distrust as an undeniable fact, the writer, on and off for some years, has been trying to find out the date approximately of the origin of this prejudice against solicitors, and now, thanks to *Law Notes* and Dr. Windeyer in his *Lectures on Legal History*, he has found it. Lawyers, it seems, were first styled "solicitors" in the reign of Charles I and were, as such, detected and denounced as a criminal clan within a year or two of the enrolment of the very first one. *Nemo turpis omnis repente fuit*, so runs the legal maxim. But it is not true of solicitors. They, it seems, were a bad lot from the word "go". At any rate, that is what the seventeenth century historian, "Hudson" by name, states in his contemporary account of the Star Chamber. Says he with engaging candour: "There hath stepped up a new sort of people called solicitors, unknown to the records of the law, who, like the grasshoppers of Egypt, devour the whole land."

A couple of centuries later no less an authority than the Lord Chancellor of England confirmed this denunciation of the jumping, chirping insects. Thus Lord Brougham: "A solicitor is a gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it to himself." Well, well! No one objects to a little robust abuse on occasions. But to be called a grasshopper, and an Egyptian one at that! So undignified.

The Circumlocution Office in England was at its best and brightest during the year. But the tenure of the Tite-Barnacles seems to be becoming uneasy, even precarious. There is actually talk of trying to introduce legislation similar to the *Consol d'Etat* in France under which the courts there are empowered in some circumstances to review irresponsible actions of the executive. What are we to make of the handiwork of the particular Mr. Tite-Barnacle who drafted the following two gems? The writer has submitted them to a university professor of English, to two grasshoppers of Egypt, and to several men of business. Not one could make head or tail of either. Moreover, in regard to the first specimen *Law Notes* says: "Has the art of wording enactments obscurely ever flourished more than in 1955? Here is one example, which apparently completely floored a panel headed by an eminent Q.C. from the ninth schedule of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954." Some reader of these notes may take a modest pride in his knowledge of the English language. Well, as a New Year's challenge let him concentrate for an hour or two on the following few lines and become deflated. "For the purposes of section 26 and sub-section (2) of section 40 of this Act a tenancy which is not such a tenancy as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of the said section 26 but is a tenancy to which Part II of this Act applies and in respect of which the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say (a) that it took effect before the commencement of time or notice to quit of a tenancy which is such a tenancy as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of the said section 26 or is by virtue of this paragraph deemed to be such a tenancy; and (b) that if this Act had then been in force the tenancy at the coming to an end of which it took effect would

have been one to which Part II of this Act applies; and (c) that the tenant is either the tenant under the tenancy at the coming to an end of which or a successor to his business, shall be deemed to be such a tenancy as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of the said section 26."

It is almost incredible. One sentence, mind you, of no less than 204 words and figures with but two solitary commas in it, from an Act of Parliament of the greatest importance to the whole country; and that sentence almost meaningless nonsense. A sort of Parliamentary game of Lexicon wherein the Mad Hatter puts words in his hat and Mr. Tite-Barnacle draws them out at random and thus makes his draft.

No. 2 is quite short but do not, for one moment, think that it is the more understandable on that account. Like No. 1, it is an extract from an Act which affects millions of average citizens—the National Insurance Act. The reader who accepts the challenge may be allowed one hour to make sense of half a dozen lines or so. "For the purpose of this part of this Schedule, a person over pensionable age shall be treated as an employed person if he would be, an insured person were he under pensionable age and would be an employed person were he an insured person."

You may not have a very high opinion of modern Parliamentary draftsmanship in India but, at any rate, it is infinitely superior to the English specimens quoted above. Judges inveigh against this abominable obscurity in public, practising lawyers—who nevertheless profit by it—curse it in private, but the Tite-Barnacles continue the merry game unperturbed. One indignant legal correspondent suggests that only ridicule will bring a cure and that the services of A. P. Herbert and his litigious Mr. Haddock should be enlisted in that behalf. What is the reason for this obscurity? That sober journal of lawyers, *Law Notes*, seriously suggests that the obscurity is intentional and that the fault is not so much that of the Parliamentary draftsmen as of Parliament, and it quotes a distinguished judge, and a Lord Justice of Appeal at that, in support of its theory, which is not anything like as fantastic as it may sound. Indian legislators might make a note of it. Said Mackinnon L.J.: "The Parliamentary game... has always been for the Government to propose Bills and for the Opposition by every method of debate, amendment, even of obstruction, to waste time and prevent them passing. The more difficult and unintelligible a Bill is, the harder it is for the Opposition to play this game." Hence one cogent reason for the obscurity of statutes. And lest anyone might think that this eminent commercial judge was joking, his lordship went on to give chapter and verse. Mackinnon L.J. was the chairman of the committee whose report led to the Arbitration Act, 1934, and Parliament ignored his committee's unanimous recommendation that there should be one new comprehensive Act instead of tacking on verbose amendments to the existing 1889 version. "No," said the Government firmly, "certainly not," and his lordship was with great composure given the reason for the rejection of his committee's recommendation, which rejection caused so much muddle that some 16 years later a new Act embodying the recommendations had to be passed. This is what the judge and his committee were told: we quote his own words: ".....A Bill so meant parts: he could debate every section of it, and move endless amendments."

The astonishing complacency of this official utterance rang a bell. It brought back *Iolanthe*, and the policeman outside the Commons. W. S. Gilbert apparently was not being funny or ironical but expressing a high constitutional principle when he made Private Willis sing, ".....But then the prospect of a lot of dull M.P.s. in close proximity; all thinking for themselves is what; no man can view with equanimity." Yet, used as we are to the ways of the Circumlocution Office, it is a little surprising to find the sardonic doggerel of comic opera translated almost literally into an official pronouncement.

(To be continued)

'Law Notes (London). March 1955.

BANKING LICENCE REFUSED

The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Malankara Union Bank Limited, Avroor, vis-a-vis to Sub-Section (2) of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it. The issue of this notice makes it obligatory on the part of the Bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in Section 5(1)(B) of the Act, and it will not, therefore, be in order for it, among other things, to accept deposits of money from the public.

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India will be inaugurated by Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Minister, Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India, on 20th January, 1956, at St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta. In connection with the Celebrations a commemorative volume recording the progress of the mineral industry in India in the last 50 years is being published.

I MUST agree with Sardar K. M. Panikkar when he states that newspapers in India are as fair and balanced in presenting news and views as any in the world. But from much of the rest of what he said to the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference last Saturday I was left feeling that if he were to have his way there would be little chance of their keeping this reputation. I cannot agree that it is a good thing for an editor to delegate his function of shaping any form of opinion, political or otherwise. Specialist commentators there must always be, but, as we know, they are too apt to be influenced by the sources from which they get their news. They tend to become too expert, too easily "got at", and all too ready to scorn popular fears and prejudices which are, after all, what a newspaper has to deal with. Any editor who hands over completely to his "commentators" is apt to find his newspaper degenerating into a Government propaganda organ. I am sure Sardar Panikkar would be the last to wish to see this happen. But when he speaks of commentators "educating" their readers, and urges editors to make a conscious effort to familiarise the public with life in every part of India, I really wonder if he appreciates the danger. I was sorry to hear Dr. Roy fall into the same error. I saw the imprint of the cloven hoof on his suggestion that editors should enthrone people to play their part in the development of projects so that India might build her Welfare State in the shortest possible time. Are we to understand that there is now no room in India for differences of opinion on how long it should take to achieve the Welfare State, or whether indeed it ought to be an object of policy at all? It was not until I heard the President of the Conference, Dr. Sachin Sen, that my spirits revived. In the words "tolerant and critical", which he used to describe what should be the attitude of the Press towards the Government, lay the true appreciation of a newspaper's functions. No one will quarrel with Dr. Roy that freedom entails limitations and restrictions (I would prefer to call them responsibilities, that word does not make my flesh creep). But editors have plenty of these, although they are not necessarily the same as those under which Dr. Roy must work. It is public opinion, not the views of the Government of the day, to which newspapers should be answerable. And I submit that ultimately it is no different for politicians and statesmen either.

Did you see Tagore plain? At least many now in Santiniketan holding high office in the Viswa Bharati University did. Most of them were fortunate enough to have come into close contact with India's greatest poet and to have had their careers shaped under his beneficent patronage. I have no doubt they gratefully cherish the memory and give of their best to maintain the institution to the building of which Tagore devoted so many long years of strenuous labour. It was therefore with something of a shock that I discovered, on a recent trip to Santiniketan, the neglect from which some of the poet's personal effects are suffering. For example, in "Shyamali", a favourite hut of Tagore where he held converse with Mr. Nehru, I found that his beautifully lacquered cot, designed maybe by Mr. Nandalal Bose—I am not quite sure—had fallen to pieces and was lying scattered all over the floor. A similar fate had overtaken the rickshaw in which, in his later years, the poet used to be carried about the various departments. An arm-chair, also used by Tagore, has been rotting away in the open yard in front.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

This callous neglect of what in any other country would be treasured as valuable heirlooms seems to me nothing short of criminal. On the Continent and in Britain, such relics would have been preserved for public exhibition. Sir Walter Scott's residence at Abbotsford, or George Bernard Shaw's house at Ayot St. Lawrence, for instance, can be visited by anybody who cares to buy a ticket for a few pennies. A large portion of the funds for the upkeep of these places is found from the takings thus realised. Bengal has a reputation for being truculently conscious of her cultural achievements. Why, I wonder, is she allowing these Tagore relics to perish uncared for?

If I saw neglect at Santiniketan, I saw worse at Kumrahar, near Patna, a spot now little known, but at one time the seat of India's greatest ancient emperor, Asoka, whose lion capital has been adopted by the Government of India as its crest. Kumrahar has been identified as Pataliputra, the capital of the once prosperous Magadha Empire. The place is being excavated for relics of which a large store has already been unearthed and removed to the fine museum at Patna. Among many other interesting ruins the stumps of the pillars of the famous two thousand year-old assembly hall can still be seen there sticking out of an area from which later super-structures, probably of Moghul origin, have been removed. Visitors are not invited there and this when there is a tourist campaign on. If anybody goes there on his own, as I did, he will find no more than an illiterate workman to show him round. There is no tablet on the spot to facilitate its identification and, worse still, no fence round it to prevent depredation by the local people which, I saw, was going on. It is true that Patna's archaeological museum is only about four miles away. But does it do away with the need for a local museum holding at least some of the less important and yet valuable ruins? The Government of India is apparently very historically minded. But how does it happen that it cannot make proper arrangements for the protection of Asoka's capital city? Its present state is no better than that of Jamshyd's lion-and-lizard-infested courts sung by Omar Khayyam; and yet it deserves so much better. One only wishes that the pioneer work of a long line of brilliant Indologists such as Fergusson, Marshall, Cunningham, Vincent Smith and others had been carried on in recent years with the old spirit of zeal and veneration for India's past.

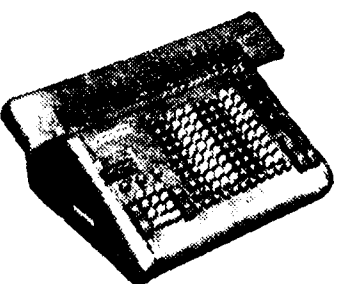
I read that the History Congress is engaged in preparing a comprehensive history of India. In twelve volumes, this work promises to be a *magnum opus*, although it is still small compared with the need it has to fill and quite puny considering the responsibilities it will have to bear. I can foresee a number of pitfalls which the authors will have to face: the collection, compilation and interpretation of historical evidence is one of the most hazardous of academic pursuits. It is to have two main purposes—to provide a basis for the studies of the student and a book of reference and interest for the general reader. Should current sentiments and prejudices be allowed to colour the inevitable gaps which will have to be closed between what are recognised as established facts? Certainly

not. That would be unfair to the layman and the betrayal of scholarship. But it will be very difficult to avoid. It is possible that joint effort might diminish individual bias, but they will have to be harmonious minds which undertake a task of this kind. For example, a combined work by Marx and Toynbee would only be a hodge-podge, if indeed the opening paragraph could be written at all. The trouble is that history cannot be formulated to any law: its vitality lies in its interpretation and its strength in the mental flexibility it develops in its students. The Claphams and the Webbs have played equally important rôles in sifting historical evidence, not because either has voiced the complete truth, but because their varying opinions have evoked thoughts, not only on the past, but on the present and future as well. Any comprehensive history of India should be aimed at doing just this. If it also serves to stimulate future thinkers to further research and encourages differing shades of opinion to come out in open discussion, it will have shown the road to development over the field of Indian historical thinking.

It was just as true last year as it was in 1954 that the best way to keep wealth intact was to put it into works of art. The January issue of *Pick's World Currency Report* names the French post-impressionists as better hedges against inflation than gold, diamonds, Wall Street, or the comparative newcomer, non-ferrous metal. Paintings by Braque, Dufy, Gauguin, Matisse, Modigliani, Pascin, Rouault, Seurat, Soutine and others added another 100 percent to their value in dollar markets after already gaining between 150 percent and 200 percent in 1954. But this is not a game for the unwary. Such profits are not only rewards for initial outlay; they represent some return on discriminating taste or the sound professional advice which often has to serve for it. But this particular phenomenon is unique for all that, especially when it is remembered that the dollar itself, unlike so many other currencies, remained steady throughout the year. The dollar, incidentally, still ranks as the world's chief hoarding instrument. For those who wanted to make a profit, besides maintaining the value of their assets the investment ranking next to post-impressionist paintings was non-ferrous metals. Over the year platinum rose by 59 percent and copper by 62 percent. Surprisingly enough, next to these came the ferrous metal itself. Steel castings and rolled sheets increased in value by between 35 percent and 57 percent. Wall Street was not such a good proposition as the year before. Government bonds and public utilities were disappointing, but railroad scrip gained 11 percent, according to the Dow Jones Index, and industrials 21 percent. The girls' best friend, diamonds, were as faithful as ever, but their rise was restricted to a mere 5 percent or so. Gold hoarding came at the foot of the list. Bars gained 3 percent in Middle and Eastern Asia, but coins made a better showing at 5 percent. The year's record for the world's currencies was as dismal as ever. Only a few monetary units improved, notably the Brazilian Cruzeiro, the Philippine Peso and the Israeli Pound. But no less than thirty-eight deteriorated including the French Franc, the Colombian Peso, the Yugoslav Dinar and the Argentine Peso. The worst performances were put up by the Polish Zloty with a 41 percent fall and the Chilean Peso with 55 percent. The report remarks, rather ruefully, that billions of dollars were simply wiped out by these declines.

THE DITCHER.

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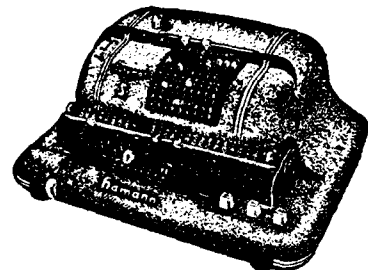
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NEW LABOUR DEPARTMENT AT THE BENGAL CHAMBER

QUALIFIED STAFF WILL HELP PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry has announced the formation of a new Labour Department of the Chamber as from the beginning of the year. It is understood that this new Department has been planned for some considerable time and is the outcome of prolonged consultation with the Chamber's constituents and connected interests. Its object is to give more direct, concentrated and specialised attention to the subject of labour relations—largely through the employment of specially qualified staff—than has hitherto been possible in the absence of a Department charged solely with this special responsibility. There can be little doubt that the move will meet with the general approbation of employers.

Labour, as we are always being forcibly reminded, has assumed continuously increasing importance in the years since the war. It is not just that in politics and social thinking generally the immediate post-war years witnessed a worldwide swing to the Left. In India there have been the added complications of newly won independence in operation against a background of abysmally low living standards and backward social conditions. As a result, the need for social amelioration and for improving the worker's standard of living has received special prominence in this country; there has been more and more State intervention, culminating in the explicit adoption of a socialist framework of society as the deliberate policy of the State; and this has produced a flood of labour legislation and social welfare measures.

Need for Co-ordinated Policy

In the face of this spate of legislation, of rules and regulations, of compulsory adjudication, and of State schemes for this, that and the next welfare activity, the ordinary employer finds that the claims of labour not only take up an increasingly large part of his time, but have become a vital factor in the conduct of business operations. More and more, labour relations have become a complex subject which requires continuous expert advice. To some extent the formation of a specialist

Labour Department by the Bengal Chamber represents a measure of self-protection on the part of employers. For many years the larger employers of labour have maintained their own personnel and welfare officers, and more recently the employment of such officers has become a statutory obligation in concerns of a certain size. There remains however a vital need for more centralised co-ordination of labour policies on the part of employers. Hard experience has shown that, no matter how carefully and equitably any particular employer may conduct his labour relations, the peace of his establishment is always in danger of being disrupted by agitation from outside or by the impact of differing policies adopted by other employers in the same area. Again, the ordinary Personnel Officer, though he may be right on top of his job as far as daily routine goes, is apt to find himself on slippery ground if he has to appear before a Tribunal and argue a case before what is virtually a court of law.

Information and Advice

There is then a genuine need for a central nucleus of highly qualified labour specialists who can advise individual managements, supplement their efforts in moments of stress, and co-ordinate policies throughout the labour field; and it is this need which the Chamber's Labour Department is designed to serve. It is understood that the Department will provide an information service to its subscribers, will advise them on current labour practices and trends, will assist them with their day-to-day problems and will actively participate on behalf of its subscribers in negotiations, conciliation proceedings and before Tribunals.

It would be a pity however if the new Labour Department were regarded merely as a creation of the employers in their own selfish interests. The Bengal Chamber has stated that the Department's main object will be the preservation of industrial peace. In other words, the Department will achieve real success not by settling disputes but by promoting conditions which ensure that disputes do not arise. One of its most important functions will be to encourage the adoption of fair labour standards and practices. And, considering its background and genesis, considering the fact that it is being promoted by a body of business interests which have achieved an enviable reputation for progressive and equitable business practices the Department certainly commences its career under favourable auspices.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	6-1-56	30-12-55	7-1-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11,59,58	12,03,72	15,80,43
Notes in Circulation	13,85,70,91	13,61,97,57	12,19,28,81
Total Notes Issued	13,97,30,49	13,74,01,29	12,35,09,24
Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01,71	40,01,71	40,01,71
Foreign Securities	6,91,50,57	6,86,87,85	6,63,15,11
Total of A	7,31,92,18	7,26,89,56	7,03,16,82
B. Rupee Coin	1,06,82,39	1,08,44,41	1,04,23,72
Rupee Securities	5,56,54,82	5,38,67,32	4,27,68,70
Total	13,97,30,49	13,74,01,29	12,35,09,24

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	54,10,95	54,00,87	52,96,18
(b) Other Govts.	9,72,53	10,02,46	11,10,26
(c) Banks	51,78,91	57,96,77	63,82,63
(d) Others	15,61,57	15,81,27	34,39,76
Bills Payable	10,09,65	9,38,56	4,65,94
Other Liabilities	27,59,61	26,75,06	16,59,25
Total	1,70,33,22	1,84,44,81	1,92,94,02

Assets—			
Notes	11,59,58	12,03,72	15,80,43
Rupee Coin	6,32	7,25	9,67
Subsidiary Coin	5,23	4,92	12,45
Bills Discounted Int.	45,50	45,50	51,00
Govt. of India Treasury			
Bills	11,37,68	11,61,18	4,23,88
Balances held abroad	43,39,72	48,30,27	66,90,29
Loans to Govt.	4,11,00	3,66,00	2,75,00
Other Loans etc.	44,68,50	44,82,72	18,33,13
Investments	50,51,24	50,54,14	74,49,63
Other Assets	13,09,25	13,09,11	9,67,94
Total	1,70,33,22	1,84,44,81	1,92,94,02

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	30-12-55	23-12-55	31-12-54
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	5,22,24	6,81,18	6,19,19
(b) Others	6,09,25,93	5,99,86,39	5,67,16,34
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	5,33,50	5,78,30	3,56,55
(b) Others	4,13,06,29	4,14,49,06	3,65,14,19
Borrowings from State			
Bank Demand Liabilities	7,23,43	7,75,65	2,68,49
Time Liabilities			
Cash	38,05,64	33,94,86	35,90,31
Balances with the Reserve			
Banks	60,16,73	55,69,83	67,53,78
Balances with other banks			
in current account	14,35,45	10,55,87	13,78,95
Money at calls and short notice	10,49,69	12,00,44	15,76,23
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,85,05,30	3,87,92,70	3,48,04,46
Advances	5,16,72,89	5,13,59,76	4,06,82,89
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	66,25,49	61,73,25	43,66,50
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	48,46,69	48,88,61	27,91,19

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended	Ra. (thousands)
		Calcutta
6-1-56	Nil	48,79,48
30-12-55	23,90,44	61,26,69
23-12-55	71,27,76	64,40,82

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	week ended	week ended
	23-12-55	16-12-55
Liabilities—		
Notes in Banking Department	7,57,74	8,59,20
Notes in Circulation	2,73,72,42	2,72,71,79
Total Notes Issued	2,81,30,16	2,81,30,99
Assets—		
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19,58	11,19,58
Sterling Securities	75,00,28	75,00,28
Government of India Securities	26,53,87	26,53,87
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11,81	43,11,81
B. Rupee Coin	2,11,50	2,12,33
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,17,43,26	1,17,43,26
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan		
Gold Coin and Bullion	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee Coin	49,51	49,51
Total	2,81,30,16	2,81,30,99

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	16,41,64	17,44,39	
(b) Provincial Government	99,54		
(c) Banks	12,68,36	13,02,72	
(d) Others	21,72,85	21,69,18	
Bills Payable	8,40	10,16	
Other Liabilities	5,73,14	6,49,39	
Total	6,36,702	64,95,84	
Assets—			
Notes	7,57,74	8,59,20	
Rupee Coin			
(a) Pakistan	7	8	
Subsidiary Coin			
(a) Pakistan	7	8	
(b) India			
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal			
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	1,07,62	1,72,79	
Loans and Advances to Govt.	13,00	3,63,90	
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	1,73,06	2,08,68	
Investments	15,86,40	13,80,30	
Other Assets	27,19,06	25,32,31	
Total	9,50,00	9,78,40	
	63,67,02	64,95,84	

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

BUSINESS BADLY DISRUPTED

Wednesday, 11th January.

BANKING transactions have been badly disturbed by strikes and workers' go-slow tactics during the past week. A definite pattern is not easy to distinguish but, as far as can be judged, money remains in good demand. Requirements of the sugar industry still account for a major part of advances, but the needs of the jute industry and on account of upcountry stocks of seeds and grains remain at a high level. Money is tight in the inter-bank market, and there are borrowers over at the unchanged call rate of 3½ percent.

There has been no increase in the flow of export bills during the past week, and once again strike and near-strike conditions have interfered with business. Demand for remittance has been poor. Sterling has strengthened in value on the world's markets and the dollar rate is now quoting Rs. 47½.

Silver rose on increased demand. The price advanced from the previous week's level of Rs. 173-12 to Rs. 175-1, being quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 175-4. The London price rose from 78½d. to 78½d. The price of foreign silver in New York was unchanged at 90½ cents.

Gold was steady in sympathy with silver. The price advanced from Rs. 95-4 to Rs. 96-1. The sovereign at Rs. 61-11 showed a rise of 5 annas.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on Tuesday, 10th January, 1956, totalled Rs. 1,46,75,000. The average rate of acceptance fell from Rs. 2-8-2 to Rs. 2-8-1 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 percent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 percent allotted approximately 15 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres up to Monday, 16th January, 1956. During the week ended 6th January, 1956, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 45,23,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

Rises of Rs. 23.29 crores and Rs. 23.73 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation to Rs. 1,397.30 crores and Rs. 1,335.71 crores, respectively, were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 6th January, 1956. The currency expansion was duly covered by raising foreign securities by Rs. 5.03 crores to Rs. 691.91 crores and rupee securities by Rs. 19.88 crores to Rs. 558.55 crores. A decline of Rs. 4.90 crores to Rs. 43.40 crores in balances held abroad was presumably due to a transfer to the Issue Department. Deposits of the Government of India rose by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 54.11 crores while other Government accounts fell by Rs. 89 lakhs to Rs. 9.73 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 51.79 crores were Rs. 6.08 crores lower, following demand for cash by banks. Other loans and advances rose from Rs. 44.63 crores to Rs. 44.68 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 14.62 crores (Rs. 18.86 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 1.89 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 4.11 crores against Rs. 3.66 crores.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 30th December, 1955, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 614.48 crores (Rs. 5.22 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 418.40 crores (Rs. 5.34 crores) compared with Rs. 606.68 crores (Rs. 6.81 crores) and Rs. 420.28 crores (Rs. 5.79 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have increased by Rs. 4.11 crores and Rs. 4.47 crores to aggregate Rs. 38.06 crores and Rs. 60.17 crores, respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 2.92 crores in investments to Rs. 385.05 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 631.45 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 9.23 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 9.5 percent and 61.1 percent against 8.7 percent and 60.6 percent.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 30th December, 1955, shows a drop of Rs. 15 lakhs in total deposits to Rs. 222.30 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 109.11 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 9.26 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 2.83 crores to aggregate Rs. 103.31 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 21.62 crores or Rs. 72 lakhs higher.

According to the land-borne trade returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the provisional figures of the total value of foreign trade of India by land with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Burma during

November 1955, are as follows:—Merchandise exports Rs. 60 lakhs; Exports to Eastern Pakistan Rs. 23 lakhs; exports to Western Pakistan Rs. 22 lakhs; exports to other countries Rs. 15 lakhs. Merchandise re-exports Nil. Imports Rs. 273 lakhs. Imports from Eastern Pakistan Rs. 197 lakhs; imports from Western Pakistan Rs. 1 lakh; imports from other countries Rs. 75 lakhs. Total trade Rs. 333 lakhs. Trade in Treasure: Negligible. Balance of trade: The total value of exports fell short of imports by Rs. 213 lakhs.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION's profit for the year 1955 after providing for taxation, etc. amounts to H.K. \$ 20,530,320. A sum of H.K. \$ 4,000,000 is written off Bank premises. The final dividend is £3 per share, leaving a carry-forward of H.K. \$ 10,606,689. As a result of amendments to the inland revenue ordinance dividends are no longer subject to deduction of Hong Kong Corporation profits tax.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 13-1-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-1½
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-2½
16-12-55	17-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
9-12-55	10-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
2-12-55	3-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
25-11-55	26-2-56	1,50,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
19-11-55	20-2-56	2,00,00	Rs. 2-1-10½
11-11-55	12-2-56	2,00,00	Rs. 2-1-7½
4-11-55	5-2-56	2,00,00	Rs. 2-1-6½
21-10-55	22-1-56	2,50,00	Rs. 2-1-7½
14-10-55	15-1-56	2,00,00	Rs. 2-1-6½
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
January, 1956		4,50,00	
February 1956		7,50,00	
March 1956		3,00,00	
April, 1956		2,00,00	
Total		17,00,00	

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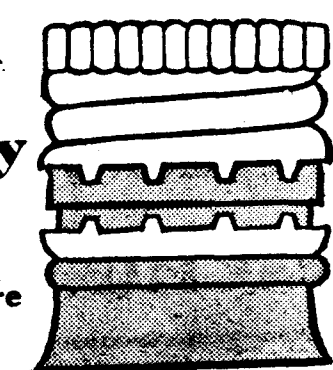
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(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and exports, Government of India, Calcutta, has announced the following information in regard to the export trade. A limited quota separated for cotton exports and cotton banding (including tubular bandings) during the period January-June 1956 will be released for export to all permissible destinations. Applications for export of slags of non-ferrous metals and alloys which cannot be treated in the country will hereafter be considered on merits on an *ad hoc* basis. Export of all other slags will not be permitted. Export of copper base alloys conforming to standard specifications such as BSS, ASTN or ISI will continue to remain prohibited. Export of copper ingots will remain prohibited. Export of non-standard alloys will be considered *ad hoc*. Lead-in-antimony alloys (soft alloys) conforming to recognised standard specifications such as BSS, ISI, ASTN, etc., will be licensed freely for export. Export of non-standard (ad-based) soft alloys will be licensed freely provided they conform to the following chemical analysis: Tin 6 to 30 percent; Antimony 6 to 20 percent; Copper 20 to 40 percent; Zinc and Iron 1 percent; Lead and other impurities—balance. Export of zincy white metals will be licensed freely provided they conform to the following chemical analysis: Zinc 15 to 40 percent; copper 10 percent maximum; Lead, tin, antimony and other impurities—balance. Export of other non-standard soft alloys will not be allowed. The U.K. Board of Trade has placed under Open General Licence the import of hand-made lace goods, zari goods, granite pavements, kerbs and setts and granite finished articles into that country. Export of these commodities do not therefore require "token shipment vouchers".

More trade has meant, also, more aviation. At present, indeed, there is no form of insurance more dynamic than this. Dynamic progress involves risk, and the aviation market has in its earlier years suffered some disproportionate losses. But it is characteristic of insurance that it takes the long view. Underwriters in this market regard themselves as pioneers. They suffer without regret the hazards of development expecting a more stable and profitable basis some years hence.

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SHARP SETBACK IN STOCK MARKETS

WIDESPREAD FALLS IN GILT-EDGED AND INDUSTRIALS

London, 11th January. A NUMBER of adverse factors combined to bring about a sharp setback in the stock markets and, after the week-end, gains which had been established since the Christmas holiday were lost. Prior to the week-end, the trend became uncertain under the influence of the end-December gold reserve figures and the reaction on Wall Street. Subsequent news of short-time working in the motor industry and talk of a higher Bank rate partially occasioned the setback. In spite of the advance of sterling in the foreign exchange market, gilt-edged securities turned 'weak and sustained widespread' and substantial losses ranging to nearly two points. The fall was accompanied by talk of a higher Bank rate and was partly due to bear selling. German and Japanese bonds were inclined to rise in the foreign bond market but business was small. The industrials market suffered quite a severe shake-out after the week-end, substantial and widespread losses being recorded. The news of short-time working in the motor industry touched off selling and also drew attention to the fact that the credit squeeze was having an increasing effect on the country's economy. Motor shares were marked down sharply, while all industrial groups suffered widespread and appreciable falls, the leading issues being the biggest sufferers. Banking shares were little affected by the unchanged dividend announcements, but Alexanders and National Discounts dropped sharply following lower dividends. Electrical shares were affected by talk of

a new issue. Gold shares continued to attract a minimum of attention and were inclined to be easier, while coppers and other base metals lost ground in sympathy with the rest of the market. Oils recorded a general advance prior to the week-end but reacted sharply later, while rubbers also came back after scoring an all-round improvement. Tea shares were subdued throughout and easier on balance.

The Money Market

Conditions in the money market last week, surprisingly, were very easy. It was expected that at least for the first two days money would be comfortable after the turn of the year due to the usual drawback of funds withdrawn previously for balance-sheet purposes. As large amounts were due to be repaid to the Bank of England from Wednesday, the market had visualised tighter credit conditions, but money continued to flow out freely each day and the market was able to accomplish its task of financing Government paper and repayment loans to the Bank of England with great ease and at cheap rates. The highest rates paid for loans were 3½ percent but they went down to 2 percent under the weight of money. Banks were seen buyers of bills and a good turnover was effected in March-April lots. Applications for £260 million of 91-day Bills totalled £386,975,000, of which the former amount was allotted at an average rate of 8½s 4½d, compared with 8½s 5½d in the previous week. This week, the offerings will comprise £240 million worth of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 4th January showed notes in circulation £41 million lower at £1,848 million, and bankers' deposits £14 million lower at £231 million.

Stock Market Prospects

The Investors' Chronicle market newsletter writes: Investors were unwilling to sell good equities even when Britain's economic conditions were adverse. No major selling is likely in the next few months, though no rush to buy is likely

either, at least until after the Budget. Over the year as a whole, industrial equities should provide useful opportunities, because of the power of any democratic Government to reduce over-full employment or to stand firm against the wage demands. So the Government will be content to minimise inflation and equities should keep step despite the possibility of lower profits. Moreover, London is influenced by Wall Street, where the auguries are good for coming months. Britain is prosperous and the Government wishes not to end the boom but to control it. The measures which have already been taken can claim some success with the dollar reserves, sterling, and the trade balance. The screw may have to turn further, but on the other hand many leading equities are undervalued on both earnings and prospects.

Activity on Wall Street

U.S. Government bonds eased sharply last week under the lead of intermediate and long-term issues. The reaction was attributed in part to disappointed selling by professionals who had anticipated easier money conditions after the Christmas holidays. The pressure was lifted later, and the market improved on some investment demand attracted by the decline. Industrials were mixed, with Bethlehem Steel, the most active issue, easing at first but recovering later, although still lower on balance. Colorado Fuel and Iron, Phillips Petroleum and Sinclair Oil all lost ground. The foreign section was slow, with Germans advancing fractionally early but declining again later. Australian bonds were inactive and fractionally mixed. Chileans showed some advances, while Cubans were active.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 5th January shows the gold stock unchanged at \$21,690 million. Foreign deposits declined by \$17 million to \$451 million, while foreign investments declined by \$103 million to \$3,545 million. The Federal Reserve made no purchases of Treasury Bills during the period and the total remained at \$1,503 million. Total discounts and advances declined by \$111 million to \$398 million, while excess reserves of member banks increased by \$403 million to \$537 million. Member banks' daily average of excess reserves decreased by \$103 million to \$601 million, while their average borrowings also decreased by \$170 million to \$563 million. Business loans of the New York City banks decreased by \$111 million to \$9,062 million, compared with the decrease of \$114 million to \$7,454 million in the corresponding week of a year ago.

Gold and Dollar Reserves

The U.K. gold and dollar reserves fell by \$163 million in December to \$2,120 million. At the end of November, they stood at \$2,283 million. During the month, the U.K. had an £11 million deficit with the European Payments Union, compared with a deficit of £4 million in November.

Gold Buying in Paris

The turnover in the Paris gold market on Thursday of last week was estimated at two milliard francs. This would have been a big day even for the great hoarding waves of the past (when the top daily figure reached about three milliard francs) and is quite unprecedented in recent times. Bullion circles are impressed that only about a fifth of the day's turnover was ingot, four-fifths being coins, including 250,000 Napoleons. They infer that buying was widespread and from the general public rather than from institutions, who would have bought ingots. The latest Paris price was 460 francs bid, with some dealers expecting the demand to continue. The international gold market is unaffected so far because, firstly, the Bank of France was evidently willing and able to sell coins (whose price accordingly rose less than that of ingots); and, secondly, it was difficult to sell French franc notes in Switzerland in order to buy international gold for Paris.

Hongkong Gold Recovers

The Hongkong gold market opened the new year in a bearish mood, with the first day's rate of \$(HK) 253-7/8 dropping to \$(HK) 253-5/8, but it advanced to \$(HK) 254½ in sympathy with the firmness of U.S. dollars. The market closed the period nearly 40 cents higher than the corresponding previous price. Carryover charges were 30 cents in favour of sellers. The official offtake was 2,550 taels and unofficial 13,100 taels. Arrivals totalled 36,000 ounces. A forward contract was done at \$(U.S.) 377, c.i.f. Macao.

Quicksilver Continues Easier

Buying interest in quicksilver has shown no signs of picking up and prices have resumed the downward drift of last year. The present London exchange price for the metal is indicated from £88½ to £89 a flask, compared with £88½ to £89½ recently and around £109½ a year ago. Keen competition is reported for the limited business circulating, and further declines within the foreseeable future would cause no surprise, especially in view of the fact that U.S. purchases on the Continent are now on a much smaller scale than a year ago.

Vegetable Oil Market

Fluctuations in groundnut oil have been narrow and for Indian Jan.-Feb. shipment of Rotterdam in bulk down to £113½ was taken. Offerings of Indian groundnut expellers were reduced to small quantities aloft, which found buyers readily on the West Coast at up to £38½. In the absence of Indian offerings, Avonmouth buyers readily switched their attention to Burma 48 percent, with late business at £38½ for aloft parcels. Indian linseed expellers are still out of the picture with traders hoping to hear something about the new export quotas around the middle of this

Stocks and Shares

SHARE PRICES REACT TO BANKING UNCERTAINTIES

NATIONAL CARBON AND CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST ISSUES OVERSUBSCRIBED

Wednesday Evening.

THE share market reacted today after its partial recovery of the past week. Prices closed below best level on profit-taking largely induced by the continued absence of any improvement in the banking situation. The weakness in Indian iron is also attributable to the company's lower output figures for December. Coals have been the feature of the week's trading, following the improvement in the industry's prospects under the second five year plan. Most counters in this section benefited and although prices have receded in line with the rest of the market, the undertone here remains quietly steady. Other sections, apart from jute, have improved after the New Year shake-out. There are signs that the bottom has been touched in tea shares. The market's prospects are now anything but certain. The possible terms of the Tata rights issue still overshadow dealings in Bombay and in Calcutta there is the added difficulty of the Clearing House remaining closed. The technical position is fair, but with the Budget drawing closer, it would be surprising if activity were to be renewed on any large scale for the time being.

The National Carbon Company's issue of Ordinary shares was opened at 10 a.m. today and closed 15 minutes later. It is believed to have been very heavily over-subscribed. The application list for the 4 percent Debenture Loan of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, issued at a price of Rs. 98, opened on 6th January. Owing to the bank strike, subscriptions were not received in Calcutta until 9th January and the list was closed the next day. The Debentures were over-subscribed, receipts amounting to over Rs. 102 lakhs; applications were accepted in full.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The gilt-edged market ruled steady and the volume of business was on a fair scale. Three percent Conversion Loan was slightly easier at Rs. 80-6 but 3½ Non-terminable Paper was unchanged at Rs. 80. Short-dated loans were steady with 3½ 1957 at Rs. 99-9 and 3½ 1958 at Rs. 99-7. Medium-dated group 3½ 1959-61 improved further to Rs. 98-3 and 3½ 1963-65 turned buyers at Rs. 94-10; 2½ 1961 was firm at Rs. 93-2 as was 3½ 1960 at Rs. 96-2½. 1962 was on offer at Rs. 93-12. In National Plan Loans, 3½ 1961 was marked at Rs. 98-8½, while 3½ 1964 was taken at Rs. 98-11. In long-dated loans 3½ 1966-68 had buyers over at Rs. 91-14 dated loans 3½ 1970-75 was on offer at Rs. 87-15. State with sellers reserved, while Choonabhatti were crossed at Rs. 335. Hantapara advanced sharply on short covering from Rs. 247 to Rs. 292 and Hasmara met with investment support at Rs. 33-14. New Doars had many buyers and in the absence of sellers the prices were marked up to Rs. 278 while Ranicherra improved to Rs. 19. Of the remaining shares, Tukvar changed hands Re. 1 lower at Rs. 13 and Sonai River were marked at Rs. 21. Gungaram were marked higher at Rs. 270 as were Hansqua and Jayshee at Rs. 22 and Rs. 12-4 respectively.

Selected preference shares continued to meet with strong enquiry, but as usual sellers were not forthcoming. In the miscellaneous group, a small lot of Bharat Collieries changed hands at Rs. 57-8 and Burn & Co. 7½ Preference were crossed at Rs. 139-12. Calcutta Electric changed hands on several occasions at around Rs. 12-4 and Duncan Brothers were crossed at Rs. 71-6. New Victoria Cotton were placed at Rs. 3-11 and a small lot of Textile Machinery Corporation second was sold at Rs. 70. In jute, Birla Second came to hand at Rs. 101 and Gourepore at Rs. 105.

Business in bank shares was on a restricted scale. Hind Bank were done at Rs. 31-8 and Punjab National at Rs. 48-12.

A solitary transaction was reported in the railway section in Delhi Rohtas at Rs. 14.

Except for Kesoram, which were fairly steady at Rs. 18, cotton shares were featureless. Elgin Mills were marked at Rs. 26-10 and New Victoria at Rs. 2.

There was a revival of interest in coal shares, the outstanding feature being Burrakur which recovered from Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 16-15. Similarly, Bengal spurted from Rs. 55-8 to Rs. 59-7. Other shares which recorded improvements were Amalgamated from Rs. 24-4 to Rs. 25-14, Central India from Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 8-3, New Beerboom from Rs. 21-12 to Rs. 23, Equitable from Rs. 33-2 to Rs. 35-8 and East Indian from Rs. 31-12 to Rs. 35-8. Katras Jheriah rose from Rs. 63-8 to Rs. 65 and South Karanpura from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 13-8.

Jute shares continued to be neglected and prices showed little variation as will be seen from the following table:

	Opening	Closing
	5-1-56	11-1-56
Rs.		
Agarpara	12 14	12 14
Anglo-India	210	212
Delta	251	253
Howrah	27 8	27 12
Kinnison	197	202
National	31 9	31 14

Although electric supply shares were fairly steady, very little business was reported. Among the few shares that changed hands were Jubbalpore at Rs. 16-10, Patna at Rs. 12 and Shahjehanpur at Rs. 8. In contrast, Calcutta were quiet at Rs. 14-5.

There were few price changes in the sugar section. Belsund were done at Rs. 11-11, Cawnpore at Rs. 25-10, Rannugger Cane were dealt in at Rs. 26 and Durbhanga at Rs. 24-8.

There was a slight improvement in engineering shares following the shake-out in the previous week. For example, Burn improved from Rs. 323 to Rs. 330, Indian Standard Wagon from Rs. 161 to Rs. 167 and Jessops from Rs. 60-4 to Rs. 61. Richardson & Cruddas recovered from Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-10 and Textile Machinery from Rs. 20-2 to Rs. 21-4. Indian Iron & Steel opened at Rs. 37-8, were at one time taken up to Rs. 38-10, and closed tonight at Rs. 38-4.

In the miscellaneous section, India Paper Pulp recovered from Rs. 23 to Rs. 24-6, Orient from Rs. 33-10 to Rs. 34-9 and Titagur from Rs. 45-12 to Rs. 47. Alkali & Chemical were fairly steady at Rs. 22-10 and there was a good demand for Assam Bengal Cement with the price rising from Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-13 on hopes of a dividend distribution. Bengal Flour met with selling pressure and eased from Rs. 31-2 to Rs. 30, while British India Corporation improved from Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-8. Indian Cables reacted from Rs. 33-8 to Rs. 32-14 as did India General Navigation from Rs. 133 to Rs. 131. Metal Box improved from Rs. 27 to 27-8 and Shaw Wallace were steady at Rs. 15-12. Clive Row were dealt in freely at around Rs. 11-7. Martin Burn were steady at Rs. 29 as were Sone Valley at Rs. 8-2.

In the mining section, Indian Copper recovered from Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7 as did Karanpura Development from Rs. 18-3 to Rs. 19-8. Burma Mines were shaded at Rs. 2-6 and Western Stockholders Investment were unchanged at Rs. 1-1.

In contrast with the situation prevailing in the tea section for the past few months it was noticeable that the selling pressure appears to have ceased and that one or two buyers are appearing for selected scrip. The few transactions recorded have, in the majority of cases, been at higher rates although quite a few have been due to short-covering. In the Assam section there was enquiry for Bishnauth at Rs. 9-14 to Rs. 10-10. Brooke Bond also advanced to Rs. 20-4 as did Dhelekhat to Rs. 18. East India to Rs. 23, Ledo to Rs. 23-12 and Sapoi to Rs. 29-6. On the other hand, Gillapukri changed hands Rs. 4 lower at Rs. 27. Grob "A" and "B" met with support at around Rs. 38 and Rs. 19-8 respectively, but Telojian were fractionally lower at Rs. 24-8. Of the Doars scrip Banarhat met with selective enquiry and improved to Rs. 325 with sellers reserved, while Choonabhatti were crossed at Rs. 335. Hantapara advanced sharply on short covering from Rs. 247 to Rs. 292 and Hasmara met with investment support at Rs. 33-14. New Doars had many buyers and in the absence of sellers the prices were marked up to Rs. 278 while Ranicherra improved to Rs. 19. Of the remaining shares, Tukvar changed hands Re. 1 lower at Rs. 13 and Sonai River were marked at Rs. 21. Gungaram were marked higher at Rs. 270 as were Hansqua and Jayshee at Rs. 22 and Rs. 12-4 respectively.

The profit of the ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES rose by Rs. 1.29 crores to Rs. 4.72 crores for the year ended last July. Allowing Rs. 1.07 crores (Rs. 86.67 lakhs) for depreciation and Rs. 2.14 crores (Rs. 1.34 crores) for taxation there is Rs. 2,57,67,960. Bringing in Rs. 6,93,281 the available balance amounts to Rs. 2,64,61,241. Plant reinstatement reserve absorbs Rs. 55 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakhs) and development reserve Rs. 20 lakhs (nil). The ordinary dividend has been increased by Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 10 per share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 5,62,770.

The directors say that the Government of India has announced a target of 12.5 million tons of cement production to be brought into effect during the course of the second five year plan. It is the intention of the company to undertake a very large programme for increasing its capacity in accordance with this overall national plan, comprising the erection of new factories and substantial extensions at many of the existing works. On the completion of this programme, the company's installed capacity will be a little over 5 million tons per year. This will entail very heavy capital expenditure a part of which will be met from the internal resources of the company and borrowings on the cash credit facilities available from the State Bank of India on the security of debentures. As regards the balance of the expenditure, it has been decided to place a proposal before the ordinary shareholders to issue further capital to the extent of Rs. 6.36 crores and to offer the same to the existing shareholders for subscription in the proportion of one new share at par for every two shares held. This is subject to the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues to whom the necessary application has been made.

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, managing agents for the TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LTD., report

that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the steel works at Jamshedpur during December 1955 was: pig iron 103,900 tons; steel ingots 97,500 tons; semi-finished steel for sale 22,100 tons, and finished steel 50,200 tons.

The output of the INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY for the quarter ended 31st December, 1955, shows declines compared with that of the previous quarter in all categories except finished steel. Production of pig iron and steel ingots declined from 176,181 tons and 130,630 tons to 160,750 tons and 124,696 tons respectively. Semi-finished steel for sale was 26,875 tons against 30,292 tons. Finished steel rose from 78,422 tons to 78,877 tons. The latter two, taken together, fell from 108,714 tons to 105,752 tons.

SMITH, STANISTREET & COMPANY raised its profit by Rs. 1.16 lakhs to Rs. 4.35 lakhs for the year ended last June. Providing Rs. 1.03 lakhs (Rs. 1.01 lakhs) for depreciation, Rs. 1.85 lakhs (Rs. 1.19 lakhs) for taxation, transferring Rs. 1 lakh (nil) to general reserve there is a balance of Rs. 2,33,862, including Rs. 93,014 brought in. The ordinary dividend has been doubled to 20 percent, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 83,668.

The net profit of the EAST INDIAN COAL COMPANY amounted to £80,190 for the year ended last April against £42,702, after allowing £57,450 (£30,375) for taxation and £12,198 (£11,181) for depreciation. Bringing in £53,577 there is £143,767. The dividend has been raised by 8 annas to Rs. 3 per share, including an interim of Re. 1 (12 annas) per share. Sand stowing and development reserve account is allocated £30,000 (£40,150). The carry-forward is £59,767.

Raisings rose by 32,375 tons to 594,429 tons, as did despatches by 101,557 tons to 614,823 tons.

The directors have decided to instal a sand stowing plant for the Bararee colliery. The company has its own reserved area for sand at Sutkidi and fresh tenders have been invited for installation of the plant. Meanwhile, arrangements are being made for sand stowing at the North Jealgora pits of the Bararee colliery by temporary purchase of sand from a neighbouring colliery.

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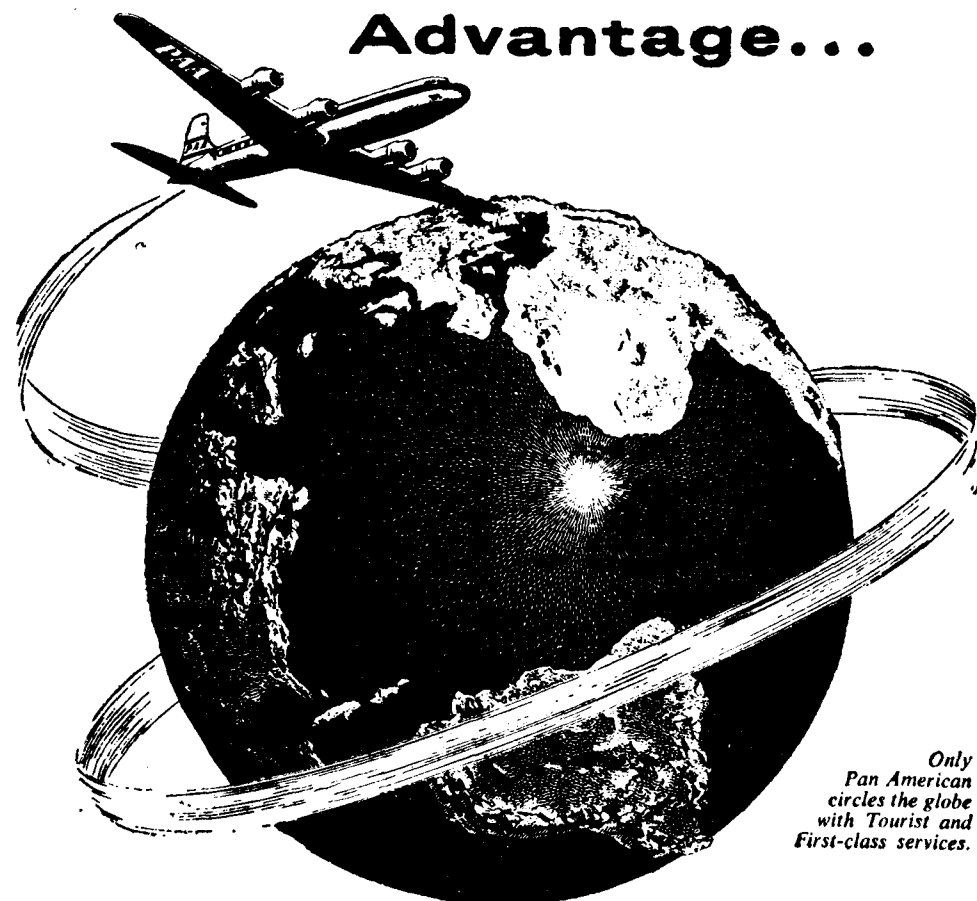
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000
BRANCHES:	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Karachi, Chittagong, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Mosul, Kirkuk, Amara, Bahrain, Doha, Aden, (Crater) Aden, (Steamer Point) Mukalla, Hadramaut, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Butterworth.
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PAA

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RECOVERY IN THE BOMBAY MARKET

UNDERTONE REMAINS UNCERTAIN

THIS week's recovery in the Bombay stock market began from Thursday's short-covering. Small budla charges combined with higher advices from Dalal Street, helped improve sentiment. Reports of higher Tata Iron's output for December more than offset the disappointment caused by lower production of the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Rumours that the Development Council has not endorsed the new taxation proposals in the Planning Commission assisted in abating selling pressure.

Towards the close equity prices slipped back from the top levels in the absence of through support. Operators were unwilling to extend their commitments due to the political uncertainty in respect of the future of the City. There appears to be a general inclination to await further developments in connection with rights issues by Tata Iron and the Associated Cement Companies.

After opening at Rs. 247.12 Tata Ordinaries closed at Rs. 245.8. Turnover was restricted, and selling pressure seemed to have abated.

Textiles were steady on reports of good cloth offtake. Mr. Krishnamachari's (Industry and Commerce Minister) hint that quality control would be enforced tended to call for caution. Bombay Dyeing ended at Rs. 555 after Rs. 569.8; Kohinoor were in demand at Rs. 337.8 Svadeshi met with support at Rs. 219.4; and India United Ordinaries were active at Rs. 131.16.

In the engineering group, Alcock Ashdown shot up from Rs. 341.4 to Rs. 352.3 on interested buying. Tata Locomotive reacted to Rs. 152 from Rs. 154 of profit-taking. The share has been listed in the forward list of the Bombay Stock Exchange this week.

Good business was done in Scindia Steam, Bombay-Burmah and Associated Cement in the miscellaneous group. Associated Cement closed at Rs. 213.8 after Rs. 218; Belapur Sugar made Rs. 340; Tata Chemical finished at Rs. 17.14; Hindustan Motor was done at Rs. 9.12; National Rayon were in request at Rs. 235.12.

The two-day strike and the present difficulty in the banking situation were mainly responsible for sluggishness in bank and insurance shares which lost on balance.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½ U.P. Zemindary Compensation Bond (collected)—Rs. 50.4—50.4—50.4—50.4.
3% Govt. Paper—Rs. 80.1—80.1—80.1—80.1.
3% Govt. Paper—Rs. 80.7—80.8—80.4—80.8.
3% " (1959-61)—Rs. 98.3—98.3—98.3—98.3.
3% " (1963-65)—Rs. 94.8—94.8—94.8—94.8.
3% " (1970-75)—Rs. 87.11—87.11—87.11—87.11.
3% " (1958)—Rs. 99.6—99.6—99.6—99.6.
3% " (1964)—Rs. 98.9—98.12—98.8—98.11.
3% " (1965)—Rs. 98.11—98.11—98.9—98.10.
4% " (1960-70)—Rs. 101.13—101.13—101.13—101.13.
4% U.P. Paper—Rs. 99.6—99.6—99.6—99.6.

BANKS

Hind.—Rs. 31—37—30.8—36—(23.12).
Hindustan Commercial—Rs. 10—10—10—10.
Punjab National—Rs. 48.2—49—48.2—49—(34.4).
United Commercial—Rs. 52.8—52.8—52.8—52.8—(45.6).
United Bank of India (D' share)—Rs. 4.15—4.15—4.14—4.14—(6.12).

RAILWAYS

Bankura Damodar—Rs. 61—61—61—61—(60.8).
Dehri Rohtas—Rs. 13.10—14—13.8—14—(10.5).

COTTONS

Bengal Nagpur—Rs. 10.12—10.12—10.11—10.11—(13).
Dunbar—Rs. 305—305—305—305—(211).
Elgin Mills—Rs. 26.2—26.10—26.2—26.10—(17.3).
Jijaygerao (Pref.)—Rs. 101—101.8—101—101.8.
Kesoram—Rs. 17.11—18.3—17.9—18.3—(23.11).
New Victoria—Rs. 1.15—2.1—1.15—2.1—(1.15).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 3.12—3.12—3.11—3.12—(3.1).
Swadeshi (P.O.)—Rs. 10.8—10.9—10.5—10.5—(9).

COALS

Amalgamated—Rs. 24.15—26.8—24.14—26—(21.14).
Borra—Rs. 29.9—29.11—29.9—29.11—(30).
Bengal—Rs. 561—605—559—605—(505).
Bharat Collieries—Rs. 8.8—9.1—8.8—9.1—(8.9).
Burmah—Rs. 15.12—17.1—15.10—16.14—(12.7).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 122.8—122.8—122.8—122.8—(118).
Bengal Nagpur—Rs. 16—16—16—16—(13.4).
Central India—Rs. 7.10—8.5—7.9—8.5—(7.7).
Churulia—Rs. 2.15—2.15—2.15—2.15—(2.12).
Dhemo Main—Rs. 9.4—9.10—9.4—9.10—(9.1).
East India—Rs. 33.11—36—33.11—35.12—(32.6).
Equitable—Rs. 160—165—158—165—(197.8).
Karanpura Collieries—Rs. 160—165—158—165—(197.8).
New Beerbhoom—Rs. 22—23.6—22—22.15—(19.4).
New Manbhoom—Rs. 12.11—13.1—12.11—13.1—(9.5).
Pench Valley—Rs. 25.4—25.4—24.13—25.2—(23.14).
Rena—Rs. 22.6—22.6—22.8—22.8—(21.2).
Seebpore—Rs. 34—34—34—34—(34).
South Karanpura—Rs. 13.1—13.14—13.1—13.7—(11.6).
Samla—Rs. 13.4—13.4—13.4—13.4—(9.4).
Standard—Rs. 22—22—22—22—(22.10).

Talcher—Rs. 3.8—4—3.8—4—(3.10).
Union—Rs. 16.11—16.12—16.11—16.12.
Western Bengal—Rs. 7.7—7.13—7.4—7.10—(6.15).

JUTES

Agarpara—Rs. 13—13—12.14—13—(14.15).
Alliance—Rs. 158—158—158—158—(190).
Anglo-India—Rs. 208—212—207—212—(241).
Auckland—Rs. 141—141—140—140—(152).
Birla—Rs. 18.8—18.8—18.7—18.7—(19).
Budge Budge—Rs. 183—185—182—183—(202).
Cheviot (Pref.)—Rs. 117.8—117.8—117.8—117.8—(121).
Chitavalah—Rs. 15.1—15.4—15.1—15.4—(14.6).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 115—115—115—115—(116.8).
Clive (6% Pref.)—Rs. 91—91—91—91—(86).
Delta—Rs. 251—253—251—253—(261).
Empire—Rs. 22.2—22.2—22.2—22.2—(26.8).
Fort Gloster—Rs. 420—420—420—420—(466).
Gouropore—Rs. 320—321—319—319—(328).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 105—105—105—105—(103.8).
Ganges—Rs. 86.8—87—86.8—87—(94.8).
Hooghly (Pref.)—Rs. 14.7—14.7—14.7—14.7—(15.10).
Howrah—Rs. 27—27—27—27—(30.9).
Do. (A' Pref.)—Rs. 118—118—118—118—(119).
Khardah—Rs. 170—170—170—170—(202).
Kelvin—Rs. 289—289—289—289—(333).
Kamarhatti—Rs. 185—189—185—189—(202).
Do. (B' Pref.)—Rs. 159.8—160—159.8—160.
Kankarab—Rs. 125—126—124—126—(143).
Lansdowne—Rs. 129—129—129—129—(154).
National—Rs. 32—32.3—31.11—31.14—(33.4).
New Central—Rs. 18.7—18.8—18.6—18.6—(13.4).
Northbrook—Rs. 26—26.8—25.12—26.8.
Nuddea—Rs. 47.4—47.8—47.4—47.8—(27.5).
Rameshwar—Rs. 7.4—7.4—7.4—7.4—(7.2).
Union—Rs. 190—190—189—189—(220).

MININGS

Burma Mines—Rs. 2.5—2.7—2.5—2.6.
Consolidated Tin—Rs. 2.11—2.11—2.10—2.10—(2.2).
Indian Copper—Rs. 6.14—7.1—6.11—6.15—(3.3).
Karanpura Development—Rs. 19.8—19.8—19.8—19.8—(22).
Metal Corporation—Rs. 11.12—12.2—11.10—11.14—(8.8).
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 3.5—3.6—3.4—3.4—(2.7).
Orissa Minerals—Rs. 23.8—23.9—23.8—23.9—(26.13).
Tavoy Tin—Rs. 12—12—12—12—(As. 11).

CEMENTS

Ashoke—Rs. 10.5—10.5—9.12—10.3.
Assam Bengal—Rs. 7.7—7.14—7.7—7.14—(6.5).
Dalmia (Bharat)—Rs. 14.8—14.12—14.8—14.12—(13).
Do. (Conty.)—Rs. 3.10—3.10—3.10—3.10—(3.2).
Sone Valley—Rs. 8—8.4—7.15—8.4—(8).

CHEMICALS

Alkali & Chemical—Rs. 22.8—22.12—22.6 s.t.—22.6 s.t.—(17.4).
Bathgate & Co.—Rs. 2.5—2.5—2.3—2.5—(2.4).
Frank Ross—Rs. 2.15—2.15—2.15—2.15—(2.4).
Smith Stanistreet—Rs. 18—18.8—17.8—17.8—(11).

ELECTRICS

Benares—Rs. 19.10—19.10—19.10—19.10.
Calcutta—Rs. 14.6—14.8—14.3—14.6—(15.6).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 12.4—12.5—12.3—12.4—(12.7).
Jubbulpore—Rs. 16.10—16.10—16.8—16.8—(14.10).
Patna—Rs. 12.4—12.4—12.2—12.2—(12.12).
Shahjahanpur—Rs. 8.1—8.1—8.1—8.1—(9.10).

ENGINEERING

Britannia Engineering (New)—Rs. 17.3—17.3—17.3—17.3—(17.3).
Burn & Co.—Rs. 325—329—323—329—(329).
Do. (7% Pref.)—Rs. 139.12—139.12—139.12—139.12—(140.12).
Indian Galvanizing—Rs. 26.14—27.8—26.14—27.8—(20.10).
Indian Iron—Rs. 37.14—38.7—37.8—38.4—(33.10).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 109.8—109.8—109.8—109.8—(108.8).
Indian Malleable Casting (Defd.)—Rs. 4.1—4.1—4.1—4.1—(4.4).
Indian Standard Wagon—Rs. 169.8—169.8—169.8—169.8—(92.12).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 140—140—140—140—(136.12).
Jessop & Co.—Rs. 60.15—62.12—60.12—62.12—(35.6).
Kumardhubi—Rs. 12.8—12.10—12.8—12.10—(11.6).
Marshall's—Rs. 7.2—7.7—7.2—7.7—(7.15).
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 8.1—8.1—8.1—8.1—(6.3).
Richardson & Crundall—Rs. 27.8—27.13—27.4—27.7.
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 94—94—92.8—92.8.
Textile Machinery—Rs. 20.13—21.9—20.7—21.4—(15.5).
Do. (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 72—72—72—72—(15.5).

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium Corp.—Rs. 9—10—8.13—9.8—(6.3).
Anglo Brothers—Rs. 26.7—26.8—26.4—26.6—(11.8).
Balmer Lawrie—Rs. 195—198—195—198—(161).
Bharat Airways—Rs. 4.3—4.7—4.3—4.6—(1.15).
Britannia Biscuits—Rs. 15.4—15.4—15.4—15.4—(12.15).
B. I. Corporation—Rs. 13—13—12.15—13—(13.2—16.1).
Birds Investment—Rs. 18.14—19—18.14—19.
Calcutta Tramways—Rs. 17.13—17.13—17.13—17.13—(14.10).
Cherra Chhatka Rope—Rs. 7.10—7.10—7.10—7.10—(5.15).
Clive Row Investment—Rs. 11.8—11.10—11.4—11.6.
Duncan Brothers (Pref.)—Rs. 71.6—71.6—71.6—71.6—(183.8).
Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 35—35—34.8—34.8—(36.2).
Do. (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 101—101—101—101—(101).
F. & C. Osler—Rs. 15.15—16.1—15.14—15.14—(17.8).
Firpo Ltd.—Rs. 4.7—4.7—4.7—4.7—(4.7).
Gillanders Arbuthnot—Rs. 14.6—14.6—14.6—14.6—(14.6).
Ganges Rope—Rs. 196.8—197—195.8—195.8.
Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 14.4—14.10—14.4—14.7.
Indian Cables—Rs. 33.4—33.4—32.12—32.15—(23.2).
Indian Rubber Mills—Rs. 13.2—13.2—13.2—13.2—(12.8).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 100—100—100—100—(100).
Jardine Henderson—Rs. 108.8—110—108—109—(120.8).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 78.8—78.8—78.8—78.8—(78.8).
Macfarlane & Co. (Defd.)—Rs. 11—11—11—11—(11).
Martin Burn—Rs. 28.4—29.4—28.4—28.13—(23.8).
Metal Box—Rs. 26.8—27.3—26.8—27.3—(21).
Moradabad Water Supply—Rs. 4.1—4.1—4.1—4.1—(4.1).
National Rolling Mills—Rs. 10.3—9.14—9.15—(15.9).
National Tobacco—Rs. 11.5—11.5—11.1—11.1—(10.3).
National Insulated Cable—Rs. 21.12—22.12—21.12—22.4—(22.12).
Osler Elec. Lamp—Rs. 5.11—5.14—5.8—5.14.
Rallis India—Rs. 37.4—37.12—37.4—37.12—(51.8).
Rohtas Industries (Old)—Rs. 24—24—23.10—24.2—(23.3).
Do. (New)—Rs. 22.12—22.12—22.9—23.
Do. (B' Pref.)—Rs. 66.8—66.8—66.8—66.8—(66.8).
Shaw Wallace—Rs. 16—16—15.11—15.12—(14.8).
Walford Transport—Rs. 2.10—2.11—2.9—2.11—(1.10).
Western Stockholders Investment—Rs. 1.1—1.1—1.1—1.1—(1.1).

New Asiatic—Rs. 5.10—5.12—5.10—5.12—(5.14).

INSURANCE

Bengal—Rs. 29.13—30.12—29.13—30.12—(23).

FLOOR

British Burma Petrol—Rs. 4.6—4.7—4.5—4.6—(4.4).
Indo-Burma Petrol—Rs. 45—45—45—45—(45).

PAPER MILLS

Bengal—Rs. 118.8—118.8—118—118—(63.8).
India Paper Pulp—Rs. 23.4—24.10—23.3—24.8.
Orient—Rs. 34.3—34.12—33.12—34.9—(26.3).
Shree Gopal—Rs. 19.1—19.4—19.1—19.2—(16.4).
Tingburh—Rs. 45.12—46.14—45.10—46.14—(41.3).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 152—152—151—151—(155).

SAW MILLS

Assam Saws—Rs. 6.1—6.1—5.15—5.15—(6.7).
Bengal Timber—Rs. 44—44—44—44—(41.8).

REAL PROPERTY

Midnapore Zemindary—Rs. 35—35—35—35—(41).

SHIPPINGS

Calcutta Landing—Rs. 14.14—14.14—14.13—14.13—(17.4).
India General Navign.—Rs. 132—133—132—133—(94).
India Steamship—Rs. 8.3—8.6—8.1—8.5—(7.13).
Port Shipping—Rs. 16.14—16.15—16.14—16.15—(12).

SUGAR SHARES

Belsund—Rs. 11.11—11.11—11.11—11.11—(10.10).
Cawnpore—Rs. 25.6—25.14—25.6—25.10—(20.6).
Champaran—Rs. 34.8—34.8—34.8—34.8—(29.8).
Darbhanga—Rs. 24.8—24.10—24.8—24.9—(17.6).
Rammugger Cane—Rs. 26—26—25.13—25.13—(28.14).
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya—Rs. 13.4—13.5—13.4—13.5.

TEA SHARES

Baghmari—Rs. 22.15—23.1—22.15—23.1—(25.2).
Banarhat—Rs. 320—324—320—324—(590).
Bhatkawa—Rs. 31—31—31—31—(47.8).
Bishnauth—Rs. 36—37.6—36—37.4—(49.8).
Brahmaputra—Rs. 9.4—10.14—9.4—10.11.
Brooke Bond—Rs. 19.12—20.4—19.10—20.4—(17).
Choonabhatti—Rs. 335—335—335—335—(467).
Dumcherra—Rs. 9.3—9.4—9.3—9.4—(15.12).
Dhelaht—Rs. 16.15—16.15—16.15—16.15—(20.8).
East India—Rs. 20.12—23.2—20.12—23.2—(30.12).
Gillapukri—Rs. 27.4—27.4—27.4—27.4—(28.14).
Groh (B)—Rs. 18.14—19.8—18.14—19.8—(19.5).
Do. (A)—Rs. 37.12—37.12—37.12—37.12—(38.10).
Gungram—Rs. 262—270—262—270—(402).
Hansqua—Rs. 21—21—21—21—(28.8).
Hantapara—Rs. 263—263—263—263—(373).
Hastinara—Rs. 33—33—33—33—(43.2).
Jayshree—Rs. 11.10—12.3—11.10—12.3.
Jutibari—Rs. 27.7—27.9—27.7—27.9—(22.13).
Ledo—Rs. 23.12—23.12—23.12—23.12—(25.14).
Methoni—Rs. 19.10—19.12—19.10—19.12—(25.1).
New Doonars—Rs. 269—279—269—275—(362).
Ranleherra—Rs. 18.2—19—18—19—(24.8).
Rajbhat—Rs. 25—25.1—24.14—24.14—(38.1).
Sonal River—Rs. 21—21—20.14—20.14—(18.12).
Sapoi—Rs. 29.6—34—29.6—34—(34).
Singell—Rs. 39—39—38.8—38.8.
Telojan—Rs. 24.6—24.8—24.6—24.8—(39.2).
Tezore (Pref.)—Rs. 13.6—13.6—13.4—13.4.
Tukvar—Rs. 13—13—13—13—(15.12).

DEBENTURES

5½ Dehri Rohtas Rly.—Rs. 101—101—101—101.
5½ Shree Krishna Gyanodaya—Rs. 101—101—100—101.
5% (1927) Cal. Port Trust—Rs. 102.12—102.12—102.12—102.12.
5% Cal. Elec. Supply—Rs. 101.4—101.4—101.4—101.4.
4% Martin Burn (Convertible) Notes—Rs. 554—554—554—554.
5½ Orient Paper Mills—Rs. 98—98—98—98.
3% (1959) Calcutta Port Trust—Rs. 97—97—97—97.
4% Martin Burn Con. Notes—Rs. 580—580—580—580.

FORWARD TRADING IN RAW JUTE AND JUTE GOODS

Forward trading in raw jute is at present prohibited under Section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, and in jute goods under the West Bengal Jute Goods Act, 1950. The question of the resumption of forward trading in these commodities has now been before Government for some time. It was considered by the Jute Enquiry Commission who recommended the establishment of a future market for jute and jute goods and the setting up of a single, well-knit association like the East India Cotton Association in Bombay, for the purpose. The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Commission in their Resolution No. 14(3)-jute/54 of 4th December, 1954 and indicated that the Forward Markets Commission, which had been established for the purpose of regulating forward trading, would examine sympathetically any scheme submitted to it with this object in view.

The Forward Markets Commission has accordingly taken up for examination the desirability of applying Section 15 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act to raw jute and jute goods within the limits of Calcutta. The Commission will entertain applications from associations situated in Calcutta and concerned with the regulation and control of forward contracts in these commodities for the purpose of recognition under Section 5 and 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary, Forward Markets Commission, Shahibaj House, Second Floor, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, so as to reach him, as far as possible, before 10th February, 1956. The application should be in the form prescribed under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1954. The said rules were published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 8th July, 1954 copies of which may be had from the Manager of Publications, Delhi or from the Secretary, Forward Markets Commission, Bombay.

New Delhi

IMPORTS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS EXPECTED

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

IT is estimated here that the requirements of foreign exchange over the second plan period will exceed earnings from merchandise, exports and invisible items by about Rs. 1,100 crores. In 1954-55, the country's payment position in current account was roughly in balance. The problem, says the Planning Commission, is to estimate what changes are likely to occur during the second plan period in receipts and payments arising from the exports and imports of various goods and services. These calculations will indicate the "gap" if any, between the expected availability of foreign exchange on the one hand, and its estimated requirement on the other. In what follows, the estimated import and export values of the various commodities during the second plan period have been calculated on the basis of the prices ruling in 1954-55. In other words, the terms of trade prevailing in 1954-55 have been assumed to remain constant over the second plan period. Allowance has, however, been made at a later stage for any deterioration in the terms of trade.

As for merchandise imports, the first point to note is that owing to the emphasis laid on the development of industry and transport in the second plan, heavy imports of machinery and equipment will be required for the execution of the various schemes. Moreover, the higher rates of production envisaged in the plan period will call for larger imports of raw materials and intermediate products except in so far as increased domestic production is able to meet increased domestic requirements. Account has also to be taken of the anticipated rise in national income which will generate an additional demand for consumer goods in general. This increase in consumer demand will assert itself in many cases in an increase in the demand for imported consumer goods. It is of interest to note in this context that the total of Rs. 610 crores of merchandise imported in 1954-55 about Rs. 190 crores were in the form of consumer goods (including foodstuffs and sugar). Rs. 320 crores in intermediate products and the remaining Rs. 100 crores in capital goods.

Machinery and Equipment

It is estimated that imports of machinery and equipment of the order of Rs. 1,100 crores will be required for the implementation of the plan in the public sector. A provisional break-up of these requirements under the various heads is indicated below:

Imports of machinery and equipment for the plan in the public sector.

Heads of Development	Capital Imports of Rs. Crores and outlay	(3) as a percentage of (2)
1	2	3
Agriculture and community development	565	51
Irrigation and power	898	170
Industries (excluding small and cottage industries and minerals)	691	280
Transport and communications	1,384	580
Social services and miscellaneous (including small and cottage industries)	1,262	35
	4,800	1,100
		23

It will be seen that the bulk of the imports of machinery and equipment required for the plan in the public sector is in respect of industries, minerals, transport and communications. Between them, they account for 82 percent of the total imports of machinery and equipment required for the public development programme. The imports of machinery and equipment needed by the private sector for the purposes of expansion, modernisation and replacement may be estimated to be of the order of Rs. 350 crores over the second plan period. Gross private investment in manufacturing industries and mining is expected to amount to some Rs. 700 crores over the second plan period. Imports of machinery, etc. required to implement this order of investment may be placed at Rs. 300 cro

dities for the great bulk of her export earnings. Thus, in 1954-55 six commodities, namely, tea, jute manufactures, cotton piecegoods, oils, tobacco and hides and skins, accounted for as much as Rs. 384 crores or 67 percent of the total exports of Rs. 572 crores. Earnings from merchandise exports as a whole over the second plan period are estimated to be about Rs. 27 crores higher as compared with the rate of earnings in 1954-55. Thus while significant increases in export earnings over the five year period are expected to occur under tea (Rs. 16 crores), tobacco (Rs. 5 crores), metallic ores and scrap iron or steel (Rs. 24 crores), oils (Rs. 12 crores) and cotton piecegoods (Rs. 48 crores), there may be a reduction in export earnings on certain items, such as, jute manufactures (Rs. 20 crores), raw hides and skins (Rs. 10 crores) and hides and skins, tanned or dressed, Rs. 18 crores.

The internal production of tea is expected to rise from about 650 million pounds in 1955 to about 700 million pounds in 1960. Domestic consumption, on the other hand, is expected to increase from about 190 million pounds in 1955-56 to 230 million pounds in 1960-61. Tea exports during the second plan period are thus estimated to average 465 million pounds a year.

An increase in export earnings is also expected in respect of manganese and iron ores under the head "metallic ores and scrap". Although the trend of rising exports of manganese ore was reversed in 1954-55, the exports in the current year have registered a significant improvement. In view of the projected increase in the raising of manganese ore from 1.4 million tons in 1954 to about 2 million tons in 1960-61 and also of the strength of world demand for the ore, exports during the second plan period may run on an average around 1.25 million tons a year reaching a level of 1.50 million tons in 1960-61. Domestic production of iron ore is expected to increase from 4.3 million tons in 1954 to about 12.5 million tons in 1960-61 and domestic consumption from about 3 million tons to 10.3 million tons during the same period. Exports of iron ore are thus estimated to amount to a yearly average of 1.2 million tons during the second plan period.

Oils and Cotton Piecegoods

Increased earnings from oils are accounted for almost wholly by larger estimated exports of groundnut oil. These larger exports will become available as a consequence of the planned increase in the domestic production of groundnuts by about 900,000 tons during the second plan period. Exports of cotton piecegoods in 1954-55 were 814 million yards. These exports are expected to rise progressively during the second plan period, reach-

ing a level of 1,100 million yards in 1960-61. An average export of 950 million yards a year is thus estimated for the plan period. The production of cotton textiles is expected to increase by about 2,000 million yards over the plan period. The bulk of this increase, however, will be taken up by increased domestic demand resulting from higher incomes within the economy.

Jute and Leather

Exports of jute manufactures in 1954-55 amounted to 852,000 tons. In view, however, of increased competition from other jute manufacturing countries, it does not appear possible to count on more than 825,000 tons of jute goods exports as a yearly average during the second plan period. The leather and leather goods industry is expected to experience a considerable increase in productive activity during the second plan period. In view of this, substantially larger quantities of hides and skins, raw or tanned, will be absorbed internally in the country's productive process, thus leaving reduced quantities of this commodity for export.

Expansion Possibilities

We have so far considered the principal commodities in the country's traditional export trade. It now remains to consider whether the newly developing lines of export, particularly those in the engineering field, namely sewing machines, electric fans, cycles, etc. may bring about any material increase in export earnings during the second plan period. The experience regarding the expansion of these exports during the first plan period, has not however, been very encouraging. Nor are the values involved here quantitatively significant. In 1954-55 exports of machinery, electric apparatus and parts amounted to a total value of only Rs. 44 lakhs. It will take some time before these newly developing industries can establish themselves firmly and secure for themselves sizeable export markets. Thus while every effort should be made to develop these industries during the second plan period, no significant increase in export earnings is expected.

The changes in the exports of the various commodities referred to above are summarised in the following table:—

Changes in the export value of merchandise over the second plan period as compared with 1954-55

	Increase (+) Decrease (-) Rs. crores.
Tea	+ 16
Tobacco	+ 5
Metallic ores and scrap	+ 24

Oils	+ 12
Cotton piecegoods	+ 48
Jute manufactures	- 20
Hides and skins	- 10
Hides, skins, tanned and dressed	- 18
Others	- 30
	+ 27

On invisible account there was a surplus in 1954-55 to the extent of Rs. 77 crores. Detailed estimates of the payments position on invisible account have not been made; but it would appear that the annual average size of the current surplus on invisible account is expected to remain virtually unchanged over the course of the second plan period.

As a result of the effort to promote tourism an improvement of the order of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores per annum may be expected under this item. The development of the country's shipping tonnage is likely to yield additional receipts of about Rs. 3 crores on an average on transportation charges. Payments to foreigners for transportation, on the other hand, are estimated to increase by a similar amount. No significant change in the net receipts under this head is thus expected during the second plan period. Payments of investment income to foreigners are likely to be larger by about Rs. 6 crores during the second plan period. The annual average receipts of investment income may at the same time decline to a small extent.

Briefly, the current account receipts during the second plan may be expected to be about Rs. 27 crores more than the rate of earnings in 1954-55, whereas current payments are estimated to be larger by Rs. 1,053 crores. To this can be added an average of Rs. 10 crores a year or Rs. 50 crores over the five year period in respect of smuggled imports which must be regarded as a charge on current account. The total current account deficit for the five year period, therefore can be taken as Rs. 1,076 or, say Rs. 1,100 crores.

Sterling Balances

On capital account, amortisation payments in respect of the U.S. Food Loan and the World Bank loans will amount to Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores a year. There may on the other hand be some receipts on account of repayment of loans made by India to other countries. If the two balance, the question then would be how much of the deficit on current account could be financed out of existing foreign exchange reserves and how much must be the net inflow of capital from abroad. It would probably be safe to provide for a reduction in sterling balances of about Rs. 200 crores. The balance must represent the net inflow of capital from abroad.

The extent to which sterling balances could safely be drawn on must be judged in relation to the fluctuations to which the balance of payments is subject in the ordinary course of events. Export earnings fluctuate widely even within a given year and so may import prices. The index of tea prices for the first quarter of 1955 was 200; by June, 1955 it had come down to 135. A ten percent deterioration in the terms of trade means an additional foreign exchange burden of Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 crores in a single year. As much as 50 percent of the national output in India comes from agriculture and allied occupations and this, on account of the undependability of monsoons, carries a large element of variability in regard to import requirements and export earnings. In such contingencies there is a second line of reserve in the right to draw upon the International Monetary Fund. Even so, caution is necessary in drawing upon the existing foreign exchange reserves for what are essentially long-term and continuing needs.

If accumulated sterling balances are reduced by Rs. 200 crores during the next plan period, as indicated earlier, the balance remaining at the end of 1960-61 would be about Rs. 500 crores. This level of reserves would correspond to about seven months' imports and should therefore, be regarded as essential for enabling the country to tide over temporary balance of payments difficulties. Between July, 1948 and December, 1953, there was a net inflow of private capital into the country of the order of Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 crores. For the next plan period, credit may be taken for Rs. 100 crores or so of net private capital inflow. The balance of Rs. 800 crores of foreign exchange required, after taking credit for withdrawal from reserves and for private capital inflow, has, therefore, to come from external assistance.

The estimated deficit of Rs. 1,100 crores in the balance of payments rests on a number of assumptions. In this field, perhaps more than in any other, estimates are difficult to make and have to be constantly checked and rechecked. What emerges in substance is a broad assessment that external resources of a particular order—around Rs. 1,100 crores—appear on present indications to be a reasonable estimate of the shortfall in domestic savings necessary to finance an investment programme of Rs. 6,100 crores.

Road Development Plans

The Nagpur plan of post-war road development laid down as far back as 1943 certain broad objectives for road development in the country. It took a 20-year view and proposed that at the end of this period no village in a well-developed agricultural areas should remain more than five miles from a main road. At the beginning of the first five year plan India had 97,000 miles of metalled roads and about 1,46,000 miles of unmetalled roads. During the plan period about 6,000 miles of new surfaced roads are expected to be added, about 10,000 miles of low type roads improved and about 20,000 miles of the first plan the total outlay on roads including

grants from the Central Road Fund, is expected to be of the order of Rs. 155 crores. Between 1947 and 1951 Rs. 48 crores was spent on roads, so that since partition the total investment on road development has been of the order of Rs. 200 crores. It is reckoned that about a third of the general target suggested in the Nagpur plan will be achieved by the end of the first plan.

In the second plan the total allotment for road development works out to about Rs. 250 crores including both the Centre and the States, in addition to Rs. 25 crores which are expected to be available as grants from the Central Road Fund. It is estimated that with this programme of investment, about two-thirds of the targets proposed in the Nagpur plan will be realised. Against a provision of about Rs. 28 crores in the first plan for national highways, road construction works costing Rs. 57 crores including the Bannihal tunnel were actually taken up. It was intended that work should start on the construction of 1,250 miles of missing links and 75 bridges and on the improvement of 6,000 miles of existing roads. During the first plan except for the programme of bridges, where there is some delay, the construction of 640 miles of missing links and 40 major bridges and the improvement of 2,500 miles of existing roads are expected to be completed. In respect of improvement works, the achievement will be nearly twice the original target. In the second plan as in the first, the programme will comprise mainly the construction of major bridges and missing links and the improvement of existing roads. The total cost of the programmes to be undertaken under the second plan has been estimated at Rs. 87.5 crores and is made up as follows:

	(Rs. Crores)
Works to be carried forward from the first plan, including Bannihal tunnel	30.0
Lengths of missing links and diversions (600 miles)	10.5
Major bridges (60)	20.0
Minor bridges	5.0
Improvement of existing sections (1,700 miles)	7.0
Widening of carriageway from 12' to 22' (3,750 miles)	15.0
	87.5

The actual outlay on these works during the second plan is expected to be about Rs. 55 crores.

Inter-State Roads

In addition to national highways, the Central Government undertook certain other important roads under the first plan. Work on these will be continued in the second plan at an expenditure of around Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 9 crores. The programme includes the Passi-Badarpur road, the West Coast road, an alternative road connection from Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir and Kashmir State and roads in Sikkim. Altogether, about 150 miles of new roads will be constructed and over 500 miles upgraded under this part of the programme.

A special programme of inter-State roads and roads of economic importance was taken up in 1954 and Central grants of Rs. 10 crores were approved. This programme will be continued, the total outlay being about Rs. 20 crores, of which about three-fourths will be on schemes begun in the first plan. The programme includes inter-state roads and also roads in the border and hilly areas and roads required for the development of tourist traffic. About 1,000 miles of roads are expected to be constructed under the programme.

As against a provision of Rs. 93 crores for road development in the States in the first plan, a total provision of Rs. 165 crores is being made in the second plan. About 8,000 to 9,000 miles of surfaced roads are expected to be constructed under this programme. The programme takes account of the special needs of backward areas and minor district and village roads which could not be given adequate attention in the first plan. Provision has also been included wherever possible for the improvement of low grade or earth roads constructed during the first plan period through community projects, national extension service and other local works programmes. In the second plan period roads of this type are expected to be added under all these programmes but the likely mileage has yet to be estimated.

Port Development Schemes

Schemes for the development of major ports to be undertaken during the second plan are estimated to cost about Rs. 58 crores. This will include schemes of the order of Rs. 25.5 crores to be carried forward from the first plan. The programme at different ports involves outlay as follows:—

Port	Rs. Crores
Calcutta	19.88
Bombay	17.42
Madras	8.46
Cochin	3.61
Kandla	8.94

The expenditure expected to be actually incurred against these programmes during the plan period is about Rs. 40 crores. Development of Visakhapatnam is provided for in the railway plan.

A provision of Rs. 5 crores is being included in the second plan for the development of minor ports. Of this Rs. 3 crores is required for development programmes in the maritime states and Rs. 30 lakhs for a survey vessel; the balance amount of Rs. 1.7 crores will be available for special schemes like the development of the ports of Tuticorin, Mangalore, Paradip and others which are at present under investigation.

Three New Projects

The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board

which was set up under the first five year plan has taken up three projects, namely:

- (1) a shallow-draft push tow pilot project on the upper Ganga;
- (2) a similar project on the feeder rivers of Assam; and
- (3) a project for a passenger and vehicular ferry vessel on the Brahmaputra in Assam.

The craft required for the Upper-Ganga project is to be acquired before the end of the first plan. The Central Government has been contributing at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum towards the recurring cost of the Board. In the second plan a provision of Rs. 340 lakhs has been included under inland water transport. This includes Rs. 12 lakhs for the purchase of equipment for projects which the Ganga-Brahmaputra Board has in hand, Rs. 20 lakhs for the Government's contribution towards the Board's recurring expenditure, Rs. 150 lakhs for capital expenditure on river control and conservancy works and development of inland port facilities in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region; Rs. 115 lakhs for the development of the Buckingham Canal and Rs. 43 lakhs for the development of the West Coast Canals.

Growth of Indian Shipping

The Shipping Policy Committee had recommended in 1947 a target of 2 million tons to be achieved in five to seven years. In 1950 the Central Government accepted the policy of reservation of coastal trade for Indian tonnage and also assumed responsibility for training personnel for the merchant navy. The growth of Indian tonnage has been a slow process and full advantage has not been taken of the opportunity offered to India in the post-war period. At the beginning of the first plan India had a tonnage of 390,707 G.R.T. The target under the first plan was to add 215,000 G.R.T. after allowing for obsolescence to the extent of 60,000 G.R.T., thus increasing the total tonnage to over 600,000 tons. This target is likely to be achieved, although it will take time for some of the new ships to be actually put into commission. In the second plan about 300,000 G.R.T. will be added after allowing for obsolescence of 90,000 G.R.T. Thus, by the end of the second plan a total tonnage of 900,000 is anticipated.

The broad objectives under the plan are (1) to cater fully for the needs of coastal trade with due regard to the possibilities of diverting some traffic

from railways to coastal shipping, (2) to secure an increasing share of India's overseas trade for Indian ships and (3) to provide the nucleus of a tanker fleet. With the achievement of the proposed targets, Indian tonnage is expected to carry about 15 percent of India's overseas trade as against 5 percent carried hitherto. The tonnage position at the end of the second plan is compared below with that at the end of the first plan:

	Before first plan.	At end of first plan.	At end of second plan.
	Gross registered tons		
Coastal and adjacent	2,17,202	3,12,202	4,12,200
Overseas	1,73,505	2,83,505	4,05,505
Tramp	Nil	Nil	60,000
Tankers	Nil	5,000	23,000
Salvage tug	Nil	Nil	1,000
Total	3,90,707	6,00,707	9,01,707

Three main factors

In the first plan a sum of Rs. 19.5 crores was provided for shipping; this was later increased to Rs. 26.3 crores. The actual expenditure for the plan period will probably be of the order of about Rs. 20 crores. In the second plan a provision of about Rs. 45 crores has been tentatively made. This will provide for a carry-over of about Rs. 6 crores from the first plan, direct investment by Government in the Eastern Shipping Corporation and tanker fleet and loans to shipping companies. The position will be kept under review, so that such further steps as may be required can be taken.

The Transport Committee, in its memorandum has pleaded among other things for a separate Ministry, because the Ministry of Transport was not able to reach the target of two million tons. The shipping industry is still largely in the private sector. The first question should be what has the private sector done to reach this target. It is no secret that the loan programme of the Government was not taken advantage of by some shipping companies. The whole question however rests on factors: finances, availability of ships and trained personnel. Purely for argument's sake, even if the finances and tonnage were available, does India possess trained personnel to man the target tonnage?

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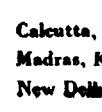
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Madras

BANKING PROSPECTS IN INDIA

FINANCE FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

MR. CHINTAMAN DESHMUKH, Union Finance Minister, told the City bankers here that he could see a very bright future for Indian banks in whatever part of the country they might be established. Even after 400 branches had been opened by the State Bank they would cover only 50 per cent of the places where new branches could be established. It seemed to him, therefore, that there was a very large field left to enterprising banks in India for occupying some of that territory. It was wrong to believe that banking could only flourish in periods of inflation or during a rising spiral of prices and costs. Sound banking, he said, could only flourish in an epoch of economic development. One of the avowed objects of the second five year plan was to ensure within the limits of the Constitution that the development that took place was more or less on a uniform scale and that backward parts of the country did not remain backward and more advanced portions did not advance unduly. This was likely to be secured by the almost overwhelming power that the Centre enjoyed in financing the various plans of development. The power to create credit which would be self-liquidating over longer periods than six or nine months rested with the Government, and thus the Centre was able to regulate the pace of economic development in the country.

Mr. Deshmukh continued that the Government's plans, which were not based on the totalitarian model, were perhaps, precise in regard to the public sector, but still left adequate resources for the private sector. Outlining details of allotment under the second plan, he pointed out that a great deal of expenditure was precisely what was required by the private sector. The private sector itself was expected to have resources of the order of Rs. 700 crores for investment in fields generally of its own choice but in important matters indicated by the plan. There was really no antithesis or antagonism between the private and public sectors, and the reiteration of the economic policy of 1954 made it clear as to where the State wished to march forward and where it was content to leave matters to be handled by the private sector. So long as the private sector existed it had to be attended to by private banks as these alone would be in the best position to judge its credit-worthiness. Just as there was a good future for the private sector, he felt, there was a good field for the banks also to develop. Elsewhere in Madras State Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, said he could not visualise any change during the next 25 years in the private sector or private enterprise, so long as the latter acted within limits and did not harm the building up of an egalitarian society. This, however, he added, was no assurance.

Loan Provisions for Small Units

As regards the question of the extension of financing carried out by the banks, Mr. Deshmukh said the Government had still to take a decision on many of the recommendations of the Shroff Committee. It might be that there were some directions in which they could be venturesome and try out new fields. For instance, he was inducing the Reserve Bank to investigate the problem of financing the small people—people who had only their brains and technical competence as their assets. It was well known that no banker would lend his money without security. So, the banks would have to evolve new methods as they ventured into new fields and find out how to record a man's credit-worthiness consisting of his own technical abilities and general character against the advance they had to make. If they were not prepared, the State, which was very much interested in the small people, would have to devise some new instruments. Mr. Deshmukh said in conclusion that it was not the intention of the Government to spread the field of nationalisation beyond the extent recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee.

Ways and means of providing liberal financial assistance to small-scale industries were discussed at a conference here of representatives from Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin Governments. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari told the conference that the loans sanctioned by the Central Government for distribution under the State Aid to Industries Acts had not been spent with that speed which had been expected. The Government of India had already impressed on the State Governments the need for liberalising the conditions for distribution of loans under the Acts. Such loans should be disbursed at three percent interest subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 to any single party. Provision should also be made for giving loans for capital expenditure as well as for working capital to small units up to 75 percent of the value of the security offered. Such security should include also the assets and stock-in-trade created out of the loan. In order to help the smaller man, loans up to Rs. 1,000 could be given to him on his own personal bond and up to Rs. 5,000 on the security of two other persons. The Government of India, Mr. Krishnamachari said, had made available Rs. 1.75 crores as loans for this purpose during the last 12 months.

Industrial Co-operatives

The Union Commerce also requested the State Governments to assist in the scheme of setting up industrial estates. An industrial estate would normally cost about Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. The entire amount would be given as an interim loan by the Central Government and it would also share any possible loss in equal ratio. In the second plan it was likely that about Rs. 65 crores would be provided for the development of small industries and a portion of that amount would be earmarked for industrial estates. The Minister was anxious that a beginning should be made in the current year itself for the setting up of industrial estates. The Madras Government had already set one up in Guindy. Mr. Krishnamachari also emphasised the need for starting industrial co-operatives in which the actual workers would be members and all profits would pass to them. The Government of India would give a loan covering 75 percent of the entire sum in respect of capital expenditure, working capital, etc., and the loan would bear an interest of 2½ percent. The Central Government would also bear 50 percent of the expenditure on supervisory staff. Another direction in which the Central Government was willing to assist was in providing machinery and equipment on an easy hire-purchase system. Very recently machinery worth Rs. 13 lakhs had been made available to small industrial units in Mysore State.

It was decided at the conference to start four workshops in Madras State under the scheme of industrial co-operatives. One of these would be for the lock industry, at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs; another for press metalware at a cost of Rs. 6.5 lakhs; the third for the ceramic industry at a cost of Rs. 3.3 lakhs; and the last for the leather and footwear industry at a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs. The Shoranur Metal Industries, now working, would

also be converted into an industrial co-operative in due course. It was also decided to start two general purposes engineering workshops at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs each and to erect a galvanising plant at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. These would be run by the State Government, but 75 percent of their cost would be borne by the Central Government.

Cloth Production

Mr. M. A. Chidambaram, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, told a meeting of the Chamber that too much reliance could not be placed on the *ambar charika* for the output of yarn required by the handloom industry. To restrict mill production to a fixed level would also not be in the best interests of the country or the consumer at large. The fortunes of the handloom industry depended to a large extent on the price factor and unless serious attempts were made to reduce production costs, he felt the marketability of handloom goods would be a major problem in spite of the encouragement given to it. He requested the Government to reconsider the far-reaching consequences of its directive to stop the licensing of new spindles. Its aim should be to provide gainful employment combined with production at an economic cost.

Mr. Naval H. Tata, Director of Tatas, was also of the view that the proposed ceiling on mill cloth production would result in a big scarcity of cloth in the country. He said that there was enough room for both the handloom industry and the organised textile industry to exist side by side in an expanding national economy. Mr. Tata also said that the business enterprise of Tatas was conducted according to the "Tata pattern of Capitalism". There was no rivalry between the Tata pattern of capitalism in the private sector and the "Socialistic pattern of society" in the public sector. According to him, Tatas were spending 35 percent of their profits on activities such as research, welfare projects, foreign scholarships, hospitals, etc. Recently they had started rural uplift work in the Satara district of Bombay State, and they were proposing to expand such activities in other parts of the country also.

Mr. M. Somappa, a member of the All-India Handloom Board, has just pleaded for the immediate nationalisation of textile mills in the interests of India's economy. This was in reply to the statement of the President of the Bombay Millowners' Association that India would be faced with a cloth famine if the mills' production was pegged at 5,000 million yards by 1960. According to Mr. Somappa, the handloom industry would not only be able to reach the target of 3,000 million yards by 1960 but would exceed the figure with the use of the improved appliances and equipment proposed to be supplied during the second plan period. The 2.2 million handlooms in the country could well produce 4,000 million yards a year at an orthodox daily rate of six yards a loom. Discountenancing the fear of a possible cloth famine, Mr. Somappa says that "India never suffered from a cloth famine till a century ago when the first textile mill raised its head." The interests of 20 million weavers depending for their livelihood on the handloom industry cannot be jeopardised, he says.

Electronics Factory

Bharat Electronics, the Rs. 10-crore project of the Defence Ministry, has just formally gone into production at Bangalore. When it goes into full production in 1960, the annual turnover in the form of various electronic equipment is expected to be of the value of Rs. 5 crores. In the first year (1956-57) the factory proposes to manufacture a number of mobile transmitters and some general purpose receivers of the value of Rs. 50 lakhs, mostly for the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. It will also manufacture during this period miscellaneous equipment for the All-India Radio and the Indian Army. Specialised training, to Indians has been and is being given by a French firm with whom Bharat Electronics has a ten-year agreement. There are at present nine French experts in the factory and during the next six months ten more will be employed.

More Sugar Factories for Andhra

Andhra State has now eight sugar factories producing about 70,000 tons of sugar per annum. These factories have planned to expand their annual output by 5,000 tons. The second five year plan will see nine more sugar factories in Andhra—six of them to be run on a co-operative basis, sponsored by the Government of India, and three by private agencies—and these are expected to produce 100,000 tons of sugar per annum. As in Madras, these new factories will involve a diversion of paddy lands to sugarcane cultivation and their possible exemption from the application of a ceiling on landholdings contemplated by the State Government.

CORRECTION

In the article entitled "Indian Insurance in 1955" which appeared in the Annual Supplement of *Capital* dated 22nd December, the North China Insurance Co. Ltd. was included among those which were stated to have gone into liquidation in 1955. In fact the decision to place the company in voluntary liquidation was made at an extraordinary general meeting held at the head office of the company in Hong Kong on 10th December, 1953. The company had ceased underwriting in India as from 1st January, 1953.

Jute

STEADY CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN JUTE AND GUNNY MARKETS

FORWARD RATES FOR GOODS CONTINUE TO IMPROVE

THE improvement in gunny forward rates has continued during the past week, to such an extent that by Tuesday the near and forward positions were equal. The transformation has really been gradual over the past month, only reaching its peak within the last ten days, when conditions have been akin to a boom. Let us examine the trend of events over the past four weeks, in the relationship between raw jute, sacking and hessian.

	B Twills (100 bags)	Hessian (100 yds.)	Raw Jute (100 yds.)
10th Dec. '55	112-12	107-4	40-13
30th Dec. '55	114-2	110-4	41-6
10th Jan. '56	117	117	42-4

In early December, ready B Twills were at a premium of Rs. 5-12 a 100 bags (or Rs. 57 a ton) over the April-June position. At the end of December, the difference had been reduced to Rs. 36 a ton, and now prices are equal. Thus, in one month, January shipment goods have advanced Rs. 42-8 a ton, while forward shipment goods show an improvement of Rs. 97-8 a ton. Similarly, in hessian near shipment goods are up by Rs. 51 a ton and forward shipment by Rs. 85 a ton. During the same period raw jute rates have gone up by Rs. 81 a ton (Rs. 3 a maund). The position that shows a profit from the mills' point of view is therefore the forward position. Fortunately, there have been good enquiries from overseas for forward delivery, and mills have sold fair quantities for these positions, despite the tendency of local operators to understate the facts. The near positions have been completely neglected, and prices have risen only in support of the forward section. The main reason for this inactivity is the complete cessation of fatka operations since police activity at the beginning of the year put an end to speculation. Had this not taken place, an entirely different story might have been told, as the speculative markets are unpredictable, and it is only now that events are seen in their true perspective. A feature of the present market has been the steadiness of the February-March period, where prices are now showing a small premium over the ready position. This is a very satisfactory position for the trade, and one that may be looked upon with confidence.

Firm Conditions in Raw Jute

Over the past week, Calcutta mills have purchased large quantities of raw jute, and rates have advanced in consequence. One of the main reasons for the firm trend is the very steady upcountry markets, where imports continue to be exceedingly small, and under continual buying pressure prices have advanced about Rs. 2 a maund. One school of thought says that had money not been so tight in the current trading session, due to the difficulties forced on the trade by the banking community, there might have been a greater increase in raw jute rates. There is indeed food for thought in this argument, and the facts were borne out by the sellers agreeing to counterbids towards the close of the week which would not have been possible earlier in the week. At the opening, sellers were very reserved, and business was put through at increasing rates with them dictating the terms. All types of fibre came in for consideration, but there seemed to be a certain amount of difficulty in securing the superior grades of jute. Imports into the local Cossipore markets have again shown an improvement and supplies to the mills from this source are easier than for several weeks. The increase in mills' production which took effect from 9th January has had very little effect on the supply position. Following recent purchases, the trade would appear to be well covered to meet all eventualities, although actual stocks in buyers' godowns are small.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: At the opening of the goods market on Thursday last, heavy goods prices showed an increase of 1/2 or 12 annas. B Twills were quoted at Rs. 115 for January shipment and Rs. 114 for April-June shipment. The near position in hessian was completely neglected, and 40in. 10oz. was unchanged at Rs. 41-8 a 100 yards for January shipment, but the forward section showed a slight improvement and was quoted at Rs. 41. Dull conditions prevailed at this stage, and although there was little activity rates were well maintained. Towards the week-end, good trade enquiries from overseas for both sacking and hessian boosted prices. Hessian advanced 6 annas in the near positions and 10 annas for forward shipment, while heavy goods improved 8 annas and Re. 1 respectively for similar shipment periods. Mills took advantage of the rise in forward goods and sold fair quantities of both hessian and sacking for April-June shipment. Shipper-covering over the week-end gave added impetus to the rise, and by Monday morning January B Twills had reached Rs. 116-12 a 100 bags, with April-June shipment only 8 annas lower. The intermediary shipping periods of February and March were actually quoted at a small premium over the ready position at this stage, which demonstrated the very steady conditions prevailing in the forward section. During Monday, mills again did

fair business, which resulted in the gap between the near and forward positions being closed on Tuesday morning, actual quotations for B Twills being Rs. 117 for both January and April-June shipment and Rs. 117-4 for February-March shipment. Hessian also reacted to mill activity and 40in. 10oz. stood at Rs. 42-4 for the near and forward positions, and Rs. 42-6 for February-March shipment. After this firm opening, prices began to ease and towards evening business was possible at well below these rates. At the close, in the absence of further enquiries, the market is easier, and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	Ready	Jan.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 8oz.	33-14	33-14	33-12	33-4
40in. 10oz.	41-14	41-14	41-14	41-12
B Twills	116-4	116-8	116-8	116-4
Heavy Cees	116-4	116-4	116-4	116-4
Plains	142	142	141-8	140
A Twills	134-8	134-8	133-8	131-8
Liverpools	117-8	117-12	117-12	117-12
Cornacks				

Raw Jute: Raw jute prices have shown a rising tendency throughout the week, mainly as a result of daily mill interest. Calcutta mills participated in their biggest buying spree for some time, and it is estimated that business of not less than 5 lakh maunds was put through during the week. The increase in Calcutta business caused a corresponding increase in the upcountry markets, where prices were already very firm. As demand far exceeded the meagre supply, prices in the agencies soared. In most of the business concluded in Calcutta at the beginning of the week, buyers were not able to procure their full requirements at their original indications, but had to revise their ideas as prices rose rapidly. This was invariably the case when two or three buyers were in the market at the same time for similar types of fibre. In Cossipore, wagon arrivals have again belied upcountry reports, and a steady increase has been reported over the week. A large percentage of the imports are reported to be low quality jungli of the imports and, thus high grade jute is showing the biggest premium. Mill representatives in both the local and agency markets are still very active, and wherever their operations are reported, prices tend to rise.

Raw jute quotations showed an increase of 8 annas a maund at the opening last Thursday, bringing Upper Assam jute to Rs. 28 a maund basis Bottoms for January-February shipment. Sellers were reserved at these rates but business was reported over the next two days which eventually brought about another advance of 8 annas. Mills continued to show keen interest, and in competition with each other immediately before and during the week-end they pushed rates up to Rs. 29-8 at the opening on Monday. This was Rs. 1-8 a maund higher than the week's opening quotations. At this stage, mill interest slackened and towards the close easier conditions prevailed with small business reported at slightly lower rates.

The business covered a wide range of varieties and prices. Pakistan Jat jute was purchased on the basis of Rs. 31 a maund basis Bottoms for January-February shipment and Pakistan Cuttings at Rs. 118 to Rs. 124 a bale for similar deliveries. In Indian jute, mills purchased Dhuri-Northern at Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 for January-February shipment and local Northern at the same prices for one month's delivery. Small lots of Upper Assam passed at Rs. 27-8 a maund, but Upper Assam tossa came in for a great deal of interest and changed hands at prices ranging between Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29-8 a maund for January-February shipment. Murshidabad Tossa was also in demand, prices being between Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29 a maund, with a Rs. 2-8 difference between Middle and Bottoms. In the Daissee section good business was done in agency Daissee at Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 a maund for one month's shipment, and in Daissee Mesta at Rs. 26 to Rs. 27 a maund for the same delivery. Jungli mesta was done at Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 26 a maund, and bimli at Rs. 26 to Rs. 27 a maund for F.A.Q. for January-February shipment.

At the close, the markets are unchanged but there is an easier undertone. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute:	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Bottoms	Shipment.
Lower Assam	29-8		Jan.-Feb.
Upper Assam	29-8		"
Northern	29-8		"
Murshidabad White	29		"
Daissee ex Agency	29-9		"
Daissee ex Cossipore	29		"
Daissee Mesta	27	for F.A.Q.	"
Bimli	27		"
Local Packing	29		"
Tossa is quoted at Re. 1 a maund above the price of white jute			
Pakistani Jute:	Rs. a maund.	Bottoms	Shipment
Jat	31-8		Jan.-Feb.
District	31		"
Northern	30-8		"
Jut Cuttings	124	a bale	"

Imports into the local Cossipore markets again showed an improvement, and wagon arrivals have totalled 704 wagons, making a daily average of

just over 100. All arrivals have found ready buyers and high prices have been paid, but most of the business was conducted in low quality jute, and high grade fibre was in short supply. The market is very steady and at the close Kishanganj jute is quoted at Rs. 28-8 a maund for garsat quality. The Daissee markets are very steady due to the continued small imports. All arrivals contain a high percentage of moisture, and at the close this type of jute was quoted in Sheoraphuli at Rs. 28 a maund for garsat quality.

Mofussil: Recent activity in the Calcutta markets, followed by good enquiries in the agencies, has caused a further increase in upcountry rates. Imports have shown no improvement and the demand for the small supplies available has pushed rates up by about Rs. 2 a maund. Very little business is reported as sellers are very reserved. Latest quotations in Dhuri are based on Rs. 26 a maund for garsat quality.

The Pakistan markets continue to rule firm. Good enquiries over the past week from both foreign consumers and Indian mills have caused sellers to become reserved and look for higher prices. A fair amount of covering against January contracts is reported, but on the whole the business has been small. Imports into Narayanganj are unchanged at about 25,000 maunds a day, most of which is in loose jute form. Latest quotations are as follows:

Pucca Bales:	Rs. (P) a bale.	Kutch Bales:	Rs. (P) a maund
Mill Firsts	175	Jat Bottoms	30-8
Export Firsts	145	Jat B Bottoms	26-8
Dacca Tossa 4's	203	Jat C Bottoms	23-8
Dundee Tossa 4's	153	Jat X Bottoms	21-8
Output Tossa 2,3	130	Tossa quotations are the same as those for white	
Output Tossa 4's	111	Narayanganj Cuttings	100 jute.

Raw Jute Consumption

The consumption of raw jute by mills reporting to the I.J.M.A. during December 1955 was 566,400 bales, which was 38,800 bales more than in November 1955. This was due to the gradual changeover by mills from hessian to sacking, there being a 34 percent drop in hessian production with a similar increase in sacking production. The total consumption for July-December 1955 is now 30,27,000 bales. In December 1954, the consumption was 548,000 bales, and the total for July-December 1954 was 28,89,300 bales. Thus in the current season raw jute consumption is now 137,700 bales higher than in the corresponding period of last season.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment

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	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 5th January, 1956	618.7	9,760.4	10,379.1
1st to 5th December, 1955	786.1	10,970.9	11,757.0
1st to 5th November, 1955	906.8	10,720.8	11,627.6
Sacking			
1st to 5th January, 1956	7,815.6	411.7	8,227.3
1st to 5th December, 1955	7,915.8	30.4	7,946.2
1st to 5th November, 1955	18,065.7	199.5	18,265.2

I.J.M.A. PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR DECEMBER

The Indian Jute Mills Association reports the total production of jute goods during the month of December, 1955:

Description	Quantity
1. Twist and Yarn	
(a) For Sale	3,296 tons
(b) All other including that used in sewing bags	1,234 tons
2. Canvas	355 tons
	8.4 lakh yds.
3. Gunny Bags (Tonnage exclude sewing twist)	3,357 tons
	1,138 lakh yds.
(b) Sacking	85.5 laks Nos.
	54,357 tons
	13,058 lakh yds.
	5,519 lakh Nos.
4. Gunny Cloth	
(a) Hessian	39,284 tons
(b) Sacking	11,092 lakh yds.
	2,265 tons
	54.5 lakh yds.
5. Other manufactures (including ropes)	2,157 tons
6. Total production (above figures combined)	
(a) All kinds	97,395 tons
(b) Hessian (both bags and cloth)	12,830 lakh yds.
(c) Sacking (—do—)	13,693 lakh yds.
(d) Canvas (—do—)	8.4 lakh yds.

Summary

	(00,000 Yds.)			(000 Tons)		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Hessian	12.91	13.09	14.35	34.0	34.6	36.5
Sacking	13.60	11.99	12.69	56.6	49.9	54.4
Others				6.7	6.0	3.1
Grand Total				97.3	90.5	94.0

N.B.—These statistics are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhai.

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

BUSINESS BRISK AGAIN

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

NOW that the festive season is over, business is picking up very quickly again. An advance in prices for white jute in Pakistan is the reason for this and consumers are afraid that they may have delayed purchasing too long. This has happened in the sacking and narrow tarpaulin end of the trade here. Manufacturers have become fully booked up for the first six months of this year and cannot enter any more orders of Calcutta-made sacking have found it unsatisfactory and they are now insisting on Dundee bags, especially flours. In the hessian section of the industry manufacturers are receiving a considerable volume of inquiry and quite a fair business is being booked up for delivery over the next three to four months. The raw jute market is decidedly firmer for Firsts, Lightnings and Hearts, Daisies and Tossa fibre are of very little interest at the moment, though a sale has been reported here at £99 for grade Tossa-2/3 for January-February shipment. Good Daisies-2/3 is freely offered at £90 and grade at £80, but 10s 0d less would be accepted. A few bids have been sent out to Pakistan for Mill Firsts at £92 and they have been refused. Most sellers are now quoting £93 and upwards, while the lowest for Mill Lightnings is £18.10s and not a good mark at that. A number of shippers are quoting £85, and Hearts are usually at £73 to £75, all cif. U.K. It is stated that the firmer tendency has been caused by lack of arrivals at the baling stations in Pakistan, with a good deal of inter-baler business being done. There seems to be little doubt as to the extent of the jute crops this season being sufficient to meet

requirements, but growers are at present more interested in their paddy crops.

Calcutta goods are firmer again at 6s 6d for 10 oz. 40 in. and 48s 3d for 7 1/2 oz. January, 63s 6d and 48s 0d February, 63s 3d and 47s 9d March and 62s 9d and 47s 3d April-June, with B twills at 178s 0d, 177s 9d, 177s 9d and 175s 9d for the respective positions, all f.o.b. Calcutta. Jute yarns are being more freely bought and prices for all descriptions are firmly maintained.

INCENTIVE TO U.P. JUTE GROWERS

To provide impetus to the production of good quality jute in Uttar Pradesh and to create a healthy spirit of competition, the State Government has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to be distributed as prize-money among growers of fine quality fibre, reports the Indian Central Jute Committee. Traders and manufacturers are also participating in the State-wide jute promotion drive. At a recent exhibition at Colonelgunj mandi organised by the local Merchants' Association, three cash prizes were awarded to producers of high grade jute. It was an attractive show featuring some 2,000 maunds of jute fibre, which were readily lifted by the mill agents and local dealers at prices ranging from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25-8 a maund. Returns submitted by the Jute Grading Party now touring the State reveal that the average quality of U.P. jute is improving. In Lakshimpur-Kheri the party has so far graded 1,008 maunds of fibre. The percentage of grading return is in the order of 0.2 percent top, 36.2 percent middle, 42.7 percent bottom and 20.9 percent cross. The marketing of jute this season is proceeding fast. The rise of the market is helping speedy disposal. Sales to the end of November totalled 1,82,772 maunds 1,01,602 maunds for the corresponding period of 1954. U.P. mills purchased about 37,075 maunds and Calcutta dealers 1,45,697 maunds.

I.J.M.A. STOCK FIGURES FOR DECEMBER

The Indian Jute Mills Association reports stocks of jute goods at the end of December 1955 as follows:

Description	31st December 1955 Lakh Yds. 000 Tons	30th November 1955 Lakh Yds. 000 Tons	Increase over (+) or decrease from (-) last month Lakh Yds. 000 Tons	31st December 1954 Lakh Yds. 000 Tons
Hessian Cloth & Bag	8.81	23.5	10.55	27.9
Standard Hessian (included in above)	6.36	17.0	6.90	18.2
Sacking Cloth & Bag	8.16	35.1	7.22	30.8
Standard Sacking (included in above)	6.93	29.8	5.64	23.4
Others		5.6	4.3	1.3
Grand Total (000 Tons only)		64.2	63.0	69.6

N.B. These figures are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhai.

Commodity Markets

REDUCED DEMAND FOR COTTON TEXTILES

YARN PRODUCTION DROPPING

THE trend of cotton yarn production in the non-Communist part of the world, as measured by output figures for a group of countries, including all the important cotton textile exporting nations, appears to be stationary or, perhaps, downward. This is illustrated by figures published in the Cotton Board's latest *Quarterly Statistical Review* showing the percentage increase in yarn production in 1955 compared with the corresponding period of 1954. In the first quarter the increase was about 3 percent, in the second quarter about 1 1/2 percent, and in the third quarter not more than about 1 percent. Of the major producing countries, the U.S.A., Canada, India and Pakistan were, during the third quarter, operating at a considerably higher level of activity than in the corresponding quarter of 1954. Output in Germany and the Netherlands was well maintained at the previous year's level, but the U.K., Japanese, French, Italian and Belgian industries suffered a severe cut in production in comparison with twelve months previously.

World trade in cotton piece goods increased slightly in the third quarter of the year, but the expansion was too small, and there were too many exceptional factors at work, for this to be taken as evidence of a real improvement in demand for imported cotton textiles. Exports of cotton fabrics from the main exporting countries in the first nine months of 1955 were about 11 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1954, the main factors in this decline being the drastically reduced demand from Indonesia, Pakistan, and some of the French colonies. Third quarter exports were greater than the second quarter's figures in the case of the U.K. (a by-product of the June dock strike), Japan, Germany, Italy and Hong Kong. In contrast, shipments from the U.S.A., France and Belgium continued to decline, and Indian exports, also, may have been rather less than in the second quarter.

In the field of international trade in fabrics of rayon and synthetic fibres, the steadily expanding volume of shipments from Japan continues to counterbalance the decline in exports from the rest of the world. Exports from the U.K. and Germany in the third quarter were greater than in the second quarter, but shipments from the U.S.A. and Italy showed a sharp fall. In the first nine months of 1955 total world trade in these fabrics was about 10 percent greater than in the same period of 1954.

Downward Trend in U.K. Exports

The lowest point of the current recession in the United Kingdom cotton industry was reached in August, when the rate of output per working day in both spinning and weaving was about 191 percent less than the peak level reached in October, 1954. Since August there has been a certain recovery, the latest figures showing a level of output 15 percent below the peak in the case of weaving (in October) and 14 percent in the case of spinning (in November). The increase has been more pronounced in the case of man-made fibres—particularly fabrics of synthetic fibre and spun rayon and fabrics—than in the case of cotton, and spinners of Egyptian-type yarns have fared better than spinners of American types. The modest improvement in the volume of orders received appears to have been entirely a home-trade affair, a seasonal expansion in business being expected at this time of the year. There has been no improvement in export demand, however, and the uncertainty over the future of raw cotton prices continues to exert an unfavourable influence. One event which may have an important effect on the pattern of production was the abolition, in the Autumn Budget, of the "D" scheme for apparel, with its artificial division of garments into taxed and untaxed types, and its replacement by a flat-rate tax on all non-wool apparel.

Although the records show that shipments of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom increased from 117 million square yards in the second quarter to 143 million in the third quarter, this was merely a result of the dock strike which held up shipments during June. In reality the trend of exports is still downward, and in October, when the backlog of deliveries had been cleared, exports totalled only 43 million square yards. The distortion introduced into the figures by the dock strike makes it difficult to discern the trends in shipments to individual markets, but comparison of the third quarter with the first quarter, when exports were similarly swollen by the backlog of an earlier strike, is perhaps, meaningful. This comparison shows a heavy decline in shipments to British West Africa and French West and Equatorial Africa, and more moderate reductions to South Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Scandinavia and Burma. On the other hand, exports to New Zealand increased to a very high level, and the U.S.A. has also provided an expanding market for British cloth. The volume of exports to India increased in the third quarter, as a consequence of the tariff reduction earlier in the year.

The downward trend in exports of rayon and mixture piece goods is also disguised by the effects of the dock strike. British East and West Africa, Malaya and the Irish Republic took considerably less rayon cloth from Britain in the third quarter than in the first, but there was some slight improvement in shipments to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Import of cotton piece goods in total have declined somewhat since the early part of the year.

and the same is true of supplies from each of the three main sources, Japan, India and Hong Kong.

U.S. Cotton Consumption Rises

Most of the published figures suggest that the United States' cotton industry is enjoying fairly satisfactory conditions. Cotton consumption in the third quarter was 6 1/2 percent greater than in the same period of 1954, and the daily rate of cotton consumption showed a further advance in October. Manufacturers' stocks of cloth have continued to decline and order books have continued to lengthen. Cloth prices have been advancing, moreover, at the same time that raw cotton prices have been falling, and profits have risen. Output of cotton cloth in the second quarter was, exceptionally, no greater than in the second quarter of 1954, but output of rayon fabrics showed an increase of about 24 percent and output of synthetic fibre fabrics one of about 13 percent.

Exports of cotton piece goods from the United States suffered a sharp contraction in the third quarter. Almost all the main markets took considerably less American cloth, in particular Canada, Cuba, Venezuela and the Philippines. Shipments to Indonesia expanded, but much of this trade is believed to consist of cloth woven in Japan. Exports of both rayon and synthetic fibre piece goods also decreased during the third quarter. Deliveries of rayon piece goods to Canada have expanded, but shipments to the Philippines, Cuba, Malaya and Hong Kong are well below former levels.

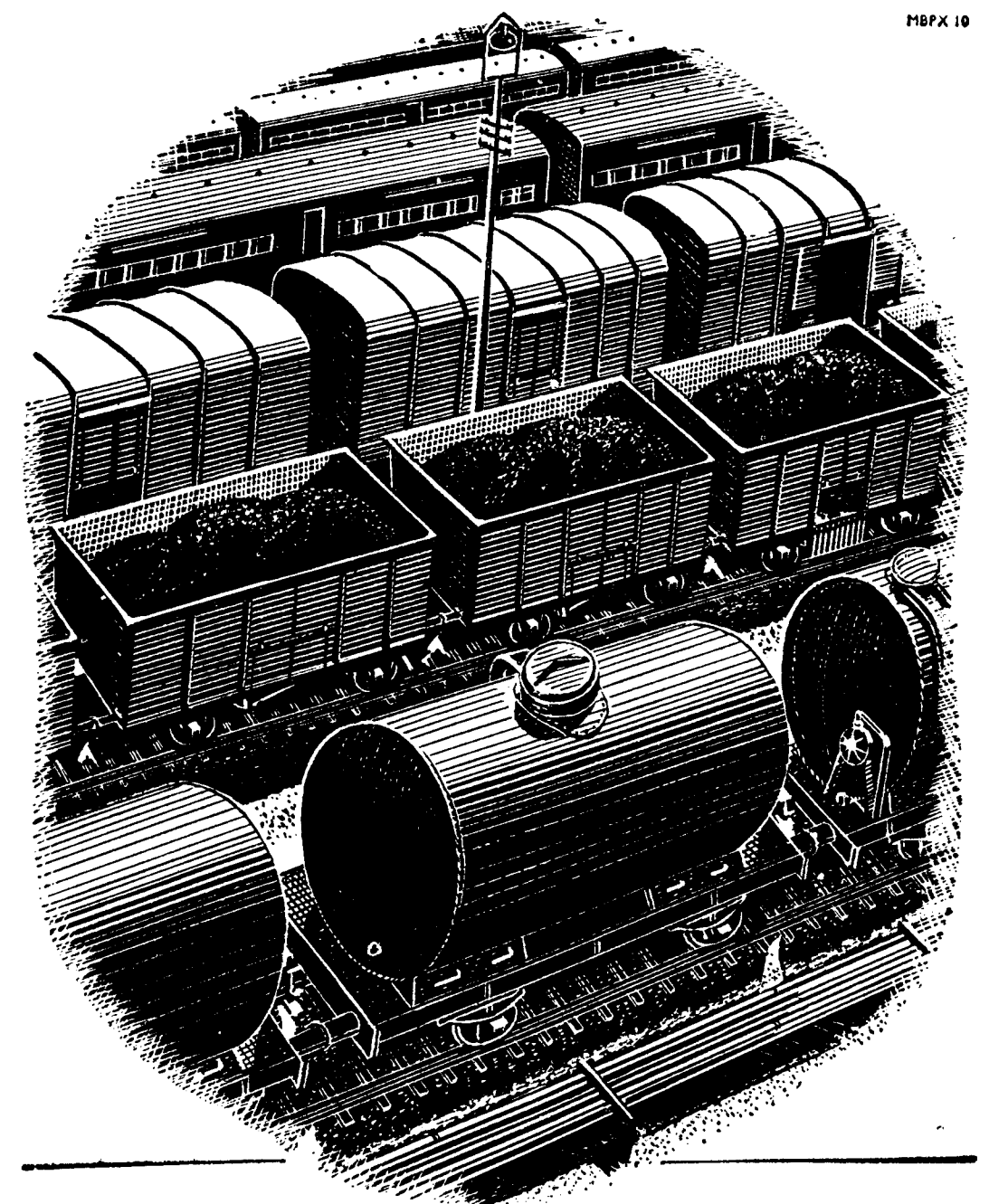
Japan Reduces Stocks

The enforced curtailment of yarn output in Japan, which was stepped up from 12 percent to 16 percent of the average 1954 production in August, appears to be achieving its object of reducing excessive stocks of cotton goods. It was reinforced in the latter part of October by a strike in the "big ten" cotton spinning companies, which ended in-

conclusively with a minor wage advance, the first since 1952. Because of the consequent tightness in yarn supplies, the production cut has been relaxed to 12 percent in December, but will be increased again to 16 percent in January. As a more permanent measure, it is reported that the spinning industry has produced a plan to take 1,200,000 cotton spindles—or 15 percent of present capacity—out of operation. Of these, 500,000 would be held in reserve to meet emergencies, some of the others would be turned over to the production of spun rayon yarns, and the rest would be scrapped. A similar scheme to dispose of surplus weaving capacity is also reported to be under consideration. Meanwhile, while output of cotton yarns and fabrics has been falling, output of spun rayon yarns and of rayon fabrics has been increasing rapidly.

Japan achieved a fairly substantial increase in exports of cotton piece goods during the third quarter, when 279 million square yards were shipped, compared with 246 million in the second quarter. Exports to the U.S.A. expanded to reach the considerable total of 46 million square yards, and there were also notable increases in shipments to Siam, Indonesia and Singapore. Venezuela has also become an important market for Japanese cottons, and large quantities have been shipped to Indo-China for the first time since the war. In contrast, exports to the U.K., the Netherlands, Iran and the Philippines have been declining. To meet American criticism of the growing volume of imports of cloth, household textiles and made-up garments from Japan, the Japanese Government has decided to institute export quotas, and until the quotas are established a complete ban on exports to the U.S.A. has been imposed. Exports to Europe are also to be brought under quota control.

Exports of rayon piece goods increased from 218 million square yards in the second quarter to 230 million in the third quarter. All Japan's main



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markets, with the exception of Indonesia, took greater quantities during the quarter and, as in the case of cotton goods, Indo-China became an important market for the first time since the war. British West Africa is currently easily the largest market for Japanese rayons.

India's Cloth Famine

Output of cotton yarn and cloth in the Indian mills continued to run above the record levels of 1954. Despite this high level of production, however, it is reported that the country is suffering something like a cloth famine, stocks having been reduced to an unusually low level. It is unlikely that exports will be reduced or imports increased to meet this situation because of the effect on the foreign exchange position.

Total sea-borne exports of cotton piece goods in the second quarter were much the same as in the first quarter. Shipments to the U.K., Burma, Ethiopia and Afghanistan declined, but exports to British East and West Africa and to Pakistan expanded sharply. The volume of exports in the third quarter is believed to have been rather less than in the second quarter. Government assistance in the export drive, already in evidence in the pre-shipment examination of goods to ensure that they come up to specification, is to be extended by a credit guarantee scheme. This will assist the efforts of the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, which has recently completed a successful first year's work.

Western European Production Drops

The French and Italian cotton industries seem to be still in the throes of depression. In both countries output of cotton yarns and fabrics in the third quarter was roughly 20 percent less than in the same period of the previous year, and Italian production of spun rayon yarns and fabrics has also been severely affected. The rate of activity in the Belgian industry also appears to be well below the previous year's level, but Dutch and German production has been well maintained.

Western European exports of cotton piece goods as a whole in the third quarter were much the same as in the second quarter. In the first nine months of 1955, however, they showed a drop of about 8 percent below the level achieved in the corresponding months of 1954. French exports have been particularly badly hit by the reduced volume of imports into French West Africa and Indo-China, and also by greater competition from other suppliers to those markets. To meet this competition, special protective measures have been taken against Indian, Japanese and Hong Kong cloth in the colonies, and it has been decided to raise the level of duties on foreign cloth entering French West Africa. The government have also introduced special incentives for exports to Australia; exports to Indo-China are also subsidised. Belgian exports have been declining, with smaller quantities of cloth being delivered to the U.K., the Netherlands and Sweden, and shipments from Portugal are also much less than last year. Exports of cotton piece goods from both Germany and Italy expanded sharply in the third quarter. In the case of Germany this expansion was entirely due to increased trade with Turkey, and the same factor accounts for most of the increase in shipments from Italy. In both cases this increased volume of exports to Turkey is, presumably, associated with the considerable quantity of grey cloth which these

countries have been importing from Turkey during 1955. Dutch exports of cotton piece goods have been declining in 1955, despite an increasing volume of shipments to Indonesia, but in total they remain above the 1954 level.

Exports of fabrics of man-made fibres from Western Europe in the first nine months of 1955 were about 11 percent less than in the same period of 1954. France, Germany, Italy and Austria having all lost ground. Italian exports declined still further in the third quarter, largely on account of reduced trade with Rumania, Greece and British West Africa. South Africa is Italy's main market for rayon fabrics. German exports of rayon cloth to British West Africa have also been declining. Despite this, German exports in total registered a sharp increase in the third quarter. The United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries and French Morocco all took considerably greater quantities of rayon cloth from Germany during the quarter. French Morocco now being Germany's largest market for rayon fabrics.

BRITISH TEXTILE REVIEW

AFTER a year in which scores of Lancashire's mills have been forced to close because of the state of trade, it is gratifying to report that trade is now distinctly healthier. The first signs of recovery were perceptible some months ago in spun rayon yarns, which had been very depressed, and the recovery, though uneven, is now fairly general. It is recognised in the annual statement of the biggest spinning group, Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and in the interim statement of the more specialised Fine Spinners and Doublers, both published at the end of December; and independent trading reports sound the same more optimistic though still cautious note. The improvement in trade is not, however, due simply to revival of demand. More fundamental is the adjustment of output to the situation that developed in 1955 as a result of the growth of imports of cheap Asian cloth: the rate of growth was much slower later in the year than earlier, and supplies from home sources had meantime been reduced. In the finer trade—poplin shirting and dress goods, for instance—demand has responded well to the re-organisation of purchase-tax last October.

It is, however, emphasised that no consistent expansion is possible until the international basis of raw cotton prices is assured. The uncertainty of American policy put the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and most of the trade in intermediate and finished goods into a state of chronic apprehension in 1955, and it must be admitted that some of the active buying of recent weeks is no more than a hasty adjustment of stock positions that had been allowed to run too low. Moreover, some of the expansion of business in cotton and rayon cloth has been achieved only by severe price-cutting—it is said that some cloths have been sold at a loss. With all these reservations, and acknowledging the warning of the new chairman of Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Mr. R. M. Lee, that the basic problem of rising imports and falling exports is still unsolved, Lancashire is in a mood confident enough to justify regret that the cotton industry has lost labour to other industries (especially engineering) in the past year and is trying to

attract that labour back into cotton. At the least it can be said that after Christmas 1955 there was no need to extend the holiday for weeks, as happened—with disastrous effects on the workers' confidence—after Christmas 1951.

A New Turn in Research

Members of the British Cotton Industry Research Association visited the Shirley Institute, the Association's headquarters, during December, and they saw there 30 special exhibits illustrating the Institute's latest work. It is a remarkable fact that, whereas cotton was the only fibre available to the industry on a commercial scale when the Institute was founded 30 years ago, all but a few of those 30 exhibits shown in December 1955 were related in some way to man-made fibres. It is also significant that discussions have been in progress for some time between the British Cotton Industry Research Association and its counterpart for an industry that is now as much an ally as a rival, the British Rayon Research Association. These discussions, which have reached an advanced stage, are paving the way towards full economic efficiency in using the two associations' resources—finance, buildings, equipment, scientific personnel, and accumulated knowledge.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Shirley Institute during the month, its retiring Director of Research, Dr. F. C. Toy, was able to announce that the age-long problem of cardroom dust had been solved by his staff. By the method evolved, and now undergoing practical trials, the dust is collected at the points where it is actually emitted from the card, so that it never reaches the general atmosphere of the cardroom. The effect on the atmosphere in the mill where the trials are taking place is astonishing, and Dr. Toy described the appreciation of everybody in the mill as one of the most inspiring experiences he had ever had.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) advanced by 0.9 percent to 370.7 during the week ended 24th December, 1955 as compared with 367.4 for the previous week. Relative to the corresponding weeks of last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 1.5 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. During the week under review, the index for Food Articles advanced by 1.4 percent to 324.9 owing to increases in the prices of gram at Hapur (+10%), jowar (+8%), gur (+7%), bajra (+4%), wheat (+3%), dal arhar and sugar (+2% each) despite a decline in the prices of tea (-7%) and rice in Calcutta and gram at Patna (-2% each). Prices of groundnuts and castorseed (+10% each), raw silk at Bangalore (+9%), rapeseed in Bombay (+7%) and at Kanpur (+2%), linseed (+5%), manganese ore average export prices (+5%), cottonseed at Amravati (+3%), and raw cotton and ginglylseed (+1% each) moved up while those of raw wool and lac (-3% each), copra (-2%) and rapeseed in Calcutta (-1%) showed declines. On the whole the index for Industrial Raw Materials rose further by 1.2 percent to 446.5 during the week. The index for Semi-Manufactures also witnessed a rise of 1.3 percent to 350.4. Items which showed noticeable changes during the week were: ginglylcake (+10%), linseed oil (+8%) groundnut oil (+7%), buffalo hides (+6%), gingly oil (+5%), cowhides (+3%), castor oil in Calcutta, cotton yarn and copra cake (+2% each) and groundnut cake (-9%). A fall in the prices of jute manufactures (-1%) brought down the index for the Manufactures group from 372.8 to 372.6 although prices of glass (+4%) and paints of red lead dry Genuine (+6%) were marked up. Higher prices of betelnuts at Bangalore (+7%), Vanaspathi (Dalda) (+6%), pepper black at Cochin (+4%), chillies (+2%) and turmeric (+1%) both in Calcutta raised the Miscellaneous group index by 0.8 percent to 546.8 as compared with 542.3 (revised) for the previous week.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	24-12-55	17-12-55	26-11-55	25-12-54
I. Food Articles:	324.9	320.4	323.6(R)	319.3
Cereals	285	280	284	284
Pulses	359	348	332	231
Others	234	232	237(R)	272
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	446.5	440.7	442.2(R)	432.4
Fibres	443	447	424*	404
Oilseeds	454	430	406(R)	385
Minerals	431	427(R)	437(R)	385
Others	461*	463*	463(R)	444
III. Semi-Manufactures:	350.4	345.9	340.8	346.5
Leather	408	398	385	382
Mineral oils	202	202	202	221
Vegetable oils	425	417	397	425
Cotton Yarn	431	422	415	432
Metals	279	279	277	240
Oilcakes	351	349	365	256
Others	330	330	330	329
IV. Manufactures:	372.6	372.8	373.7	374.2
Textiles	404	405	406	417
Jute	411	415	427	438
Cotton	399*	399*	399*	412*
Rayon & Silk	486*	486*	470*	455*
Woolen	278	278	278	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	285	284	284	284
V. Miscellaneous:	546.8	542.3(R)	542.4(R)	574.2
All Commodities	370.7	367.4	365.1(R)	367.1

R = Revised. * = Estimated.

Engineering and Transport

ATOMS FOR PEACE

U.K. AIRCRAFT GROUP FORMS NEW COMPANY

THE announcement that the Hawker Siddeley Group, well-known British aircraft and engineering combine, is forming a company to investigate the applications of nuclear power adds one more name to the list of British firms entering the field of peaceful industrial uses of atomic energy. The Group announced the formation of the Hawker Siddeley Power Company, with Sir Roy Dobson as chairman. It was stated that Sir Arnold Hall, who left the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, only a few months ago to become the Group's technical director, is joining Sir Roy on the board, which will include members who have worked at the Harwell atomic energy establishment and the head of the team which developed the famous Sapphire jet engine in Coventry.

Nuclear Power Research

Sir Frank Spriggs, the Group's managing director, announcing the new company, said: "The peace-time uses of the atom are very exciting. We have assembled a remarkable team of scientists who will push this project forward without delay". As for what the new company would be doing, all he could say at the moment was "Research and development". The Group announced at the end of November that it was searching for a site to build a nuclear-power research station in which to investigate some of the problems and possibilities of atomic propulsion for aircraft. It was, however, emphasised that any such development as an atom-powered plane was a long way ahead, and the work of the new station would be experimental.

New Viscounts Heavier and Faster

A second order for Viscounts from the United States has been announced by Vickers-Armstrongs. Continental Airlines, whose services cover many of the western states, has ordered twelve aircraft at a cost—including "pre-operational" and additional equipment—of \$181 million (some £6,400,000). Total dollar sales of the Viscount now amount to 103, worth \$110 million (about £40 million). Continental's Viscounts are to be the new V. 810s powered by Rolls-Royce Dart 7/1s which will give a cruising speed of 363 m.p.h. at 17,000 ft. An even later model, the V.840 fitted with more powerful Dart 8s will have a cruising speed of 400 m.p.h. at 20,000 ft. Continental's V.810s are to be re-equipped with the later engine when it becomes available.

To allow for increased speed and greater all-up weight, the new Viscounts incorporate about 1,000 lbs. of additional structure. They are designed to carry 13,500 lbs. of payload for a distance of 1,000 miles with a two hours fuel reserve. There are now 254 Viscounts on order and Vickers-Armstrongs has already taken steps to boost production. The factory at Hurn is turning out five aircraft a month which will be increased to six during 1956. By early 1957, seven Viscounts a month will be produced at Weybridge where production has, in fact, already started. Meanwhile, two Viscounts—for Misrair and the Indian Air Force—were due to be despatched last week, and Capital Airlines' seventh aircraft will be delivered later in the month. Following more deliveries in January, Capital is to receive a Viscount nearly every week until the order for 60 aircraft is fulfilled.

Reports on DC 8 Delivery Dates

Meanwhile, the latest reports from the United States indicate that the DC.8 may not be in transatlantic operation until the early 1960s. The American publication, *Aviation Week*, states: "Some airline officials are inclined to put an 'if' in front of DC.8 delivery dates. They say the plane incorporates a number of unconventional design features. If these fail to prove out as expected, it might mean an extensive re-design effort. Coupled with the change in the customary prototype testing procedure by the manufacturer, this might wash out promised delivery dates. Also of concern to some airlines is the availability of turbojet engines to power the overseas version of the DC.8—an appreciably heavier plane than the 707. The J.75 would give a vastly improved performance, but the earliest date a commercial version of the engine will be available to them probably will be around 1960-65, they say. The situation is aggravated, they claim, because airline technicians cannot obtain any performance data on the J.75 due to security restrictions."

The transatlantic 707, although lighter than the DC.8, is probably subject to a similar engine problem. Consequently, if one, or both, of these aircraft were to be fitted with British engines, transatlantic operation would be practicable at an earlier date than would be possible with J.75-engined versions.

DURGAPUR STEEL PROJECT

Mr. P. R. Das Gupta, a former Coal Commissioner and a retired member of the West Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed as the Project Administrator of the Durgapur Steel Project under the Ministry of Iron and Steel. Mr. Das Gupta has already set up his office at Durgapur where he will look after preliminary work at the site.

Plantation Topics

LONDON TEA SALES

AT last week's London tea sales the 66,977 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 4.96d a lb., against 4s 5.82d at the previous sale and 6s 11.56d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s 5½d. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average per lb
Amalgamated	954	4/1
Assam Frontier	628	5/3½
Attaree Khat	155	4/8½
Bagracote	120	3/9½
Balijan	114	5/6
Bargang	240	4/3½
Bazaloni	222	5/10½
Belsieri	204	3/10½
Borelli	228	4/10½
Borjan	132	4/4½
Cons. Tea and Lands	1,298	4/2½
Dangua Jhar	126	3/9
East India	264	4/2½
Halem	324	3/11½
Jhanzie	120	4/9
Jorehaut	953	5/5
Koomsong	138	4/8½
Longai Valley	234	3/5½
Lungla	104	3/7½
Majuli	156	4/10½
Moabund	680	5/1
Namdang	126	5/3½
Neddeem	793	3/4½
Pabbojan	90	5/7
Rajmai	264	4/6½
Rupai	125	5/3½
Scottish Assam	282	4/2½
Scottish Ceylon	336	4/10½
Surmah Valley	108	4/
United Planters	426	5/4½
Upper Assam	252	4/10½
Yataderia	66	4/10½

U.K. Tea Stocks

U.K. stocks of tea on 30th December amounted to 124.6 million lbs, against 126.4 million lbs a year ago.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Dust Sale A, 730,000 lbs were on offer. Demand was much better and prices were fully firm to dealer for everything, particularly milled dusts and powdery sorts, which were two to three annas dearer.

COFFEE BOARD

At its meeting held on 4-1-1956 the Coffee Board appointed an ad hoc Committee to examine the draft plan which has been drawn up for the increased production of coffee in India and to submit its recommendation to the Board before 31st January, 1956.

REGULATION OF 1956 TEA CROP

The Calcutta Tea Regulation Committee, representing the main tea-producing Associations of North East India, unanimously decided at a meet-

ing held today that, in view of the existing condition of the tea market, it would be desirable to introduce a scheme for the regulation of the tea crop to be produced in the 1956 season. The various Associations represented on the Committee are now considering specific proposals to that end. The Committee also unanimously agreed to ask their constituent Associations to recommend to their Members that all tea waste should be destroyed on the gardens, and that all residue teas of doubtful quality should likewise be destroyed, to prevent such grades of tea having a further depressing effect upon prices.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	The closing prices on 30-12-55 (Rupees a lb.)	Average prices for the period (Rupees a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Sht. cuttings 1	1.25	
Sht. cuttings 2	1.20	
Crepe:		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.65	1.65
R.M.A. No. 1	1.64	1.64½
Crepe No. 2	1.63	
Crepe No. 3	1.59½	
Scrap Crepes:		
Sc. Crepe No. 1	1.28	1.28½
Sc. Crepe No. 2	1.20/25	1.22½
Sc. Crepe No. 3	1.12/18	1.15½
Flat Bark	1.05/10	1.08½
Sc. Crepe 3X	1.19	

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 44.4 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

BONUS FOR TEA PLANTATION WORKERS

Nearly 800,000 tea garden workers in the north-eastern region of India will receive about Rs. ½ crores as bonus according to an agreement between the representatives of planters and workers signed in New Delhi this week. The agreement which has been brought about by the intervention of the Union Minister for Labour and Commerce and Industry covers a four-year period from 1953 to 1956. The representatives of the Indian Tea Association have accepted the agreement while the Indian section of the industry have yet to ratify it. The question of bonus was referred to an ad hoc committee consisting of the representatives of the industry and workers at the meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantation held recently in New Delhi. The committee examined the question in all its aspects before finalising the agreement. The agreement provides for cash payment ranging from Rs. 55 to Rs. 130 depending upon the prosperity of different plantation regions. It also provides that two thirds of the bonus for each worker for 1953 and 1954 is to be paid not later than 29th February, 1956, and the second payment to be made by the end of November, 1956. The workers' representatives on the committee desired that the second payment should be in the form of Government saving certificates. Scales of bonus for 1953 and 1954 will be taken as a base for determining payment for 1955 and 1956.



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Subscribed	... Rs. 72,00,000
Paid-Up	... Rs. 60,20,000
Reserve & Other Funds	... Rs. 76,50,000
Deposits as on (30-6-55)	... Rs. 27.69 Crores

All kinds of Banking Business including Foreign Exchange transacted.

N. GOPALA IYER,
Secretary

TEA BOARD

EXPORT QUOTA 1956-57

TEA PRODUCERS IN INDIA ARE HEREBY reminded that in terms of Rule 23(1) of the Tea Rules 1954, Tea Estates desiring to be allotted an export quota for the year 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957 are required to submit an application therefor, which must be filed with the Tea Board not later than the 1st February 1956. No export quota will be allotted unless application under this rule is duly filed. Application forms have already been issued to all registered estates, but the Tea Board will not hold themselves responsible for any omission in this respect, and Proprietors, Agents, Managing Agents or Secretaries who have not received the application forms are requested to apply for these, in the case of estates situated in North India, to the Controller of Licensing, Tea Board, 27 & 29, Brabourne Road, Calcutta, and, in the case of estates situated in South India, to the Joint Controller of Licensing, Tea Board, Church Road, Fort Cochin, Cochin 1, South India.

K. Senthippan,
Controller of Licensing

Calcutta Markets

MIXED TREND IN TEA EXPORT SALE

GOOD GENERAL DEMAND FOR DUSTS

AT Sale No. 30, held on 9th and 10th January, 58,600 chests were on offer in the Export auction. There was a fair general demand, but an easier tendency prevailed. Fannings grades of all descriptions were the strongest feature, and Medium O. Fgs. with black leaf were often 2 to 3 annas dearer. There was an improved demand for CTC teas, particularly the best sorts, which were in keen competition. Medium brokens were steady to occasionally dearer, while Common and Low Medium Brokens were selling at half an anna below last rates. Leaf grades were from 1 to 2 annas easier, while BPS grades were in less demand. Tippy teas again sold well.

Quotations	1956		1955	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Clean Black Pekoe	2 0 0	to 2 1 0	3 10	6
Plain B.P.	1 7 6		3 8	6
Medium Assam B.P.	1 10	0	3 10	6
Best CTC Assam B.P.	2 1 0	to 2 3 0	3 14	5

At the Internal Sale, 19,400 packages of Dusts were on offer. There was a good general demand for all descriptions, except for some of the poorer

liquoring grainy types which were irregularly 1 to 1 anna easier. Black leaf types suitable for the Middle East and the very best CTC Assams with good liquors were the strongest features and sold generally at several annas above valuations. Commons, Dooars and Medium Assams were fully firm to dearer, while commonest types were in much stronger demand than in previous weeks. The poorer fibrous CTCs were irregular and generally easier.

Quotations	1956		1955	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Medium Dooars Dust	1 6	to 1 6 6	2 8	6 to 2 9
Medium Assam Grainy Dust	1 7	to 1 8	2 9	to 2 9 6
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 4	to 2 5	2 13	

There were 1,500 chests of Leaf on offer, which were mostly of a stalky and residual type. These met with a fair demand and sold at 1 or 2 annas above last rates.

FREIGHT RATES FIRM

ALTHOUGH no great volume of business was concluded last week, markets remained very firm and many enquiries are circulating particularly for early positions. The American coal trade paid 69s 6d for two consecutive voyages to the Continent and reports circulate of consecutive over two years at 55s. The grain trades were active with W. Australia-Bombay paying 127s 6d. W. Australia-U.K. 170s, Gulf-U.K. 103s, North China-Continent 180s. The Indian ore trades also featured

with 120s being conceded from Vizagapatam to Genoa which compares favourably with the 85s paid from Mormugao to Trieste. Bombay-Venice was fixed at 107s 6d and a Liberty obtained 42s for a trip time charter to Japan via Mormugao with delivery Karachi in February. Local coal charterers are still unable to cover requirements due to the paucity of tonnage and the low rates offered.

SUGAR MARKET INACTIVE

During the week ended 11th January, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 2,500 bags a day. Arrivals daily were 2,000 bags and stocks totalled 115,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 32-13 for big grain, Rs. 31-4 for medium grain and Rs. 30-14 for small grain. The market remained inactive.

LINSEED

Generally firm conditions prevailed in the market last week and fairly good enquiries were noted at slightly lower levels; trading was rather poor owing to scarcity of ready goods and firm advices from the centres. The oil market was active and there was a fair demand from shippers, whilst a good overseas demand resulted in some fresh business. Latest quotations were as follows: January Rs. 22-10-0 a maund; April-May Rs. 20-4-0 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market in skins continued firm and prices showed an upward tendency. Stocks were less than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 3rd January and 9th January, 1956)

Cowhides:—Wet salted (Ord.) 6,000 pcs. on the basis of Annas 10-9 to Annas 11-6; Wet salted (Ord.) 20,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 16,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 22.

Goatskins:—Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 52,200 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 275 to Rs. 315. Rs. 325 to Rs. 350 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 400; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 20,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 265 to Rs. 315; Pakur-Patna 5,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 275 to Rs. 290; Muzaffarpore 6,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 335 to Rs. 395; Muzaffarpore-Patna 1,12,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 310 to Rs. 340.

Bazaar Stocks

(9th January, 1956)

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 29,000 pcs.; Assam - Dinajpur - Murshidabad - Jalpaiguri 39,500 pcs.; Muzaffarpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kissenganj 2,46,500 pcs.

Cowhides:—Wet salted 52,500 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 10th January, the market was steady at the beginning and quiet at the end. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 170 to 172 buyers; 169/168 value.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 174 to 170 buyers; 170 value.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 168 to 164 buyers; 164 value.
F.O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 163 to 156-8 buyers.
Pure T.N. Shellac	Rs. 158 to 153 basis done and buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 150 to 143 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 165 buyers; 164 to 161-8 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 158, 156-8 buyers; 152-8 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 153 to 147 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 148, 141, 143-8, 146 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) under 5%.	Rs. 134, 133 buyers; 129-8 value.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 130 buyers; 126 value; 124 buyers; 124-8 value.
Kireelac	Rs. 71 to 70 buyers.

Shipments during January until the 7th were 5,098 packages comprising shellac 3,203 packages; Seedlac 1,280 packages; Buttonlac 95 packages; Others 520 packages.

"SLUMBERETTES" IN B.O.A.C. CONSTELLATIONS

The British Overseas Airways Corporation is equipping its first class Constellation services, which operate through India, with "Slumberettes", a new type of long chair designed by the Corporation. These new wide seats, cushioned with soft foam-rubber, are provided with leg-rests and are adjustable within wide limits so that a comfortable reclining position can be adopted by passengers. As these chairs require more leg-room than the normal first class seats, the number of passengers in B.O.A.C. Constellations has been reduced from 40 to 30. The result of this reduction in numbers is to provide considerably more space for each passenger, with a consequent improvement in comfort. The first aircraft to get the "slumberettes" passed through Delhi this week en route to Hong Kong. The full programme of re-equipment will be completed in two months' time.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

JESSOP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Members of Jessop and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Monday, the thirteenth day of February, 1956, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Accounts, together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, for the year ended 31st October, 1955.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Directors.
4. To re-appoint the Auditors.
5. To transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
G. M. ROBBINS,
Secretary.

63, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 9th January, 1956.

A Member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more Proxies to attend and vote instead of him. A Proxy appointed specifically for this Meeting must be a Member of the Company.

The Ordinary Share Transfer Registers will be closed from 6th to 18th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

BENARES ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 30th January, 1956, at 11-0 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th January, 1956 to the 30th January, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,

The 6th January, 1956.

TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ordinary Shareholders that the time-limit for receipt of applications for 9 lacs new ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each has been extended from 8th January, 1956 to 31st January, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 6th January, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour U.S.T.
Arcuttipore Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	13-1-56	3-30 p.m.
East Indian Coal Co. Ltd. (Adj)	27-1-56	12-15 p.m.
Kankarrah Co., Ltd. (Jute) (E)	27-1-56	12-25 p.m.
Benares Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	30-1-56	11 a.m.
Jessop & Co., Ltd.	13-2-56	11 a.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

(Adj)—Adjourned One Hundred and Third Ordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—North Western Cachar Tea Co. Ltd.: 20 p.c. Benares Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.: 6 p.c. including 1 p.c. additional. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.: Rs. 10 per share. Rewa Coalfields, Ltd.: 8 p.c. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.: 10 p.c. (o).

O—Ordinary Dividend.	Int.—Interim Dividend.
P—Preference Dividend.	L—Low Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend.	F—Final Dividend.
D—Deferred Dividend.	Cm.—Cumulative.
L—Low Tax at 8 1/2 in the £.	

RISING U.K. STEEL OUTPUT

Britain produced nearly 19,800,000 tons of steel last year, an increase of more than 1,250,000 tons on 1954. The aim in 1956 is to boost production by over six percent to yield a new record of the 21,000,000 tons. A statement just issued of a decade British Iron and Steel Federation tells the output has of tremendous expansion in which output has risen by two-thirds. Five tons of steel are now produced for every three in 1945. The statement says: "During this 10-year period the U.K. steel

industry has spent, on an average, over £1 million weekly on modernisation and development. Current expenditure is about £20 million a year. Pig iron output per furnace is 75 percent higher than 10 years ago; similarly, steel output per open-hearth furnace is 75 percent higher. Total steel output has averaged an annual increase of about 5 1/2 percent—under 12 million tons in 1945 to nearly 20 million last year. The statement speaks of "ever-increasing efficiency and economy", and points out, for instance, that since the war, fuel consumption per ton of steel has been cut by about 15 percent. More modern methods have also helped towards a greater output of the alloy steels needed for high-quality and precision engineering. Output has been more than doubled—from 535,000 tons in 1946 to 1,200,000 tons last year.



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Aluminium—India's fastest growing Industry

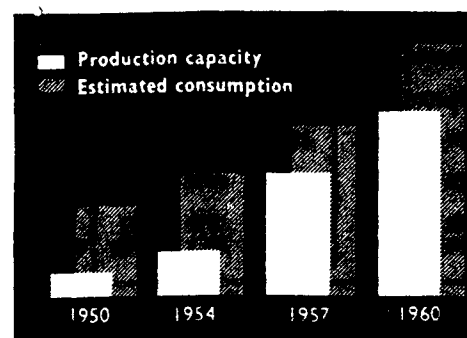
REGARDED with little favour—even for household uses—by the ordinary man-in-the-bazaar some fifteen years ago, Aluminium has today become the engineer's favourite light metal. It is now fast replacing other metals and wood in the construction of railway-coaches, bus-bodies, aircraft and ships. Experts estimate that by 1960 demand for Aluminium will have doubled, rising to about 40,000 tons per annum.

Company's production capacity to 15,000 tons by 1958. In implementing this major project, Indian Aluminium Company will be able to draw upon the resources and know-how of its Canadian associates, Aluminium Limited—the world's largest group of aluminium companies

What will it cost?

The estimated capital requirements for Indian Aluminium Company's Hirakud project are about Rs. 9 crores. A part of these requirements will be raised by a fresh capital issue, half of which will be subscribed by Aluminium Limited and the other half offered to the public.

Aluminium is facing a bright future in India today. India's vast bauxite deposits and water-power resources can support a large aluminium industry for years to come. Harnessing these natural resources, Indian Aluminium Company's Hirakud project will be an important step towards India's goal of self-sufficiency in Aluminium.



What is being done to increase Aluminium production?

Simultaneously with expanding demand, India's production of Aluminium will increase many times. Indian Aluminium Company, who started the first Aluminium smelter in India, are now installing another smelter at Hirakud, Orissa. This smelter will triple the

Indian Aluminium Company Limited

A Canadian—Indian enterprise

ASSAM OIL COMPANY

does it all

PROSPECTING • DRILLING • PRODUCING • REFINING



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GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS														
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations					
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.					
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA																								
2,48,91,56,000	3	1946	1986 or later	80 1/2	30,24,300	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	100	CALCUTTA									
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice.	80	76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	100	25,00,000	5 1/2	1929	1959	107					
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	68,02,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100	50,00,000	4	1934	1964	99 1/2					
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	96	1,50,00,000	5 1/2	1921 2nd	1981	144N	44,00,000	4	1907	1968	100	35,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	94					
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	2,892,600	5	1923	1953-83	2,873	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100	30,00,000	3	1936	1966	90					
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94 1/2	2,901,000	5	1924	1954-84	2,873	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100	50,00,000	3	1937	1967	91					
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	91 1/2						36,00,000	4	1910	1971	100	20,00,000	3	1938	1968	90					
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	38,21,600	3 1/2	1926 1st	1956-86	102	75,00,000	4	1911	1972	100	30,00,000	4	1899	1959	99 1/2					
	2 1/2	1948	1962	93 1/2	39,84,500	5	1926 2nd	1956-86	101 1/2						30,00,000	4	1901	1961	100					
		2nd issue			1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958-88	103						30,00,000	4	1902	1962	100					
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2	30,00,000	4	1931	1991	95	STERLING LOANS										60,00,000	4	1903	1963	100
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	92 1/2	2,835,100	3 1/2	1932	1992	96						20,00,000	4	1904	1964	100					
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1950-70	101 1/2	80,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	97 1/2	2,892,600	5	1923	1953-83	2,873	15,00,000	4	1906	1966	100					
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	87 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94 1/2	2,901,000	5	1924	1954-84	2,873	30,00,000	4	1907	1967	100					
1,4,06,89,000	3	1944	1957	99 1/2						2,835,100	5 1/2	1932	1962	2,873	30,00,000	4	1908	1968	100					
5,85,20,000	4 1/2	1928	1958-68	103 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2005	74						2,566,600	4	1909	1959	99 1/2					
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85						2,333,000	4	1910	1970	99 1/2					
1,13,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	98 1/2	2,31,07,100	3 1/2	1936-37	1956-66	95 1/2						25,00,000	4	1912	1972	100					
1,58,14,67,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	98 1/2	25,00,000	3	1938	1963-63	90						18,00,000	4	1913	1973	100					
1,02,77,06,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2	50,00,000	2 1/2	1946	2006	74						50,00,000	3 1/2	1914	1974	100					
					50,00,000	2 1/2	1947	1977	79 1/2	MADRAS										25,00,000	4	1916	1976	100
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	50,00,000	2	1948	1978	83 1/2						40,00,000	5	1919	1957-79	103					
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	2	1949	1979	83 1/2	11,47,169	3 1/2	1947	1977	A	66,00,000	5	1920	1955-80	109					
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93 1/2	50,00,000	2	1949	1959	97	9,88,000	3	1947	1977	A	25,00,000	5	1926	1956-86	102 1/2					
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	50,00,000	2	1950	1960	92	3,00,000	3	1949	1979	A	25,00,000	4	1927	1961-70	99 1/2					
3,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	2	1951	1961	91 1/2															
3,50,00,000	4	1952	1964	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	91 1/2															
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	4	1953	1963	100															
					50,00,000	4	1953	1963	98 1/2															
					90,00,000	4	1955	1965	97 1/2															
MADHYA PRADESH																								
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99 1/2																				
52,69,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																				
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	93 1/2																				
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2																				
MADRAS																								
1,29,76,800	3	1939	1959	96 1/2																				
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2																				
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																				
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96																				
3,90,35,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2																				
4,47,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1964	96																				
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2																				
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2																				
UTTAR PRADESH																								
1,69,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90 1/2	36,00,000	5	1928	1958	103															
2,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	25,00,000	5	1929	1957	102 1/2															
2,36,31,900	3	1945	1960	96 1/2	25,00,000	5	1929	1958	102 1/2															
2,41,19,300	3 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2	15,49,300	3 1/2	1951	1960	97	20,60,000	4	1913-15	1974	100	71,700	5	1925	1955	100N					
2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2												2,67,300	5	1925	1955	101N				
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2												15,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	107N				
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2												15,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1962	107 1/2N				
WEST BENGAL																								
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	16,33,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	97 1/2															
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2	66,88,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	97 1/2	10,00,000	5	1920	1980	111 1/2										
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2	10,00,000	5 1/2	1932	1962	106															
5,00,00,000	4	1954	1967	100	33,91,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	94	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	106										
MYSORE																								
2,95,85,200	5	1933	1953-63	101 1/2	72,50,000	4 1/2	1954	1979	100															
5,99,72,900	4	1936	1956-61	99 1/2	10,67,700	3	1938	1955	99 1/2	26,21,500	5	1929	1959	105										
6,06,05,700	3	1946	25-1-1958	99 1/2	60,00,000	3	1936	1966	90	2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	94 1/2										
3,00,00,000	4	1953	15-7-1963	100 1/2	47,50,000	3	1938	1968	90	6,25,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	86 1/2										
					17,64,400	3 1/2	1942	1959	96 1/2															
COCHIN																								
30,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956-61	99 1/2	31,13,600	4	1939	1956	99 1/2	2,50,00,000	3 1/2	1949	1979	86 1/2										
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98 1/2	21,10,000	3 1/2	1942	1957	92															
					15,58,800	4	1940	1957	99 1/2	4,00,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1965	92 1/2										
TRAVANCORE																								
50,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956	100 1/2																				

A=Held by the Govt. of India.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1900	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1900	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations
		Rs.		Rs.	11-1-56			Rs.		Rs.	11-1-56
	BANK.										
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15,00,000	6	100	135	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24,00,000	5 1/2	100	80
	COAL.					1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15,00,000	6 1/2	250	111
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11,25,000	7	100	118	1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15,00,000	6	100	151
1906	Borra (June Dec.)	4,00,000	6 1/2	100	119	1920	British Ceylon Corporation (14) (Apr. Mar.)	7,50,000	6	100	111
1906	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22,98,000	7	100	122 1/2	1920	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81,00,000	6	100	135 1/2
1906	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4,50,000	7 1/2	100	91	1920	Burn Eng. (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13,00,000	7	100	139 1/2
1905	Chitabai (May Nov.)	4,00,000	10	100	120	1920	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15,00,000	6	100	124 1/2
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar. Sept.)	1,93,000	5	10	2	1920	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21,900,000	5	21	12 1/2
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan. July)	2,00,000	7	100	113	1920	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2,00,000	5	100	60
1920	Udaipur (June Dec.)	2,00,000	6 1/2	100	115	1920	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	2,250,000	5 1/2	21	3 1/2
	COTTON MILLS.					1920	Carew & Co. (January)	8,00,000	6 1/2	100	109
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10,00,000	5	100	110	1920	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10,00,000	6	100	143
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6	100	128 1/2	1920	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30,00,000	5 1/2	100	66
1906	Basanti (Oct.)	5,00,000	6 1/2	100	128 1/2	1920	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6,00,000	6	100	91
1906	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3,00,000	7	100	116	1920	Daimia Cement (Bharat)	3,500,000	6	100	93 1/2
1906	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6,00,000	8	100	135	1920	Daimia Cement (Bharat)	3,500,000	6	100	93 1/2
1906	Bowreah "B" (6 1/2) (Apr. Oct.)	6,00,000	7	100	71 1/2	1920	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90,000	7 1/2	100	133
1919	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	14,75,000	7	250	324 1/2	1920	Deshgah Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16,00,000	5	100	107
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21,00,000	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	1920	Deshgah Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12,00,000	4 1/2	100	91 1/2
1920	Cambodia (July)	21,00,000	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	1920	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45,00,000	4	100	71 1/2
1920	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50,00,000	5	500	531 1/2	1920	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30,00,000	6	100	126
1920	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20,00,000	4 1/2	25	20	1920	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40,00,000	6 1/2	100	101
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11,00,000	8	100	143 1/2	1920	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	2,200,000	7	21	17 1/2
1912	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	4,20,000	5	10	87 1/2	1920	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2,500,000	5 1/2	100	100
1919	Kesaram (June Dec.)	20,00,000	7	100	133	1920	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1,00,000	5	100	77 1/2
1920	Khatwa Makani (Nov.)	10,00,000	6	100	88	1920	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1,00,000	5	100	77 1/2
1920	Kothari (Nov.)	12,00,000	6	10	104	1920	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	1,00,000	6 1/2	100	69
1920	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30,00,000	6	100	185	1920	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15,00,000	6 1/2	100	70
1920	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3,00,000	5 1/2	200	185	1920	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30,00,000	5 1/2	100	72 1/2
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26,05,000	5	50	3 1/2	1920	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6,75,000	7	100	66 1/2
1920	Palani Androva (Mar.)	2,00,000	7	50	58 1/2	1920	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5,00,000	7	100	65 1/2
1920	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15,00,000	5	100	115	1920	Humayun Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12,00,000	6	10	10 1/2
1920	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35,00,000	6	100	90	1920	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40,00,000	5 1/2	100	74
1920	Vasanta (Apr. Oct.)	3,00,000	6 1/2	100	120	1920	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	50,00,000	5 1/2	100	108 1/2
1920	Vishnu (Apr.)	16,00,000	7	500	550	1920	India General Navy & Railways	2,244,000	6	10	27
	JUTE MILLS.					1920	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	12,88,000	6	10	27 1/2
1920	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10,00,000	7	100	116	1920	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1,966,000	7	100	140
1920	Alibon (May Nov.)	9,00,000	7	100	111	1920	Indian Iron & Steel	2,69,95,000	5	100	109 1/2
1920	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9,00,000	7	100	106	1920	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2,00,000	6 1/2	100	79
1920	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15,00,000	6	100	102	1920	James Wright (Jan. July)	1,30,000	6	50	39
1920	Androva (May Nov.)	40,00,000	7	100	118	1920	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50,00,000	5 1/2	100	78 1/2
1920	Auckland (July Jan.)	15,00,000	4 1/2	100	96	1920	Jessop & Co.	10,00,000	5	100	105 1/2
1920	Auckland (July Jan.)	15,00,000	4 1/2	100	96	1920	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4,99,000	6 1/2	10	10
1920	Bally (Jan. July)	20,00,000	7	100	115	1920	Kumardhul Engineering (June)	12,00,000	5	100	108 1/2
1920	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	2,00,000	5 1/2	100	46	1920	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2,00,000	7	100	116
1920	Belvedere (Jan. July)	1,00,000	7	25	125	1920	Martin Burn Ltd.	30,00,000	5	100	106
1920	Bengal (June Dec.)	10,00,000	5 1/2	100	97	1920	McLeod & Co.	10,00,000	5 1/2	100	73
1920	Birla (June Dec.)	23,64,000	7 1/2	100	103 1/2	1920	McLeod & Co.	40,00,000	5	100	83
1920	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	1,00,000	6	100	100	1920	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20,00,000	6	100	88 1/2
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	30,00,000	6 1/2	100	97
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Midnapore Zemindari (Feb.)	8,76,000	5	100	92
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Mysore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2,00,000	5	10	8 1/2
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	National Insulated Cable	10,00,000	5 1/2	100	100
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	20,00,000	4 1/2	100	80
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	25,00,000	4 1/2	100	84
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2,00,000	6	100	86
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4,00,000	7	100	103 1/2
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10,00,000	6 1/2	100	104
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15,00,000	6 1/2	100	99 1/2
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Purtabnagar (Sugar) (Oct.)	6,00,000	10	10	16
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Rammugger Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00,000	6	100	104
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Rohas Industries (April)	20,00,000	6 1/2	100	153 1/2
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	20,00,000	4 1/2	100	66 1/2
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75,00,000	6 1/2	100	86
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Gopal Paper	750,000	6	100	126 1/2
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "C" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "D" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "E" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "F" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "G" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "H" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "I" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "J" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "K" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "L" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "M" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "N" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "O" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "P" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "Q" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "R" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "S" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "T" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "U" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "V" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "W" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "X" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "Y" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "Z" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "AA" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "AB" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "AC" (Oct.)	6,00,000	6	100	101
1920	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,00,000	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanadaya Sugar "AD" (Oct.)	6,			

COAL COMPANIES

O. P. F. and Dd. Indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra				Ra	Ra	1953 1954 1955	Ra	11-1-56 4-1-56 A year Ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 3-5 61-1	10	26 24 21
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	8-7 7-7 81-1	200	605 555 105
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,309	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
2,25,000	2,77,252	5,20,749	8,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
15,97,000	14,16,655	25,91,475	13,50,076	Bhalorah	6-12	152	3,13,899	39,978	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
40,00,000	61,92,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	335	7,04,051	13,643	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
7,15,000	15,71,994	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	-1,65,136	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
76,00,000	86,87,275	16,18,836	7,18*	Bokar & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	-79,196	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
7,50,000	16,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borrea P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
90,92,480	269,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	3,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,619	15,752	Central Kurkud P	6-12	323	82,768	31-31	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	7,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,043	12,201	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
2,240,000	22,32,822	23,30,181	22,59,111	East Indian	4	128	2,73,077	6,63,577	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,266	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
10,00,000	6,74,782	2,07,436	3,32,873	Gunzdar & Muslia	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544*	Gunzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurridadih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalaphari	2-8	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,622	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
5,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
1,38,400	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherribat	6-12	326	4,72,648	1,26,128	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201*	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
7,00,000	6,96,864	1,75,298	56,329	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	1,13,011	14,098	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
17,76,230	30,81,786	19,41,763	34,324	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,902	36,426	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
2,50,000	1,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916*	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
1,15,000	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	North West	3-9	2	21,605	13,249	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,887	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
1,25,000	9,40,674	12,942	3,64,291	Pararee P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,72,752	Pure Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
2,50,000	2,62,405	1,500	11,536	Pench Sitalpur	6-12	5	-36,842	-18,581	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,07,105	40,379	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
13,50,000	7,99,000	8,63,385	11,60,640	Rewa	6-12	236	1,27,057	21,975	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,22,211	Searsale	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
2,90,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebpore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,339	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,601	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
17,50,000	22,97,037	10,71,625	12,810	South Karanpura	2-8	21	20,768	7,546	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,338	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	-12,698	47,938	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
49,98,000	52,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,749	63,500	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13
7,00,000	2,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	11-12 11-12	10	16 12 13

† Liquid Assets.

N-Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Stock Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		11-1-56	4-1-56	A year Ago
Ra			Ra	Ra	Ra				Ra	Ra			Ra	Ra	Ra		
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,52,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2	..	10	5	5		
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,676	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	11-12	11-12	10	1	1		
7,11,280	36,300	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	1	27	3,66,176	47,818	..	10	40	38	38	2	
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	-52,389	18,189	11-12	11-12	10	101	101	103	
15,00,000	38,764	992	13,40,000	99,59,488	24,07,575	Birsa Cotton	1	22	6,44,384	5,50,791	..	10	95	95	95	6	
6,00,000	42,872	641	31,18,221	22,71,867	1,17,878	Bowresh P	6-12	138	-2,48,692	-24,31,401	11-12	11-12	10	385	385	408	
20,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,379	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	-2,93,258	29,514	11-12	11-12	10	92	92	81	
8,38,39,225	1,01,808	2,762	1,13,97,565	2,45,31,068	1,17,60,954	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	4,49,25,414	1,09,241	7	9	25	38	38		
19,00,000	42,944	518	31,58,390	25,71,925	1,53,138	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	-7,06,926	11-12	11-12	10	305	315	211	
63,00,000	4,000	1,200	25,24,861	53,27,872	28,56,151	Elgin P	9	25	26,27,853	62,277	15	10	10	26 1/2	25 1/2		
1,20,00,000	98,250	1,872	1,26,87,000	3,64,32,234	55,69,247	Kesoram P	1	22	10,72,648	1,17,624	11-12	11-12	10	18 1/2	17 1/2		
3,96,288	35,854	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	..	10	25	..	..		
30,00,000	88,000	1,825	17,44,546	52,19,601	12,65,055*	Muir P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290	..	10	10	..	..		
22,89,882	78,848	1,387	63,25,577	26,09,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	-18,63,371	-13,76,473	11-12	11-12	10	118	118	111	
19,47,150	23,196	785	22,64,990	30,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	6 1/2	10	112	112		
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,693	..	7 1/2	100	10 1/2	10 1/2		
17,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2		
1,57,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
60,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,566	2,00,47,692	36,31,368	Bangalore W. C. Silk F	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,711	25	30	100	575	577 1/2	410	
1,78,47,800	120,012	2,770	1,04,52,711	1,64,10,835	11,77,257	Buckingham Carnatic F	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,711	10	10	100	175	175	156	
20,00,000	28,000	...	15,06,790	20,00,281	15,94,122	Cambodia F	12	210	61,93,327	39,657	7 1/2	10	10	131	131	14	
12,00,000	23,894	...	6,41,058	9,00,000	36,33,502	Coimbatore Cotton	12	188	6,53,756	61,404	..	10	100	350	351	285	
20,76,900	12,832	407	17,31,212	7,98,691	22,227	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg	6	96	-75,242	-10,23,340	11-12	11-12	10	84	84	70	
6,50,000	30,640	...	12,25,405	17,90,370	18,77,474	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,05,786	7,677	..	10	100	290	290	351	
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	1,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,392	5	8	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	123	
23,64,000	68,756	...	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	..	..	50	185	185	143	
1,75,02,48*	1,65,324	...	2,21,42,78	1,181,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	108	1,00,56,203	9,66,806	..	..	10	51	51	46	
12,00,000	21,853	...	8,43,180	10,32,3981	10,32,3981	Madabari Spg & Wvg	12	240	-85,139	-84,039	20	20	200	111	111	125	
60,00,000	24,252	903	20,81,211	39,00,000	11,29,142	Metur Industries	3	29	87,01,499	1,43,408	11-12	11-12	10	397	398 1/2	281	
13,61,780	3,000	...	14,55,292	3,90,279	1,34,663	Mysore Scur Silk	3	142	1,75,753	1,396	11-12	11-12	10	10	41	41	
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	3,36,608	5,00,000	24,24,308	Patani Andavar P	12	30	1,39,437	2,687	..	..	50	170	170		
7,79,700	15,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,85,911	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	5,083	..	..	60	260	260		
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,824	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,456	..	..	..	100	260	260		

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary				Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price realised for crop				Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
Ra				Ra	Ra	Ra	1953		1954		1955		Ra	1952	1953	1954	Ra	11-1-56	4-1-56	A year ago		
CACHAR																						
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	..	..	..	..	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	121	121	121
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	45	43,307	..	..	..	100	101	101	129
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	2,19,040	..	..	..	..	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	Nil	71	100	116	116	130
2,50,000	31,753	Nil	794	3,90,734	3-4	7,00,450	4-2/5	6,87,760	..	..	..	..	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	130
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	..	..	..	..	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	25	25	312
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	..	..	..	..	12	202	13,22,856	Nil	25	40	100	130	130	1004
4,50,000	2,91,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	313	91,971	..	..	..	100	194	194	23
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599.5	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	..	..	..	..	12	3	83,297	..	Nil	Nil	274	100	194	23
7,00,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,353	7,44,302	32-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	5,43,157	Nil	Nil	..	100	264	264	262
1,00,000	3,90,329	Nil	486.5	3,54,000	29-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	202	1,64,441	Nil	Nil	..	100	194	194	25
2,80,000	3,90,357	1,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-4/5	5,84,000	..	..	..	..	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	100	20	24	171
5,25,000	5,25,300	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,000	..	..	..	..	12	43	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	100	201	234	182
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7/5	5,20,000	..	..	..	..	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	121	100	101	101	10
7,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	..	..	..	..	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	30	100	101	101	10
DARJEELING																						
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	..	..	..	..	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	44	44	4
2,79,750	2,72,561	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,686	42-31	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	..	..	..	..	12	279	1,34,409	Nil	Nil	20	100	172	172	161
3,75,000	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	139	1,15,895	Nil	19	..	100	290	290	201
2,00,000	1,78,613	1,37,639	488	1,04,500	39-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	200	28,870	Nil	..	..	100	250	250	190
2,00,000	3,15,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,011	37-04	2,84,204	49-1	2,68,000	..	..	..	..	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	100	301	301	..
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-31	6,64,000	..	..	..	..	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	10	13	13	14
10,32,000	5,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,253	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	5,80,000	..	..	..	..	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	71	..	100	181	181	241
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,98,502	42-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	100	300	300	261
1,59,000	1,75,390	1,30,239	463	1,63,521	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	..	..	..	..	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	100	271	271	361
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	..	..	..	..	12	63	1,95,354	Nil	Nil	371	100	600	600	500
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	..	..	..	..	12	139	49,992	..	..	..	100	243	243	161
3,30,000	3,20,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	63	1,73,643	Nil	..	24	15	10	15	15
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	..	..	..	..	12	14	2,02,628	Nil	..	..	10	16	16	16
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	..	..	..	..	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	171	50	100	590	390	2974
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,729	40-8	1,89,720	58-0	..	..	..	..	..	12	63	1,99,921	Nil	21	15	100	20	20	151
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	..	..	..	..	12	113	45,341	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	381	491	81
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,46,857	683	2,38,381	35-8	2,64,900	50-4	2,80,000	..	..	..	..	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	..	100	30	30	34
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,45,97	747	1,63,185	34-4/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	..	..	..	..	12	101	4,64,944	9	30	50	100	304	304	34
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-0	2,89,738	60-31	2,80,000	..	..	..	..	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	NU	71	104	101	12
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,160	37-5	3,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	..	..	..	..	12	14	5,54,651	10	15	40	100	444	444	32
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,401	1,181	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-3	4,00,000	..	..	..	..	12	74	5,54,651	10	15	40	100	444	444	32
6,01,350	10,36,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	..	..	..	..	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	Nil	10	10	13	14	15
DUARS																						
25,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,549	29,22,890	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	..	..	..	..	12	2	51,07,397	171	45	120	100	324	320	590
6,00,000	20,53,453	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,954	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	..	..	..	..	12	128	13,94,614	..	30	65	10	621	621	62
9,00,000	8,05,310	11,03,442	1,112	17,97,526	30-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	..	10	31	39	47
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343.9	12,02,393	35-2	11,96,886	42-0	12,80,000	..	..	..	..	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	100	205	205	270
6,00,000	6,00,000	3,33,093	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	..	..	..	..	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	224	25	100	196	196	272
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,566	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	..	..	..	..	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	90	100	335	243	390
3,00,000	2,16,473	2,50,000	901	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	..	..	..	..	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	Nil	15	100	272	272	361
1,200,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	205	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	..	..	..	..	12	354	4,46,619	Nil	Nil	50	10	577	577	391
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	445	5,75,840	28-8	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	..	..	..	..	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	100	305	305	350
5,00,000	1,38,424	6,50,000	1,253.8	9,11,840	33-7	7,62,720	47-4	..	..	..	..	..	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	25	231	231	371
10,30,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,881	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	..	..	..	..	12	63	39,77,805	21	25	60	100	291	291	371
24,00,000	20,00,000	34,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	..	..	..	..	12	74	48,76,929	Nil	224	60	10	331	33	43
32,30,000	52,36,929	60,63,343	4,236.5	60,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	..	..	..	..	12	74	48,76,929	Nil	224	60	10	331	33	43
6,25,000	9,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	16,54,630	27-2	16,07,368	42-5	17,20,000	..	..	..	..	12	74	48,76,929	Nil	224	60	10	331	33	43
5,50,000	4,50,000	6,65,000	447	5,46,720	32-6	4,96,400	54-3	6,00,000	..	..	..	..	12	63	2,61,201	Nil	10	30	100	245	245	381
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,323	937	5,99,383	35-9	6,11,840	39-4															

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	11-1-56 4-1-56 A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.											
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,275	..	10	6 1/4
9,00,000	5,90,846	15,93,919	10,72,590	Purtabpur Sugar	10	25	1,71,634	3,957	10	10	17 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,340	28,00,000	13,49,490	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	20	15	25 1/2
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,317	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	10	25 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	9	25	1,43,798	24,340	10	10	20 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	-79,022	8,477	5	5	14 1/2
20,00,000	51,76,602	35,59,419	2,00,348	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar P.	7	335	3,98,138	5,475	15	15	13 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,858	11,65,175	11,16,398	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1,90,057	7,991	10	10	14 1/2
9,99,500	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	-2,04,011	-1,89,266	Nil	..	4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	23
8,00,000	34,11,553	9,85,863	6,06,187	Upper Ganges Sugar	6	227	6,64,452	6,356	25	..	94 1/2
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,370	..	..	127
2,00,000B									100AC	121	15
MISCELLANEOUS											
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,209	9,53,562A	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,318	4,475	..	100	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,061	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-6,02,785	-14,30,401	..	100	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10,51,340	30,205	Nil	..	..
47,50,000D	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil	Nil	2 1/2
23,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6	7 1/2	24
30,00,000	10,65,294	37,61,842	17,67,155	Angelo Bros.	8	268	3,65,308	2,39,798	12 1/2	12 1/2	21 1/2
30,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,329	12 1/2	10	19 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	-2,98,408	-4,17,492	Nil	..	5 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	10	61
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	198
12,00,000	3,03,700	7,99,490	2,34,480	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	1,38,793	12,449	7-7	7 1/2	21 1/2
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	-6,43,164	-1,19,103	..	100	44
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,359	Bengal Airways Ltd.	6	22	-3,19,229	-3,19,229	..	10	4 1/2
20,00,000	7,99,470	57,98,219	57,98,219	Birds Investments P.	9	160	4,94,391	1,21,733	12 1/2	12 1/2	20 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,498	Britannia Biscuit P.	1	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5	10	15 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,786	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	7 1/2	11 1/2
3,25,00,000	62,15,490	1,03,16,999	2,47,63,976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-4,79,711	2,81,142	10	11	13 1/2
32,50,000A	3,61,392	..	1,22,07,629	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,506	..	10A	8 1/2
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,575	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	10B	..
5,00,000									..	10	5
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	12	100
1,80,00,000	1,74,64,329	3,93,739	1,16,03,071	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,915	11,88,391	15	15	134
51,25,000	13,79,357	43,83,826	1,02,21,271	Eastern Investments Ltd P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	9	154
75,00,000	17,39,357	43,83,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd P.	3	54	-4,26,249	-5,26,249	5	5	15 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,576	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	5	20 1/2
14,00,000	14,52,075	9,97,000	11,372	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	1,91,585	62,823	10-10	7 1/2	195 1/2
2,25,000	17,67,171	17,67,171	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2	2 1/2	43
65,00,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,300	7 1/2	7 1/2	14 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,949	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd P.	12	208	7,02,792	34,255	10	10	14 1/2
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,000	9,12,717	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	20 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,293	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	..	250	240
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	5	1
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91,339	67,866	Nil	..	7
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	10	10	14 1/2
1,80,00,000	2,42,06,856	36,15,000	9,12,717	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd P.	12	294	-5,23,288	4,96,512	Nil	..	215
1,52,89,220	98,54,743	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	32 1/2
5,00,000D	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	-12,62,971	..	10D	5 1/2
83,75,000D	8,21,970	8,21,970	8,08,302	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	9	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	..	10D	4 1/2
1,25,00,000	4,66,034	15,40,000	6,04,200	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	25	27 1/2	13 1/2
5,00,000	1,45,789	1,45,789	1,19,039	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	1,46,660	9,201	2 1/2	2 1/2	65
2,40,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	2	3 1/2
5,87,500D	2,23,827	2,97,191	6,06,685	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	6	Nil	4 1/2
1,17,50,000D	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	109
2,00,00,000	3,17,393	6,02,958	3,21,811	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	-1,40,778	-4,849	..	10D	108
6,34,00,000D	82,21,000	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd P.	1	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	7 1/2	7 1/2	100
1,30,95,750	53,31,261	73,41,497	1,83,22,846	Martin Burn Ltd P.	9	309	56,62,055	2,52,480	13 1/2	13 1/2	28 1/2
40,00,000D	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	12	240
5,00,000D	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,273	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10	12 1/2	27 1/2
20,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	1	30,26,606	2,22,282	10	10	22 1/2
20,00,000	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,661	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,65,549	31,724	6 1/2	..	9 1/2
79,97,000	61,97,295	78,53,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,160	9,03,430	Nil	5	11 1/2
23,32,100	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,947	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	..	75	65
90,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	10	7 1/2	100
14,98,250	9,25,200	37,231	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	1	295	51,966	45,126	..	10	11 1/2
1,75,000	2,95,555	1,70,032	1,70,032	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1,15,866	45,517	25	..	4
2,25,00,000	1,17,66,127	6,41,684	32,90,236	Rallis India Ltd P.	3	332	-52,44,629	-42,97,087	Nil	Nil	12 1/2
1,14,00,000	3,95,11,512	1,17,70,208	21,19,539	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	68,20,115	4,46,951	12 1/2	15	37 1/2
75,00,000	49,34,769	45,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd P.	12	278	39,33,001	3,63,851	10	12 1/2	15 1/2
1,00,000	45,479	94,865	73,329	Spence's Hotel	6-12	111	-35,475	-64,659	10	11	1
2,10,20,000D	4,57,789	15,00,000	2,42,789	Walford Transport	12	195	33,59,934	1,34,123	7	12	21
8,40,800D									8	12	2 1/2
INSURANCE COMPANIES											
28,90,200D	4,10,33	16,68,332	57,38,233	Bharat Fire & Genl. Ins. Ltd P.	12	303	2,05,346	93,523	Nil	..	100D
2,50,00,000D									..	10D	..
6,75,000	2,54,788	49,32,216	63,50,722	Concord of India	12	174	4,19,675	1,21,419	25	35	21 1/2
10,00,000	27,700	11,15,446	24,97,523	Great Pyramid	12	296	1,29,230	36,611	5	61	21 1/2
24,00,000	41,735	58,14,560	1,12,82,391	Hercules	12	248	11,92,750	3,34,700	15</		

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O, P, F, D, G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	10-1-56	3-1-56	A year ago
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT															
12,67,59,332	12,57,75,401	6,96,03,319	3,76,68,275	Associated Cement	7	53	3,43,03,985	6,93,281	91	61	—	100	216½	212½	181½
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	61	61	—	100	105½	105½	113½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	287	46,19,171	25,735	71	71	—	1,000	1327½	1,326½	1,407½
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	—	100	120½	120½	133½
36,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,551	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	—	—	—	—	100	146	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec Power Supply P.	6	287	37,75,587	21,171	71	71	—	100	137½	138	147½
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	71	71	—	1,000	1390	1,397½	1,497½
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	—	—	—	100	352½	327½	287½
6,00,000	24,514	4,35,000	2,06,361	Jost's Engineering	3	115	2,68,631	7,840	15	15	—	50	96	96	93½
30,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,000	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	—	10	131½	131½	121
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs Corpn Ltd. P	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	—	100A	—	—	—
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,280	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	—	—	—	100	96½	96½	93½
2,50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	198	186	151
1,31,250F	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,342	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,192	—	—	—	31F	—	—	—
4,18,72,400	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	169	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	—	100	152	149	130½
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	246½	244	227
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	—	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,829	1,18,606	—	—	—	10	131	131	131
5,15,000	—	11,04,84,687	3,95,48,441	Empire of India Life	12	253	—	—	—	—	—	100	675	675	700
8,46,120	—	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	—	1,13,109	—	—	—	20	451	451	441
18,74,940	90,315	2,68,21,051	2,51,34,491	Juniper General P.	12	—	1,60,728	5,33,930	Nil	—	—	15	91½	91½	12
1,06,81,590	—	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13½	16 2/3	—	15	43	441	64
6,00,000	—	67,83,4,190	63,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	—	—	—	—	—	15	4960	5,000	7,325
15,99,270	—	26,91,301	38,49,086	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	—	—	—	200	151	151	151
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	—15,61,405	—37,22,790	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	—	—	—	50	341	340	361½
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmab Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	—	—	—	125	593½	573½	465
42,00,000	—	—	—	Bombay Steam Navigation P	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	—	—	—	25	207½	200	164½
45,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Industrial Investment Trust	12	799	5,44,508	2,85,005	4½	4½	—	100	72	72	83
99,99,250	4,751	18,57,872	1,28,29,179	Kemp (Chemists)	3	37	4,99,559	4,78,677	—	—	—	200	215	215	240
8,00,000	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	National Rayon Corpn	12	352	63,19,694	5,72,076	9	10	—	100	213½	213½	16½
1,57,11,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	82,95,300	2,72,320	5	2½	—	20	18½	18½	16½
9,39,98,066	14,02,76,428	11,54,19,023	6,77,50,862	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,381	70	80	—	10	107½	106	76
7,00,000	28,89,156	47,85,000	9,50,153	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	57,597	Nil	Nil	—	10	171	171½	171½
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,044	13,51,214	4,14,934	Tata Oil P.	6	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	—	8	47½	49	41½
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,30,261	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	6,28,897	11	11	—	15	191½	188½	208½

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agency	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1952	1953	1954	Rs.	11-1-56	4-1-56	4 year ago
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,570	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	56
21,69,300	30,22,402	6,20,827	Arrah Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,48,404	34,110	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	75	76	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,253	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	1,13,151	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61	60	60½
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	10½	10½	20
17,80,000	21,78,851	1,98,395	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	..	3½	4	2½	100	60½	60½	58
31,00,000	35,46,011	1,00,000	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	50,079	27	1.45-1.29	1.29-1.29	1½-1½	100	56½	56½	52
4,75,000	3,44,699	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	3	88	6,559	9,125	15	12½	5	100	7½	7½	51½
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	Nil	1½	2½-2½*	10	63	61	38
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	6½	6½	7½-10*	10	14	14	10½
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,60,700	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	387	4,344	98-98	98-98	99-1	100	56½	56½	51
16,00,000	49,87,109	19,65,729	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	2,23,597	34,959	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	72½	72½	68
6,00,000	13,57,245	3,66,407	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	3,398	3,230	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	51½	51½	53
19,50,000	27,91,424	2,16,538	Kalighat Faiza S.S.G.	3	165	—2,05,566	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	57
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	5	4½	5	100	69½	69½	72
15,00,000	61,37,812	30,73,792	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	5,61,806	37,721	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146½	146½	155
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezporo Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	—43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective addresses.—(Contd.)

230. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15 Shib Tharus Lane Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road Fort. Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—16/1 Harrison Road Calcutta.
231. P. O. Williams—14 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay.	339. M. J. Investment Corpn. Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort. Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row Calcutta.
232. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort. Bombay-1.	331. N. & Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta.	340. K. G. Chatterjee—Travancore.	349. Chandmull Balia—7, Canning Street Calcutta.
233. Anderson Wright & Co.—1, Wellesley Place Calcutta.	332. I. A. Lyndardopulo—10 Bare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—3 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	350. K. & Agarwal—Empire House Hornby Road Fort. Bombay.
234. Bathgate & Co.—17/18 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	333. Jalpura Bros. Ltd.—33 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	342. U. A. Chatterjee—2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta.	351. S. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate Bombay.
235. John Rutherford Blake—Virginia House 57, Chowringhee Calcutta.	334. J. Ladimer—2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—11, Clive Row Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahant—Ewart House, Brunei Street Fort. Bombay.
236. Berwala Bros.—53 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sabu Jain Ltd.—Dalmianagar.	344. V. I. Pillani—Victoria Bunder Colaba, Fort. Bombay.	353. N. K. Jha—Jha—14 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.
237. Warner Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Wardby Road Fort. Bombay-1.	336. Fulsidas Kishchand—Scindia House, Douglas Road Calcutta.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanol—P. B. Mission Row Estate, Calcutta.
238. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore, Oorgram South India.	337. Berwala & Co.—64 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	346. Senhasayee Brothers (Travancore) Ltd.—Roor Factory, Alway.	

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THE COST OF INDIAN TEA

HIGH TAXES AND WELFARE CHARGES IMPAIR COMPETITIVE STRENGTH

IT is already clear that the 1955 crop year will not be a good one for the world's tea growers. The reason is over-production; the same as held true the last time the industry was in difficulties. Regulation plans are again in the offing, while for those who care to see the obvious, here is one more reminder that plantation industries are inevitably subject to sharp changes in fortune. This fact is all too readily forgotten. It is easier to remember that there have been difficult times before, but that the gardens are still there. This is certainly likely to be true in India, especially after the spectacular recovery of the past two years. It is one price the industry will have to pay for its recent prosperity: the other is already being met in higher costs. Steps are being taken to cope with the situation, both from the supply and demand points of view. But what the industry itself seems unable to influence is its own cost position. The last two years have seen this deteriorate steadily. The Plantations Labour Act is a current charge which will have to be met whether overseas tea drinkers are prepared to pay for it or not. The list of taxes is already a long and dismal one. Now there is the bonus agreement to add to it. The industry is not in anywhere near as good shape to meet a crisis as it was in 1951, and largely for this reason. A lower level of costs would be a useful competitive advantage in a market which is increasingly price and quality conscious; a flexible one has now become an absolute necessity if the industry is to avoid the damage which these violent swings of prosperity and depression can inflict.

The new bonus agreement is not a fixed cost, but it is a charge on the profits from which the industry must replenish its reserves and pay its shareholders. When the temptation is to dismiss these two items as having been well taken care of recently, it is as well to remember that their reserves were often all that stood between the gardens and complete bankruptcy in 1952 and that prospective investors are as likely to remember that year as everybody else seems to be to forget it. This is scarcely the time for granting plantation workers conditions more favourable than those enjoyed by any other class of industrial labour. There are many ways in which the Government can help the industry over its present difficulties. But the chief among them would be to take a more realistic view of the cost problem. Efforts to establish steady and expanding demand conditions will not ensure continued prosperity for the gardens while their costs are so completely beyond their own control.

The industry's present difficulties are due to three main causes. The first is the world's long-term tendency to over-produce, considering the rate at which the consumption of tea is likely to grow. The second is the medium-term prospect of an excess of North Indian supply over demand in the coming season. The third, and one which is dealt with at length on another page of this issue of Capital, is the Government's decision to restrict the quantity of tea for sale at the London auctions. The first two are already being tackled from the demand side, but the effects are necessarily slow in manifesting themselves. The supply problem is largely a question of whether another international tea agreement can be negotiated. The attitude of Ceylon has been the chief obstacle up to now and, although the prospect of a more reasonable view has improved lately, the initiative of the Indian producers in restricting their own crop may have put this one stage further back. There can no longer be any doubt about the need for another international agreement if the Indian industry is to maintain its present size and carry its excessive weight of costs. Ceylon's interest can be expected to vary directly with the prospect of its tea industry being ruined by low prices on the world market; this may well become more serious as the year progresses. Negotiations are at present going on with Ceylon. Time may be in India's favour because, as a last resort, there is always a home

market to supplement export demand. Voluntary restriction by the North Indian gardens can help temporarily to keep prices up and the destruction of residue teas is a useful way of improving quality. But in the long run it is no substitute for an international agreement and, if maintained for many years, might grant the Ceylon producers and those of South India an unnecessary competitive advantage. It was perhaps the weather rather than the restriction scheme itself which restored prosperity to the industry in 1953.

The fact underlying the problem of regulation is that the increase in the North Indian crop is likely to be permanent, averaged over good and bad years. The lower quality of teas produced this year (due to the weather) means that the destruction of 10 million pounds of residue varieties will justify itself by keeping up the prices of the lower grades generally. But in a year when quality is high, the loss of so much tea could be a bad blow for the North Indian industry. Ultimately, unilateral restriction is the path of suicide. Markets once abandoned will not be easy to regain, especially when other producers

this will be effective against the ravenous trade which survives and flourishes openly today despite the nearly similar provisions that the law already contains.

The main criticism against the new Bill, however, is likely to centre not on the details, but on the motivating assumption under which a maximum return of 6½ percent gross taxable is regarded as sufficient to induce larger investment in property. Indeed, this provision alone would seem to ensure that the effects may be quite contrary to those intended. Rather than tenants being able to secure accommodation and stay in it with less difficulty, there is a very real danger that in years to come they may have progressively less accommodation left to secure. The investor who proposes to build a house other than for his own limited needs realises that property is a long-term investment to which many special risks apply. It is relatively illiquid as an asset, the premises may remain vacant for considerable periods, and rents are sometimes difficult (often expensive) to collect. In this context, even the maximum return which is proposed to be allowed him under the new Bill is most inadequate in comparison with other investments of a similar nature. The actual return, after provision is made for repairs, etc., is liable to be even less adequate. In fact, on one calculation, it will be no more than 6½ percent taxable, and for none except a few types of property is this likely to be regarded as adequate. The demand for such properties is already approaching satisfaction.

The type of property which is in most urgent need is that which offers residential accommodation to the "lower" and "middle" middle classes. The security attaching to these is less, so higher returns are expected, but since the Bill does not allow these it seems to ensure that fewer and fewer properties of this nature will be built. If the Bill seems to ignore the conditions under which new buildings can be put up, it seems equally to ignore the conditions under which the old ones can be maintained. The fact that the increase in controlled rents has been far short of the increase in building and repairing costs is responsible for the shoddy state of a vast majority of structures today. To the extent that the new Bill does nothing to alleviate this state of affairs, it will accentuate the housing shortage, especially since many houses are deteriorating so rapidly today that they may soon become uninhabitable. The housing dilemma is a real one. People will not build houses until they can get better returns through higher rents, but the latter the Government is not prepared to inflict on an already hard-pressed middle class. Yet, it is difficult to see how this can be avoided if the bigger cities—and Calcutta especially—are to become less deficient and slummy than they already are. The Government could undertake vast new construction schemes, but it does not have the money. One reason why it does not have the money is that, like Maulana Azad, it is more interested in education, especially the sort of education that brings an army of misfits into the cities, for whom no jobs nor accommodation can be found and who lose much that is good in them in the demoralising atmosphere of parasitic urban living. The reliance must, it seems, remain primarily on private enterprise, on the sort of thinking that looks much further ahead than the needs of today, tomorrow or the next year. If higher returns were to be allowed on investment in property, the community would pay a price in the short period, but would certainly reap much bigger rewards in the longer run—by having more houses whose initially high rentals would steadily decline to a level where tenants would be paying no more than they do relatively for their other needs.

This alone would not be enough. The new freedom would need to be tempered by much more stringent regulations on other aspects of building, such as the type of structure proposed, its likely life, and—most important of all—its spacing away from other structures. The brotherly neighbourliness with which shoddy structures arise today within six feet of other structures, and the way they encroach with impunity on already narrow roadways, needs to be firmly stopped. The problem is not as difficult as it might at first sight seem, for, as other cities and countries have already discovered, one way to ease congestion is to build taller buildings. In other words, it is necessary to give building expansion sharp new impetus in a "vertical", rather than in a "horizontal", direction. Expansion of the sort that is going on in Calcutta nowadays—"horizontal", rather than "vertical"—is mainly responsible for the congestion on the roadways, and for the lunacy which finds free play there. In the same manner, this sort of expansion, threatening as it does the "lungs of Calcutta", the Maidan, requires to be ruthlessly ended unless this city is to be presented with more slums.

It seems that the order of priorities for India's bigger cities, Calcutta especially, is fairly clear. Firstly, it is essential to stop the vast waste of resources that goes into the construction of flimsy, ugly and nearly uninhabitable buildings. Secondly, it is necessary to allow greater freedom for new construction—from the investment aspect, from the legal aspect (by making eviction easier

where "vertical" expansion of a site is planned), and in the supply of cheaper building materials. Thirdly, until some sort of a town plan can be evolved, there is a need to regulate firmly certain aspects of any construction that is proposed, such as its distance from the road and from other buildings, and the proportion of land on which it is built. Perhaps, if some moves were made along these lines, the homeless may be able to see an end to their years-old trek in the footsteps of rapacious house-brokers and landlords which has hitherto often ended in the converted *gaushalas* and pigsties of the city.

A NEW CENTURY FOR JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE

RESOLVING RIVAL CLAIMS WITHOUT DEPENDENCY ON INFLATION

IT has not been very widely noticed that Britain has lately entered the second century of modern industrial finance—the method of the free enterprise, or capitalist, system. Just over 100 years ago, in 1855, after heated controversy outside and inside of Parliament, the Limited Liability Act was passed. As the President of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, Mr. B. G. Porter, said in London when commemorating this event, the needs of modern industrial development could not have been met unless the liability of individual subscribers of capital had been limited, so that the area from which capital could be drawn into business could be greatly widened. The whole system of modern corporate enterprise is founded on that principle, and we are apt to forget that, for generations before the Act was passed, the corporate principle itself was tolerated rather than encouraged. Indeed, it is interesting to reflect that if Britain had been the pioneer of limited liability, instead of adopting it tardily after Italy, France and the United States, she might have built up more industrial strength and, later, resisted the challenge of competitors more successfully.

Turning abruptly from history to the present day, we may note that one of Britain's big motor companies, Standard Motor, has stated that "if there is to be any further sharing out of profits then it is the customers who must have benefit"; and that Sir Thomas Sopwith, chairman of one of Britain's big aircraft companies, Hawker Siddeley, has remarked that "the shareholders have for too long been left behind in the race against rising prices and should be allowed to participate in the increased prosperity of the company". Both these companies have been troubled by strong demands from their employees for a bigger share of profits. So we have a picture—which is representative of most companies in Britain or anywhere—of a three-way conflict of interest between employees and shareholders and customers. In this second century of modern free enterprise this conflict will not be easily resolved. In recent years it has been partly hidden by inflation. Rising prices have meant rising profits, out of which both workers and shareholders have got larger incomes, where with they have been able to pay the higher prices. However, Mr. Porter, quoted above, described it as "a pernicious idea" that "inflation is not too bad after all." There is no general legal limitation of prices as there is of liability to creditors, and people with fixed incomes have a social right to protection against erosion of the value of their money. Moreover, the savings which the system of limited liability has helped to make available are not now accumulated so willingly, when their real value is always tending to diminish.

Lack of personal savings brings into prominence a fourth element in this conflict of interest: the need for each company to save a substantial proportion of its profits to finance its development. This method of providing industrial finance is often criticised, for it may distort an economy's total development by retaining in particular companies and industries money which, if more freely distributed to shareholders, would finance development of other companies and industries. But it can equally be argued that in present circumstances a considerable part of any additional distribution to shareholders would not be made available for investment at all but spent on consumer goods. It is perhaps unfair to say that, against so much criticism from so many conflicting interests, the whole system has become defensive, but it has certainly become more adaptable. Always in the background is the judgment of John Stuart Mill (who played a leading part in the controversy of the 1850s) that "whatever, if left to spontaneous agency, can only be done by joint stock associations, will often be as well and sometimes better done, as far as the actual work is concerned, by the State". Either spontaneously or because there is always the alternative of nationalisation, big companies have developed a social morality, which recognises that profit is not the only possible motive for their activities. Yet as soon as the principle of big profits is abandoned all sorts of complications arise. An industry that

does not earn good profits cannot at the same time attract workers by high wages and capital by high dividends; nor has it large resources which it can, if desirable, invest in its own development. In the compromise between apparent self-interest and apparent social interest, the true interest of the community may be obscured.

There is perhaps more danger at present that two interests will combine against a third—the management (representing also the shareholders) and the employees against the consumers; while the needs of capital development are also provided out of excessive profits arising from high prices. Employees have their own restrictive practices, designed to get as much as possible out of the profits that their labour, combined with management and capital, earns; but they are equally interested in the restrictive practices of their companies, which help to maintain or increase the profits available. In various countries, not least in Britain, sterner action is being taken against industries and trades which form themselves into associations to restrict competition and so maintain prices and profits. The consumer as such (no matter that in another capacity he is usually a producer) must not be allowed to establish a level of prices that weakens its power to compete against foreign goods and services. But the most insidious protection of all is, perhaps, inflation. It has been used by Governments to provide plenty of money to distribute among all the conflicting interests and to maintain an illusion of prosperity—or, if the prosperity is not an illusion, it is unfairly distributed. The process cannot go on indefinitely. The time has come when the system based on the joint stock company, now mature, must solve its problems without inflation.

CURRENT COIN

Cycling to Prosperity.—Few chairman's addresses in recent months have been as pleasant to read as Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's at the recent annual general meeting of T.I. Cycles of India Ltd., in Madras. (A full version appears on a later page.) Since bicycle manufacture is in many respects a branch of the smaller engineering industries, the address has much broader implication and lessons than just for T.I. Cycle shareholders. Other sectors of engineering are apt frequently to complain that they cannot get enough work to do; the progress of T.I. Cycles—as indeed also of some of its competitors—offers, in contrast, some valuable clues as to why this may be so. Sir Ramaswami reports that the position of his company is so good that demand often outstrips production; yet—and this is the crucial point—prices have been further reduced in order to expand what is a very promising market. The price reduction has not involved a decline in quality; on the contrary, quality has steadily improved, so much so that experts from the British factory consider it no longer necessary to distinguish the Indian product from the British by giving it a different name. Sir Ramaswami attributes the improvement in quality to two factors. One is that the latest machinery has been installed, most of which is automatic. The other is that the utmost care is taken to see that any component which may be below standard is immediately rejected. It is encouraging to note that T.I. Cycles of India is contemplating expansion. Under the second five year plan, the total demand for cycles is expected to rise beyond one million a year, and T.I. Cycles has received Government sanction to increase its manufacturing capacity from the present limit of 100,000 cycles a year to 200,000 during 1956. Sanction has also been received to manufacture 100,000 sets of cycle components a year, and this will be possible with the additional machinery now being installed. The company will then be in a position to manufacture in its own factory more than 80 percent of the components required for a complete cycle. Tubes are the only components that will have to be imported for some time, but a new company—Tube Products of India Ltd.—has been floated, which is to set up a factory in Avadi to produce electrically-welded tubes for all industrial requirements, and in particular for the requirements of the cycle industry. The factory is expected to be in production early next year, and is to be built with the participation of the British collaborators of T.I. Cycles of India.

Rights Issues at Par.—In recent weeks, the question whether established companies whose shares are quoted at a substantial premium should be allowed to issue fresh capital to shareholders at par has gained fresh importance. The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has just published a memorandum which discusses the proposed issue of ordinary rights shares by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The memorandum points out that a bonus issue is fundamentally different in character from a rights issue. An offer of rights shares at par, it says, cannot be inflationary in real terms; on the contrary, it could

actually cause prices to fall as many shareholders might have to sell off a part of their holdings in order to get money to obtain the new shares. Since as large a sum as Rs. 10 crores is involved in the Tata Iron issue the fall in the market might in fact be quite steep, unless the psychological factors are markedly favourable. The memorandum denies the argument that an issue of shares at par by established companies, whose stock already commands a good premium, would handicap new companies in obtaining their capital requirements. Capital issues by new companies, it points out, are successful mostly on a rising market. Far from preventing new companies from obtaining their capital requirements, an upward movement would thus be psychologically more favourable in encouraging public interest, and thereby improving the chances of success. As the Tata Iron ordinary shares exert a particularly strong influence on the general trend, if their price fell sharply the market as a whole would suffer a severe slump. With sentiment depressed, issues by new companies would fail to find much investment support. The issue of new shares at par would help improve sentiment and the dangers would be minimised; a premium issue may prove to be a psychological mistake and damage the prospects not only for the stock markets but also for new capital issues. The memorandum goes on to state that the perverse attitude of labour courts and tribunals has made it necessary to abandon the practice of issuing rights shares at a premium. In considering wage and bonus questions, the authorities have been prepared to allow a reasonable return only on the paid-up capital, and have awarded either a lower return or no return at all on the reserves built by shareholders in earlier years. Another reason why rights shares should not be issued at a premium is that inequitable and confiscatory terms of compensation are sometimes paid to shareholders when nationalisation takes place. The memorandum contends that companies' reluctance to issue additional share capital at a premium is no longer based on apprehension and expediency. It is now a matter of necessity in view of the recent amendment to Section 26(A) of the Indian Income-tax Act. This amendment provides that, on the liquidation of a company, all the surplus over and above the paid-up capital is chargeable to tax in the hands of shareholders just as if it were a dividend earned by them in that single year. It is therefore unfair to ask shareholders to sanction a new issue at a premium on these terms, particularly when, as in the case of the iron and steel industry, there is talk of nationalisation every now and again. The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association states that the new Tata Iron issue should be made at par, otherwise the market may be disorganised, its capacity for subscribing to new capital will be weakened, the confidence of shareholders will be undermined and the interests of investors will suffer serious damage.

U.S. Economic Aid.—Economic development has now emerged as one of the most vital forces both in international and national politics and policies. In countries where capital is scarce and the elements of large-scale expansion at a premium, economic aid in the form of finance, technical co-operation and gifts in kind, has come to be accepted as a moral obligation on the part of the more advanced nations toward the common struggle for a higher standard of living. One of the first countries to translate this policy into practical terms was the United States under the Marshall Plan. Under the circumstances existing in South and South East Asia today, the Colombo Plan, is the expression of the idea. Many nations have contributed to many schemes, each to the extent of its ability, but it is possible that more has been expected of America with her vast resources than from some of the smaller donor countries. Her open-handed, almost impetuous generosity in the past has set a high standard. Disappointment was all the keener therefore when evidence of an unwelcome reluctance to participate in certain projects crept into America's economic aid policy, which has more and more appeared to be swayed rather by political considerations than by philanthropic aims. In the light of the subsequent antipathy aroused and the mounting fears of a dollar-controlled colonialism, President Eisenhower's recent speeches are doubly welcome. He has stated that his administration proposes to spend \$1,200 million on existing economic programmes in the fiscal year ending June 1957 and \$500 million on new programmes. He has appealed for limited authority to make long-term commitments to be fulfilled with funds appropriated in future years. Moreover, in his State of the Union message, speaking for the American people as "co-operating members of the family of nations" a more balanced note was apparent when he said: "We must act in the firm assurance that the fruits of freedom are more attractive and desirable to mankind in the pursuit of happiness than the record of Communism." It is understandable that America's pre-occupation with the possibilities of Communist infiltration should surprise India, who has seen behind the Iron Curtain and whose present fears are so

obviously less than America's horrible imaginings. It will now be up to India to convince the still sceptical public of the United States that the red carpet so recently laid down for the Russian leaders was a physical and not a spiritual one. For out of the vast sum voted by the American people to economic aid, a substantial portion will be earmarked for this country, and although Mr. Krishnamachari voices a correct and laudable sentiment when he eschews the begging bowl, Rs. 800 crores, the estimated amount of foreign aid required for the second five year plan, is a considerable sum. And it is difficult to see how else it could be provided. According to *Time* the U.S.A. has helped India to the extent of \$718 million in the last three years, and there is little doubt but that she could be India's biggest source of external aid for many years to come. But the free flow of capital which India so badly needs and America desires so genuinely to give, depends very largely on a two-way renunciation of the present spirit of mutual suspicion and mistrust.

Boom Year for U.S.A.—The United States has ended its busiest and most prosperous year with the indices of overall business activity at the highest levels of the year, says the First National City Bank of New York in its January letter on U.S. business and economic conditions. Latest figures on production, non-farm employment, consumption, income and investment indicate that the trend is still upward. In some lines of industry, output has ceased to expand only because it is bumping against the ceiling of capacity. In the exceptional cases where slackening of demand is reported, seasonal influences, whose weight is always difficult to appraise, are at least partly responsible. Although business activity has increased, without even a temporary reversal, for nearly a year and a half, and it would be unreasonable to expect growth to continue at the recent extraordinary rate, the momentum derived from well-filled order books and expanding investment programmes will carry the economy into the opening months of 1956 at record levels. More people are at work in the United States than ever before. By any practical definition, employment is full, and overtime work is frequent. Workers are now turning out goods and services at a rate which is approaching \$400 billion annually, compared with a total output of \$360.5 billion in 1954. Personal incomes and purchasing power have increased to all-time peaks. People have bought freely, augmenting their own resources by borrowing and living standards, already high, have risen to new heights. Corporations are reporting their best peacetime profits, and increased dividends doubtless have helped make Christmas retail sales the highest, by a good margin, in the country's history. Along with this activity go feelings of optimism and well-being. It may be added that the prosperity which the United States is enjoying exists not only across the nation but also throughout much of the free world. This is by no means the only country that can call 1955 its record year. A year ago most observers were optimistic; the consensus was that 1955 would be a good year. Few, however, thought it would be a record-breaker. The ever, thought it would be a record-breaker. The actual year-to-year expansion of 9 percent in total output of goods and services and 7 percent in disposable income, as shown by the latest figures, is considerably greater than most people expected and more than double the economy's long-term average rate of growth. The gains of 1955 were all in the private sector; Government expenditures scarcely changed. The under-estimates of the prospect stemmed essentially from under-estimates of consumer expenditures and the willingness of people to borrow and buy. The actual turn upward in business indices in the autumn of 1954 was attributable more to the end of inventory liquidation and the resulting lift in orders and production than to any other single factor.

Employment in November.—The employment situation during November, 1955, showed signs of improvement as the number of registered unemployed at the end of the month declined to 681,161 from 695,239 in the previous month. The number of placements during the month was 14,856 as against 13,461 during October, 1955. Of the placements secured, 6,210 were under Central Government departments, 4,971 under State Government departments and 3,675 in non-Government establishments. The number of employers that utilised the services of the Exchanges during November was 4,835 as against 4,599 during October. There was a larger supply of untrained teachers, clerks, freshers from schools and colleges, motor drivers, carpenters and unskilled office workers during the month. Automobile cleaners, motor mechanics, chowkidars and semi-skilled fitters were generally surplus to requirements. There was a shortage of suitable applicants for posts of stenographers, compounders, experienced draughtsmen, overseers, trained teachers, experienced typists and midwives. A number of Exchanges reported a dearth of qualified doctors, experienced civil engineers, surveyors, lady health visitors, nurses, road roller drivers, welders, electricians and physical training instructors.

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MORE ENGLISH CASES IN 1955

ESCAPING BURGLARS, WANDERING CHILDREN AND CURIOUS COWS

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE following is not an actual decided case but a moot: a prize one set for decision by the law debating societies of England by the learned editors of *Law Notes*. The principles of law which arise in it are the same both in India and England, and the incident itself might at any time occur to a householder here. As is usual with these moots, the wording is cunningly devised and full of snags, and therefore has to be carefully studied: the question, nevertheless, in the writer's view, is essentially one of common sense and the opinion of the non-legal reader is just as likely to be right as that of the most learned lawyer. This is the problem: Slick, while staying with friends in the country, hears a noise at 1 a.m. under his bedroom window. He jumps out of bed, looks out of his open bedroom window and sees a man, subsequently identified as a notorious burglar named Sykes, on the dining room window-sill trying to force open the latch of the window. Slick picks up one of his dumbbells weighing four pounds, looks out of the window again and sees Sykes jumping from the sill on to the garden path. Sykes, at the same time, shouts: "Run for it, I'm off." As Sykes lands on the path five feet below the sill, Slick throws the bell at him and it hits him on the head. Sykes collapses and dies in hospital the next day from the effects of the blow. Is Slick guilty of felonious homicide?

Nine societies debated the point. They came to a majority decision of seven societies to two, and personally one cannot remember disagreeing more wholeheartedly with a majority vote: moreover, one confidently expects the reader to disagree too. Durham and North Yorkshire carried off the first prize and they, with six other societies, decided that Slick was guilty of homicide—presumably manslaughter. Two societies decided that Slick had committed no offence, and so says this deponent and, he hopes, the reader. And whatever the judge's directions on the law were, one is certain that no jury, and especially no Bengali jury, would convict a man whose only motive was to try to do his duty as a citizen and bring about the arrest of an escaping felon.

A majority decision of the High Court, which

may put a number of the smaller professional football clubs in England out of business and which is of interest to other clubs too, was that in *Maynard v Williams and Others*. *Law Notes* (74) p 35, 1955. The Supporters Club of a certain professional club organised a weekly lottery for the purpose of raising funds for the football club. This was being done by other Supporters Clubs all over the country from the big League Clubs to the small village ones, and the decision roused great consternation everywhere. It seems that whether the strict law is enforced or not depends on the whim of the chief constable of the county or borough concerned. In the case of this particular club about 5,000 one-shilling tickets were sold each week, the sale being confined to members of the Supporters Club. It was held by a Divisional Court (Lord Goddard, L.C.J., and Cassels J., Devlin J. dissenting) that the lottery was illegal and its promoters liable to prosecution. Efforts are being made in Parliament to amend the law in the face of this disastrous decision.

Here is another of those legal conundrums where the facts are quite simple, but which will make you think a lot before you come to a hesitant and possibly incorrect conclusion. It concerns the duty, if any, of owners of land or buildings who tacitly allow children to wander about thereon, to take care of the personal safety of those children. What would you say on these facts? The defendants were the occupiers of a large open space of grass-land, part of a building site on which they were erecting a housing site. Across this space ran a long and deep trench dug for the purpose of laying a sewer. A boy of five years of age, together with his sister, aged seven, went on to the land to pick blackberries, and the boy fell into the trench and broke his leg. Children were in the habit of using the open space. The defendants knew this and had taken no steps to prevent these small children from so doing. Were the defendants liable for the injury to the child? Now this case is nothing like as easy of solution as it sounds. It raises all sorts of questions like the duty to take care, responsibility to invitees, licencees, trespassers and the like, wherefore one presents the judicial answer, which may go further by way of appeal, with considerable diffidence. Judges in India may hold different views as to what constitutes negligence.

Nevertheless the English decision seems plain common sense and one ventures the opinion that it will stand. It was that the occupiers of the land were not liable. Parents of children have a duty to take care of them, which means that their duty

is not to be negligent by failing "to do something which a prudent or reasonable mother in her position would have been able to do and would have done." The converse position arose in the House of Lords decision in *Caernarthshire County Council v Lewis*. 74 L.N. (1955) 82. A child of four strayed from school on to the highway and an innocent lorry driver, in saving the little boy's life by avoiding him, was himself killed in the resulting smash. The lorry driver's widow sued the County Council as the Education Authority owning the school from which the boy had wandered. The House of Lords, by a majority, held that the Council was liable, though there was no negligence on the part of the schoolmistress. They were under a duty to take care that a child of four in their care neither became involved in nor caused a traffic accident. The gates from the playground (from which the little boy wandered) must either have been open or so easy to open that a child of four could open them. True it is that "an occupier is under no duty to fence his premises so as to prevent cattle from escaping on to the highway but this rule, even if it applied to towns and populous places, is not to be extended to the presence on the road of human beings of whatever age."

Talking about negligence, there was reported in the *Daily Telegraph* of 14th June, 1955, the remarkable case of a Scottish cow devoured, it seems by curiosity. This cow was in the charge of a firm of livestock auctioneers. She left the auction market and, making her way down the street, entered a building, climbed a flight of stairs and fell through a floor into a shop turning on a water tap in the process, thereby causing considerable damage to the premises, for the recovery of which the auctioneers were sued. The case came on at Inverness and Sheriff Hector McKechie, Q.C., dismissed it. Said he: "For a cow to go up stairs is almost unheard of and it was not a possibility of which a reasonable man would take account. I feel bound to conclude that a gate-crashing, stair-climbing, floor-bursting, tap-turning cow is something for whose depredations the law affords no remedy." Knowing nothing about the laws of Scotland we will refrain from comment except to suggest that if an English cow in an English town had so scandalously misbehaved itself, the auctioneers would have been liable for the damage on the simple ground that the erring cow was in the charge of the auctioneers and that it was their duty to see to it that she was secure in their auction market and not in an upstairs room in somebody else's house. [74, L.N. (1955), 157.]

The cases in this short summary of English decisions during 1956 have all been selected as being borderline ones in which the reader, and especially the legal reader, may take quite a different view of the law from that laid down by the court. Take this one, for instance, which must have given a severe headache to the solicitors of Mrs. Slade before they took the responsibility of advising her to file a suit. Mrs. Slade's husband was a patient and had been such for 24 years in a hospital controlled by the Battersea and Putney Group Hospital Management Committee. The husband was put on the "danger list" and his wife was notified of the fact and given permission to visit him at any time. She did visit him and had been in the habit of so doing during his long illness; and was therefore familiar with the hospital. Whilst she was visiting him one morning, polish was applied to part of the floor of the ward, but, as it had not been polished off, the floor was slippery and dangerous. She was not then warned of the danger, though she had been warned on previous occasions. She did not know that there was polish on the floor and fell, and sustained severe injuries. Were the Hospital Management Committee liable to her?

"Yes," said Finemore J.: and "No," says with due respect one humble protesting voice, the writer's. His lordship held that Mrs. Slade was an invitee, "since, although her husband was not a paying patient, a visit by a wife at the invitation of a hospital to her dangerously ill husband in the hospital is a matter of material interest both to her and to the hospital. She was properly in the ward and the danger to her was caused by a current operation and not by the static condition of the premises so that the distinction between whether she was an invitee or a licensee had no relevance. The Committee's duty to her was to use reasonable care and there had been a breach of that duty." But admitting the Committee's duty to "use reasonable care" what about the duty of the lady to "take reasonable care" of herself? Every housewife knows that it is customary to use floor polish and that, as a result, floors become slippery and must therefore be walked on with care; every adult who has visited a hospital knows that the floors of the wards are polished. Certainly this lady knew from her visits during 24 years to the hospital. Also she had been previously warned and with those warnings one would have thought that the hospital's duty to take "reasonable care" in that respect had been performed. How many times has a busy nurse, with her mind on her other exacting duties, to warn a regular visitor that the floor of the ward has been that day, as on other days on which the same visitor has actually been warned, been polished again? The writer would have thought—wrongly, as now appears—that there was no negligence at all by the hospital authorities; and that, even if there were, the main and primary cause of the accident was the lady's own failure to take reasonable care of herself: in short, contributory negligence. [74, L.N. (1955) p. 90.]

(To be concluded)

*This article is continued from last week's Capital.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

were often four and five-hour struggles with boiled or roast meats weighing up to thirty pounds. In the 19th century, Charles Lamb declared that he suspected a man's taste in higher matters if he swallowed his morsels of deer's flesh, "affecting not to know what he is eating." Contrary to popular belief, the British tradition of gormandising continued into the present century: D. H. Lawrence, for example, was a connoisseur at the table and an excellent cook. He even contemplated writing a cookery book. A. E. Housman was such an artist at eating that a Paris restaurant named a dish after him, *barbe Housman*. And even at the risk of incurring the Prohibitionists' wrath I must end with a quotation from his poem to beer: Malt can more than Milton can Justify God's ways to Man.

I can recommend the agreement the Tata Iron and Steel Company has just signed with its employees as being a most enlightened document; Indian industry would certainly benefit from more of the same. It is only my old-fashioned liberalism which leads me to wonder where those two much-neglected groups, shareholders and consumers, are going to stand if this type of arrangement becomes the fashion. I can see well enough that they gain from the cost-saving which smoother relations between workers and management will ensure. For the consumer that is probably enough. But shareholders were once considered to have interests in their property which reached a little further than this. They were supposed to have, for instance, the right to handle it the way they wished, subject of course to the limitations of the law. I cannot help but regret that such ideas seem to have become long since out of date. Tatas, of course, are merely facing up to an accomplished fact and are making the best of it. If they are among the first to acknowledge openly the right of the worker to a say in the management of what is still, in the eyes of the law if not in those of social reformers, the property of the shareholders, then I suppose that is merely a sign of their progressiveness. All reactionary, outdated ideas of social justice apart, I can see that the agreement is a great step forward. Separated from its participation-in-management provisions it reminds me of some of the pacts between employers and employees which have become a feature of industry in the United States. There they have played an important part in encouraging an appreciation of the fact that both sides have a vested interest in increased output and productivity. Given current ideas about what is and what is not the proper function of a worker, this sort of agreement is without doubt a prototype for the future. But I cannot help sparing a tiny thought for what was once considered to be the proper application of the principles of justice and democracy to company ownership and management. The trouble is that it will probably be dispelled by the uninterrupted roar of increased activity.

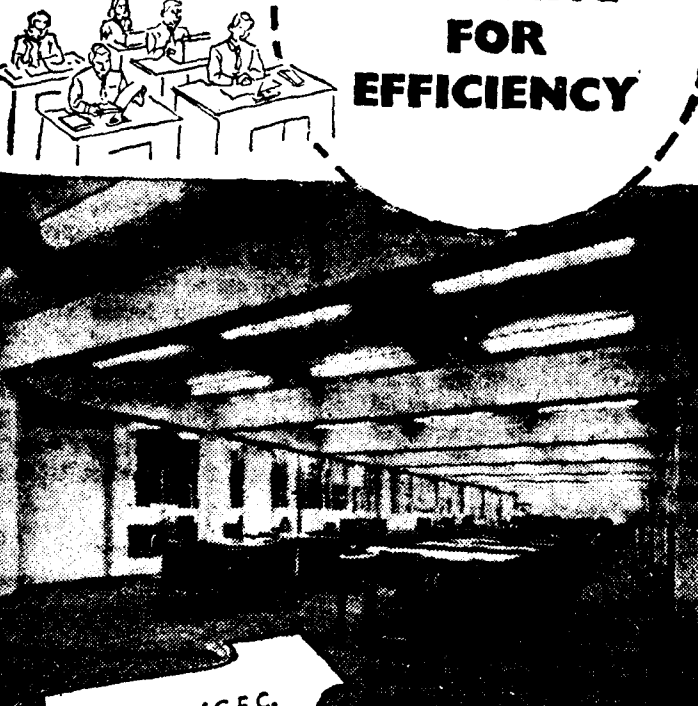
It is not often that I have occasion to refer to the same topic twice in quick succession. Events generally move swiftly and one of my besetting problems is deciding which are most worthy of what I consider to be rather precious space allotted to the Ditcher. But I do want to squeeze in one more reference to the concerts sponsored by the Calcutta School of Music. I could not help noticing that attendance at the two given last week seemed rather larger than usual. No doubt the appearance of Raffi Petrossian was responsible, and, as far as I am any judge of music, ample justification. My only comment on M. Petrossian's

exposition at the keyboard, is "superb". At the same time, I cannot help wondering why there should be so much difference in the support given to a celebrity and that granted to local talent. This is supposed to be a city of music-lovers and, although it is a pity that opportunities for listening to really good music are severely limited, I think it is even more regrettable that greater advantage is not taken of those which are offered. If the efforts of local musicians are judged carefully, they must be classed as exceptional, since most performers have heavy commitments other than their music. It is unfortunate indeed that the appreciation which I am sure is felt, is not a little more actively shown. If any consciences have been stirred by what I have just said there is probably no better way of showing appreciation at this late juncture than by expressing it in terms of hard cash. I believe the School is very much in need of a new concert grand. M. Petrossian, I see, has generously donated his fee for his third recital to the piano fund. What better example could be set? I can think of few more appropriate ways of sponsoring what claims to culture Calcutta might possess than by sparing a little of what Mr. Deshmukh leaves for closing the gap in this fund which, by the way, was no more than Rs. 3,700 at the end of December.

If anybody should care to hold a contest for the most de-natured of nature's creatures, with all due respect, I would like to enter that unfortunate bird, the barnyard fowl. Surely no other multicellular organism has had its habits more ruthlessly interfered with for man's convenience. Nowadays it is apt to start life with a kerosene burner instead of a mother. It can expect to be hoodwinked into laying more eggs because its nights are turned into day with the aid of electric lighting. It is put on wire-netting when it goes broody, provided with a pot imitation egg to jog its memory, fattened for eating and when it appears on the table, has had its entrails removed and replaced with stuffing. I have even heard of its being provided with spectacles to prevent its pecking. In every way the poor hen must have come to realise that man regards it as a most unsatisfactory creature, fit only to be substituted by something more suitable as soon as science can devise it. This process has now apparently been carried a stage further. I read in the Economist the other day that in the United States (of course) plastic technologists have devised a process for removing the egg's valuable contents from the useless fragile and unhygienic container in which the hen lays them and encasing them instead, ready for sale, in plastic envelopes. Now this is a brainwave which really recommends itself. There will be no reason to worry any more about breakages. Eggs can be dropped or sat upon at will. A purchaser will not need to ask if they are fresh, he will be able to see for himself. Politicians can address public meetings without a quail; although this, I must submit, is a serious drawback to the idea. And, oh yes, there is the all-important question of hygiene, which nobody these days can afford to overlook. How much better to know that the eggs we eat have been extracted from unclean nature's own casing, especially when we are assured that the whole process is completed "untouched by human hand". It is bad luck for the hen, but I am sure it will accept the change with its traditional progressive appreciation of the fact that, after all, God's creations are very imperfect compared with those of man. It remains only to reach international understanding on the question of how these new shell-substitutes are going to be opened. As we know from our Gulliver's Travels, this can be a very serious matter indeed.

THE DITCHER.

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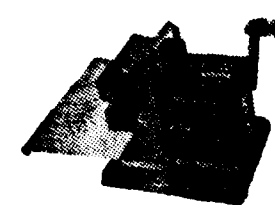
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T. I. CYCLES OF INDIA LIMITED

SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR'S REVIEW

Address by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman, T. I. Cycles of India Limited at the Sixth Annual Meeting at Madras, on 23rd December, 1955.

Gentlemen,

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to this annual meeting of the T. I. Cycles of India Ltd. The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1955, have been before you for sometime and with your permission I shall take them as read.

It is a matter of satisfaction to be in a position to report that your Company has made further progress during the year under review. Factory 'B' which was erected for the manufacture of component parts is being extended to accommodate additional machinery which has been imported to increase the output of cycles and cycle components. The plant for the manufacture of freewheels has also been ordered and will shortly be arriving. This will enable the Company to manufacture freewheels for the cycles produced at the Factory and also to make them available to other manufacturers.

A building is also being erected for housing a modern and up-to-date canteen for the use of the staff and factory workers and it is expected to be opened early in the New Year. The construction of an administrative block for the accommodation of the office is also in progress. When the new office building is completed the present temporary office will be used for the purpose of assembling and storing finished cycles for which space is badly needed.

Development of Manufacturing Activities

As has been stated in the Directors' Report, the Government of India have been good enough to accede to our request to increase the sanctioned capacity for manufacture of cycles from the present limit of 1,00,000 cycles to 2,00,000 in the year 1956. They have also given their sanction for the manufacture of 1,00,000 sets of cycle components per year, and this will be possible with the additional machinery now being installed for the manufacture of component parts including mudguards and freewheels. Your Company will be then in a position to manufacture in the Factory more than 80% of all the components required for a complete cycle. With the incorporation of a few parts that are being manufactured at other centres in India and excluding the tubes required which are now being imported, it may be truly said that the cycle manufactured in your Factory is practically all Indian made.

Quality of Product

I have consistently stressed in these annual speeches the importance of quality in the cycles produced and I am glad to state that it has now been established that the cycles manufactured by your Company are one of the very best manufactured in India. Till recently these cycles were named 'HERCULES-INDIA', distinguishing them from the 'HERCULES' cycles manufactured and exported to this country by our British associates. Experts from the British factory who have been inspecting our production from time to time were so well satisfied with the quality of our manufacture that they recommended

that the name may now be changed from 'HERCULES-INDIA' to 'HERCULES'. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain the Overseas Director of T. I. Cycles and a Director closely associated with the production of 'HERCULES' in England in accepting the changed name states:

"I am delighted to be able to tell you that I am completely satisfied with the quality and general standard of accuracy of all the work now being undertaken in the Factory. I also feel that the very strict standards which we have laid down together with the meticulous care that has been given to the maintenance of these standards, have ensured that the quality of our products is second to none. In consequence the time has now arrived when I believe we should market our products under the trade mark 'HERCULES' in the certain knowledge that all bicycles emanating from our Ambattur Factory will do more than justice to the name...."

This is high praise indeed and the change in the nomenclature of the product has been hailed by the consumers. The factories that have helped to produce these results and continue to maintain the standard attained are, first, that the latest machinery has been installed most of which is automatic, and second, that the utmost care is being taken and proper supervision exercised so that any part below standard is immediately rejected.

Demand for Bicycles

It is a matter for satisfaction that we are in the happy position that the demand for our cycles often outstrips the production. I sincerely hope that both the supervisory staff and the workers will continue to put their best endeavour to further improve production at our Factory and so meet the increase in demand.

Price Factor

I have more than once stated at these meetings that the cycle is the automation not for the rich but for the middle class and the workers and that, therefore, the consumers' interest has always to be kept in view. Your Directors have taken this into consideration from time to time and have recently further reduced the price of the bicycles without any deterioration in quality. I trust that this gesture will be understood and appreciated by the Government, the consuming public and equally by our own employees.

Second Five Year Plan and Labour's Responsibility

The demand for cycles is expected to rise steadily during the Second Five Year Plan. I stated at one of the annual meetings that the expected demand for cycles will be more than one million a year. Under the Second Five Year Plan preliminary investigations have revealed that the demand will be even more than this. Your Directors will do their best to further increase the target of our production and I am sure I am speaking on behalf of all shareholders when I state that we shall fully co-operate to achieve the wish expressed by the Prime Minister that the Second Five Year Plan in regard to the product of your Company. It is my earnest desire, and in this I have the full support of all my colleagues in the Directorate and of the Management, to do all we can to promote reasonable amenities for labour to keep them reasonably contented and to secure production at the rate at which it has been estimated by the planners. There work is according to what is expected of them and there is no needless deterioration either in the quality or the quantity of the output by the workers. The Labour Minister of the Government of India has deprecated any 'go-slow' tactics on the part of the workers and has stressed terms should be introduced so that there can be a definite understanding on the part of labour of what their work is worth and what their remuneration should be on their daily work. I trust that this statement of the Labour Minister will be fully accepted by all labour leaders loyal to the cause they espouse. I have already given the assurance that the Management would do all that is reasonable to promote welfare conditions.

New Tube Project

I now come to a point which I have briefly indicated in my prefatory remarks. I stated that tubes ed into this country for some time. I am glad to be fill this want. The tube is an essential component in cycles and it is necessary in the larger interest of the country that they should be manufactured in India in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of their country. Your Directors have been exercising been considering the problems of production of tubes for cycles and for other purposes in India. Our British collaborators in the cycle industry who are the precision tubes have now come forward with proposals for participation with Indian interests in this venture. Early this year Sir Ivan Stedford, our British Indian Directors and discussed with some of the establishing a Tube Mill in this part of India. I am glad to inform you that the result of the discussions of India Ltd., has been floated and land acquired in early in 1957 this Factory will be in production and industrial requirements and in particular for the requirements of the cycle industry.

Thanks

I cannot conclude this speech without expressing the sincere thanks of the Company to the Government of India and to the Government of Madras for the encouragement and assistance that we have continuously received during the past few years. The Government of India in particular has shown great interest in the cycle industry and in the allied industry to which I have referred—the production of tubes. The Government Ministers both of the Central and local Governments have noted with satisfaction the progress that your Company has made, a progress which I trust will be maintained in the coming year.

Lastly I should like on your behalf to thank the staff, the staff in the Factory and the workers for their continued co-operation.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE TEA INDUSTRY

EFFECT OF RESTRICTING EXPORTS TO THE LONDON AUCTIONS

By J. Francis

ONCE again the tea industry is in the doldrums, though at the moment it does not appear to be in the slough of despond of 1952. For a change perhaps, the glare of publicity may prove to be a saving grace. That there is a problem and that it requires immediate solution is a matter which has highlighted the articles which have appeared in the Press within the past week or so. The industry now looks to the Government to take steps to remedy the position and rightly so for it has no say in the fluctuating levy of export duty or the restriction in the quantity of tea allowed to be exported to the London auctions for sale. Many reasons were given by leaders of the tea industry and others outside it for the slump of 1952 and many were also given for the boom periods which followed in 1953 and 1954. As the erratic behaviour of the industry attracted a great deal of public attention, these outpourings were the natural consequence of it. There is no need to reiterate them here but a short survey of how the industry managed its affairs during this period and the contribution it made to the economy of the country would not be out of place.

The slump of 1952 shook the industry to its foundations and proved to be the worst in its history. Only those with a stake in the industry appreciated to the full the severity of the slump when the fate of the industry hung in the balance and gave Boards of Directors of all tea companies many anxious moments. It was then a question of survival, but this phase has been shelved and attention is focussed on 1953 and 1954. The industry having shown remarkable powers of recovery in 1953, it is not surprising that the authorities view the present difficulties with complacency. The improvement was welcome and confidence returned. Early in the season, when it was felt the industry had turned the corner, the first to benefit was labour. Cuts in wages of the previous year were voluntarily restored to labour with retrospective effect. This generous gesture on the part of tea companies passed unnoticed. The severest critics of the tea industry would be hard put to it to find any fault in the manner in which most tea companies utilised their good fortune, as their accounts for 1953 amply show. Loans from managing agents or overdrafts with banks were either cleared or substantially reduced; debit balances were partially or wholly wiped out; fresh reserves were created where they had previously been wiped out or added to where they had been depleted. Only when the interests of the companies were satisfied were some modest dividends declared. The improvement was not confined to the industry alone. The large increase in foreign exchange earnings was for the benefit of the country and a valuable contribution was made to the Central Revenues by way of export and excise duties which were never withdrawn even when the fate of the industry was at stake and more, it increased its tax contributions to the revenues of both Central and State Governments. After this successful season the outlook for 1954 was temperate with caution and no one was able to see far enough ahead to predict that just around the corner was prosperity of unprecedented magnitude, the likes of which it had never seen in the industry's history. Quite early in the season prices of tea began to rise steadily and attract the attention of all and sundry, and not least the Central Government which, by July 1954, promptly raised the export duty from 4 as. to 7 as. a lb. The imposition had little effect. Prices continued to rise and the Government once again stepped in by October 1954 and increased the export duty another 3 as. to 10 as. a lb. The rise was phenomenal; due to fortuitous circumstances an all-time high of 7 sh. a lb. for common teas was reached in January 1955.

The Government's Part

All credit must go to the Government for assisting the industry during this period by allowing further releases of tea for export to the London auctions thus enabling it to take full advantage of the booming market. This is in strange contrast to the Government's present policy of frustration. The mad rush for profits, but other factors intervened and by February prices began to tumble. The fall was steeper and quicker than the rise. By this time more than half the Indian crop had been sold, so that the subsequent fall did not affect the profits of tea companies to any great extent. If peak prices had been maintained for the whole crop, the profits would have been colossal, but what was left proved to be the highest in the history of the industry. Long before this, the bumper profits expected attracted the attention of many besides the Central Government, which had in any case intervened at the inception of the boom to relieve the industry of some of its heavy burden of profits. The first imposition was an increase in the wages of labour from January 1955. Then came the budget in February when the cess was doubled. A sliding scale of export duty was introduced but fixed at high rates in keeping with boom prices and the Plantations Labour Act was implemented. It was thought prosperity had come to

stay and these impositions would only touch the fringe of the bumper profits earned in 1954.

The tremendous contribution made by the tea industry to the economy of the country was overshadowed by visions of colossal profits and colossal dividends to be declared. It is doubtful whether any other industry contributed as much to the Central revenues and the economy of the country as the tea industry in 1954. It topped the list as the largest foreign exchange earner, while only the Central and State Governments can give the full figures for export and excise duties collected and the amount received in income and super-tax and agricultural income-tax. The full extent of the contribution will perhaps never be known nor any credit given to the industry for the great part it played in the economy of the country in 1953 and 1954. It can be taken for granted no amount will be set aside to subsidise it in a lean period or for its benefit. An impartial study of tea company accounts for 1954 will show that the majority of companies adopted a very conservative policy when it came to declaration of dividends. Except those companies affected by Section 23A of the Income-Tax Act, the majority did not distribute more than 25 per cent of their gross profits. When period of no dividends and the size of the cake are considered, the dividends must be regarded as modest. And gross profit is not interpreted the same way by all companies. What is of importance is that most companies ploughed back large amounts of their profits into the business in addition to the large amounts already ploughed back in the previous year so that most companies are in a sound financial position today. How long they will enjoy this position remains to be seen. The most striking feature common to all tea company accounts for 1954 is the considerable rise in costs over the previous year. The heaviest items were:—

- (1) Export charges, the result of increased export duty and no mention need be made who took this increase.
 - (2) Increase in wages paid to labour and labour expenses.
 - (3) Profits made by quota holders.
- and in the appropriation section the heavy increase in tax provisions for income and super-tax and agricultural income tax.

Price of Prosperity

This short survey merely touches the more important points of the past three years. What follows will show the heavy price the industry has to pay for the transitory prosperity which chanced its way with little likelihood of it ever being repeated. The tea industry has always been subject to ups and downs in its fortune and for this reason it has been regarded as a speculative industry. The following brief outline for the years 1951 to 1955 will serve to show the fluctuating nature of the industry. No two years appear to be the same and it is clear how necessary it is to bear this in mind when determining the policy to be adopted towards the industry.

1951 was the last year under the bulk purchase scheme and all teas were sold at a modest profit. 1952 was a period of adjustment to trading conditions and only producers of quality teas were able to make a profit while common teas were sold at a heavy loss.

1953 saw an improvement in prices and common teas came into their own with an increase twice that of quality teas. This was a period of recovery and good profits were made by all companies.

1954 was a good year for all teas and handsome profits were made by all companies.

1955 The emphasis is once again for quality teas which are maintaining their prices while common teas are at a discount and it is doubtful if they are recovering their costs of production.

It should be clear from the above that if control is to be exercised over the industry it should be of such a nature that it can be readily adjusted to meet the exigencies of the industry. It will take a long time to live down the prosperity of 1953 and 1954. It seems that prosperity is at a discount and is a distinct disadvantage because it attracts too much attention. The Government steps in, and those industries which have had the privilege of its benign attention and wise counsel know how smoothly their affairs run thereafter and how costly gratuitous "know how" can be. A very recent example is the jute industry which received such attention from the Korean boom onwards. Even with the total withdrawal of controls, and export duty in the last Budget, it is still trying to make up lost ground and it is doubtful whether it will ever achieve its former premier position in the industrial sphere of India. One would think that an industry like tea, which has contributed so handsomely to the wealth and welfare of the country, would be encouraged to prosper. But the official attitude appears to be otherwise.

Auction Policy

Nobody questions the good intentions of the Government, but it is questionable whether good intentions are all that matter. In all good faith the Finance Minister introduced a sliding scale

of export duty based on the average London price in his last Budget, which at that time seemed reasonable enough and suited the prevailing conditions. But conditions have changed since then, while the method of levying the export duty remains unchanged. There is no doubt that the chief factor in bringing about the change for the worse in the Indian tea industry is the restriction in the amount of tea to 140 million lbs. for direct export to the London auction. Before this restriction, prices were improving and it was felt the industry would have a reasonable good year. Since its introduction the position has steadily deteriorated. The restriction was recommended by the Auctions Committee, a committee of experts, who no doubt, gave the matter considerable thought and attention before making the recommendation and advising its immediate implementation. The object was laudable enough and the desire natural to keep the auction business in the country. It was also natural for the Government to implement a recommendation advised by its expert counsellors. But it might have given the matter further consideration before taking action, as the dismal failure of the Ceylon Government early in 1955 to enforce the very same policy now attempted, was available to it. Only when Ceylon modified her policy of restriction to that of restricting the quantity of quality teas, but allowing releases of common teas without restriction, did her industry revive. She is now able to sell her production without difficulty and plans to increase it while India is content to let stocks of tea pile up in warehouses.

Many valuable months have been lost to competitors by interference with the free flow of trade. The fear of being left with a surplus of tea has forced producers to agree to restrict their crops for the new season. Competitors on the other hand, Ceylon, Central and East Africa and Malaya are bent on increasing theirs. Without the co-operation of Ceylon, the present policy of trying to force auctions of Indian teas to be held in Calcutta and Cochin is bound to fail. The sooner it is scrapped the better. There will be time enough to try the experiment when internal consumption rises to at least 1 lb. per person per year and we are not as dependent on exports as we are today. Much of American success in business is due to the outlook "the customer is always right", an outlook which might be adopted here with advantage. The only one to benefit from the restriction is the West Bengal Government. It promptly capitalised on this favourable opportunity offered for all north Indian teas to be sold in Calcutta, to clamp on a terminal tax of 1 anna a lb. The wonder is the astonishingly moderate bite of easy money it was satisfied with. To ease its conscience it announced the levy was for development purposes. If the position of the tea industry continues to deteriorate and becomes serious there will be no want of busybodies ready to blame London buyers for deliberately boycotting the auctions and the U.K. credit squeeze for the ills of the industry. No mention will be made of the heavy imposts forced on it to make certain its tea prices itself out of export markets, the play of economic forces or the impediments which hinder the sale of teas.

Costs of the Industry

The heavy increase in costs as a result of increases in wages, the Plantations Labour Act, provident fund contributions, bonuses, transport and terminal taxes, and heavy export duty are expenses over which the industry has no control. The first four were gratuitously given to labour (at the expense of the industry) "with no strings attached". Fall in production, absenteeism, go-slow tactics, indifferent and careless work seem to be the prerogatives of labour and fully justified in the name of "Social Justice". These impositions are heavy enough, but when the sale of tea, the only way to recover costs, is also subject to restraint and hampered with a fluctuating export duty which shies away shippers who tend to hold back shipments in the hope it will be reduced, can anything else be expected than that the Indian tea industry should be in a depressed state? The export figures for November and December will bear this out and the present price of export quotas at 1½ as. a lb. (last year Rs. 1 a lb.) reflects the state of the export market.

The restriction of export of teas to the London auctions has had the following ill effects on the industry:—

(1) It has made the levy of export duty unrealistic. The price of common teas in London is 3s. 5d. a lb. Add the export duty and terminal and transport taxes to the price of common teas here and it will be found that the price before shipment is as high or higher than the London price. This can hardly be considered an inducement to buyers to operate here. No allowance is made to bridge the gap of price variations when first flush, rains and autumnal teas are sold here and in the U.K. Then again, a great deal of foreign exchange and hard currency at that, is spent on propaganda in the U.S.A. and Canada to make their people tea conscious. These and other markets are well worth developing besides retaining the London market. It seems odd that so much money is spent to encourage these countries to take Indian teas and at the same time to penalise them with a heavy export duty based on London prices if they accept the privilege of buying Indian teas. The natural result has been a big drop in purchases.

(2) Competitors were given a free field to sell their teas. East Africa doubled her production, Malaya increased hers and so did Ceylon and the present stocks of tea in London of 124 million lbs. indicate the time lost in trying to make London buyers toe the line to buy Indian teas.

(3) The slow sale of teas will strain the financial resources of all tea companies. With their cash tied up in heavy stocks of unsold tea and the new season not far away when new crops will have to be financed,

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In the interests of the industry and the economy of the country, not to mention the welfare and security of the million or so workers, the Government should adopt a more realistic policy. To isolate one section of the economy to create a welfare State and the largest philanthropic institution in the world and out of the funds of that same section which is dependent on the goodwill of foreign buyers for its existence is a risk which should have been taken with care. It is doubtful whether the creation of a privileged class is of more importance than the health of the tea industry and is in the best interests of the country. How the Government deals with the present difficult position of the tea industry will be watched with interest and the means by which it renders help to that industry to surmount it. The present difficulties should serve as a valuable lesson in the pursuit of ideological policies that it often pays to hasten slowly.

Firstly, one airliner in the hand is worth two in the bush. The DC-8 and the civil version of the 707 have yet to be built: the Comet 3 has been flying for some months. Nor is it, as has been suggested in some quarters, that prototype of a prototype that is due to fly in 1958. The Comet 3 is externally the prototype of the mark 4 and will be used in some 80 per cent of the flying required to obtain a certificate of airworthiness for the later model. It is the aircraft which, with fuselage strengthened, modified windows and later model Avon engines, will be known as the Comet 4, the first production version of which will fly next year. Deliveries to B.O.A.C. will start in 1958.

Secondly, as the *New York Times* stated, we, in this country, are "pioneers in the revolutionary world of jet air transport." This is a relevant factor in the Comet 3's success. Between 1952-54, Comet's airline service flew some 30,000 hours and covered 16 million aircraft miles. Indeed at one time, four operators were covering 180,000 Comet miles a week, and Comets of the Royal Canadian Air Force crossed the Atlantic on several occasions. This operational "know-how" will be further expanded as R.A.F. Transport Command bring their Comet 2s into service. No other country possesses comparable experience with jet transport aircraft. Thirdly, the Comet 3's round-the-world flight served to confirm the accuracy of the maker's performance and operating figures which were issued last September. Moreover, it permitted an answer to the question—asked at practically every point of call—"Why is the Comet smaller than the American jet airliners?"

The British aircraft is designed for a different function. Its suitability for linking the centres of trade and industry between Europe and Australasia, the widely spaced cities of the Australasian continent, the trans-Canada highway, and for spanning the Pacific Ocean, was convincingly demonstrated by the world flight. The Comet's short take-off, steep climb, low landing speed and short landing run caused much comment. At Hawaii, for example, the short runway was used for landing, yet the Comet pulled up within a thousand yards, and turned off at the runway intersection—a performance not expected by the watching Hawaiian Aeronautics Commission of a turbojet airliner.

The *Comet* is the only airliner in existence or, indeed, under construction that can provide a 500 m.p.h. service over more than 2,900 miles carrying 60 first class passengers—or, alternatively 76 tourist-class passengers—over 2,700 miles—and yet operate from existing aerodromes. With the exception of direct westerly Atlantic crossings, B.O.A.C.'s *Comet 4s* will be able to handle any of today's arterial routes and will thus fly themselves into many world markets.

The British Motor Corporation exported more vehicles during 1955 than any other motor manufacturer in the world by shipping nearly 200,000 to a total value of approximately £75 million. Total output for the year—a record for the British Motor Corporation—was 468,943 vehicles, an increase of 26.7 percent over 1954. Announcing these figures, Sir Leonard Lord, Chairman of the B.M.C. said, "No other motor manufacturer outside America has ever achieved this output and even in America it has only been exceeded by three of the great corporations there. I consider our export performance to be extremely satisfactory in view of the over-night cuts in imports to Australia and other leading markets." Ford of Dagenham beat all previous records by producing 356,000 cars, trucks and tractors in 1955. Exports of 166,000, worth £69 million constitute an all-time record. Exports of commercial vehicles showed an increase of 51 percent over the previous year, outstandingly successful markets being South Africa, Finland, Spain and the Netherlands. During the first nine months of 1955 Dagenham car exports to the highly competitive Swiss market increased by 69 percent over 1954.

Assets—	...	5,23,72	6,36,...
Notes	...	...	...
Rupee Coin :	...	8,35,05	7,57,...
(a) Pakistan	...	...	...
Subsidiary Coin :	...	7	...
(a) Pakistan	...	9	...
(b) India	...	...	...
Bills Purchased and Discounted—	...	...	...
(a) Internal	...	...	...
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	...	1,10,20	1,67,...
Loans and Advances to Govt.	...	13,00	15,...
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balance	...	1,06,10	1,73,...
Other Loans and Advances	...	18,30,60	15,80,...
Investments	...	23,81,13	27,10,...
Other Assets	...	97,70,38	93,60,...
	...	97,70,38	93,60,...

* * * *

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on Tuesday, 17th January, 1956, totalled Rs. 1,42,75,000. The average rate of acceptance rose from Rs. 2.8-1 to Rs. 2.8-3 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99.6 percent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99.5-9 percent allotted approximately 39.9 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres till Monday, 23rd January, 1956. During the week ended 13th January, 1956, the Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 39,17,50,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

Further rises of Rs. 4.45 crores and Rs. 3.04 crores to Rs. 1,401.75 crores and Rs. 1,388.75 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 13th January, 1956. The currency expansion was covered by raising rupee securities by Rs. 4.97 crores to Rs. 563.52 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts dropped by Rs. 2 crores and Rs 1.27 crores to Rs. 52.11 crores and Rs. 8.46 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 55.06 crores were Rs. 3.27 crores higher. Balances held abroad rose by Rs. 56 lakhs to Rs. 43.96 crores, as did investments by Rs. 1.08 crores to Rs. 51.59 crores. Other loans and advances declined from Rs. 44.68 crores to Rs. 43.48 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 14.38 crores (Rs. 14.62 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 3.87 crores

The Indian Tea Industry contributed to the National Exchequer Rs. 19 crores as export duty, and over Rs. 3 crores as central excise duty in 1954-55. Besides, it contributed large sums by way of State income tax, agricultural tax, road tax and certain imposts.

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PRICES DRIFT DOWN IN STOCK MARKETS

WIDESPREAD FALL IN INDUSTRIALS: TEAS QUIET AND SHADED

London, 18th January.

FOLLOWING a sharp setback in the London stock markets at the beginning of last week, conditions remained unsettled and prices drifted lower under small selling on markets lacking support. There was nothing to help sentiment, but instead quite a few developments to discourage buyers, such as the increase in local loan interest rates. The markets were unsettled in advance of the Prime Minister's speech to be made at Bradford today. It was expected that the Premier would give some indication of the Government's further policy to deal with the economic situation. Against this background, confidence was lacking and the markets steadily lost ground. Wall Street's fall, following the U.S. Budget message to Congress, did not help matters. The previous declines in gilt-edged were extended and brought the losses since the market turned sharply downwards more than a week ago to over two points. Steadier conditions developed after the week-end on bear-covering. Foreign bonds attracted little attention, and similar conditions prevailed in rails. Dollar stocks fluctuated under Wall Street's influence. Industrials suffered further widespread falls after the sharp break at the beginning of last week. The extent of the declines during this period was indicated by The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index, which dropped from a little over 200 early in the year to just over 190. Thus the ground gained since the Christmas holiday was more than lost. Leading equities were among the chief sufferers and falls of around 2 shillings were general, while some of the heavier priced shares were 6 or 7 shillings lower. Gold shares were depressed with the rest of the market, while base metals suffered an all round decline, partly under Wall Street's influence and partly reflecting the drop in metal prices. Oil shares sustained substantial falls, with Shell a particularly weak feature. Rubbers eased with the rest of the market, while teas, although quiet, also sustained losses.

The Money Market

During the past week, conditions in the money market remained comfortable until Thursday. Then the market ran up against the first of the big seasonal tax payments, and funds were withdrawn heavily. Money rates, which had been easy, quickly reflected the changed conditions and moved up to 4 percent or 4 1/2 percent, while a moderate amount of penalty borrowing was undertaken from the Bank of England. To some extent, the credit stringency was cushioned by the fact that there were some £60 million of maturing 63-day Bills,

which were introduced two months ago to alleviate the critical credit periods, such as the main tax-gathering season upon which the market is now entering. Applications for last week's offer of £240 million of 91-day Treasury Bills totalled £379,705,000, of which the former amount was allotted at an average rate of 81s 4.90d against 81s 4.97d in the previous week. Offerings this week will consist of £240 million of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 11th January showed notes in circulation £37 million lower at about £1,811 million, while bankers' deposits were £3 million lower at £228 million.

Activity on Wall Street

Convertible bonds eased early last week in sympathy with the sharp reaction in securities. They recouped part of the losses eventually when the stock market staged a good recovery. Rails generally were steady in light dealings and investment quality corporates ruled firm and quiet. U.S. Government obligations generally improved, partly reflecting the improved investment demand and light inventories. In the foreign department, dealings remained slow. German Nationals gained a point or more, with a number of Municipals showing wide gains. Greek and Polish issues were soft, Italians were fractionally mixed, while Denmarks and Norwegians were largely neglected. Japanese were firm but South Americans ruled quiet.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 12th January shows that the gold stock increased by \$1 million to \$21,691 million. Foreign deposits increased by \$7 million to \$458 million, while foreign investments increased by \$84 million to \$3,629 million. The Federal Reserve sold \$251 million worth of Treasury Bills. Total discounts and advances increased by \$408 million to \$806 million, while excess reserves of member banks declined by \$19 million to \$518 million. Member bank's daily average of excess reserves increased by \$148 million to \$749 million, while average borrowings increased by \$216 million to \$799 million. Business loans of the New York City banks decreased by \$106 million to \$8,956 million, compared with the decrease of \$32 million to \$7,422 million in the corresponding week of a year ago.

Hongkong Gold

The Hongkong gold market was featureless during the past week with prices fluctuating narrowly. The carryover charges were 14 cents in sellers' favour. Official offtake totalled 4,740 taels and unofficial 14,050 taels. Forward contracts were done at \$(U.S.) 373. Arrivals from Macao were approximately 36,000 ounces.

Tea Imports into Britain

Imports of tea into Britain in November 1955 totalled 41,197,000 lbs, of which 2,318,000 lbs were re-exported, according to the International Tea Committee. This compared with the November 1954 imports of 65,782,000 lbs and re-exports of 967,000 lbs. The main suppliers were India, with

26,922,000 lbs against 40,915,000 lbs; Ceylon 7,912,000 lbs against 12,212,000 lbs; and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 1,075,000 lbs against 729,000 lbs.

Vegetable Oil Market

The oil market was generally steady but trading interest was slow. Linseed oil barely changed with sellers disinclined to make reductions despite the pause in demand. Groundnut oil was back to £114 c.i.f. for Indian bulk oil after reports of week-end trade to the Continent around that figure. However, first hand offers were still absent with the trade awaiting news from India. South African one percent bulk oil was reported to have been sold at £118 1/2 c.i.f. prior to the week-end but no firm offers are now in evidence. Coconut oil was idle with sellers prepared to make sizeable concessions for near shipment parcels to certain ports. The general level of Straits bulk oil was no better than £38, while Ceylon was readily available at £91 c.i.f. British East African costed continued to rise with sellers reserved at around £62 ex-ship, United Kingdom, February-March shipment. Copra was featureless with the rates barely altered.

Rubber Prices Ease

The rubber market was unsettled at the beginning of last week by the news that the Austin Motor Car Factory at Birmingham was temporarily going on to a four-day working week. Up-country liquidation in Malaya brought easiness to the Singapore market, and London values declined further. Moderate factory orders were attracted by the lower levels and a rally ensued. After small fluctuations during a quiet phase, dealer covering, reported to be in connection with the recent Russian orders, found offers scarce and higher prices had to be paid. New York and Singapore, however, did not fully support the recovery, and towards the close buying interest subsided. Again sellers predominated, and on an easy market final values for near positions were 2 1/2 a lb lower on the week. In the sole crepe market, the small supplies offered were adequate for the limited offtake. Prices were slightly lower on the basis of 42d a lb for 1st smooth No. 1 on the spot.

U.K. Imports of Grey Cloth

A strong condemnation of the British Government's policy in refusing to restrict the import of grey cloth from India and Hongkong was made by Mr. A. Duckett, the new chairman of Joshua, Hoyle and Sons Ltd. at the cotton firm's annual meeting last Thursday. The continuance of present conditions, he said, would have far-reaching effects and would undermine the structure of the Lancashire textile industry. In his view, if the industry had to reconcile itself to the loss of a large part of the export market, it must face a reduction in the country's total production either by voluntary agreements among the trade or by the closure of mills. His firm was continuing to finance from its own resources substantial schemes of modernisation and a further appropriation of £250,000 had been approved by the board.

Stocks and Shares

DULL WEEK FOR SHARE MARKET

BANKING DIFFICULTIES REDUCE BUSINESS TO A MINIMUM

Wednesday Evening.

THE stock market has had a quiet week with a slowly diminishing volume of business. The reason for this is the fact that all deliveries have ceased until the bank clearing house reopens. There has been some movement in speculatives, but this has been narrow. The slight recovery in prices which was apparent last weekend was lost at the beginning of the week. Prices are now rather better but the undertone of the market is uncertain. The chief factor affecting business, apart from banking difficulties, is the weaker sentiment in Bombay due to the possibility of civil disorder, continued doubts about the Tata rights issue and rumours about taxation provisions in the coming Budget. It is becoming increasingly doubtful whether the market will see any marked improvement while the present uncertainties, including the Budget, are out of the way.

Security prices have remained firm, although business has been restricted.

Details of the week's trading follow.

* * * * *
Despite restricted trading in Government Securities, following disruption of business between Bombay and Calcutta due to the difficult banking situation, prices were firm. There was good enquiry in 3% 1966-68 Loan and the price improved one anna to Rs. 91-15. Three percent 1957 Loan also met with enquiry. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 was unchanged at Rs. 80-6. Other dated stocks showed little variation. Among Provincials, Bombay 1967 and West Bengal 1967 Loans met with scattered enquiry around previous levels.

Selective enquiry for good preference shares continued during the week. Among jutes, Dalhousie came to hand at Rs. 115 and Howrah "A" at Rs. 118; Lansdowne were done at Rs. 116, and Lawrence were crossed at Rs. 95-8. In the miscellaneous group, British India Corporation were crossed at Rs. 135-12, Calcutta Electrics were done at Rs. 12-4 and Elgin at Rs. 135-8. Dunlop Second were taken at Rs. 102, while Indian Iron and Steel were placed at Rs. 110. Jardines were offered at Rs. 79. There were buyers in New Victoria at Rs. 3-12.

In the banking section business was subdued, with United Commercial coming to hand at Rs. 53 and United Bank of India (D) at Rs. 4-14.

Cotton shares were dull and fluctuations were narrow. Elgin quoted Rs. 27-4, Kesoram Rs. 17-12 and New Victoria Rs. 2.

Selective enquiry was seen in the coal section. Amalgamated were taken at Rs. 25-13, Bengal at Rs. 59-4, East Indian at Rs. 35-1, and Equitable at Rs. 35-14. New Beerboom met with support at Rs. 22-11. Central India were on offer around Rs. 8-2.

Listless trading took place in jute shares and prices where changed were lower. National moved between Rs. 31-11 and Rs. 32 to close at Rs. 31-12. Anglo-India were done at Rs. 212, India at Rs. 157, and Champdany at Rs. 182.

Indian Copper were outstanding in the mining section and improved from Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7-5 to close one anna lower on optimism in respect of bonus issue. Burma Mines were maintained at Rs. 2-6 on prospects of a maiden dividend. Metal Corporation were steady around Rs. 12.

Indian Iron moved narrowly between Rs. 38-1 and Rs. 37-6 to close at Rs. 38 in restricted activity. Investment support was seen in Indian Standard Wagon around Rs. 168. Jessop improved to Rs. 65-8 on rumours of a higher dividend. Textile Machinery rose from Rs. 20-13 to Rs. 22-1 on speculative support.

Aluminium Corporation were a feature in the miscellaneous group and improved 12 annas to Rs. 10-6 on reports of expansion plans. National Insulated Cable gained 10 annas at Rs. 22-8 on investment buying. Indian Cable were absorbed at Rs. 32-8, B.I.C. at Rs. 13, India Steamship at Rs. 8-7, and Martin Burn at Rs. 28-12. Metal Box were higher at Rs. 27-5 and Rohtas were taken at Rs. 23-14.

Among paper shares Orient reacted on profit-taking to Rs. 34-13 after Rs. 35. Titagur Paper closed lower at Rs. 47-7 after being a few annas higher.

Routine business was transacted in sugar shares with minor changes in rates.

Sone Valley Cement realised Rs. 7-15 as did Shaw Wallace Rs. 15-10.

Selling pressure in tea shares has abated and prices gained on balance. Bishnauth improved to Rs. 38-2, Brahmaputra to Rs. 10-5, Telojan to Rs. 26-9, and Grob "A" to Rs. 33. Hantapara came back to Rs. 286 after Rs. 294.

* * * * *
The INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY proposes to raise over Rs. 3 crores of new capital in the form of convertible notes. These notes will carry a fixed rate of interest and confer upon the holders of the notes the right to convert them into ordinary shares of the company. The new issue will give the company a part of the funds required for the establishment of a new smelter at Hirakud in Orissa, which will triple the company's production

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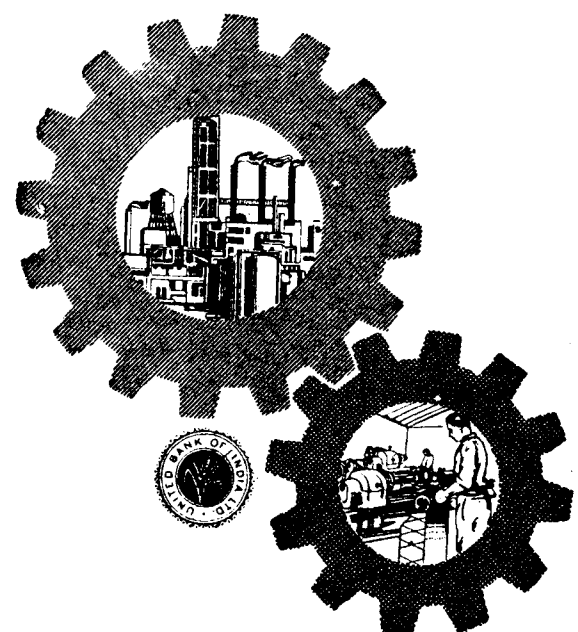
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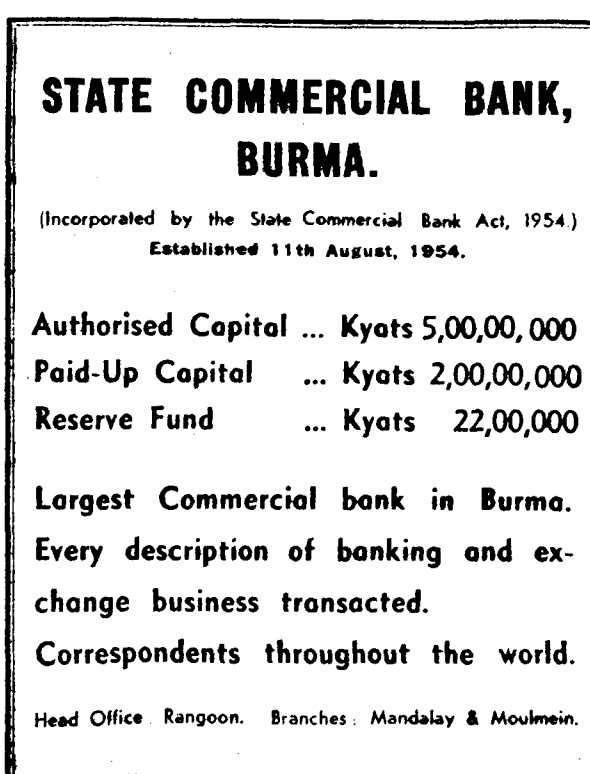
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Calcutta—Rs. 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.3 (13.4).
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.2 12.3 (12.8).
Patna—Rs. 12.2-12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 (12.11).

ENGINEERS.
Bhartia Elec. Steel—Rs. 14.13 14.13 14 14 14.12—
(12.14).
Burn & Co.—Rs. 329—331—329—330 (231).
Britannia Engineering (New) Rs. 18.2 18.5 18.2—18.5.
Indian Iron Works—Rs. 37.8 37.8 38 (32.4).
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 110—111—110—110 (108.8).
Indian Standard Wagon—Rs. 168 168.8 168 168.8 (176).
Indian Malleable Casting (Def'd) Rs. 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.2—
(1.14).
Jessop & Co. Rs. 64.12 65.8 63.6 65.8 (36.7).
Kumardhubi—Rs. 12.10 12.10 12.5—12.6 (11.4).
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 8.1 8.2 8.1—8.2 (6.10).
Richardson & Cruddas—Rs. 27.6 27.11 27.2 27.30.
Textile Machinery Rs. 20.13 22.3 20.11 22.2 (15.14).

-MINERALINEOUS
Aluminium Corpn. Rs. 9.10—10.11 9.9—10.3 (6.4).
Angelo Brothers Rs. 28.2 26.2—25.11—25.11 (21).
Bharat Airways—Rs. 10.4 10.4 10.4 (1.15).
B. I. Corpn.—Rs. 13 13 12.13—13—(9).
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 136.8 136.8 135.8 136 (151).
Balmor Lawrie Rs. 194 194—194 194 (161.12).
Calcutta Tramways Rs. 17.14 17.14 17.11 17.11—
(14.9).
Chivra Chatlak Rope—Rs. 7.9 7.10 7.9 7.10 (6.11).
Clive Row Investment Rs. 11.7 11.10 11.7 11.10.
Dunlop Rubber (2nd Pref.) Rs. 102 102—101.6—101.6—
(101).
F. & C. Osler—Rs. 16 16 15.14 15.15 (17.1).
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Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 14.8 15 14.7—14.11.
Indian Cables—Rs. 32.8—32.12 31.15—32.6 (23.12).
Indian National Airways Rs. 5.5 5.7 5.4 5.7—(4.7).
Do. (2nd Pref.) Rs. 7.6—7.6 7.6 7.6 (6.36.8).
Indian Wood Products—Rs. 42.4 42.4 41.10 42.
Jardine Henderson—Rs. 108—108.8 108 108 (120.8).
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 79 79 78.8 79 (80.8).
James Wright—Rs. 3.11—3.13 3.11—3.13.
Moradabad Water Supply Rs. 4.1 4.2 4.1 4.2.
Martin Burn—Rs. 28.12 29 28.10 29 (23.5).
Metal Box—Rs. 27.5 27.5 26.14 26.14 (21).
National Insulated Cable Rs. 21.14 22.8 21.13 22.5—
(21.11).
National Tobacco—Rs. 11.4 11.4 10.1 10.1—(9.14).
National Rolling—Rs. 10 10.5—9.15 10.2 (15.9).
Rallis India—Rs. 38—38 37.8 37.12.
Rohas Industries (Old)—Rs. 23.14—24.2 23.14 23.14—
(23).
Do. (New) Rs. 23 23 22.8 22.12.
Do. (2nd Pref.) Rs. 48 48 48 48 48.
Shaw Wallace—Rs. 15.10 15.12 15.10 15.11 (14.11).
Western Stockholders Investment Rs. 1 1 1 1.
Walford Transport Rs. 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11 (1.9).

OIL SHARES

British Burma Petroleum—Rs. 4.6 4.6 4.4 4.6 (3 15)
Indo-Burma Petroleum—Rs. 44.8 44.8 44.8 44.8.

FLOUR MILL

Bengal Rs. 30-15 31 30-15 31.

INSURANCE

New Asiatic—Rs. 6 6 6 6.

PAPER SHARES

India Paper Pulp—Rs. 24.6—24.6 24.6 24.6.
Orient—Rs. 34.4 35 34.4 34.15 (26.3).
Shree Gopal—Rs. 19.5 19.5 18.15 19.2 (16.3).
Star—Rs. 12.4 12.4—12.4 12.4.
Titaghur—Rs. 47—48.4 47—47.7 (40.10).

SAW MILL

Assam Saws—Rs. 5-15 5-15 5-8 5-12 (6.7).

SHIPPING

Calcutta Landing—Rs. 15-6 15-6 15-3 15-3 (16.13).
India Gen. Nav. (Pref.) Rs. 81—81—81 81.
India Steamship—Rs. 8.4—8.7 8.2 8.7 (8).
Port Shipping—Rs. 17-2 17-2 16-13 16-13.

REAL PROPERTIES

Humayan (Pref.)—Rs. 10-8 10-8—10-8 10-8.
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 2-10 2-10 2-10 2-10.

SUGAR SHARES

Belsund—Rs. 11-13—11-13 11-10 11-12 (10-11).
Carew & Co.—Rs. 11-10 11-10 11-10 11-10 (9-14).
Cawnpore—Rs. 25-4 25-8 25-4 25-8 (20-12).
Champuram—Rs. 34-2 34-4 34—34.2 (29).
Darbhanga—Rs. 24-9 24-9 24-8 24-8 (17-1).
Dyer Meakin Breweries—Rs. 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.7 (6.6).
Rennuiger—Rs. 25-13 25-13 25-13 25-13.
Shree Krishna Gnyadoti—Rs. 13-8 13-8 13-8 13-8 (17-7).

TEA SHARES

Arecuttipore—Rs. 12.4—13.10—12 12—(15.2).
 Atal (Pref.)—Rs. 9—9—9—
 Banarhat—Rs. 335—335—335—335—(500).
 Beljan—Rs. 49.12—50.12—49.12—49.12—(51).
 Boghmé Bond—Rs. 20.2—20.12—20.2—20.11—(17.6).
 Baghmari—Rs. 24—24.3—24 24.3—(25).
 Birpara—Rs. 176 176 176 176 176 176.
 Brahmaputra—Rs. 10.6—10.8—10.4 10.5.
 Bateli—Rs. 25.4—25.4—25.4—25.4—(25.2).
 Belgachi—Rs. 41—41—41—41—42 43—(37.6).
 Bishnauth—Rs. 38.2—38.2—38.2—38.2—(49.4).
 Borpokuri—Rs. 28.8—28.10—28.8—28.10—(39.12).
 Dufflaghur—Rs. 44—44.4—44 44.4—(52.4).
 Dhalakhat—Rs. 18.8—18.13—18.8—18.11—(20).
 Grop ("B")—Rs. 19.15—20.2—19.14 20.2—(19.5).
 Do. ("A")—Rs. 38—38.2—38.2—38—(38.5).
 Gungaram—Rs. 270 275 270 275—(435).
 Gillapukuri—Rs. 31—31.8—31 31.8—(43.5).
 Gaikhatia—Rs. 297 297 297 297—(354).
 Hantapara—Rs. 285—285—285—286—(377).
 Hashama—Rs. 33.12—34—33.12—(44.10).
 Jullibari—Rs. 28 28 28 28—33.12—(44.10).
 Killoitt—Rs. 19.14—20.4—19.14—20.4—(41.8).
 Methoni—Rs. 21.8—21.8—21.8—21.8—(24.14).
 Morcena—Rs. 27 27.2—27 27.2—(15.6).
 Patrakola—Rs. 167 169 167 169—(280).
 Tukvar—Rs. 14 14 14 14—(15.8).
 Teioleion—Rs. 26.10—26.10—26.8 26.9—(37.8).

DEBENTURES

5½% Dehri Bhojia Rly Rs. 101 101 101 101
 4 % Martin Burn (Convertible) Notes Rs. 600 600 600
 5½% Sree Krishna Gyanodai Sugar Rs. 101 101 101—
 101.
 6 % Robtas Industries (2nd Mortgage)—Rs. 110—
 110—110.

The Planning Commission's memorandum on industries, among other things says:—Industrial policy has to be governed by the objective of bringing about a socialistic pattern of society. This implies, first, close adherence to the terms of the industrial policy resolution of April, 1948, under which the establishment of new industrial units in coal, iron and steel, aircraft manufacture, shipbuilding, manufacture of telephone, telegraph, wireless apparatus and mineral oils should be reserved in the public sector. In addition, the Government must enter in a much bigger way than hitherto in fields in which the quantum of development required is so far been inadequate. It should also foster, if necessary, through participation with the private sector or directly, the development of industrial units in relatively under-developed areas such as Assam. The definite steps must also be taken to expand the sphere of co-operative enterprise so that in the course, the benefits of industrial development are transmitted in increasing measure, to the primary producers of raw materials or the consumers of industrial raw materials without the intervention of middlemen or of private industrial undertakings.

INDUSTRIAL PRIORITIES:—Within the framework of the policy set out above, having regard to the stage of development reached by the end of the first five-year plan, the next phase in the expansion of industrial capacity has to be conceived in terms of the following priorities:

1. Development of heavy industries in the field of metals, heavy engineering and chemical industries including nitrogenous fertilisers;
2. expansion of capacity in respect of other developmental commodities and production of goods namely cement and phosphatic fertilisers;
3. modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries already in existence, namely jute and cotton textiles and sugar;
4. fuller utilisation of existing installed capacity in different industries wherever there are wide gaps between capacity and production and
5. expansion of capacity for consumer goods keeping in view the requirements of common production programmes and the production targets for the de-centralised sector.

The expansion of the iron and steel industry has obviously the highest priority since more than any other industrial product, the levels of production of these materials determine the tempo of progress of the economy as a whole. Conditions in India are favourable for securing the production of iron and steel at a cost which is low in comparison with most other countries. Heavy engineering industries, are a natural corollary of iron and steel works.

Iron and Steel Projects

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR:—In conformity with the priority given to iron and steel, the second five year plan envisages the construction of three steel plants of one million ingot tons capacity each in the public sector and the provision of facilities in one of these for the production of 350,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. The plant to be located at Rourkela (on which Rs. 5 crores will be spent in the first plan) is expected to entail an outlay of about Rs. 120 to Rs. 130 crores during the period 1956-60 and to produce 720,000 tons of flat products of steel hot and cold rolled. It is being designed to operate on the L.D. process and will be equipped for the recovery of by-product chemicals from coke-oven gases and coal-gas. It is considered that the liquid iron from the coke-oven gases and the nitrogen from the liquid air plant could be harnessed for the manufacture of nitro-limestone fertilisers at a favourable cost.

The second plant to be located at Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh and estimated to cost about Rs. 100 lakhs.

Industrial Machinery

HEAVY FOUNDRIES, FORGES AND STRUCTURAL SHOPS AND FACILITIES FOR THE FABRICATION OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY:

The development programme connected with the expansion of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory under the plan of the Ministry of Railways for stepping up the output of locomotives from 120 to 200, envisaging the establishment of a heavy castings shop for railways, might be secured entirely from within the country. Similarly, the National Industrial Development Corporation has earmarked Rs. 15 crores out of the provision made for it for three heavy foundries and forge shops and for heavy structural shops. As already pointed out, these developments are essential for carrying out plans for the production of machine tools, heavy electrical equipment, etc. envisaged under the second plan.

The heavy machinery industries provided in the public sector of the second plan are:—

	Provision for 1956-61 Rs. crores.
Manufacture of electrical equipment	20
Expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools	2
Manufacture of industrial machinery and machine tools (N.I.D.C.)	10

In addition to these schemes, a provision of Rs. 1.25 crores is envisaged for the expansion of the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore. Among other industries which fall in this category, mention may be made of the aero-engine project and the electronic and wireless equipment project.

For developing the project for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a consultant's agreement has been reached with Associated Electrical Industries of the U.K. who will, among other things, advise the Government regarding the location of the plant and prepare the project report before the end of 1956. The total investment on this project, which is expected to take about seven to eight years for completion, is provisionally estimated at Rs. 25 crores. Certain sections of the plant are expected to go into production by 1960. While heavy switchgear is likely to be produced before the end of the second plan, the production of the more basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators for diesel sets will be achieved in the early years of the third plan.

The expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited will be directed towards increasing the number and diversifying the range and types of machine tools and also changing the pattern of production from what is predominantly assembly work to complete manufacture. As against 30 high speed lathes of 8½" centre to be completely manufactured and assembled in 1955-56, the number is expected to increase to 400 by the end of 1957. Under the expansion scheme which is to follow in 1957, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, will undertake the production of lathes of larger sizes and other machines like milling machines and drilling machines, which will constitute integral part of workshops intended to fabricate plant equipment for heavy industries.

Active interest in fostering the development of industrial machinery in the country is also expected to be taken up by the National Industrial Development Corporation. The details of specific items of equipment to be developed have to be worked out. With the assistance that will be provided by foundries, forges and structural shops, it is considered that satisfactory progress in machinery production should be made during the second five year plan.

Multi-Purpose Project at Naiveli

SOUTH ARCOT LIGNITE PROJECT:—Having regard to the paucity of naturally occurring coal deposits in South India, high priority has been given to the development of the multi-purpose South Arcot lignite project at Naiveli, involving according to the current provisional estimates, an investment of Rs. 68 crores. The development programme includes the mining of 3.2 million tons of lignite which is to be used for (a) generation of power in a station of 211,000 kW capacity (b) production of carbonised briquettes in a carbonisation plant of about 700,000 tons annual capacity, and (c) production of 700,000 tons of fixed nitrogen in the form of urea and sulphate nitrate. The plant

makes a provision of about Rs. 52 crores for this project.

FERTILISER PRODUCTION—The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers by 1960-61 has been estimated at 70,000 tons in terms of fixed nitrogen. The annual capacity at present is for about 80,000 tons. There is thus a wide gap to be bridged between the existing capacity and the anticipated requirements. During the first plan steps have already been taken to secure the expansion of fertiliser production by 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen (in terms of urea and nitrate/sulphate) through the expansion of the Sindri fertiliser factory on the basis of its coke oven gas. Further, taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Fertiliser Production Committee on appropriate locations and processes for further expansion of fertiliser production, it is envisaged that two more fertiliser factories, apart from the unit provided under the South Arcot lignite scheme, will be brought into existence in the course of the second plan period. One of these plants, which will be located at Nangal in the Punjab, will produce 20,000 tons of urea corresponding to 70,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per annum. The plant is already being designed to produce simultaneously 7.5 tons of heavy water per annum and will be the largest single industrial consumer of electric power on the basis of the requirements assessed at 160,000 kW per annum. The site of the third fertiliser factory is under consideration with reference to the comparative advantages of locating it at Trombay or at Rourkela.

Ship-Building Programme

HEAVY ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES:—The plan provides for further expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory. As a result of these expansions, the rate of construction of ships at Visakhapatnam will be increased to five per annum and of locomotives to 200 per annum before the end of the second five-year plan. The development programme for the shipbuilding industry also envisaged the construction of a dry dock at Visakhapatnam and preliminary studies in connection with the establishment of a second shipyard. The outstanding work on the integral coach factory at Perambur, is expected to be completed during the second plan on the basis of the phased manufacturing programme for a production of 350 coaches from 1959 onwards.

Expansion of D.D.T. Factories

Among light and medium industries in the public sector, the plan envisages expansion of the existing D.D.T. and antibiotic factories and the establishment in Travancore-Cochin of a second D.D.T. factory. Similarly, expansion of the Hindustan Cables Limited, the National Instruments Factory and the Indian Telephone Industries will be taken up. The development of the Mandi salt mines, on which little progress was made under the first plan, is expected to be carried out in the second plan. With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of security and bond paper, the establishment of a security paper mill has also been included in the second five year plan. During the early years of the second plan, the silver refinery under construction is also expected to go into production.

Production of Foundry Coke

Among industrial projects of State Governments, mention may be made of the expansion programme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works already referred to and the Durgapur Scheme of the West Bengal Government for the production of foundry coke, and by-products of coal carbonisation and thermal power based on waste gases. Among medium industries expected to be expanded or newly developed by State Governments, the more important are the manufacture of electric porcelain insulators and transformers in Mysore, the re-organisation of the Praga Tools Factory in Hyderabad, expansion of a paper mill in Andhra Pradesh, and creation of additional capacity in the U.P. cement factory and in the Bihar superphosphate factory.

New investment in industrial projects of the Central Government is expected to be of the order of Rs. 487 crores between 1956-57 and 1960-61. A provision of Rs. 29 crores is envisaged in respect of industrial projects in the States. This includes a provision of about Rs. 5.0 crores for assisting in the establishment of co-operative sugar factories in different states. It also provides for assisting the development of certain industries in areas like Assam and Pondicherry.

Development in the Private Sector

As in the public sector, the iron and steel industry holds an important place among industrial projects in the private sector. An investment of Rs. 115 crores is envisaged in this field. The benefits of this investment as well as the expenditure incurred on iron and steel expansion in the private sector under the first plan will only be felt from the middle of 1958 when the combined production capacity of TISCO and IISCO is expected to reach 2.3 million tons as against the current level of 1.25 million tons. The supply position of steel will, as a consequence, become considerably easier by the middle of 1958. Among the secondary producers, the two newcomers, Messrs. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., and the Indian Tube Company are expected to develop the production of tubes and pipes including E.R.W. tubes.

Among other metallurgical industries in which substantial expansion is expected during the second plan, reference should be made to aluminium and ferro-manganese. The demand for aluminium is expected to increase, from more extensive utilisation of A.C.S.R. cables for electric power trans-

mission. In the case of ferro-manganese, for which a target of 160,000 tons has been proposed, considerable expansion in domestic consumption as well as exports is envisaged.

Cement

Cement is another developmental commodity expected to be in considerable demand as a result of the high level of activity in different sectors over the next five years. It is proposed to expand capacity to 11.5 million tons and production to 9.5 million tons in this sector out of the overall increase envisaging the corresponding figures at 12 million and 10 million tons respectively. By-product slag from new steel plants is expected to relieve the strain on limestone supplies to some extent since a part of the additional cement output will be based on this material.

Engineering and Industrial Machinery

Substantial expansion of engineering industries, heavy and light, is a necessary consequence of an expanding iron and steel industry. The domestic demands for the products of engineering industries are still being met largely from imports and these demands are expected to be much more substantial under the second plan. The industrial programme, therefore, assigns an important place to these industries. Structural fabrication, automobiles, railway rolling stock, castings and forgings, industrial machinery, bicycles, sewing machines, motors and transformers are a few items for which high levels of production have been envisaged. In all these industries, plans for achieving near self-sufficiency within a decade or less will be taken in hand. As already pointed out a nucleus of experience has been built up during the first plan for initiating bigger developments in these fields in the coming years.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.—The plan for the private sector also provides for the expansion of output of industrial machinery. The investment anticipated during the period of the second plan and the level of output by 1960-61 in certain lines are expected to be as given below:

	Investment 1955-61 Rs. crores.	Value of output 1955-61 Rs. crores.
1. Cotton textile machinery	4.5	4.0
2. Jute textile machinery	1.3	0.06
	(1954)	2.5
3. Sugar machinery	2.0	0.28
	(1954)	2.5
4. Paper machinery	1.3	negligible
5. Cement machinery	—	0.56
	(1954)	2.0
6. Electric motors (000 HP)	—	240
7. Electric transformers '000 KVA	—	520
		600

Though no final proposals have emerged so far, discussions are in progress for the development of the manufacture of earth moving equipment, diesel engines of 50 HP and above and high pressure boilers. Considerable advance in these fields is envisaged. Other lines in which progress will be made are the manufacture of tea machinery, dairying equipment, agricultural machinery such as trailers for tractors, etc. and road making machinery including diesel-propelled road rollers. In most of these industries, foreign technical assistance is required and the necessary arrangements are being made. Since the manufacture of industrial machinery is assigned a high priority under the plan, adequate opportunities for the inflow of foreign technical assistance and private investment will be provided.

Chemical Industry

In the development of the chemical industry, soda ash, caustic soda, phosphatic fertilisers, industrial explosives, dyestuffs and intermediates occupy an important place in the programmes of the private sector in the second five year plan. The achievement of self-sufficiency is envisaged in most of these fields by the end of the second plan. This would imply quantitative expansion as well as diversification of production. A fourfold increase in production is planned in the case of soda ash and caustic soda. The expansion of sulphuric acid production is primarily related to the demands of the iron and steel, fertiliser, rayon and staple fibre industries.

Consumer Goods

Among consumer goods, expansion of output by about 100 percent is envisaged in the case of paper and paper board. The production of sugar is expected to be increased from 1.65 million tons in the last year of the first plan to 2.25 million tons by 1960-61. Of this production the share of the co-operative sugar mills is estimated to be about 350,000 tons per annum. The production of vegetable oils is expected to increase from 1.6 million tons to 1.95 million tons. It has been proposed to step up the production of mill yarn and mill cloth to 1,950 million lbs. and 5,500 million yards respectively, but no final decision has so far been taken.

Change in Pattern of Investment

Though the progress of industry under the first plan has brought about some shift in the relative positions of the public and private sectors and strengthened the economy at some important points, the changes wrought can by no means be regarded as commensurate with requirements. Structurally, the industrial economy made some advance in the producer and capital goods sector chiefly through the contribution made by the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, Tata Locomotive Works, textile machinery factories and the petroleum refineries. As a result of the emphasis given to industries under the second plan, the pattern of investment is expected to undergo a significant change by 1960-61. Broadly speaking the capital and producer goods sectors will register increases during the five years which will be substantially in excess of the investments made in these fields in the last

five years. Though the investments in the consumer goods industries will also be large compared to outlays in the past in corresponding periods, they will have but a minor influence on the new relationship between the different sectors of industry that will emerge as a result of the second plan. The data in the following statement will be of some interest for an appraisal of the new patterns.

Break-up of anticipated investments in large-scale industries during 1956-61.

	Public Sector	Private & Total N.I.D.C. (Rs. crores)
Producer goods	453.0	283.0
Industrial machinery and capital goods	45.0	77.0
Consumer goods	12.0	165.0
	510.0	525.0
		1,035.0

Power Development

At the beginning of the first plan the total installed capacity of power generating plant was 2.3 million kW, of which 1.7 million kW was in public utility undertakings and 0.6 million kW in industrial establishments. During the first plan installed capacity has been increased by 1.2 million kW in public utilities and by 100,000 kW in industrial establishments, making a total of 3.6 million kW in all. Power schemes now under execution will add 1.5 million kW more of capacity during the second plan.

For the period of the second plan, the additional power demand is estimated to be 1.2 million kW on account of the normal development of medium and small scale industries and of commercial and domestic consumption, and 1.2 million kW on account of new programmes of industrial development. Allowing for the necessary standby capacity, the additional requirements amount to 3.2 million kW, of which 2.7 million kW is being provided in the public sector, 200,000 kW by companies in the electricity supply industry and 300,000 kW by industries which have to provide for generation of their own power needs. Thus, the additional installed capacity during the second five year plan will be 3.2 million kW, raising the total installed capacity in the country in 1961 to 6.8 million kW.

The 15 year target for power development which was set five years ago at 7 million kW is now expected to be reached earlier than was anticipated. In view of the progress achieved in industry and the growing demand for power in small towns and rural areas, it is proposed to raise the target of total installed capacity in 1966 to about 12 million kW.

According to the programmes of states for the second five year plan, the installed capacity is expected to increase by 2.7 million kW, of which 2 million kW will be obtained through hydro-electric schemes and 0.7 million kW from thermal plants. Out of 2.7 million kW of plan capacity 1.5 million kW will be due to schemes begun during the first plan. Forty-two hydro and steam power generation schemes which include new schemes as well as extensions to existing stations are proposed to be taken up during the second five year plan, of which 23 will be hydro-electric and 19 thermal schemes. Nine of these new schemes are estimated to cost over Rs. 10 crores each, 4 between Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 crores each, and 17 schemes will cost less than Rs. 1 crore each. There are in addition small diesel generating schemes and a large number of power schemes in the public sector which are mainly intended for transmission and distribution.

The following are some of the more important power generation schemes which have now been accepted for the second plan:

No.	Project	State	Benefits (installed kW capacity)
1.	Umtru project extensions	Assam	5,000
2.	Machkund project extensions	Andhra/Orissa	17,000
3.	T. Bhadra-Nellore	Andhra	66,000
4.	Sileru hydro-electric scheme	Andhra	75,000
5.	South Gujarat grid extensions	Bombay	30,000
6.	Barauni thermal station	Bihar	20,000
7.	Korba thermal station	Madhya Pradesh	90,000
8.	Southern grid extensions	Madhya Pradesh	60,000
9.	Kundah hydro-electric scheme	Madras	180,000
10.	Hirakud extensions and subsidiary dam power station	Orissa	108,000
11.	Yamuna hydro electric scheme	Uttar Pradesh	201,000
12.	Ranaganga hydro electric scheme	Uttar Pradesh	75,000
13.	Harduaganj steam station	Uttar Pradesh	30,000
14.	Jaldhaka or Bala-sun scheme	West Bengal	17,000/5,000
15.	Thermal and hydro schemes of DVC.	Bengal & Bihar	240,000
16.	Purna project	Hyderabad	10,000
17.	Sharavati hydro-electric scheme	Mysore	142,000
18.	Ranapratapsagar dam power station	Madhya Bharat	75,000
19.	Sholayar hydro electric scheme	Travancore-Cochin	54,000
20.	Panniar hydro-electric scheme	Travancore-Cochin	30,000
21.	Pamba or Poringal-kuthu hydro electric scheme	Travancore-Cochin	75,000
22.	7 Thermal stations	Saurashtra	90,000
23.	Barhar and Satna power station	Vindhya Pradesh	20,000

The distribution of additional installed capacity anticipated in the public sector during the second plan is shown in the statement below:

State	kW	Additional installed capacity, State	kW
Andhra	123,300	Rajasthan	72,000
Assam	22,500	Saurashtra	50,050
Bihar	22,500	Travancore-Cochin	137,000
Bombay	272,000	Jammu & Kashmir	11,000
Madhya Pradesh	170,000	Ajmer	170
Madras	287,000	Bhopal	5,000
Orissa	247,800	Himachal Pradesh	3,100
Punjab	498,000	Kutch	6,300
Uttar Pradesh	261,000	Manipur	340
West Bengal	5,000	Tripura	400
Hyderabad	365,000	Vindhya Pradesh	23,000
Madhya Bharat	37,000	NEFA	1,150
	51,000	Mysore	47,600
	Total	2,730,010	kW

Companies in the electricity supply industry will provide 200,000 kW of installed capacity, the principal ones being as follows:

Calcutta Electric Supply Company	50,000 kW
Ahmedabad Electric Supply Company	45,000 kW
Tata's Power System	100,000 kW
Others	5,000 kW
	200,000 kW

The following are some of the more important new irrigation projects which have been included in the second five year plan.

No.	Name of project	State	Area to be irrigated ('000 acres)
1.	Vam Sadhara	Andhra	306
2.	Gundak	Bihar	2650
3.	Sone Barrage	Bihar	500
4.	Ukai	Bombay	600
5.	Narmada	Bombay	1157
6.	Banas	Bombay	120
7.	Mula	Bombay	204
8.	Girna	Bombay	184
9.	Khadakwasla	Madhya Pradesh	590
10.	Tawa	Madras	21
11.	New Kattalai Canal	Madras	51
12.	Salandi	Orissa	250
13.	Gurgaon Canal	Punjab	186
14.	Ram Ganga	Uttar Pradesh	700
15.	Kangabati	West Bengal	155
16.	Purna	Hyderabad	850
17.	Chandakeshar	Madhya Bharat	15
18.	Kabini	Mysore	30
19.	Banas	Rajasthan	225
20.	Bhadar	Saurashtra	90
21.	Boothankettu	Travancore-Cochin	63
22.	Lidder Canal	Jammu & Kashmir	15
23.	Barni or Kolar	Bhopal	250
24.	Laxmanathirtha	Coorg	3
25.	Kasavari	Vindhya Pradesh	4
26.	Vidur	Pondicherry	1.7

Machine Tool Committees

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as already indicated, has set up two Committees, one to assess the country's requirements in machine tools in different categories and determine the gap between requirements and the present manufacturing capacity; and the other to consider the scope of the export credit guarantee scheme and make recommendations in regard to the nature of the risks to be covered, the basis on which premia should be fixed and the structure of the organisation required for the implementation of the scheme.

Raw Materials for Newsprint

Two teams of Italian experts have arrived here at the invitation of the Government of India. Two experts from Snia Viscosa of Milan will study the scope for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp and newsprint from Himalayan firs, eucalyptus from the Nilgiris and bagasse, in order to prepare a project report. Earlier last year, a team of two German experts from Messrs. Ascha Affen Burkert Zellstoff toured a number of places to study the possibility of using bagasse and other suitable raw materials for the manufacture of pulp and newsprint. Their project report is now being awaited.

Steel Castings and Forgings

It is estimated that the additional annual demands of the various heavy industries proposed to be developed under the second five year plan for steel castings will be of the order of 17,000 tons. Some of the specific items of heavy steel castings proposed to be manufactured are frames for locomotive engines, side frames for sugar mill crushers, frames for earth moving equipment, gear blanks for cement mill machinery, loco wheel centres, wagon wheel centres, etc.

The requirements for forgings during the second plan will include the demands of steel plants, fertiliser factories, heavy electrical project and heavy earth moving machinery, heavy duty tractors and heavy machine tools, among other industries. Among specific items to be manufactured are spindles and other components for heavy machine tools, crank shafts for diesel engines, now imported, components for heavy water turbines, components of cement and mining machinery, etc. The demand for structural forgings during the second plan is estimated at 450,000 tons a year.

The structural forgings likely to be manufactured include those for workshops, buildings, power houses, hangars, structural for road, railway or river bridges, steel plants, coke oven plants, wagons, underframes, tractors, ships; mechanical handling equipment such as cranes, sluice gates and operating gear required in hydro-electric and irrigation schemes and power transmission towers.

London

SIR ANTHONY EDEN NOT TO RETIRE

DOWNING STREET ISSUES DENIAL TO KILL RUMOUR

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

DOWNING Street took the unusual course this week of issuing an official denial that Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, was contemplating retiring in the near future. It is not easy to trace the source of rumours of this kind—the German press was held to be responsible in a near-official reference—but our own Labour press for some time has been hammering away at what it calls the "indecisiveness" of Government policy and what it claimed as a back-bench revolt against the Prime Minister, and matters were no doubt brought to a head by the publication in *The Daily Telegraph* of a somewhat critical article on the Government's lack of achievement to date. The American press was not slow to follow up these leads, and that fact, coming just prior to Sir Anthony's visit to the U.S. for policy discussions with President Eisenhower, was no doubt responsible for the issue of the denial. Otherwise the rumours would no doubt have been ignored, for not only have they no basis on the score of the Prime Minister's health, but the anticipated revolt in the ranks of the Conservative Party is apparently little more than wishful thinking.

Far from creating the confusion and doubt which was probably its intention, the bother would seem to have galvanised both the Prime Minister and his re-organised Government. Ministerial discussions and Cabinet meetings occupied Sir Anthony every day last week, and as a result it is anticipated that he will be able to indicate the general lines of a new development of Government policy over a wide field in a speech he is to give at Bradford on 18th January and in a television appearance he is due to make three days later. Fuller details will follow in a series of important statements to be made from time to time before Easter. Just what the new policy includes it is not as yet possible to say, but informed quarters favour early action in respect of the Monopolies Bill to deal with collective discrimination and restriction in industry; the enlistment of trade union co-operation in achieving greater mobility of labour and the elimination of restrictive practices; the production of a new unified defence plan; important measures to improve technological education; and the launching of a fresh attack on inflation by way of a campaign for price stabilisation and reduction. Mr. Butler, when he returns from his fortnight's holiday on the Riviera, is expected to adopt a tougher attitude towards the Opposition in his new rôle of Leader of the House of Commons, to prevent any further misunderstandings with the Conservative back-benchers and to keep the Conservative Central Organisation and the constituency organisations in step with the Government and the party in the House of Commons.

Difficulties Ahead

On paper these plans sound encouraging enough, and Sir Anthony Eden might well return from his visit to America with his own and his party's prestige considerably rehabilitated. In the long run, however, the success or failure of the Government's new policy must rest to a large extent on the response and co-operation it can engender among the British public. In this respect organised labour occupies what is a key position. The trade union leaders are well aware of the difficulties that lie ahead and are by no means averse to playing a constructive part in overcoming them. Their rank and file followers, however, are an uncertain factor. They are in a strong bargaining position, as the latest employment figures—with 290,000 more in work than a year ago and nearly two million working overtime and the total unemployed down by 41,000 to represent only one percent of the estimated total number of employees—go to show, and they are less concerned with the inflationary effects of their wage claims than the profits which company results have disclosed during the past year.

The introduction this week of short-time working in some units of the motor industry, to reduce production so as to keep it in line with the reduced demand as a result of hire-purchase and purchase-tax restrictions in this country and the import restrictions in Commonwealth markets, might have been expected to give the workers something to think about. This was reinforced by the Standard Motor Company's rejection of a claim for a "substantial" wage increase with the explanation that "1956 will be a serious year for our industry and its ability to maintain employment will be jeopardised by any increased costs arising from recurring wage claims." The unions concerned, however, refused to withdraw the claim and pointed instead to the company's profits. As regards short-time working, the union reaction is that the Government should abandon the H.P. restrictions and purchase-tax and the firms concerned reduce the working week, cut out overtime and provide work for all. All the wage claims now being considered, if granted, will add £250 million to the country's annual wage bill. This must filter into the cost of living in due course, for although the price stabilisation campaign is gaining fresh adherents each day, the absorption of increased wage costs of this magnitude, with the possibility of more to follow, cannot continue indefinitely.

Imports Still Too High

That our imports are still running at too high a level for safety is made clear by the provisional

figures of overseas trade for December just issued by the Board of Trade. The visible trade deficit for 1955 is £884 million, or £265 million higher than it was in 1954. How much the gap was covered by invisible earnings will not be disclosed for some months, but the experience of the oil and shipping companies, two of the main contributors, does not inspire much optimism. Exports, which at the beginning of last year were affected by the backlog from the October 1954 dock strike, rose 8½ percent to £2,906 million. Most of the improvement, 7 percent, was attributable to higher volume and the rest to price increases. Imports rose more sharply, by 15 percent, to £3,889 million, but only 12 percent arose from greater volume and the balance from higher prices.

December's contribution to the larger deficit was £72 million, the worst of any month in the concluding quarter but below the average of earlier quarters. December exports, at £253.8 million, were £84 million below the November, but were still above the average of the first nine months of the year. Re-exports, at £10.7 million, were slightly above average. Imports, at £330.1 million, were also higher last month than the average of the opening months, although £5 million down on November. Exports to North America gave a more encouraging picture. The December total of £32.1 million was £4.1 million up on the month and only £90,000 short of October's record figure. For 1955 as a whole exports to the dollar area were £42.7 million higher at £324 million, making the best year so far. Most of the improvement was in sales to the United States, where December's record figure of £19.4 million brought the year's total to a new peak of £183.2 million, or £33.8 million up on the year. Exports to Canada last month were £12.7 million, bringing the 1955 total to £140.9 million, below the best but £8.9 million more than in 1954.

Time and Motion Study

Time, motion, and work study have already been accepted in theory by the more enlightened sections of trade unionism, but they have met strong opposition in some unions. Although local agreements with individual firms have existed for some years, there has until now been no specific scheme approved on a national basis. This week, however, history has been made with the announcement of the first national agreement laying down principles and rules for time and motion study in a whole industry, reached by the Footwear Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. The agreement, which regulates the minimum rates of pay under time and motion study, will operate for two years when, after modification in the light of further experience, they will probably be written into the industry's national wage agreement. The agreement cannot be worked in any firm without

the permission of its employees. Experiments with the plan have been going on for ten years and have produced many remarkable results in lower costs, higher productivity and higher wages. One firm's output has risen by 35 percent and the pay of its workers by 25 percent; another has shown increases of 25 percent and 17 percent respectively and a 10 percent reduction in labour costs; yet another changed over from day working to "time and motion" piece-rates with a consequent rise of 80 percent in production. One group of skilled women operatives used to earn £9 5s to £9 15s a week before work study was applied to their work-bench—now they are earning £10 15s a week.

National Savings Disappointing

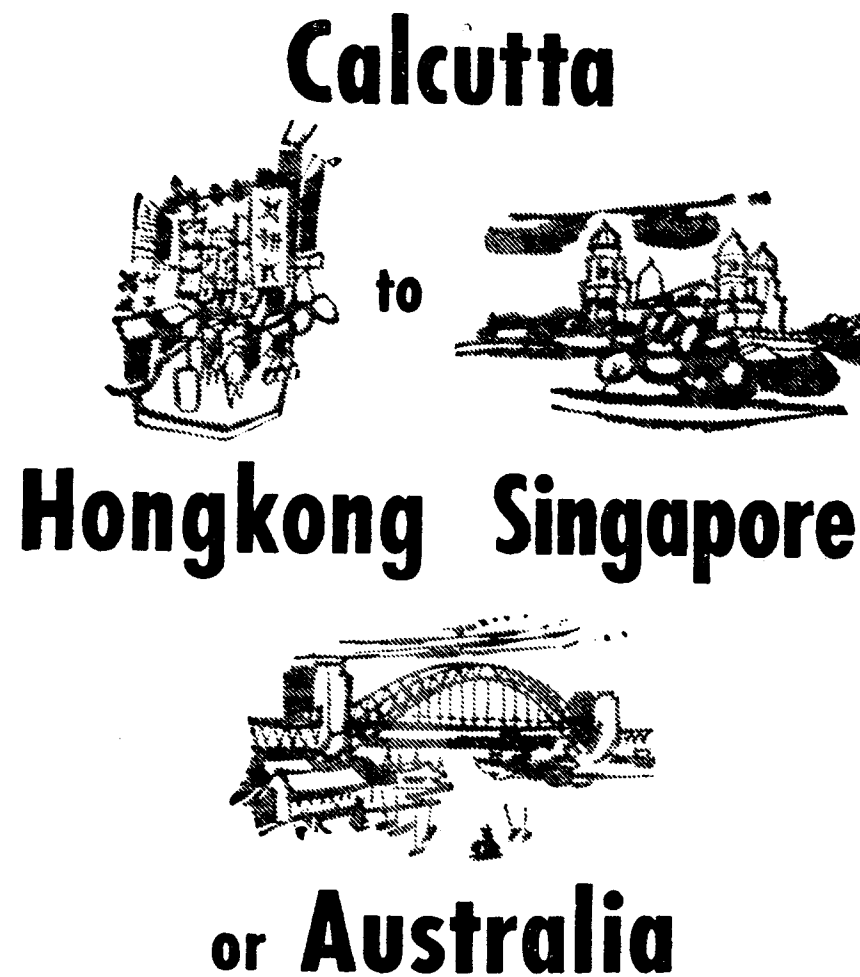
There was certainly justification for Lord Macintosh, chairman of the National Savings Committee, to refer to the net figure of new National Savings in 1955 as rather disappointing when he commented on the year's figures. While new savings were the highest on record, being £4 million more than in 1954, he pointed out that withdrawals, which were also a record, were £138 million up on the previous year. The net figure for the year was rather disappointing because the excellent results in the first six months, when net savings amounted to £113 million, seemed to fore-shadow another record year. However, in the second half of the year there was a net repayment of £36 million. As long as the amount put into new savings continued to increase there would appear to be no lack of confidence or willingness to save, but a way had to be found to discourage excessive withdrawals. The Committee announced that total savings were £1,342 million and withdrawals from past savings were £1,265 million, giving an excess of new savings of £77 million. Last week, withdrawals exceeded new savings by £1,960,000, savings totalled £19,881,000, and withdrawals £21,841,000.

Balmer Lawrie Change

It is probably symptomatic of some of the difficulties being faced by European business concerns carrying on business in India through subsidiary companies that Alex. Lawrie the East India merchant house, has divested itself of its controlling interest in its Calcutta off-shoot, Balmer Lawrie. It has just sold slightly less than half its holdings to Indo-Burma Petroleum which is associated with Steel Brothers. For the 20,000 shares transferred, it has paid Alex. Lawrie £449,213, and this has now been received in London.

Brevities

Brush Export Ltd., the Loughborough member of the Brush Group, has secured a contract worth £360,000 for the supply and installation of equipment for the new Chopan steam power station, near Mirzapur, in Uttar Pradesh.



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PRODUCTION STANDARDS
OF CLOTH EXPORTSMR. KRISHNAMACHARI HINTS AT
GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

THE Chemical and Textiles Standards Convention was held here last week. Organised by the Indian Standards Institution, of which Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari is the President, it was attended by over 600 technical experts, scientists, engineers, research workers, top Government executives and leading industrialists and lasted for five days. Last year a similar convention was held at Calcutta for the engineering industry. The main items of discussion this year apart from the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures, were the two basic industries of textiles and chemicals. Inaugurating the convention, Mr. Krishnamachari observed that it was a matter of little significance whether the public or the private sector took the initiative, in promoting the speedy development of the industrial field. He made it still more explicit by saying "whoever does it economically and quickly will be encouraged." Mr. Krishnamachari stated that the future of industries in the country was undoubtedly bright. Speaking for himself he said that on balancing the strength and weakness of industries he found a lot of hope for the future. He explained that it was in this great task of building up industries that standards had a big part to play. It was only on the basis of the reputation of these standards that the country could build its trade and economy for earning a material portion of the resources that it wanted.

Speaking about the Indian Standards Institution, Mr. Krishnamachari observed that it was not an official body. It was likely that the institution might be identified with the Government because he happened to be its President. He hoped that before he laid down his office, he would be able to persuade some distinguished industrialist, economist or eminent citizen to undertake the responsibility. He described the Institution as one of the greatest co-operative enterprises in the country. But he regretted that while the co-operation of the technicians and scientists was being enlisted, the Institution had not been able to get the co-operation of private enterprise in producing standard goods. He was, therefore, happy to note that the Bombay Millowners' Association had again come into the fold. At the same time, he warned the textile interests that if they failed to improve the standard of cloth exports in a year's time, the Government would have to step in to improve the quality. He referred to the poor quality of textiles which had affected the country's export market and gave the warning that the Government might have to think in terms of introducing definite standards of production of cloth if the industry did not take steps to rectify its failings. The chemical industry, Mr. Krishnamachari believed, had made remarkable progress even though it was still in an infant stage. When the production of steel in the country increased, the chemical industry would derive a great fillip for its development.

Bonus Pact with Textile Workers

A five-year agreement was finalised last week between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, the representative union for textile workers in the city, on the question of bonus. In most respects, the pact follows a similar agreement at Ahmedabad with "only a few modifications to suit local conditions." Under this agreement, which took three months of delicate negotiation, about a quarter of a million textile workers in Bombay will now receive an annual bonus ranging from 16 days to three months for five years from 1953. In addition, even those mills whose bonus disputes for 1952 are still pending before industrial courts, will pay bonus for that year to their workers calculated according to the terms of this new settlement. It has been ac-

knowledge that the conclusions of the long-drawn-out negotiations owed much to the good offices of the Central Labour Minister, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, who was present at the final settlement. While all textile workers are assured of bonus for the next five years equivalent to their 15 days' wages, the actual quantum in the case of each mill will be decided according to the profits made by the unit concerned. The agreement also provides for a request to the Government to appoint a committee to revise the rehabilitation reserve for 1956-57. This reserve is allowed to be treated as a prior charge on the mills' profits before the amount available for bonus is determined. In addition to the payment of minimum bonus, the Millowners' Association has also agreed to contribute Rs. 50 lakhs during the next five years towards the implementation of housing schemes which the State Government might undertake for industrial workers in the city. This provision is expected to finance the construction of 4,000 tenements for textile workers in Bombay.

Tata's Example Welcomed

The Central Labour Minister, Mr. Desai has welcomed the agreement between the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and its workers associating the employees with the management, as a progressive step. Hoping that "such association of employees and management will spread to all industries in the country," Mr. Desai is of the view that an industry can no longer be claimed as the exclusive property of industrialists or shareholders, and that the technicians and the workers have a right to be associated with management. Participation in the management of industries he added, is the urge of the present age, and is also in line with the future labour policy. At the same time, he reminded the workers that not only industrialists but they themselves should change their mode of thinking and prepare themselves for such association. In fact, Mr. Desai said that he would ask the industrialists to force workers to accept some responsibility in the management even if the latter refused to do so. A suggestion for the association of workers with the management of industries has been included in the memorandum submitted by the Labour Ministry to the Planning Commission. The Labour Minister remarked that everybody including the industrialists had accepted the socialistic pattern of society but asked that they should not be satisfied by merely agreeing with it but must try to help the establishment of such a pattern in a constructive and enthusiastic manner. The workers also should stop thinking in terms of class rivalry. "If the workers and the technicians think of breaking up the management, the industry will be destroyed. Every industry has, from now on, to be organised on a national basis and as part of the nation's industries."

Port Trouble Again

For some time the work of loading and unloading ships at Bombay harbour has been unsatisfactory. At the annual meetings of some of the leading shipping companies here, bitter complaints were made against the output of work and the delay in the turn-round of ships involving unnecessarily heavy expenses for the steamship companies. Moreover, there have also been threats of strikes and direct action from responsible dock workers' leaders to force various issues. Even the President of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation stated some time ago that the constituent units of the Federation would organise a nation-wide strike to back up the workers. In addition, the E.P.T. General Workers' Union here gave a strike call at the beginning of this week. The Government of India has, therefore, been obliged to propose the amendment of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951, so as to vest the Chairman of the Port Trust, who is also the Chairman of the Bombay Dock Labour Board, with emergency powers to deal with workmen employed through the Board. Similar powers were delegated to the Calcutta Port Commissioner about eight months ago following a strike there, and later renewed for another three months on the expiry of the state of emergency period. It is believed that this proposal, on which views of the public have been invited, will be followed by the necessary notification to enable the Port Trust Chairman to exercise the power of suspending, summarily dismissing or discharging any employee of the Dock Labour Board for alleged indiscipline, "go-slow", misconduct or any other act which may be deemed injurious.

One of the reasons which might have led the Government to take this drastic step is the forthcoming award of the Appellate Tribunal in the Bombay Dock dispute relating to the system of wage payment on a piece-rate basis which might cause acute trouble in the docks.

Oil Tanker Fleet

The country may soon have a fleet of oil tankers for coastal oil traffic, as a result of the discussions on this matter between the Government of India and leading shipping companies held here last week. It is believed that Mr. N. M. Ayyar, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, of the Union Government, who was here last week on a five-day visit had talks with shipowners regarding liberal financial assistance including long-term loans to shipping companies if they took the initiative in acquiring tankers for the coastal oil trade. He is believed to have pointed out the anomalous position regarding the oil tanker trade on the Indian coastline, which had been reserved by the Government for Indian shipping companies as far back as in 1951, though as yet not a single Indian tanker was plying on this route. It has further been suggested that the Government would like

Indian shipowners to go in individually for oil tankers from abroad so that a sizeable fleet could be built up in a short time. It is gathered that the shipowners, were cautious in their response to the proposal and even while welcoming the offer of financial assistance, they would not take advantage of the loan facilities unless assured of a fair return. It is however believed that a tentative agreement has been reached between the Ministry of Transport and one of the leading shipping companies for the latter to purchase five oil tankers from abroad forming the nucleus of the country's first tanker fleet. According to this reported agreement, the Government of India is believed to have offered Rs. 3 crores by way of a loan to the company, which will bear the remaining cost of about Rs. 1.5 crores. It is believed that concrete assurances were given on behalf of the Ministry by its Secretary that the Government would help the Company secure adequate oil cargo for these tankers. As a result of this encouragement, a number of other shipping companies are contemplating the purchase of tankers during the second plan period.

During the Union Transport Ministry Secretary's visit, confirmation was available of the fact that negotiations between Russia and India to establish a trade link between the Black Sea and Indian ports were progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Ayyar is also believed to have held talks with the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the plans for the development and modernisation of Bombay Harbour in the second plan. According to the draft memorandum, the Commission has tentatively allotted a sum of Rs. 17.42 crores for this purpose. It is learnt that a major portion of the funds allotted for harbour development will be expended on the modernisation of the Princess and Victoria Docks and the installation of electric cranes at the Alexandra Docks. Fifty-four new cranes are proposed to be erected at the Alexandra Docks, replacing the existing hydraulic ones.

Legal Action Against E.I.C.A.

As anticipated in last week's despatch, the controversy over the declaration of a state of emergency in forward cotton trading and the fixing of the ceiling price at Rs. 700 a khandy has now been taken to law. A member of the East India Cotton Association has taken out a notice of motion before Mr. Justice Coyajee at the Bombay High Court to restrain the Association and its Board from enforcing the resolution on the alleged ground that the Board of Directors of the E.I.C.A. had been coerced and compelled by the Central Government into passing the resolution under question. As a result of this, an undertaking was given on behalf of the Association that it would not fix the rates for hedge contract clearing for February and May deliveries for a week. The plaintiff submitted that he and others had entered into hedge contracts in cotton for these deliveries under the rules of the Association, but that in December 1955 a directive from the Central Government was received by the President of the Association to the effect that the Board should declare an emergency and take appropriate action immediately to prevent the prices in respect of hedge contracts from rising above Rs. 700 a khandy. It was further alleged by the plaintiff that this directive was considered at a meeting of the Board on 23rd December, 1955 when the Board, after reviewing the prevailing market conditions and prices, resolved unanimously that in its opinion no emergency had arisen and that, therefore, there was no occasion for fixing a uniform price as suggested by the Government. Further, as the Board did not comply with the Government's directive, the Government suspended trading in hedge contracts for a week. Subsequently, a Committee appointed by the Board of Directors met the representatives of the Central Government and the Forward Markets Commission, when the latter insisted that the Board should declare the existence of an emergency and fix ceiling rates for hedge contracts in cotton for February and May settlements at Rs. 700 a khandy. As the Committee of the E.I.C.A. again refused to do so, the Government extended the period of suspension of trading for another week. It was also alleged by the plaintiff that finally the Central Government threatened that if the Board declined to act as required by the Government it would have to consider the question of superseding the Board. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed that the Board was coerced and compelled against its own views into passing the controversial resolution on 6th January, 1956, and submitted that there had neither arisen nor existed any emergency, and the declaration of an emergency in the resolution did not express the bona fide opinion of the Board, and that it was passed only at the behest of the Central Government, contrary to and against its own considered judgment and opinion. He, therefore, pleaded that the said resolution was invalid and of no effect and not binding on the Association and its members, as it constituted wrongful interference with their right to trade in cotton.

The notice of motion came up for hearing last Friday when the Counsel for the E.I.C.A. took up the stand that the Central Government, in the exercise of its powers, had suspended trading in hedge contracts for a week from 23rd December, 1955 and then for another smaller period. Due to this suspension, an emergency had arisen and as the Board considered that the suspension of business would harm the growers, traders and their employees, it passed the resolution as the only way of solving the deadlock. He contended that the Board had acted legally and bona fide to meet the emergency that arose and existed. Again this, the plaintiff in a rejoinder submitted that the emergency contemplated under by-Law 52 of the Association was emergency in the trade and not an emergency arising by reason of cessation of trade as a result of the action of the Government.

Uttar Pradesh

A SMALLER SECOND PLAN
FOR UTTAR PRADESHCONFLICT OF RESOURCES
AND NEEDS

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Chief Minister for Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Sampurnanand, announced regretfully at a Press conference that the size of the State's second five year plan had to be cut from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 260 crores. The original plan, he said, was based on the State's needs, whereas the pruning was done on the basis of resources. The accent in the second plan would be on industrialisation and he mentioned a number of industries such as fertilisers, electrical goods and the manufacture of railway wagons which could be suitably situated in U.P. The necessary raw materials were available inside the State but he could not say exactly where the proposed industries would be located. As regards the private sector, the Government would allow a number of concessions to new industries depending on negotiations with the parties concerned. All new industries however would be eligible for concessional rates of sales tax and power supply.

Achievements of First Plan

An official review of the first plan's achievements claims an impressive success on a wide front. It was planned to raise food production to 9.82 million tons by 1955-56, but it actually raised 12.45 million tons by 1954-55. The irrigated area will increase by 38.5 percent by the end of the current plan period, a rate of progress well ahead of schedule. The total increase in the installed capacity of power plants will amount to 100,555 kW, and in the second plan, it is proposed to spend Rs. 57 crores on power development. The two State enterprises in the industrial field, namely, the Chark cement factory and the precision instruments factory in Lucknow, it is claimed, have surmounted the initial difficulties. The second plan makes provision for doubling the output of the cement factory and trebling the output of the precision instruments factory. The performance of the cement factory, it is stated, might have been better if, in the words of the Chief Minister, "gentlemen from Bihar had not been visiting the factory and taking a keen interest in the affairs of workers." Incidentally, this is not the only dispute between U.P. and Bihar. They are also at loggerheads over a minor boundary question, for which they have approached the Centre for a settlement. U.P. claims the Ganga river bed of 1848 as its boundary, which Bihar disputes.

Steel and Coal Shortage

Though the Government of India re-imposed control on iron and steel in November, 1955, the State's quota for the last quarter has not yet been received. In 1952, the State's quota was about 17,000 tons a quarter. The allotment for the current quarter is 14,000 tons as against a minimum requirement of 20,000 tons. The State Government has approached the Centre for making good the deficit immediately and for doubling the State's quota from April next. A similar request has also been made in respect of cement. The present monthly allotment for U.P. is 29,000 tons for non-agricultural and 3,500 tons for agricultural purposes. Coal is another commodity very much in short supply at the moment. According to the Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. C. B. Gupta, 24,000 wagons of coal are already needed by the State to make up the present shortage, and he added that 20,000 wagons would be required exclusively for the second plan. There were 1,700 private kilns and 716 co-operative kilns working in the State each using 15 wagons of coal. Although the total allotment for the State was 20,000 wagons only, 12,000 wagons had so far been received.

Railway Rolling Stock

Addressing the North-East Railway Zonal Users' Consultative Committee in Gorakhpore last week, the General Manager of N.E.R., Mr. Arora, disclosed that 25 new locomotives had been received on the line since the Committee met last in October, and that 38 more were expected to arrive soon. As to the supply of new coaches, Mr. Arora stated that the coach-building programme for this 1955-56 provided for about 472 coaches for this railway, including 72 timber coach bodies to be built in the railway's workshops. The outturn of coaches from Jessops' shells alone was expected to be 30 bogies a month. Between April and November last, 128 new bogies had been put on the line from various sources. Wagon loading in October and November exceeded the loading in the corresponding months of the previous year by 7 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

Jute Industry's Difficulties

The problems of U.P.'s jute industry, especially in relation to competition from Bengal, were dealt with by Sir Padampat Singhania, Chairman of the J. K. Jute Mills Co., Kanpur, at its annual meeting held on 31st December. Unlike Bengal and Andhra, U.P.'s jute industry was handicapped by having no outlet to the sea, a necessity for effective participation in overseas markets, but to depend, therefore, on internal markets, but here also it was no match for the competition from Bengal. The additional cost of power in Kanpur, Bengal. The additional cost of power by the Govdu to the electricity duty imposed by the Government further reduced the competitive capacity of the local industry. Perhaps the most crippling blow to the industry, according to Sir Padampat, came from the railways which had been periodically increasing the station-to-station rates. He

said: "There has been no justification for the increases as the rates do not correspond in any way, percentage for percentage, with the increase either in the net cost of working or increase in the average ton mile rate for goods charged by the railway administration concerned." The rises in the different station-to-station rates between 1936 and 1955 have been anywhere between 250 percent and 400 percent. What appears is that the rates are sought to be fixed anew, based upon the principle of what the Bengal jute industry for a much shorter haul, with port facilities at its door is capable of shouldering, rather than on the principle of sound economics and transportation costs as reflected by what is charged per ton mile generally on an average."

Employees State Insurance

The Employees State Insurance Act will be extended to three more U.P. towns from 15th January, namely, Lucknow, Agra and Saharanpur, bringing within its scope another 17,000 employees. Seasonal factories and mines are excluded. Employers covered under the scheme in these areas will be required to contribute at the enhanced rate of 1½ percent of the total wage bill instead of ¾ percent as at present. They are required to pay 4 percent more in view of the fact that their liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity Benefit Act will be taken over by the Corporation to the extent provided under the Employees State Insurance Act.

Books and Publications

COMMERCE ANNUAL REVIEW

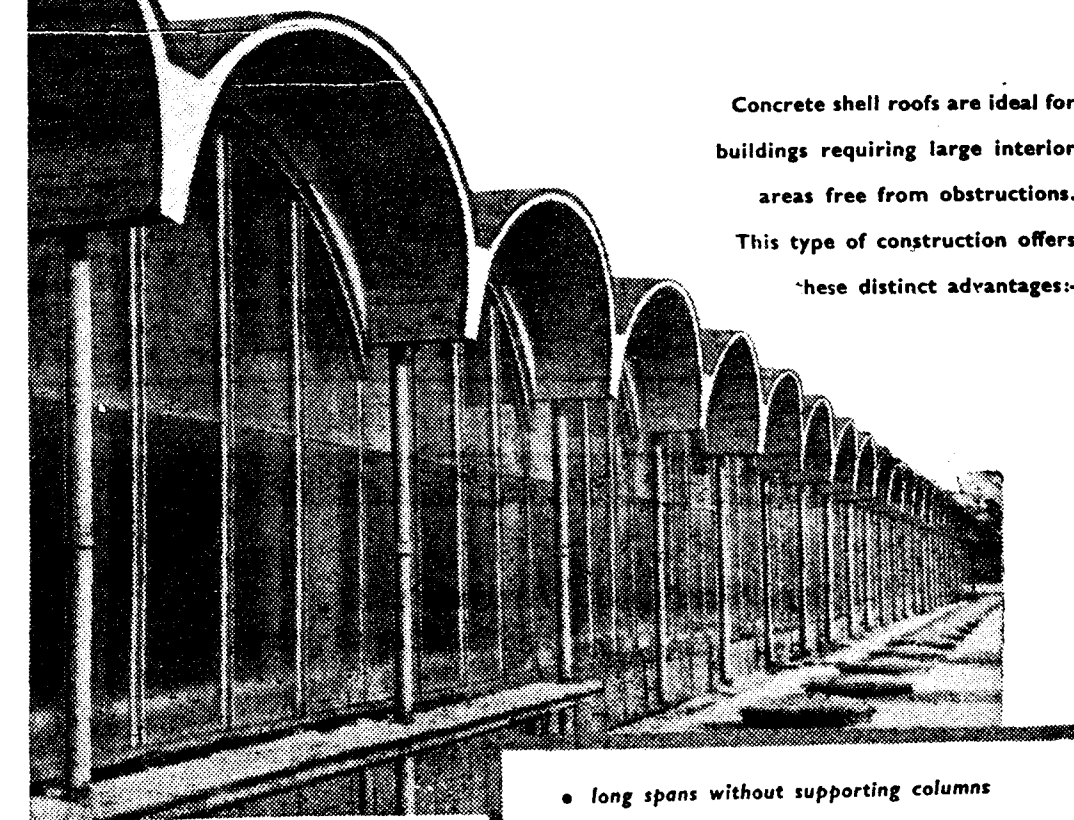
Commerce Annual Review 1955 : Editor V. S. Rayan. (Published by Commerce (1935) Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay. Pages 199; price Rs. 7-8.)

With India on the threshold of momentous new developments, a practical assessment of past achievements coupled with a frank approach to future problems is of ever present interest and significance. The wide range of subjects covered in Commerce's annual number provides an excellent commentary on the country's industrial, economic and administrative progress. The Review includes feature articles by many eminent authorities such as Sir Oscar Hobson, followed by a summary of events in 1955 from insurance to planting and a section devoted to market trends. Statistical tables provide a useful reference section. It is not

surprising that the theme underlying many of the contributions should be largely the implications of State administration in a socialistic pattern of society; conjecture about the nature of the specifics it will employ; their potential efficacy and recommendations as to alterations in the prescription. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, discussing the question of the survival of the private sector in a socialist economy, takes pains to stress the evolutionary aspects of the new creed, which emanates, he says, rather from an ideological than a practical basis. Putting the onus on the private sector to develop a tolerance for controls, he points out that it will finally be judged on its own ability to assist in capital formation, by the ease and rapidity with which it can socialise its management and by the degree of restraint it will exercise in the operation of profit motives. Dr. Sudhir Sen follows with reflections on the private sector in the light of the new Company Law. As to the position of the State, he emphasises the quality of the regulation envisaged rather than the quantity. Although this need not be construed as a threat to the private sector, he admits that the outlook is far from cloudless. Taxation, allocation of resources between the public and private sectors, the trend to bolster up the worker's rights while ignoring his responsibilities, and the danger that the powers exercised may one day be used not for the benefit of the nation but for a particular political party, are some of the danger points to which he draws attention.

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Indian Mining Journal : Indian Coal Industry Symposium Number : Vol. III no. 9. Edited by H. Ghosal. (Printed and published by P. K. Menon from the Temple Press, 2, Nayaratra Lane, Calcutta. Illustrated. Pages 196; price Rs. 7-8.)

This special number of the Indian Mining Journal is devoted to the publication of articles contributed to the symposium on the coal industry held in Calcutta under the auspices of the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, and the Indian Mining Journal. A collection of no less than 45 articles provides a valuable and comprehensive survey of one of the country's most important industries, vital indeed to the success of the second five year plan. The contributors cover between them nearly all aspects of the working and development of Indian coal and lignite, including coal geology and reserves, mining, processing, utilisation, conservation, legislation and trade.

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INDIAN INSURANCE IN 1954

NEED TO EXPLORE WORLD MARKETS

NEW life insurance business transacted in India by Indian insurers during the year 1954 amounted to about 6,83,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 213.32 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 10.67 crores. Foreign insurance companies working in India issued about 22,000 policies during the year assuring a sum of Rs. 16.22 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 0.94 crores. These figures are given in the *Indian Insurance Year Book, 1955*, just published by the Controller of Insurance, Government of India. The net premium income in 1954 in fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business showed an increase over that in 1953.

The report of the Controller of Insurance contains the following new features: Information regarding the gross direct life insurance business of Indian and non-Indian insurers into life and non-life. Detailed analysis regarding the actual expenses incurred vis-a-vis the allowance for expenses prescribed in the Act and lists of insurers and provident societies who did not furnish their returns within the statutory due date.

Life Insurance Business

Compared to the year 1953, there has been an increase of about 1,44,000 policies. Rs. 75.14 crores in the sum assured and Rs. 3.29 crores in the yearly renewal premium income in the new life insurance business transacted in India by Indian insurers. The life insurance business of non-Indian insurers in India registered a slight decrease.

The net amount of life insurance business effected in India by Indian insurers which was in force at the end of 1954 amounted to about 40,69,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 921.90 crores with a premium income of Rs. 42.68 crores. These figures represent an increase under each respective item over those of the previous year of about 2,14,000 policies, Rs. 88.54 crores and Rs. 2.51 crores. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were about 2,44,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 136.93 crores and having a premium income of Rs. 7.45 crores, representing a decrease of about 7,000 policies and Rs. 0.31 crores in the renewal premium income but an increase of Rs. 3.90 crores in the sum assured.

The net amount of life insurance business effected outside India by Indian insurers in 1954 and the amount remaining in force at the end of that year were about 32,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 17.46 crores and about 2,74,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 85.03 crores respectively. The total revenue income for 1954 of Indian insurers for their entire life business and non-Indian insurers in respect of their life business in India was Rs. 58.91 crores and Rs. 9.35 crores respectively. The corresponding total outgoings, including amounts disbursed as claims and surrenders, was Rs. 31.70 crores and Rs. 7.41 crores. The balance—Rs. 27.21 crores and Rs. 1.97 crores—represented the increase in the life funds of these insurers.

New Business Trends

Reviewing the trend in the new life insurance business in India during the year 1954, the Controller of Insurance remarks that new business registered a sharp increase. He adds that part of the increase is no doubt attributable to the tendency to make old policies paid up with a view to taking advantage of the reduced rates of premium, but even if allowance is made for this fact, the increase is significant. The reduction in premium rates has reduced the cost of insurance and to the extent that this is due to an improvement in the mortality experience and increase in the interest yields of insurers, is a healthy development. A table is included in the report giving the combined experience of all Indian insurers in the matter of lapses classified according to mean duration which continue to be heavy. In order to gain some indication of the economic condition of the country in 1954 a ratio for Indian insurers of the

total amount of lapses during the year to the mean gross direct business in force (sum insured) was calculated. The ratio works out to 8.5 percent as against 8.9 percent for 1953.

The average net rate of interest earned on mean life funds of insurers has increased very slightly in the case of Indian insurers and works out to 3.51 percent. The rate of interest in the case of non-Indian insurers has, however, fallen from 3.3 percent in 1953 to 3.06 percent in 1954. The total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income during the year worked out to 29.3 percent and 21.4 percent respectively for Indian and non-Indian insurers. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 27.4 percent and 20.7 percent respectively. The renewal expense ratio for the year 1954 for all Indian insurers combined, calculated on the basis of Rule 25(b) of the Insurance Rules, 1939 was 14.6 percent. The corresponding figure for the half a dozen insurers having the largest premium income was 12.7 percent, while that for the remaining was 17.2 percent.

The frequency distributions of Indian insurers according to mortality, rate of interest and expenses provision in the rates of life insurance premiums charged by Indian insurers are shown by tables. The classification is restricted to whole life assurance, with and without profits plans, for ages at entry 25, 30 and 35 years and endowment assurance, with and without profits plan, maturing at age 55 for ages at entry 25, 30 and 35 years. The expense provision given in these tables is a notional renewal provision (expressed as a percentage of the office premium), assuming in all cases a uniform allowance of 90 percent of the first year's premiums for initial expenses.

Analysis of Valuations

Of the 61 new valuations of Indian insurers published in the *Year Book*, 52 disclosed a surplus. In the case of 47 of these, the surplus was allocated to policyholders and/or shareholders and in the case of others the surplus was carried forward unappropriated. Nine companies disclosed a deficit. In the case of four of these, the deficit was covered by free paid up capital, whereas in that of the remaining the deficit was not so covered. The valuations submitted by four insurers and one provident society were questioned by the Controller of Insurance as the basis adopted was considered faulty.

Twenty-four Indian insurers, two non-Indian insurers and 12 provident societies were in default under section 27(1) of the Insurance Act, 1938. Of the Indian insurers, four did not comply with Section 27A (2) (i) of the Act.

As at 31-12-54, three insurers contravened the provisions of Section 27A (3) (b) of the Act in the matter of five investments, and the amount held in excess of the limit laid down in that section was Rs. 4.88 lakhs. The corresponding figures for clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (4) and sub-section (5) of section 27A of the Act were 13, 16, 4.88; 7, 13, 60.83 and 1, 1, 3.27 respectively.

Non-Life Business

Reviewing the trend in non-life insurance business during the year 1954, the Controller remarks that an important event during that year relating to non-life insurance business was the reduction in the tariff rates for fire insurance business. He says that while, in general, the gross direct premium written in India during the year has shown a fall compared to the previous year (except in "marine") the net premium income has been on the increase. He adds that the net business Indian insurers are able to write in the world market is still not quite satisfactory although the position in this respect has shown an improvement over previous years.

The total net premium income of Indian insurers under these classes of business was Rs. 6.98 crores inside India and Rs. 8.96 crores outside India. The corresponding figures relating to gross premium written direct were Rs. 12.01 crores and Rs. 4.91 crores respectively. The net premium income of non-Indian insurers inside India was Rs. 6.41 crores and the gross premium income

written direct in India was Rs. 8.81 crores. The ratio of claims to the net premium income of Indian and non-Indian insurers combined was 31 percent for fire insurance, 57 percent for marine insurance and 48 percent for miscellaneous insurance. The corresponding percentages for 1953 were 35, 57 and 49 percent respectively.

The ratio of commission to the net premium income was 16 percent in fire insurance, as against 15 percent for 1953; 8 percent in marine insurance and 16 percent in miscellaneous insurance, these being the same as for 1953. The ratio of expenses of management to the net premium income was: Fire insurance: 34 percent as against 33 percent for 1953; Marine insurance: 26 percent as against 28 percent for 1953; and Miscellaneous insurance: 28 percent the same as for 1953. Out of the total net premium income in different classes of non-life business, 67.9 percent was received on account of business outside India in respect of fire insurance. The corresponding percentages for marine, miscellaneous and all non-life classes combined were 58.4, 35.1 and 56.2 respectively. Out of the total gross premium written direct by Indian insurers in different classes of non-life business, 24.8 percent was received on account of business outside India in respect of fire insurance. The corresponding percentages for marine, miscellaneous and all non-life classes combined were 35.4, 29.9 and 29.0 percent respectively.

Transfers and Windings Up

In his report, the Controller of Insurance states that the life insurance business of four insurers and the provident insurance business of two provident societies have been transferred. Two insurers and three provident societies were wound up by the courts. One insurer and one provident society went into voluntary liquidation. For one insurer, a provisional liquidator has been appointed. The Central Government appointed an Administrator under section 52A of the Act to manage the affairs of the Bharat Insurance Company Ltd. Seven companies are now being managed by Administrators.

The number of disputes referred to the Controller of Insurance under section 47A of the Act was 287 up to 1st November, 1955. Out of these, 36 were not entertained, 125 were withdrawn or allowed to be dropped, 40 were decided in favour of the claimant, 7 were decided in favour of the insurers and the remaining 77 are pending. Pointing out that the number of disputes referred to him is on the increase, most of which relate to mere delay in the payment of the claims by certain insurers, the Controller remarks that this attitude of withholding payment without any material reasons is to be highly deprecated.

Thirty schemes of capital reconstruction under sub-section (1) of section 6B of the Act were submitted to the Controller, who is the officer appointed by the Central Government under that subsection. Of these, 27 schemes have been sanctioned so far. Of the remaining three schemes, one has been dropped as the life insurance business of the insurer concerned has been transferred to another insurer. The two other schemes are still pending. Licences issued under the Act to insurance agents in 1954 numbered 1,19,268; out of this, 38,409 or 32.2 percent were issued to women. In addition, 857 certificates for principal agents, 369 for chief agents and 5,073 for special agents were issued.

Insurance Association of India

The Controller remarks that the "code" evolved by the General Executive Committee of the Insurance Association of India for observance by insurers carrying on general insurance business in India has had a healthy effect on the insurance industry though the evils of rebating and payment of excessive commission to principal agents, insurance agents, etc., may not have been checked to any considerable extent. In consultation with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in India, the Committee has evolved a standard form for agents' accounts, for adoption by insurers. The Committee is considering the question of establishing a Reinsurance Corporation in India. The Life Executive Committee decided to prohibit staff schemes with effect from 1-1-56; however, staff pension (superannuation) schemes and staff schemes for insurers' own employees may be offered with the prior approval of the Controller of Insurance. To ensure uniformity in practice in the matter of granting paid up policies by life insurers, the Committee made two recommendations.

Provident Societies

On 31-10-55, there were 71 provident societies registered under the Insurance Act. The new business effected by these societies in 1954 was 15,728 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 125.62 lakhs. This showed an increase in the number of policies by 2,315 and Rs. 19.24 lakhs in the sum insured. The total business in force at the end of the year was 65,392 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 417.19 lakhs.

Defaults in Furnishing Returns

Winding up his report, the Controller says that the record of insurers in the matter of furnishing their accounts and valuation returns within the statutory time limit has not shown any appreciable improvement. He adds that delay in the submission of returns is not in most cases due to any unavoidable circumstances but to lack of efficiency and willingness on the part of insurers. With a view to ending this state of affairs, a circular letter has been addressed to all insurers warning them that in future action will be taken promptly under the appropriate provisions of the Act and that the Controller will not hesitate to give the widest publicity to such a step. Similar action may have to be taken in respect of other returns under the Act if necessary.

Jute

GUNNY MARKETS BECOME DULL AND QUIET

VERY LITTLE BUSINESS FROM ABROAD: RAW JUTE RELATIVELY STEADIER

CONDITIONS in the gunny markets over the past week were very different from those of the previous week, and in general trading was dull and quiet. Overseas interest was very poor. With local speculators holding back, there was no support and prices gradually fell. The decline was not confined to any one section. Although sacking lost more than hessian, the ready position in both hessian and sacking showed a weaker tendency. The premium of forward shipment over ready delivery improved at the lower levels, but this was not due to any single factor; rather, it was an indication of quiet confidence in the future. Indeed the only interest shown over the whole week was in forward shipment but this was on such a limited scale, and was in the main confined to shipper-covering, that its effect on the market can be discounted. U.S. burlap consumption was well maintained during December, and in the absence of any fresh foreign business this had a temporary steadying influence. Mills in general have been fairly keen sellers of jute goods, and this, in a market where buyers are few and far between, has been a major factor in the depressed conditions. Towards the close, prices fell away sharply on speculative liquidation, but the cheaper rates brought out buyers, and rates recovered slightly.

Raw Jute Dull

Similar conditions existed in raw jute. Mills showed very little interest, there being a wide discrepancy between jute and gunny rates. In spite of the inactivity, prices recorded only nominal movements, and were still inclined to be governed by the steady upcountry markets. Calcutta sellers, although keen for business, were reluctant to meet the lower prices indicated by mills, and the steadier tendency in raw jute was demonstrated by the fact that rates fell only by about Rs. 20 a ton while the goods market was falling through a range of about Rs. 40 a ton. There appears to be an acute shortage of high grade jute, and in many cases buyers were willing to pay fairly substantial premiums provided certain guarantees of colour and strength were met. The question of moisture in jute continues to cause discontent, not only among mills but also among middlemen. Mills demand dry jute, but are not willing to meet the premiums that middlemen have to pay to procure fibre in this condition. Consequently, most parcels contain a high percentage of moisture. At this stage in the season, though it is reasonable for mills to expect jute in good condition, the blame lies not with the local middlemen, but with the agriculturists who have forced these conditions on the market. In many quarters, it is thought that this season is the worst as regards moisture for many years.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: At the opening last Thursday, the jute goods market ruled quiet due to selling pressure from mills and the lack of overseas enquiries. Local shippers did small covering business in the forward section, and this pushed up April-June rates a few annas. B Twills for this period rose to Rs. 116-8 a 100 bags, which was 4 annas higher than for January shipment. In hessian 40in. 10oz. also showed a 2-anna premium for forward shipment, and rates for April-June shipment stood at Rs. 41-14 a 100 yards. Only small business was reported at the opening, but heavy selling pressure in the absence of buyers caused depressed conditions. Heavy goods fell by Re. 1 by Friday morning, with hessian showing a drop of 6 annas. Dull conditions persisted but the lower rates again interested local shippers, and covering activity had a slightly steadying influence. In the absence of overseas enquiries, the improved conditions were short-lived. By Saturday morning B Twills had lost a further 12 annas to be quoted at Rs. 114-8 for January shipment, and Rs. 114-12 for April-June shipment. Hessian was inclined to be a little steadier, but interest there was not enough to prevent a 2-anna drop to Rs. 41-4 for January shipment, and Rs. 41-6 for forward shipment. The announcement over the week-end of the U.S. hessian consumption figures for December arrested the downward tendency, and at the opening on Monday prices were unchanged for the first time in the current week. Overseas interest however was still poor, and mills continued to depress the market with steady selling pressure. Heavy goods lost Re. 1 and hessian 2 annas, and these losses increased as the day wore on. At one stage, B Twills dropped below Rs. 112 a 100 bags, but recovered slightly towards the close. On Wednesday opening quotations were as follows:

	January	February	March	April-June
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 8oz.	33	33	33	32-12
40in. 10oz.	40-12	40-14	40-14	40-14
B Twills	112-4	112-8	112-12	112-12
Heavy Coes (Plain)	111-8	112	112-8	112-8
A Twills	141	140-8	139-8	138
Liverpools	131-4	130-8	129-8	128
Cornsacks	114	114-4	114-4	114-8

Raw Jute: There was very little activity in the jute markets during the past week, buyers

being content to pick up small lots at cheap rates as and when they were offered. In spite of the falling goods market raw jute showed very little change, and sellers were inclined to be reserved, showing no interest in the prices mills were willing to pay. Upcountry prices continued to rule very steady due to the very small imports reported from most agencies, and sellers' ideas were governed by conditions ruling in the mofussil. After the week-end, mills displayed a little more interest, but as this was mainly in high-grade jute which was in short supply, only small business was concluded. The gunny market gave the mills little incentive to buy, and the raw jute market ruled dull but steady.

Quotations at the opening on Thursday morning showed a drop of 8 annas a maund, and Upper Assam was offered at Rs. 29 a maund basis Bottoms for January-February shipment. Lack of mill interest at these rates brought about an easier feeling, and by Friday another 8 annas had been taken off the price. Buyers gave out regular indications at well below these rates, but sellers were not inclined to discount, and only very small business was reported. Prices were unaltered over the next few days in spite of the slump in the goods market, but towards the close an easier tendency prevailed, and more offers were forthcoming.

Business during the week was on a very small scale due to the comparative steadiness of the market. Good Northern jute was done at Rs. 28 to Rs. 28-8 a maund basis Bottoms for January-February shipment, and Northern ex Local Godown at 8 annas less. Small lots of Upper Assam jute were also done between Rs. 28 and Rs. 28-8 a maund for the same shipment. Tossa came in for a good deal of interest and Karimpore-Bongaon tossa fetched Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29 a maund, while selected districts of Murshidabad Tossa passed at Rs. 28 to Rs. 28-8 a maund, all for January-February shipment. Business in Daissee was slack at the opening, but towards the close good business was done at between Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 29-8 basis

Bottoms, with Middles alone passing at Rs. 30-8 to Rs. 31 a maund. Small lots of Daissee Mesta changed hands at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-8 basis Bottoms.

In the pucca bale section Mill Firsts were done at Rs. 204 a bale, Export Firsts at Rs. 179 a bale, both for one month's shipment, and Pakistan Cuttings at Rs. 115 to Rs. 118 a bale, also for the same shipment. Pakistan Jat Jute was done at Rs. 30 a maund basis Bottoms for January-February shipment.

At the close prices are unchanged in spite of a fair amount of business reported late on Tuesday. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute :	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis Bottoms	Shipment.
Lower Assam	28-8	January-February
Upper Assam	28-8	"
Northern	28	"
Murshidabad White	27-8	"
Daissee ex Agency	29	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	28-8	"
Daissee Mesta	26-8	"
Bimil	26-8	"
Local Packing	28	"

Tossa is quoted at Rs. 1 a maund above the price of white jute.

Pakistani Jute :	Rs. a maund. basis Bottoms	Shipment
Jat	30-8	January-February
Distric	30	"
Northern	28-8	"
Jat Cuttings	120 a bale	"

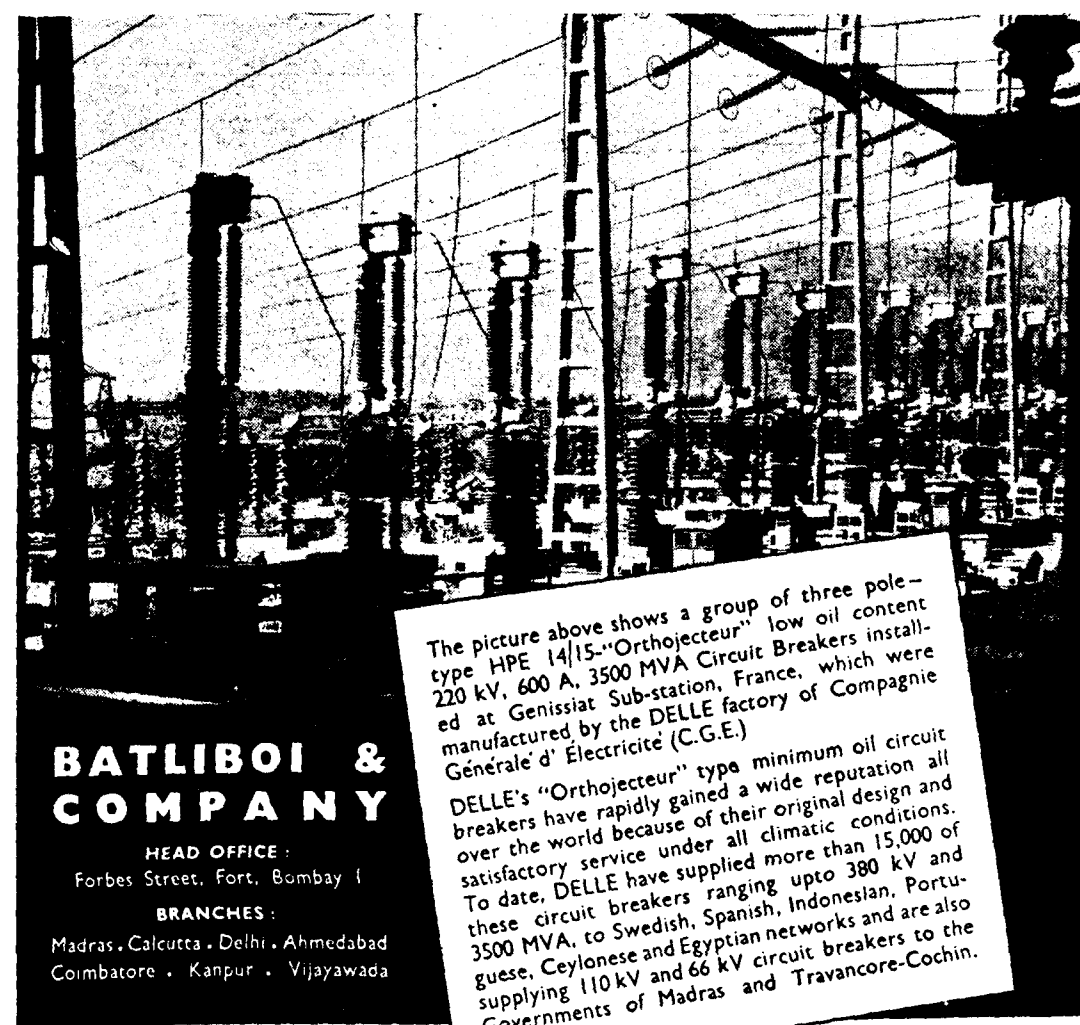
The local Cossipore markets have tended to rule steady over the week, with a fair amount of inter-seller covering taking place. Mill representatives are still active, and all arrivals meet with keen competition. Imports have again been good and over the week a total of 685 wagons arrived at the Cossipore sidings—an average of about 100 a day. High-grade jute is in good demand, and the current shortage has forced high prices to be paid for it. At the close, Kishenganj jute is quoted at Rs. 27-8 a maund for garsat quality. In the Daissee markets, imports are negligible, with the consequence that agency prices continue to be very steady. Mill interest over the week has been small, but towards the close it improved, and a fair amount of business was concluded. At the close quotations in Sheoraphuli were based on Rs. 27-8 a maund for garsat quality, but jute at this rate contained a considerable amount of moisture.

Mofussil: Upcountry markets in India are very steady due to the small imports, and prices con-

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tinue to be higher than those quoted in Calcutta. Sellers are very reserved, and only very little business has been reported. Latest quotations in Dhubri are based on Rs. 25-8 a maund for garsat quality.

The Pakistan markets are easier after some initial price increases, and very little business is reported. Imports into Narayanganj have shown a slight improvement and now average about 32,000 to 35,000 maunds a day, over 85 percent of which is loose jute. Latest quotations are as follows:

Pucca Bales:	Rs. (P) a bale.	Kutchia Bales:	Rs. (P) a maund
Mill Firsts	179	Jat Bottoms	30
Export Firsts	148	Jat B Bottoms	26
Dacca Tossa 4's	202	Jat C Bottoms	23
Dundee Tossa 4's	152	Jat X Bottoms	21
Outport Tossa 2/3	130	Tossa quotations are the	
Outport Tossa 4's	116	same as those for white	
Narayanganj Cuttings	103	jute.	

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment from the port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented.

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 10th January, 1956	1,491.5	11,813.3	13,304.8
1st to 10th December, 1955	1,028.7	17,481.2	18,509.9
1st to 10th November, 1955	1,307.5	14,053.1	15,360.6
	Sacking		
1st to 10th January, 1956	11,606.9	426.6	12,033.5
1st to 10th December, 1955	21,701.5	74.3	21,775.8
1st to 10th November, 1955	21,564.4	655.6	22,220.0

U.S. CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

U.S. burlap consumption increased last month, bringing the total for the year to 826 million yds.—an increase of 5.6 yards over 1954. This quite satisfactory gain reflects consumer acceptance of burlap for so many packaging and industrial uses, when available in adequate quantities at reasonable and stable prices. U.S. burlap stocks at the end of December at 247 million yds. increased 8 million yds., ending the year at just about the same level as at the beginning of the year. Appearing below are tables which include the December figures—(1) based on member reports to the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association and the Burlap and Jute Association and (2) projected to represent the estimated consumption and stocks for the entire industry:

U.S. Burlap Consumption (As reported to TBMA) (Millions of Yds.)			U.S. Burlap Consumption (Estimated Industry Total) (Millions of Yds.)		
1955	1954		1955	1954	
Jan. 58	53		Jan. 62	63(61)*	
Feb. 61	54		Feb. 65	62(62)*	
Mar. 68	62		Mar. 71	72(71)*	
Apr. 60	54		Apr. 63	63(63)*	
May 69	49		May 73	57(57)*	
June 71	54		June 75	61(61)*	
July 53	50		July 56	59(59)*	
Aug. 69	62		Aug. 73	70(70)*	
Sept. 68	69		Sept. 70	77(77)*	
Oct. 70	62		Oct. 74	66(66)*	
Nov. 67	58		Nov. 70	63(63)*	
Dec. 70	65		Dec. 74	69(69)*	
Total 784	692		Total 826	782(779)*	
Mo. Av. 65	58		Mo. Av. 69	65(65)*	

U.S. Burlap Stocks (As reported to TBMA) (Millions of Yds.)			U.S. Burlap Stocks (Estimated Industry Total) (Millions of Yards)		
1955	1954		1955	1954	
Jan. 217	151		Jan. 245	184	
Feb. 227	159		Feb. 256	192	
Mar. 224	154		Mar. 254	190	
Apr. 232	152		Apr. 258	183	
May 230	160		May 261	191	
June 221	164		June 252	199	
July 223	163		July 245	195	
Aug. 209	156		Aug. 237	187	
Sept. 211	144		Sept. 235	175	
Oct. 210	145		Oct. 240	178	
Nov. 211	184		Nov. 239	223	
Dec. 215	212		Dec. 247	240	

*Figures in () are exclusive of deliveries to the armed forces.

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

QUIETER TONE RULING

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

AN unexpected advance in prices for yarns and cloth was notified to the trade here towards the end of the first week of this month. For some time past, there has been dissatisfaction expressed by spinners and manufacturers because they have received no increase in prices on account of addi-

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

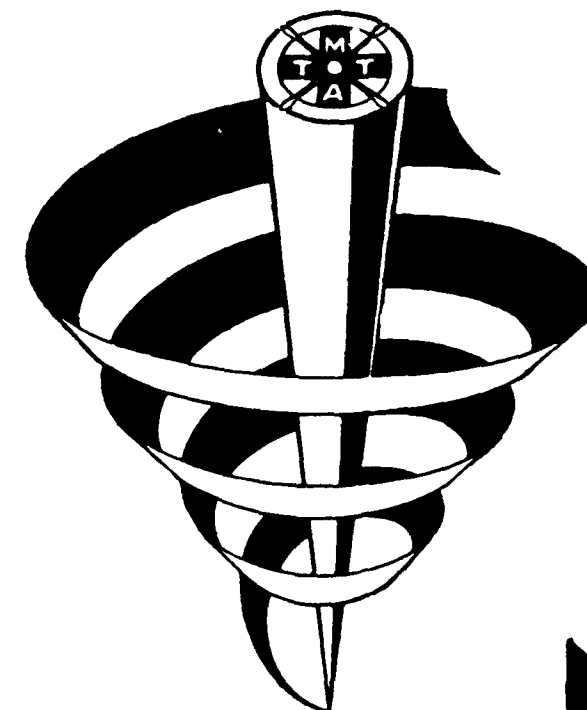
(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE U.K.)

THE year 1955 moved to its close in the midst of a seasonal home trade which, in many directions, is of greater volume than ever previously experienced, as might be gathered from the record sales of their National Savings Certificates by the public and very heavy withdrawals from the banks. Wages still tend upward and Christmas bonuses have been large. Nearly everyone now has the feeling well ingrained that, come what may, an allowance or pension awaits him or her in any period of vicissitude or when old age arrives with "stealing steps." Toys are expensive, but rare indeed the father or mother who restricted their buying accordingly. It can easily be understood that, under these circumstances, the recent Supplementary Budget has had little influence upon the rate of spending by the ordinary family, and that the price level index has moved up fully a point.

The credit squeeze is said to have hit some small men severely, and certainly the latest official figures of bankruptcies would seem to confirm this. It is to be noted, however, that the highest percentage of casualties recorded is among the more speculative types of businesses, notably minor builders. These include men, who by any strict test, have little claim to the title, being persons who have hitherto obtained credit from banks in order to finance land purchase and have then contracted with groups of more or less skilled building operatives, "working on their own" to erect dwellings. It is an unhealthy form of industrial activity, lacking a management either substantial or responsible, and its disappearance is a gain to the community as a whole.

Prominent firms in several of the chief export industries state that they are meeting with irre-

gularity of demand for their goods; but, with few exceptions, these concerns have heavy accumulations of past orders still to be worked off. There is, in fact, little sign of a substantial setback occurring to these industries over the next six months. It should be added, from the general economic point of view, that what the Chancellor so strongly desires is not merely a maintenance of the present export figures, but a marked expansion; and of this happy event the latest Board of Trade Returns give no indication. Excepting for firms manufacturing small machine tools, all forms of engineering and associated activities are outstandingly busy. This state of affairs has been reflected in a record output of iron and steel. Alarm has been expressed by leaders of the cement industry that prices of many products are still advancing, in spite of the Government's drive against inflation. This industry has promised to set an example by stabilising the prices of its own manufactures over the next six months, whatever may be the trend of raw material prices over that period. Leaders of other industries are invited to assist the development of a general industrial policy based on this practice. The cement industry is in a favourable position not to raise the prices of its manufactures over a limited period, assuming that cement workers do not demand large increases in wages. For the cement companies own the actual sources of the raw materials they use. Industries in a similar privileged position are rare, although some of the big chemical companies are well situated in this respect. Nevertheless, it remains that, unsatisfactory to date although the politicians attempt to deal with inflation appears to be, Government measures for this purpose can be more far reaching than steps taken by individual industries, whose contribution best takes the form of keeping costs of production as low as members of trade unions will allow.



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Commodity Markets

WORLD NICKEL OUTPUT RISES

FURTHER INCREASE EXPECTED

FREE world nickel production in 1955 again set a record and was estimated at about 427 million lbs. Dr. John F. Thompson, Chairman of the International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd states in a review of the nickel industry. This is an increase of approximately 40 million lbs over the previous high of 387 million lbs in 1954, and 87 million lbs over 1953. Total output by producers in Canada is expected to reach 347 million lbs in 1955, also constituting a new high. This production is some 24 million lbs higher than in 1954, and represents about 81 percent of the free world production. Of the remaining free world production, Cuba accounted for approximately 7 percent; New Caledonia 5 percent; Japan 3 percent; the United States 2 percent, and various other countries 2 percent.

Total free world supply, including commercial production and government subsidised production, was distributed to the extent of approximately two-thirds to the United States and one-third to Canada, the United Kingdom and other portions of the free world. A substantial part of the distribution to the United States was used for its heavy defence production and stockpile requirements. The increased tempo of industrial activity throughout Europe and North America increased the 1955 demand for nickel in every established field of interest. Slightly more nickel was available for civilian applications than during 1954. However, the limitations in the supply caused by large and augmented defence requirements and the needs of the U.S. Government's strategic stockpile continued to place a burden upon the expansion of civilian markets, thus retarding the future growth of the nickel consuming and producing industries. In meeting the increased defence requirements during the year, substantial assistance was provided in the United States through the action of the U.S. Government in diverting to industry approximately 24 million lbs of scheduled stockpile purchases of nickel.

Basic Prices Unchanged

Throughout the year the basic prices for Canadian nickel to industrial consumers in all world markets remained unchanged at 64½ cents U.S. currency (including the 1½ cents U.S. import duty) or the equivalent prices in Canadian and British currencies.

During 1955 civilian applications for nickel again were influenced by the heavy demand for the metal for atomic energy, military and stockpiling requirements. The steel industries continued to

constitute the largest markets for nickel. The production of chromium-nickel stainless steels showed a further increase. An exceptionally high utilisation of nickel-bearing scrap was helpful in this accomplishment. The nickel-containing stainless steels continued to be employed throughout industry because of their superior resistance to heat and corrosion, ease of fabrication and good appearance. Similarly, the demand for nickel by the steel industries in the production of nickel containing engineering alloy steels has improved. Established applications for these alloys, such as in automobiles, trucks, tractors, aircraft, military equipment, farm machinery, road building equipment, power generation machinery and railroad equipment, were responsible for the major portion of their consumption. During the year International Nickel's nickel-chromium alloys maintained their position as standard materials in the construction of aircraft turbo-prop and jet engines.

Shortage of Supplies

As in other industries, supplies of nickel available for the nickel-plating industries during 1955 continued to fall short of the demand. This condition was further aggravated by the sustaining trend in North America toward larger areas of bright metal on passenger cars together with the higher rate of automobile production. Among new developments in this field during the year was the production of nickel-plated heavy steel plate and sheet for fabrication into materials handling and processing equipment. The copper-nickel-zinc alloys known as nickel silvers maintained their position as the superior base metal for silver-plated tableware. These alloys also have wide acceptance as preferred materials in the communications field. The cupro-nickel alloys containing 10 to 30 percent nickel have proven themselves in heat exchanger applications in the power, marine and petroleum industries. Their combination of mechanical properties and resistance to corrosion has been a vital factor in establishing this group of alloys on a firm basis. The 30 percent nickel alloy has been adopted as the preferred material for oil coolers in automatic clutches by large segments of the automotive industry.

The output of nickel-chromium alloy castings in 1955 was about the same as in the previous year. The heat-resisting types find their principal application in industrial heat-treating furnaces; the petroleum and chemical industries are also important users. The corrosion-resisting types are used in the chemical, food processing and petroleum industries. In addition, increasing amounts of corrosion-resisting alloy castings are being employed by the Atomic Energy Commission. Consumption of nickel as a catalyst during 1955 by the chemical and allied industries again showed an increase. Quantities of nickel compounds used by the ceramics and electronics industries were also higher.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) advanced further by 0.7 percent to 373.4 during the week ended 31st December, 1955 as compared with 370.9 (revised) for the previous week. The index was higher by 2.4 percent and 1.9 percent as compared with that of last month and a year ago. The average for December, 1955 stood at 368.4 as compared with 365.0 (revised) for November, 1955 and 367.8 for December, 1954. The average for 1955 worked out to 355.4 as compared with 386.7 for 1954. During the week under review the index for Food Articles advanced further by 0.6 percent to 327.4 as compared with 325.3 (revised) for the previous week as a result of higher prices of jowar (+16%), wheat at Jabalpur (+12%), tea for internal consumption (+11%), salt (+2%), and coffee-plantation (+1%) in spite of lower prices of rice at Vijayavada (new crop) (-7%), bajra (-4%), gram at Hapur and gur at Muzaffarnagar (-3% each), wheat at Hapur (-2%) and at Amritsar (-1%) and sugar (-1%). The index for Industrial Raw Materials also moved up by 1.8 percent to 454.7 due to an increase in the prices of manganese ore (average export prices) (+21%), Karungani cotton at Tirupur (+12%), gingelly seed (+7%), linseed in Calcutta and raw jute (+2% each) and rapeseed in Calcutta (+1%). The prices of groundnuts in Bombay (-4%), raw silk at Bangalore and Bengal cotton in Bombay (-3% each); castorseed (-2%) and linseed (-1%) in Bombay and lac (-1%) were, however, marked down. The index for Semi-Manufactures rose by 0.3 percent to 351.4 as a result of advances in the prices of castor oil in Madras (+3%), cow hides, buffalo hides, mustard oil, cotton yarn and zinc (+1% each), while the prices of groundnut oil (-3%), gingelly oil and linseed oil (-2% each), and copper in Calcutta (-1%) exhibited declines. A rise of 0.3 percent to 373.6 in the index for Manufactures was brought about by an advance in the prices of jute manufactures (+2%). Prices of Vanaspathi (Dalda) (+1%), and betelnuts in Calcutta (+1%) moved up while those of pepper, cutta at Cochin (-2%) moved down. On the whole, the index for the Miscellaneous group advanced by 0.2 percent to 547.5 as compared with 546.6 (revised) for the previous week.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB GROUPS

(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	31-12-55	24-12-55	3-12-55	1-1-56
I. Food Articles:	327.4	325.3 (R)	322.0	318.4
Cereals	389	385	383	365
Pulses	358	359	327	236
Others	236	235 (R)	235	269*
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	454.7	446.5	422.5 (R)	431.3
Fibres	454	443	423	460
Oilseeds	453	454	408	386
Minerals	446	431	437	402
Others	461*	461*	461 (R)	473
III. Semi-Manufactures:	351.4	350.4	342.2	345.2
Leather	411	408	390	383
Mineral Oils	202	202	202	221
Vegetable Oils	424	425	398	410
Cotton Yarn	434	431	418	451
Metals	279	279	278	240
Oilcakes	351	351	365	325
Others	330	330	331	330
IV. Manufactures:	373.6	372.6	373.1	374.0
Textiles	406	404	405	416
Jute	421	411	416	441
Cotton	399*	399*	399*	411*
Rayon & Silk	486*	486*	486*	455*
Woolen	278	278	278	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	283	285	285	284
V. Miscellaneous:	547.5	546.6 (R)	541.9	570.5
All Commodities:	373.4	370.9 (R)	364.6 (R)	366.3

R = Revised. * = Estimated.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

Groups and Sub-Groups	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954	Annual Average 1954	Annual Average 1955
I. Food Articles:	323.7	326.5 (R)	318.0	358.3	304.5
Cereals	385	390	364	404	355
Pulses	345	325	236	318	259
Others	234	237 (R)	268	298	241
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	438.3	414.9 (R)	436.3	447.1	411.1
Fibres	440	422*	458	444	431
Oilseeds	431	403	391	468	429
Minerals	434	430 (R)	417	429	444
Others	462	455 (R)	412	410	444
III. Semi-Manufactures:	346.6	338.1	347.4	354.4	333.2
Leather	400	376	381	377	373
Mineral Oils	202	202	221	221	211
Vegetable Oils	414	392	411	464	423
Cotton Yarn	424	411	453	454	454
Metals	279	277	250	239	320
Oilcakes	355	366	353	416	390
Others	339	330	318	305	330
IV. Manufactures:	373.0	373.3	373.1	375.5	373.4
Textiles	406	405	418	418	411
Jute	415	422	451	438	430
Cotton	399*	399*	412*	413*	426*
Rayon & Silk	486*	479*	447*	469*	492
Woolen	278	278	310	311	351
Metal Products	371	371	340	339	286
Others	284	284	285	286	286
V. Miscellaneous:	544.2	543.3 (R)	579.7	646.8	553.1
All Commodities:	368.4	365.0 (R)	367.8	386.7	355.4

R = Revised. * = Estimated.

Plantation Topics

CALCUTTA TEA SALES IN DECEMBER

DEMAND IMPROVES IN LAST SALE WITH SMALLER OFFERINGS

IN Sale No. 25, demand was less general than in the latter half of November and most kinds were irregularly lower, although Fannings, good clean leafy Broken Pekoes and stylish B.P.S. grades showed little change, say Messrs. Carritt Moran & Co., Ltd. in their monthly tea market review. Medium Assam B.O.P.s were again a weak feature and declined by one to two annas and Orange Fannings by one anna, whilst common and low medium broken were half to one anna lower. With the announcement of the North India crop figure for November, the offerings in Sale No. 26 met with a very much realised for the majority of teas and a decline of 3 to 4 annas was realised for the feature of the sale. Sale No. 27 witnessed a further decline of two to three annas for nearly all kinds, though the very few best quality C.T.C. Assams and tippy teas sold well. The smaller quantity on offer in Sale No. 28 met with a better general demand. Fannings grades were the strongest feature and were often one anna dearer, while black leaf Assam O.F.s were up to 2 annas dearer. Medium Assam B.O.P.s received rather better support but were somewhat irregular and generally sold at or a little below previous rates. The better liquoring Broken Pekoes were a full one anna dearer, while clean black teas were fully firm. Stalky poor liquoring teas sold at irregular rates and were often easier. The majority of the C.T.C. Assams catalogued during the month were of poor quality with the result that prices for these teas declined considerably. Darjeelings met with a fairly good demand throughout the month.

Darjeeling offerings catalogued during December showed little change from those of the previous month and were of a satisfactory standard for late rains teas. Assam leaf appearance showed a further decline and the majority of the teas were plain in character. A particular feature of the month has been a few brown clean teas; although there have been a few brown clean teas with colour, strong liquors, the majority of this type of tea has been very heavy and has often lacked strength and colour. Stalk and fibre became increasingly prominent during the month in Doora teas and the majority of liquors were of a very ordinary rains description. In general, teas from this district were below average, both as regards leaf and liquor, for the time of the year. In Cachar teas with a few exceptions, leaf appearance was dull, mixed and stalky, with soft and plain liquors.

Quotations

	1955-56	1954-55
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sale No. 25 Plain B.P.	1 12 3	3 8 3
Sale No. 26 " "	1 9 0	3 8 9
Sale No. 27 " "	1 7 0	3 9 6
Sale No. 28 " "	1 7 6	3 11 6

Internal Market

In the four sales held during the month a total of approximately 12,100 chests of Leaf were offered. Demand in the earlier sales was only fair but this improved in the sale, although prices continued to show a further downward tendency. The need to show the offerings were again of a stalky majority of the offerings were again of a stalky residual description. Altogether approximately 79,800 chests of Dust were offered. There was a fair demand for the slightly larger quantity on offer. The black leaf kinds suitable for the Middle East continued to be the strongest feature of the sale although dusts in this category met rather less support in the final sale. The selection of C.T.C. Assam dusts on offer showed a considerable increase compared with recent months and, resulted combined with some decline in quality, resulted in a drop in prices by as much as 8 annas for the very best and more for the poorer types which were occasionally difficult to sell. All other descriptions were generally 3 to 4 annas easier with the exception of best liquoring Assam dusts which continued to receive good support and were only 2 to 3 annas easier.

Quotations

	1955-56	1954-55
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sale No. 25 Clean Common Dust	1 9 0	1 14 0
Sale No. 26 " "	1 7 3	1 14 3
Sale No. 27 " "	1 6 3	2 0 9
Sale No. 28 " "	1 6 0	1 14 0

Export sales up to No. 28 totalled 1,192,539 chests at an average price of Rs. 2.5-1 compared with 1,199,930 at an average price of Rs. 3-0-7 during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season. Internal sales stand at 57,622 chests of season. Internal sales stand at 57,622 chests of season. Internal sales stand at 57,622 chests of season. Internal sales stand at 57,622 chests of season.

The price of export quota declined steadily as the month progressed, except for a slight recovery immediately after each of the last three sales. This steadily decline showed very little relation to the fluctuations in the price of tea, especially when it is remembered that there was a firmer tendency prevailing during the final tea sale which was not rejected in the price of quota. Business at the beginning of the month was transacted at rates between 59 and 62 pies a lb. thereafter, and as previously mentioned, it showed a steady decline until at the close buyers were able to secure quantities at 24 pies a lb.

The estimated North India crop to the end of November, 1955 was 518,316,357 lbs. as compared with 502,504,126 lbs. to the same date last year. The average figure at this date for the three years 1952-1954 was 491,258,202 lbs.

The Government of India has issued a notification fixing the price of tea for the purpose of determining the export duty at Rs. 3-1-5 a lb. as against Rs. 3-4-5 a lb. in force from 1st December, 1955. The export duty at this price will be As. 6 a lb. as against As. 8 in force hitherto.

Arrivals (in chests) in Calcutta warehouses during the period 24th November, 1955 to 23rd December, 1955 with the corresponding figures in parentheses, were as follows: By steamer 372,188 (418,054), by rail 161,705 (171,141), and by air 17,414 (22,132), making a total of 551,307 (611,327) chests. Since the beginning of the season, 1st April to 23rd December, 1955 arrivals have been: by steamer 2,644,113 (2,962,980), by rail 710,358 (642,616) and by air 161,107 (146,296), totalling 3,515,578 (3,751,894) chests.

NORTH INDIAN TEA CROP REPORTS

The following is a summary of the crop and weather reports received from different districts for the month of December, 1955.

Upper Assam: The season has closed, with the weather generally seasonable but wet in Nahorkatiya. Outturn to date in Dibrugarh is considerably over last year.

Central Assam: The cold weather has set in and the season is closed.

Lower Assam: Weather seasonable. The season is closed. Outturn to date is considerably over last year.

North Cachar: Weather seasonable. The season has closed. Outturn last month in Lakhimpur good.

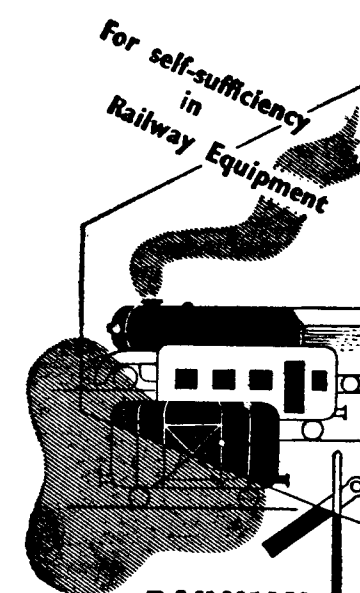
South Cachar: Cold weather has set in and the season is closed. Outturn last month poor to about normal. Outturn in Chargola considerably under last year. Blister blight prevalent in some districts of Longai.

Eastern Doora: Season closed. Outturn last month below normal. Outturn to date under last year's. Weather dry.

Western Doora: The season has closed. Outturn to date about level with last year.

Darjeeling: Weather seasonable. The season has closed.

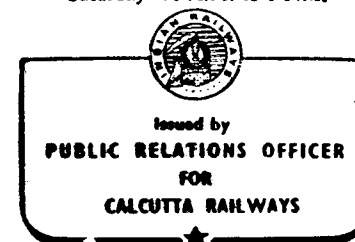
Teral: The season has closed. Outturn last month about normal. Weather dry. Helopeltis prevalent in North Teral. Blister in evidence.



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COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 2, 1,350,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. There was a very much better and all round demand. Common sorts were steady. Low Mediums and Mediums 2 to 3 annas dearer, particularly of the Fannings grade. Best liquorings were very strong and higher in price according to quality.

SOUTH INDIAN TEAS

Production of tea in South India during the month of November at 10.8 million lbs. fell short of the October crop by about 4 million lbs. Crop reports for December from individual estates show declines over the production figures for December 1954. In view of the poor crop in November and the possible smaller production in December the year-end production figure will probably fall short of the original estimate of 130 million lbs. Production in 1954 at 128 million lbs. was a record. Exports of South Indian teas from Cochin during the period Jan.-November 1955 were equal to the shipments in the previous corresponding period. Out of the total export of 69.3 million lbs., 40.5 million went to the U.K. as against 47.2 million lbs. in the same period in 1954. Shipment to other Indian ports, mostly for internal consumption, registered a substantial gain at 11 million lbs. Australia's offtake at 2.4 million lbs. compares with 0.8 million lbs. in the like period of 1954.

LONDON TEA SALES

At last week's London tea sales the 60,483 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 5.31d a lb. against 4s 4.94d in the previous week and 7s 0.42d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe

was unchanged at 3s 5.1d. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average per lb.
Amalgamated	492	4.1
Assam Frontier	950	5.4
Attaree Khat	258	4.24
Bagracote	130	3.74
Bahjan	126	5.6
Bargang	162	4.24
Bazaloni	137	5.33
Borbheel	138	4.13
Borjan	120	4.5
Chubwa	575	4.10
Cons. Tea and Lands	1,320	4.43
Dangua Jhar	126	3.8
Damoolie	144	5.33
Dojoo	113	4.71
Doolahat	144	4.7
Greenwood	204	5.7
Halem	186	4.11
Isa Bheel	108	3.6
Jetinga	120	3.73
Jhanzie	822	4.74
Jorchaut	873	5.3
Koomsong	138	4.11
Longai Valley	126	3.54
Makum	245	5.24
Nedem	264	3.84
New Assam	120	4.44
Pabbojan	251	5.64
Rajmai	204	4.71
Scottish Ceylon	338	4.9
Tingri	126	5.4
United Planters	654	5.04
Yataderia	198	4.11

U.K. Tea Stocks

U.K. stocks of tea on 6th January amounted to 122.2 million lbs., against 126.2 million lbs. a year ago.

SETBACK IN PEPPER

India's pepper exports suffered a severe setback in the season ended 31st October, 1955. The total export was 2,23,723 cwt as against 2,95,275 cwt in the 1953-54 season. This heavy landslide was largely on account of the considerable underselling by India's rivals—Indonesia and Sarawak—in the U.S. market, which is the largest single market for Indian pepper. During the season under review the U.S.A. took 1,47,973 cwt of pepper from India which form 66.15 percent of the total export. The share of the U.S.S.R., the next important customer for Indian pepper, was 20,000 cwt or 8.94 percent of the total. Since the beginning of the new season the Malabar pepper market has been rather active and the total volume of trade is larger than that witnessed in the beginning of the previous season. Prices are more or less steady around Rs. 850 a candy of 6 cwt. The new season's crop is estimated at 23,000 tons compared with last season's 19,000 tons.

INDIA'S COFFEE CONSUMPTION

India's coffee crop for the 1955-56 season is now estimated by the Coffee Board at 27,740 tons consisting of 18,175 tons of Arabica Cherry and 9,565 tons of Robusta. After providing for growers' requirements the pool receipts will amount to 27,400 tons. With the carryover from the previous season's crop the total supply of the season will therefore be something like 31,000 tons. Steady progress was noticed in the internal consumption during 1955, the total release in the internal market being about 22,250 tons despite the lower monthly releases necessitated by the coffee situation prevailing in the latter half of the year. In view of this increasing trend in internal consumption the Board allots provisionally 23,500 to 24,000 tons for that purpose. Provision is also made for a carryover of about 5,600 tons. The Board recommends an initial export of 800 tons of Plantation and 500 tons of Arabica cherry out of the 1955-56 crop. The position will be reviewed later. However, the export allotment in 1956 is most likely to last week. The Coffee Board at its meeting Ramanna has unanimously elected Mr. S. N. Ramanna as its Vice-Chairman for the year 1956. The Board also appointed an eight member Executive Committee, a propaganda committee, a marketing committee and a research committee for the period ending 31st July this year.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Indian Rubber Board from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	Closing prices on 6-1-1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period (Rupees a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Crepe:		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.56/58	1.593
R.M.A. No. 1	1.55/56	1.581
Crepe No. 2	—	1.571
Crepe No. 3	—	1.531
Scrap Crepes:		
Sc. Crepe No. 1	1.20/22	1.234
Sc. Crepe No. 2	1.12/18	1.163
Sc. Crepe No. 3	1.06/12	1.113
Flat Bark	1.00/06	1.054
Sc. Crepe 3X	—	1.14

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 44.4 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.



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Calcutta Markets

MUCH BETTER DEMAND AT TEA EXPORT AUCTION

PRICES OF DUSTS IMPROVE

At Sale No. 31, held on 16th and 17th January, the Export auction consisted of 57,000 packages. There was a much better demand than in previous weeks and buying from outmarkets was much stronger. Fannings grades of all description were once again the strongest feature, particularly Medium O.F.s. with black leaf appearance. Medium Assam BOP's were well supported and the very best CTC's met with good demand. The remaining CTC offerings, however, were rather irregular and tended to be a little easier. Stylish Leaf grades were strong and generally dearer, but the more ordinary types of this description were about 1 anna easier. The remaining kinds advanced by about 1 or 2 annas over last rates.

	1956 Rs.	1955 Rs.
Clean Black Pekoe 2 1 0	3 11 9	3 11 0
Plain B.P. 1 8 0 to 1 8 6	3 11 0	3 11 0
Medium Assam B.P. 1 10 0 to 1 11 0	3 12 6	3 12 6
Best CTC Assam B.P. 2 3 0	4 0 0 to 4 2 0	4 0 0 to 4 2 0

The offerings of Dusts at the Internal sale consisted of 17,800 packages. There was a strong and active demand for all descriptions. Black leaf types suitable for the Middle East were again a very strong feature and advanced by several annas. Grainy Dooars, Commons and Medium Assams were generally 1 to 2 annas dearer, while powdery types were fully firm. Commons types received good support and were dearer by 2 to 3 annas, while very best CTC Assams with good liquors were fully firm to dearer. The poorer sorts of this description, however, were rather irregular and were sometimes easier.

	1956 Rs.	1955 Rs.
Medium Dooars Dust 1 7 0 to 1 8 0	2 9 0 to 2 9 6	2 9 0 to 2 9 6
Medium Assam Grainy Dust 1 8 6 to 1 9 6	2 9 6 to 2 10 0	2 9 6 to 2 10 0
Best Assam CTC Dust 2 4 0 to 2 6 0	2 14 0	2 14 0

The Leaf offerings consisted of 2,500 packages, for which there was a good demand and prices advanced by 1 or 2 annas above last rates.

COAL FIXTURES AT GOOD RATES IN FREIGHT MARKET

It is reported that 60s has been paid for coal from Hampton Roads to the Continent for one year's consecutive voyages and 46s 5d for voyages after that up to 1960. This would seem to indicate that charterers are prepared to fix well ahead and that they are not expecting rates to deteriorate for some time. Single trip voyages from the U.S. to the Continent with coal were fixed at 70s 9d and 71s with 79s for the option of North France. Gulf 71s with 79s for the option of North France. Continent at \$ (U.S.) 12.25 while River Plate Continent brought 125s for heavy grain and 127s for barley. North China to the Continent with soya beans was fixed at 185s and grain in bulk from the same source 191s 3d f.i.o. The Australian market was quiet although there are still a number of orders to be covered. No ore cargoes were reported fixed from the Indian area. There is a fair demand for time charter tonnage with rates maintained at previous levels.

SUGAR MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 18th January, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 2,000 bags a day. Arrivals daily were 2,000 bags and stocks totalled 110,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 32.14 for big grain and Rs. 30.8 for small grain. The market remained quiet.

LINSEED

Firm conditions prevailed during the past week and trading was small. Sellers were reserved owing to very poor arrivals and lack of selling orders from upcountry. There were enquiries from crushers both for ready and forward deliveries but the turnover was small. The oil market was fairly active; there were fair enquiries from shippers and from overseas buyers; local sellers, however, were rather reserved. Latest quotations were as follows: January Rs. 23-0-0 per maund; April-May Rs. 20-6-0 per maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market was steady. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sale

(Between 10th January and 16th January, 1956)

Cowhides:—Wet salted 17,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 22.
Goatskins:—Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 61,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 245 to Rs. 275. Rs. 310 to Rs. 350 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 23,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 310; Pakur-Patna 9,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 270 to Rs. 285; Muzafferpore-Patna 33,780 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 315 to Rs. 340.

Bazaar Stocks

(16th January, 1956)
Cowhides:—Wet salted 1,51,500 pcs.
Goatskins:—Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 26,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 48,500 pcs.; Muzafferpore - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissen-gani 3,13,000 pcs.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

BOR PUKHURI TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday the 9th day of February, 1956 at 12-10 o'clock in the afternoon to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification the following resolutions namely:—

1. (As a Special Resolution). That the authorised capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 7,50,000 by the creation of 45,000 new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.
2. (As an Ordinary Resolution) (a) That it is desirable to capitalise a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 being part of the undivided profits of the company standing at the credit of the General Reserve Account and accordingly that the said sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be capitalised and that this amount be used as a capital bonus which shall be applied on behalf of the persons who are on the 24th day of January, 1956, the holders of the 30,000 issued Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each in the Company in payment in full for 15,000 new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each credited as fully paid and that such 15,000 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid, shall be accordingly allotted to such persons in the proportion of one new Ordinary Share for every two issued Ordinary Shares held by them respectively on the said 24th day of January, 1956 provision being made for fractional cases and that the said new Ordinary Shares so distributed shall rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares save and except that they shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend declared in respect of any period ending on or before 31st December, 1955 and shall be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the Company held by each such Shareholder and not as income.

(b) That in respect of fractional entitlements the shares represented by such fractions shall be allotted to the Chairman of the meeting as Trustee on behalf of those shareholders who are entitled to fractions of a share and that the Chairman be and is hereby authorised to sell such shares and to distribute the sale proceeds thereof to such shareholders in accordance with their respective entitlements.

(c) That pursuant to the above resolution and in satisfaction of the said capital bonus the Directors be and they are hereby directed to allot and distribute 15,000 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid up amongst the persons who on the 24th day of January, 1956, are the holders of the 30,000 issued Ordinary Shares of the Company in proportion to the issued Ordinary Shares held by them.

(d) That the draft of the Agreement providing for the allotment of the said new Ordinary Shares in satisfaction of the said capital bonus submitted to this Meeting and signed in the margin by the Chairman thereof by way of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to affix the Seal of the Company to duplicate engrossments of such Agreement as and when the same shall have been signed on behalf of the members holding Ordinary Shares in the Company on the 24th day of January, 1956, by some person to be appointed by the Directors in that behalf under Article 163 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th January, 1956 to 30th January, 1956 inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. C. SANDYS-LUMSDAINE,

Chairman.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1956.

SHELLAC MARKET DULL

During the week ended 17th January, the market was quiet at the beginning, steady at mid-week and dull at the close. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Button lac	Rs. 165, 166-8 value; 165 buyers, 163 value.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 168 value; 164 buyers; 165 done and buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 162 value; 161 done; 158 buyers.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 155 to 152-8 buyers; 155 done; 152 buyers.
Pure T.N. Shellac	Rs. 151 to 147 basis done and buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 140-8, 138-8, 140, 138 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 159 value; 156 buyers; 157, 154-8 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 151 value; 148-150 buyers; 148 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 146 value; 145 done; 143-8 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 142 value; 133-140 buyers; 138-8 value.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) under 5%	Rs. 128 to 124-8 value; 126/-123 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 123 value; 118-116 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 70 to 68 buyers; 67 done

Shipments during January until the 13th were 10,640 packages comprising shellac 6,750 packages, seedlac 2,458 packages, buttonlac 225 packages, others 1,207 packages.

THE DIMAKUSI TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1956 at 12 o'clock noon to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification the following resolutions namely:—

1. (As a Special Resolution). That the authorised capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 4,50,000 to Rs. 7,50,000 by the creation of 30,000 new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.
2. (As an Ordinary Resolution) (a) That it is desirable to capitalise a sum of Rs. 2,36,700 being part of the undivided profits of the company standing at the credit of the General Reserve Account and accordingly that the said sum of Rs. 2,36,700 be capitalised and that this amount be used as a capital bonus which shall be applied on behalf of the persons who are on the 24th day of January, 1956, the holders of the 23,670 issued Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each in the Company in payment in full for 23,670 new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each credited as fully paid and that such 23,670 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid, shall be accordingly allotted to such persons in the proportion of one new Ordinary Share for every one issued Ordinary Share held by them respectively on the said 24th day of January, 1956 and that the said new Ordinary Shares so distributed shall rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares save and except that they shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend declared in respect of any period ending on or before 31st December, 1955 and shall be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the Company held by each such Shareholder and not as income.

(b) That pursuant to the above resolution and in satisfaction of the said capital bonus the Directors be and they are hereby directed to allot and distribute 23,670 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid up amongst the persons who on the 24th day of January, 1956, are the holders of the 23,670 issued Ordinary Shares of the Company in proportion to the issued Ordinary Shares held by them.

(c) That the draft of the Agreement providing for the allotment of the said new Ordinary Shares in satisfaction of the said capital bonus submitted to this Meeting and signed in the margin by the Chairman thereof by way of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to affix the Seal of the Company to duplicate engrossments of such Agreement as and when the same shall have been signed on behalf of the members holding Ordinary Shares in the Company on the 24th day of January, 1956, by some person to be appointed by the Directors in that behalf under Article 165 of the articles of Association of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th January, 1956 to 30th January, 1956 inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. C. SANDYS-LUMSDAINE,

Chairman.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1956.

DUNCAN BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED. DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has sanctioned payment on 31st January, 1956 of a dividend on Preference shares for the year ended 31st December, 1955 of 4 per cent. without any deduction for income-tax paid by the Company.

The Preference Share Register will be closed from 27th to 31st January, 1956, both days inclusive.

Warrants will be issued to shareholders whose names appear on the Company's register on 31st January, 1956 or in accordance with their registered mandate instructions.

DUNCAN BROTHERS & CO., LD.,

31, Netaji Subhas Road.

Calcutta, 18th January, 1956.

BIRDS INVESTMENTS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of BIRDS INVESTMENTS LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta, at 12 noon, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the dividends recommended by the Directors, appointing Auditors and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from Twentyfourth January, 1956 to Sixth February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Secretaries.

Note: Dividends will be paid to registered Shareholders or their mandatees only.

4, Lyons Range,
Calcutta, 14th January, 1956.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited from intending purchasers on or before 31st January, 1956 for the properties of Nivedita Cotton Mills Limited (In Liquidation), Baldyabati, Hooghly, consisting of 11.91 acres of land more or less, with two pucca buildings and four C. I. roof brick built structure on it.

For particulars and inspection apply undersigned.

M. M. CHAKRABARTY,
Official Receiver, High Court,
Official Liquidator,
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Light Structures of Tubular Construction.

MECHANICAL HANDLING

Pallets, Stillages and Trolleys of Tubular Construction.

TATA/S. & L. SALES LIMITED.

GENERAL SERVICES

Screwed and Socketed Tubes, Class "A", "B" and "C" (Galvanised and Black) to B.S. 1387, up to 6" n.b., and Pipe Fittings.

POWER

Cold Drawn, Hot Finished and Electric Resistance Weld Boiler Tubes.

MECHANICAL

Seamless and Electric Resistance Weld Tubes for Rollers, Conveyors and other mechanical purposes.

STEEL STRIP

High Tensile Steel Box Strapping and Cold Rolled Steel Strip for manufacturing purposes

Enquiries and Orders for Screwed and Socketed tubes and fittings ex-Stock may be addressed direct to our Warehouses.

Head Offices

41, Chowringhee Road, P.O. Box 270, Calcutta.
Telephone: 44-5224-5228 (5 Lines).

Branch Office and Warehouse

18, Fosberry Road, Sewree, Bombay-15.

Warehouse and Works

39, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Telephone: 45-4561.

SOUTHERN BANK LTD.

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office
24, NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Phone 22-5988 22-5989.

BRANCHES: BURRABAZAR, SHYAMBAZAR.

BHOWANIPUR, BASIRHAT & KHULNA.

LOAN GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES

All Sorts of Banking Business Transacted
S. N. BANERJEE, M.A., General Manager.

ORIENT PAPER MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th day of February, 1956, at 3 p.m. to consider, and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following resolutions as Special Resolutions:

1. Resolved that the Authorised Capital of the Company be and is hereby increased from Rupees Four Crores to Rupees Ten Crores by creation of additional 30,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each and 3,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and also that such shares shall confer on the holders thereof such rights (including rights to dividends and return of capital) as may be determined by the Directors at the time of issue thereof.

2. Resolved that Clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be and is hereby amended as under:

(a) That the existing para one of the said Clause 5 be substituted by the following:

"At the date of the adoption of this Special Resolution, the Capital of the Company is Rs. 10,00,00,000 divided into 50,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each and 5,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each. The holders of the Ordinary and Preference Shares shall have such rights (including right to dividends and return of capital) as may be attached by the Directors at the time of issue of the shares provided that shares, which have already been issued, carry the rights and privileges already attached to them at the time of the issue thereof."

(b) That the words "in the initial capital" and "having" appearing in line two of the existing third para of the said Clause 5 be substituted by the words "already issued" and "which may be issued with" respectively.

By Order of the Board,

BIRLA BROTHERS LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

8, Royal Exchange Place,

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1956.

IVAN JONES LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Shareholders of the Company that an interim dividend has been declared by the Directors @ as. -/3/- per share out of the profits of the Company for the year ended 30th September, 1955. The Shareholders are requested to communicate the change of their address, if any.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February to 15th February, 1956, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. B. BHIWANDKER,
Secretary.

18-B, Brabourne Road,

Calcutta-1.

11th January, 1956.

NASKARPARA JUTE MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 45th Ordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 14th February, 1956 at 3-15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended the 30th April, 1955, electing Director, appointing Auditors and for transacting any other business of the Company that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 7th February, 1956 to 14th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

For & on behalf of

NASKARPARA JUTE MILLS CO. LTD.,
HOWRAH TRADING CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents,

S. B. JALAN,

Director.

8, Dalhousie Square, East,

Calcutta-1

11th January, 1956.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared payment of a Final Dividend on the Company's Preference Stock at the rate of 23-9 per cent. net for the year ended 31st December, 1955. Payment will be made on 15th February, 1956 to those stockholders whose names are registered in the Company's Stock Register on 25th January, 1956.

Applications for transfers received in this office before 2 P.M. on Wednesday, the 25th January, 1956, will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above Dividend.

By Order of the Board,

I. A. MACPHERSON,

Agent.

Victoria House,

Calcutta, 14th January, 1956.

THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from 1st March, 1956 to 31st March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. C. CALDWELL,

Registrar.

Kanpur, 13th January, 1956.

THE CHAMPDANY JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of THE CHAMPDANY JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on 7th February, 1956, at 12 noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and pass the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.

2. To declare a dividend.

3. To transact any other competent business that may be brought forward.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from 25th January to 7th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be issued and posted to Registered Shareholders only. Persons holding shares on blank transfer are advised to effect registration of scrip in their names before 25th January, 1956.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

2, Netaji Subhas Road,

Calcutta, 14th January, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour I.S.T.
East Indian Coal Co. Ltd. (Adj.)	27-1-56	12-15 p.m.
Kankarpara Co. Ltd. (Jute) (E)	27-1-56	12-25 p.m.
Benares Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	30-1-56	11 a.m.
Birds Investments, Ltd.	6-2-56	Noon
Chandany Jute Co., Ltd.	7-2-56	Noon
Dinakshi Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	9-2-56	Noon
Bor Pukhuri Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	9-2-56	12-10 p.m.
Jessop & Co., Ltd.	13-2-56	11 a.m.
Naskarpara Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	14-2-56	3-15 p.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd. (E)	17-2-56	3 p.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

(Adj.)—Adjourned One Hundred and Third Ordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—North

Western Cachar Tea Co. Ltd.—20 p.c. Benares Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.—6½ p.c. including 1½ p.c. additional. Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.—Rs 10 per share. Rewa Coalfields, Ltd.—8½ p.c. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.—10 p.c. (b). Tide Water Oil Co. (India) Ltd.—5 p.c. Central India Coalfields Ltd.—Annas 4 per share. Birds Investments, Ltd.—12½ p.c. Ivan Jones Ltd.—Annas 3 per share.

O.—Ordinary Dividend.	In.—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend.	L.—Less Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend.	F.—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend.	Cm.—Cumulative.

1 Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £

U.K. EXPERT TO HELP INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTRY

Mr. F. C. Mann, manager of the Birmingham office of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, is now in New Delhi to advise the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the establishment of credit insurance schemes for Indian exporters. Mr. Mann, whose visit is at the request of the Government of India, is expected to stay in the country for three or four months. Mr. Mann has been selected because of his wide knowledge of export requirements. Credit insurance schemes have to be established on proved lines if they are to be effective. Such schemes depend on their ability to attract general support from exporters, for to be successful they have to pay their own way.

BRITISH STEEL OUTPUT

Steel production in the United Kingdom in 1955 reached the record level of 19,791,000 tons. This was an increase of 1,271,000 tons over the 1954 figure. Last year's pig-iron output of 12,470,000 tons was 587,000 tons more than in 1954. Output of steel in December was at an annual rate almost 1½ million tons higher—at 19,800,000 tons—than the annual rate of 18,400,000 tons in December, 1954.

"CAPITAL" STOCK AND SHARE LIST

THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock

Exchange Associations and other sources.

Wednesday 18th January, 1956.

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GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	80½	90,24,390	4	1914	1974	98	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
			At the option of the Government of India after 12 months notice.		76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99					
										35,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97		80						15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100
					68,02,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82					
					1,50,00,000	5½	1921 2nd	1981	144N	14,00,000	4	1907	1968	100
57,00,69,000	2½	1946	1961	93½	£892,600	4	1923	1953 83	£87½	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100
45,63,07,000	2½	1946	1960	96	£901,000	5	1924	1954 84	£87½	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100
			1958	99½						56,00,000	4	1910	1971	100
50,35,63,000	3	1951												
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94½	98,21,600	5½	1926 1st	1956 86	102	75,00,000	4	1911	1972	100
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	91½	39,84,500	5	1926 2nd	1956 86	101½					
					1,49,49,500	6	1927	1957-87	102½					
75,86,72,000	2½	1947	1962	93½	1,49,30,000	6	1928	1958 88	103					

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	Year of issue	NAMES	Amount issued in Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					18-1-56 A year ago						18-1-56 A year ago	
BANK.												
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	135	136	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	80
COAL.												
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	118	121	1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	15
1896-97	Borrae (June Dec.)	4.00	5 1/2	100	719	119	1918	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	7.50	8	10	113
1901-2	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122 1/2	118	1937-39	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81.00	8	5	136
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.56	5 1/2	10	84	87 1/2	1903-5	Burns (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	139 1/2
1895	Chittabul (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	117	120	1909-11	Burns Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	124
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	10	2	6	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	£19.00	5	£1	12 1/2
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	10	131	122	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	60
1898-99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	115	115	1935	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	£25.00	5 1/2	£1	33 1/2
COTTON MILLS.												
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	110	110	1906	Carew & Co. (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	109
1894	Bangalore (Jan. July)	6.00	6	100	128 1/2	129 1/2	1946	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	8	100	143
1938	Basanti (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	10	7	72	1940	Chrestina Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	96
1896	Bengal-Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	4	100	116	118	1935	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	10	94
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	8	100	135	142	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.500	6	100	99
1910	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	7	100	71 1/2	74	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	40	38 1/2
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1946	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	133
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1916	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	107
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1935	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	114
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1940	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	71 1/2
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	126
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	136	152	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	101 1/2
1943	Elgin "B"	4.25	5	10	91	91 1/2	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	£200	7	£1	17 1/2
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	..
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	4	100	133	135	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6	100	77 1/2
1927	Khatia Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	70
1931	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	101	104	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	72 1/2
1930	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	89	81	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	62
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	25.00	6	50	185	187	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	72 1/2
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	2.00	5	5	3	3 1/2	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	66
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	63 1/2
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	115	115	1940	Humayun Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	101 1/2
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	90	89 1/2	1938	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	74
1931	Vasanti (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	20	20	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	108 1/2
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1945	India General Navy & Railways	£244	6	£10	81
JUTE MILLS.												
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	116	121 1/2	1945	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	12.88	6	10	27
1909	Alibon (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	111	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.968	7	100	140
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	106	105	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2,09.95	5	100	110
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	102	101 1/2	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	5	100	77 1/2
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	70
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95	95	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	39
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	74	75	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	79
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	4	100	115	116	1946	Jessop & Co.	10.00	5	100	100
1896	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	£200	5 1/2	100	46	48	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	10	..
1906	Belvedere (Jan. July)	7.00	7	25	125	120	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	108 1/2
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	103	103	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	103	103	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	106
1896	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	23.64	5 1/2	100	104	104	1946	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	73
1934	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6.00	6 1/2	100	90	91	1936	McLeod & Co.	40.00	6	100	83
1919	Calcutta (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	118	119	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1919	Chivore (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	117 1/2	121	1946	Mittal Box Co. of India Ltd.	30.00	6 1/2	100	87 1/2
1928	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	7	100	115	112	1938	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	30.00	6 1/2	100	87 1/2
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	86	1946	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	30.00	6 1/2	100	87 1/2
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	101	93	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2.00	5	10	9 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	116	116 1/2	1938	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	..
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	10.00	5	100	94	101 1/2	1935	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	80
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	120 1/2	121 1/2	1940	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	70
1899-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	123 1/2	124 1/2	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	58
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	5	100	86	84	1938	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	110
1916	Ganges (June Dec.)	6.00	8	100	134	127 1/2	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2
1895-04	Jourepore (June Dec.)	25.00	6	100	105	105 1/2	1922	Purtapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	10	16
1935	Hastings (Aug. Feb.)	11.00	10	100	114 1/2	114 1/2	1936	Ramganga Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	105 1/2
1913	Houghly (July)	4.75	7	100	118	118	1933-36	Rohas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	135 1/2
1890	Howrah (Jan. July)	17.50	7	100	113	113	1935	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4 1/2	100	68 1/2
1903-06	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	114 1/2	114 1/2	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	86
1898-04	Kamarbati (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	105	105 1/2	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	120 1/2
1900	Kankarabari (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	106	105	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	101
1935	Kedarnath (Jan. July)	1.00	7	100	95	91	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	5	100	80
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	25.00	7	100	102	102	1937	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	66 1/2
1895-09	Khardab (May Nov.)	25.00	6	100	106	106	1933	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	5.00	10	50	66 1/2
1901-10	Landsdowne (Jan. Jan.)	15.00	7	100	118	112	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	6 1/2	7	100	161 1/2
1910	Landsdowne (Jan. Jan.)	15.00	7	100	117	114 1/2	1923	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	6 1/2	10	91
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	115	118	1937	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	82
1918	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95 1/2	95	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131
1905	Lotian (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	118	109	1920	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	90.00	5	100	117 1/2
1905	Naibati (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	124	111	1939	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	99.28	7	100	121 1/2
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	10.00	4 1/2	100	81	68 1/2	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	150	167 1/2
1917	National (May Nov.)	5.00	7	100	125	120	1906	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	53.82	7 1/2	100	127 1/2
1939	Nellimarla (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	6	100	104	100	1918	Tata Power (May Nov.)	86.97	7 1/2	100	127 1/2
1915	New Central (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	114	111	1919	Tazpur-Balipara (ram 1) (June Dec.)	2.25	6	100	127 1/2
1908-09	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15.00	5 1/2	100	96	84	1919	Titagarh Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	11.50	6	100	151
1935	Rameswara (Jan. July)	7.00	6	100	111	113	1928	Titagarh Paper Mills "2nd" (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	95 1/2
1906-12	Reliance (Jan. July)	7.00	6	100	112	113 1/2	1936	Vellore Electric (Sept. Mar.)	1.25	6	10	8
1901	Sammugger (Feb. Aug.)	21.50	6	21								

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953 1954 1955	Ra.	18-1-56 11-1-56 A year ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-0 31-5 61-1	10	25 1/2 26 22 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	1	33,14,146	7,80,965	81-71 71-71 81-71	200	594 605 503
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,403	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 6 1/2
2,25,000	2,77,282	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Nappur P	6-12	4	18,043		Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 16 13 1/2
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhalgorah	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	7,04,051	13,643	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,894		Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,195	Bokar & Ramgur	6-12	315	121,836	-79,196	15-124 10-10 10-10	10	29 1/2 29 1/2 30
7,50,000	18,64,838	25,50,026	8,18,200	Borra P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	11-21 24-34 34-34	10	16 1/2 16 1/2 12 1/2
90,92,490	8,39,96,402	1,73,50,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510		10	16 1/2 16 1/2 12 1/2
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	21- 21- 21- 21-	10	8 1/2 8 1/2 7 1/2
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkud P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-32 31-32 31-32	10	11 11 11 1/2
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	7,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,048	12,201	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,991	-2,43,279	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	31 31 31 1/2
2,40,000	2,24,668	2,39,053	2,37,456	East Indian	4	128	1,17,640	2,59,767	181 181 221	21	35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,266	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
6,50,000	5,06,856	3,31,555	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	71-10 12-12 12-12	10	24 1/2 24 1/2 18 1/2
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurridadih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-10 12-12 12-12	10	24 1/2 24 1/2 29 1/2
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapahar	2-8	2	-1,08,659	-2,96,262	171-10 Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	20 20 20 1/2
5,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	21 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	1-7	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	165 165 165 1/2
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	2-2	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20 28-28 25-30	10	64 1/2 64 1/2 9 1/2
1,38,490	6,75,000	95,000	11,90,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,422	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
7,00,000	6,96,864	1,75,298	56,329	New Banadeopur	3-9	5	1,13,011	14,998	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 20 1/2
17,78,230	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,324	New Beerhoom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,329	New Manbhoom	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
2,50,000	1,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
1,15,000	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	North West	3-9	2	21,605	13,249	21-Nil Nil-Nil	61-1	18 1/2 18 1/2 7 1/2
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10 5-5 5-5	10	18 1/2 18 1/2 23 1/2
8,34,300	9,40,674	12,942	9,44,391	Parasae P	6-12	207	9,443	7,443	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 9 1/2
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-81 71-81 71-81	10	25 1/2 25 1/2 24 1/2
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,350	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,008	-18,581	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	21 1/2 21 1/2 12 1/2
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,379	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samsa	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21 21-21 21-21	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 9 1/2
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	25 25 25	10	8 1/2 8 1/2 10 1/2
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seepore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	121-121 141-141 176-176	7	34 34 24 1/2
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,601	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	11-11	11 1/2 11 1/2 10 1/2
17,50,000	22,97,037	10,71,425	12,810	South Karanpura	2-8	21	20,768	7,546	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 11 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,060	10,71,425	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
10,00,000	18,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	10-71 5-21 5-21	21	4 4 4 1/2
4,50,000	4,59,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	-12,698	47,938	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 1/2 16 1/2 24 1/2
49,98,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,749	63,500	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/2
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 16 1/2

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		1953	1954	1955	18-1-56	11-1-56	A year ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,475	11,90,008	Basant P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	..	..	10	5	5	
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,876	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	..	..	..	10	1	1	
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	1	27	3,66,176	47,818	..	..	..	10	38	38	
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Naspur P	6-12	236	-5,23,389	18,199	21-Nil	Nil	..	40	38	28	
15,00,000	38,764	992	13,49,000	19,59,588	24,07,575	Birsa Cotton	3	22	6,44,384	5,50,791	..	..	..	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	
4,00,000	42,872	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,878	Bowrahs P	6-12	138	-2,48,602	-24,31,401	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	..	10	95	95	
30,00,000	22,000	910	7,72,393	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	-2,93,256	29,514	11 1/2	10	Nil	100	385	385	
3,38,36,225	1,01,808	2,762	1,13,97,682	2,45,31,068	1,17,60,954	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	4,49,25,411	1,69,241	7	9	..	10	25	38	
1,00,563														21	38	31	
19,00,000	42,944	518	31,58,399	25,71,925	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	-7,06,926	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	..	100	318	305	
63,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Egipin P	9	22	32,80,464	93,386	15	10	10	10	27 1/2	26 1/2	
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,26,87,000	36,43,234	55,89,441	Kesoram P	3	22	60,72,648	1,17,624	11 1/2	..	..	18	17 1/2	18 1/2	
5,00,000	33,96,288	3,254	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	6,158	..	..	..	25	..	..	
30,00,000	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	32,65,055	Mutr P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290	..	..	..	10	..	..	
12,89,882	18,848	1,387	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	231	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	..	..	..	100	118	118	
19,47,750														2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	6 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	
17,50,000														1	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,57,50,000														10	19 1/2	10 1/2	
Po						Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,699	9	7 1/2	..	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	
														10	10 1/2	10 1/2	
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,566	2,00,47,602	36,31,368	Bangalore W C Silk F	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,111	25	30	..	100	565	575	
1,78,47,800	120,012	4,770	1,04,52,717	1,64,10,835	21,77,957	Buckingham Carnatic F	12	26	99,29,495	2,69,005	10	16	..	100	170 1/2	175 1/2	
20,00,000	28,000		15,06,790	20,00,281	15,94,122	Lambodia P	12	110	8,19,837	39,657	7 1/2	..	..	10	121 1/2	131 1/2	
12,00,000	23,854		8,41,058	9,00,000	36,53,502	Coimbatore Cotton	12	188	5,53,756	61,404	..	..	..	10	347 1/2	359 1/2	
20,76,900	72,832	407	17,91,212	1,98,661	22,227	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg	6	46	-7,52,342	-10,23,340	Nil	..	..	50	81	84	
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,24,505	19,90,000	11,29,142	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,05,789	7,877	..	..	..	100	290	290	
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,23,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	8	8	10	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	
34,64,000	48,756		15,01,051	21,70,200	78,350	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	4,209	..	..	..	50	185	185	
1,75,02,480	4,65,324		2,21,42,76	13,81,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	108	1,00,56,203	9,66,800	20	20	..	10	591	591	
12,00,000	24,256		3,43,181	3,85,363	10,32,898	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	240	-85,193	-84,039	..	..	..	200	111	111	
60,00,000	24,453	803	20,81,211	39,00,000	11,29,142	Mettur industries	3	29	37,00,499	1,43,409	22 1/2	35	..	100	387 1/2	397 1/2	
13,81,780	4,000		14,15,992	3,90,279	1,34,663	Mysore Spun Silk	3	142	1,763	4,896	Nil	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	3,56,908	3,00,000	34,24,906	Palani Andavar P	12	30	7,39,437	2,697	..	..	..	50	158	170	
8,79,700	15,540	416	4,42,118	2,43,421	2,85,911	Sitaran Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	..	..	..	60	28 1/2	28 1/2	
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,583	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,459	..	..	..	..	10	28 1/2	26 1/2	

TEA COMPANIES

O Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Acreage under Tea	Output and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate 1955	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
				1953		1954							1952	1953	1954		18-1-56	11-1-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
CACHAR																			
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arouttipore	12	28	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	121	
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,874	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,907	Nil	..	..	10	10	10	
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,94,004	Nil	..	7	100	101	101	
2,50,000	37,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-4	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	253	253	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hatikuhra	12	202	13,22,396	Nil	25	40	100	130	130	
4,50,000	2,91,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinagar Khoreal	12	313	91,071	..	..	..	100	130	100	
3,60,000	2,40,000	2,51,784	990	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kienunpore	12	33	3,31,277	Nil	Nil	27	10	191	191	
7,00,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,402	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	100	264	264	
1,84,000	3,00,329	Nil	486	5,54,000	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara P.	12	202	1,64,144	Nil	Nil	10	194	194	24	
2,60,000	3,90,337	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	24	24	221	
5,25,000	4,25,309	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,76,800	41-11	5,90,000	Rungamattie	12	43	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	138	138	172	
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River P.	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	12	10	20	101	
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	5,12,000	..	..	Tilkah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	10	101	
DARJEELING																			
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,41,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	4	4	
2,79,900	2,72,361	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-31	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	172	172	
2,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,895	Nil	7	100	290	290	190	
2,00,000	1,76,813	1,37,639	488	1,04,590	39-10	..	..	..	Dilaram	12	200	28,470	Nil	..	5	100	250	250	
2,00,000	1,76,813	1,37,639	488	1,04,590	39-10	..	..	..	Guelle P.	12	14	3,24,074	Nil	..	..	10	43	43	
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	34-3	6,33,440	58-3	2,68,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	10	301	301	
10,32,000	15,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	5,90,000	Longview	12	45	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	13	13	14	
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,560	816	3,09,524	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	7	10	181	181	241	
1,59,300	1,75,390	1,30,239	463	1,63,521	32-8	1,82,380	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	300	300	251	
2,59,300	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	271	271	500	
2,99,300	3,40,000	3,00,000	901	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	1,80,000	Okayu, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	30	100	600	600	171	
3,30,000	3,02,668	2,61,118	778	..	..	1,81,153	53-3	..	Pashok	12	139	1,73,673	Nil	..	15	10	241	241	
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,599	35-9	1,68,997	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,673	Nil	..	15	10	241	241	
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,38,740	50-8	1,60,000	Pumthang P.	12	14	2,02,828	Nil	Nil	10	16	16	16	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,722	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Rungla Rungla	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	17	50	390	390	297	
3,00,000	2,60,309	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seyok	12	63	1,99,421	Nil	21	15	20	20	15	
6,25,000	5,98,313	1,459	747	1,63,184	34-4 1/2	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,341	Nil	Nil	Nil	38	38	81	
9,60,000	9,27,323	1,45,857	683	2,36,892	35-8	2,64,990	50-4	2,80,000	Singtom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	5	10	7	7	
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,680	565	2,89,738	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,250	Nil	30	50	30	30	12	
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,583	382	3,30,186	37-5	3,76,300	54-5	3,90,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	7	10	301	301	
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,491	718	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8	4,00,000	Testa Valley	12	14	5,54,851	10	15	40	44	44	32	
8,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,947	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	14	13	15	
DUARS																			
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,839	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat P.	12	2	51,07,307	17	45	120	335	324	590	
6,00,000	20,54,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,864	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,000	Baradighi	12	128	18,94,614	6	30	65	10	621	621	
9,00,000	8,05,410	11,03,942	1,112	13,97,520	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	4,45,451	Nil	30	10	31	31	47	
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,359	35-2	11,96,886	42-0	12,80,000	Birpara P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	100	176	205	
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,092	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	22	25	196	196	274	
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	90	335	335	477	
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	565	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,023	Nil	Nil	15	100	272	272	
1,20,000	1,70,517	2,94,000	265	2,14,329	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Enso	12	2	3,49,163	Nil	5	110	577	577	368	
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,39,340	39-9	4,75,940	39-9	5,20,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	50	10	291	291	
10,50,000	13,88,424	6,50,000	1,251	9,11,849	33-7	7,62,720	47-8	8,00,000	Gairchata	12	98	10,02,101	Nil	20	70	100	297	305	
24,00,000	14,08,462	19,76,674	996	11,88,888	29-4	12,26,000	47-11	14,57,249	Gopalpur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	25	231	321	
32,00,000	52,36,929	60,63,353	4,236	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Hantapara P.	12	63	39,77,805	2	25	60	286	291	377	
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,78,213	1,432	18,54,630	27-2	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	Hastimara P.	12	74	46,76,929	Nil	25	60	10	331	331	
9,00,000	4,50,925	6,65,000	607	3,46,720	32-9	16,07,368	42-5	17,20,000	Hulidibari	12	74	19,89,593	Nil	22	30	36	36	461	
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Kilchoi	12	63	10,32,758	Nil	20	41	10	201	201	
2,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	9,60,000	Manabbarie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100	251	450	
9,60,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,198	33-10	1,69,538	44-3	9,60,000	Nagaisurree	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	25	40	100	235	365	
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,060	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Dooras, P.	12	2	26,36,284	17	45	110	100	275	594	
3,20,000	5,98,142	8,80,000	578	3,64,560	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Oodlabari	12	202	6,19,256	Nil	20	75	10	98	98	
2,50,000	3,30,300	2,79,541	748	2,52,023	34-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,40,000	Phaskowa	12	63	2,61,201	Nil	10	30	100	245	245	
6,00,000	6,22,490	6,31,334	764	6,79,000	30-4	..	..	..	Rajabhat	12	165	4,69,350	Nil	15	..	10	241	241	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Capital	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
									1953	1954	1955		18-1-56	11-1-56	A year ago	
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.																
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,235	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
9,00,000	5,99,846	15,93,919	10,72,490	Purtabpur Sugar	10	25	1,71,834	3,957	10	7 1/2	..	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,340	28,00,000	13,462	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	13	1	4,27,005	29,220	20	15	..	10	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2
19,99,800	25,62,763	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	..	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	9	25	1,43,798	24,340	5	5	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,922	8,477	5	5	Nil	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
20,00,000	51,76,602	35,59,419	2,00,358	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar P.	7	335	3,98,158	5,475	15	15	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,858	11,65,175	11,16,368	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,98,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	Nil	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	..	10	23	23	25 1/2	25 1/2
8,00,000	34,11,553	9,85,363	6,08,187	Upper Ganges Sugar	6	227	6,64,452	6,356	25	..	..	10	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,570	..	..	..	100AC	127	127	127	127
2,00,000B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121 BC	15	15	15	15
MISCELLANEOUS																
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562 1/2	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,318	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,394	6,21,715	51,301	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	Nil	..	..	100	10 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
47,50,000D	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil	Nil	Nil	24 Dd	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,30,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6	7 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
80,00,000	10,65,294	27,61,842	17,67,155	Angelo Bros.	8	268	3,65,308	2,39,798	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
30,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,529	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
13,99,898	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	2,98,498	4,17,492	Nil	Nil	..	3	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,895	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	..	100	194	198	161 1/2	161 1/2
32,00,000	3,03,700	7,99,399	2,34,486	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	1,38,793	12,449	7-7	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	6,43,169	1,19,103	..	..	..	100	44	44	41 1/2	41 1/2
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,350	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3,19,389	3,19,229	..	..	..	10	19	19	20 1/2	20 1/2
20,00,000	7,99,470	7,99,470	57,98,219	Birds Investments P.	3	160	4,94,391	1,21,733	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,498	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5	10	10	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	9	9
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	5	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
3,25,00,000	62,15,490	1,03,16,999	2,47,63,976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	4,79,711	2,81,142	10	1 1/2	..	10	..	..	..	..
32,50,000A	3,61,392	..	1,22,07,629	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,796	..	..	..	10A	8 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
32,50,000B	5,92,789	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10B	..	..	..	..
5,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	12	..	100	134	134	36 1/2	36 1/2
1,74,64,829	1,79,00,000	4,16,03,471	4,16,03,471	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,919	11,88,91	15	15	..	10	34 1/2	34 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
51,26,000	53,93,753	1,39,92,312	1,39,92,312	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	9	..	100	154 1/2	154 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,326	1,02,21,271	F. & C. Osler (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4,26,249	5,26,854	5	..	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	..	..	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
14,00,000	14,52,075	9,97,300	11,372	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	1,91,585	52,823	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	100	195 1/2	195 1/2	204	204
2,25,000	17,671	4,86,072	9,97,300	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	75	43	43	43	43
65,00,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,349	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	..	..	..	10	..	..	17 1/2	17 1/2
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,390	51,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,293	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	..	..	..	250	240	240	258	258
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	5	1	1	7 1/2	7 1/2
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,868	Nil	Nil	..	10	7	7	7	7
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	5,90,97,493	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	4 1/2	6	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	180	180
1,60,00,000	2,42,06,316	36,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd. P.	12	293	5,23,388	4,96,512	Nil	Nil	..	100	215	215	23 1/2	23 1/2
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	12 1/2	100	321	321	6 1/2	6 1/2
5,00,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	38,302	12,62,971	..	..	..	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
83,75,000D	6,57,319	8,08,300	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	3	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	36	36
8,27,970	4,68,334	15,40,000	6,64,090	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	25	27 1/2	..	10	42	42	65	65
20,00,000	..	1,45,789	11,69,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	10	65	65	3 1/2	3 1/2
2,40,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,737	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	..	..	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	..	..
5,87,500D	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	6	5	..	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,17,500Dd	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	108	109	120 1/2	120 1/2
2,00,00,000	3,17,393	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	4,10,078	4,849	..	..	..	50	3	3	3 1/2	3 1/2
6,34,000D	82,21,090	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	..	..	23 1/2	23 1/2
1,50,00,000	35,31,261	73,41,497	1,83,22,846	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	56,62,055	2,52,480	13 1/2	13 1/2	..	100	29	28 1/2	240	240
40,95,750	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554													

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O P o F D d G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	17-1-56	10-1-56	A year ago
CEMENT															
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	6	10	100	216	216	180
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6	6	100	105	105	113	
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,399	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	287	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	1,000	1,325	1,325	1,401	
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	100	120	120	132	
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,88,015	..	..	..	100	146	146	151	
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Supply P.	6	287	37,75,587	21,171	7	7	100	137	137	147	
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	287	77,32,961	27,952	7	7	1,000	1,375	1,390	1,482	
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	100	343	352	289	
6,00,000	24,514	4,35,000	2,06,351	Jost's Engineering	3	115	2,68,631	7,840	15	15	50	96	96	93	
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,300	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	131	131	121	
40,95,000	15,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corpn. Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	100A	..	..	93	
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	100	96	96	93	
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	300	192	198	158	
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	100	150	152	130	
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	242	246	226
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	242	246	226
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	10	131	131	131	
5,15,000	..	11,04,84,687	3,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	100	675	675	700	
8,46,120	..	36,31,999	46,38,879	Indian Mercantile	12	25	1,13,109	..	..	..	20	45	45	44	
18,74,940	90,315	2,68,21,551	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	25	1,60,728	5,33,930	Nil	Nil	15	9	9	12	
1,06,81,590	..	1,88,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13	16 2/3	15	44	43	57	
6,00,000	..	67,83,1,190	63,46,53,428	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	..	..	15	4,900	4,960	7,000	
15,99,270	..	26,91,301	38,49,386	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	..	200	15	15	15	
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	..	..	15	..	..	..	
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	50	335	341	315	
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,153	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	16	21	125	571	593	462
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	..	25	200	207	161	
45,00,000	4,751	18,57,876	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,508	2,85,005	4	4	100	72	72	63	
99,99,250	1,38,558	39,662	4,78,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,359	4,78,877	..	..	200	215	215	240	
8,00,000	8,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	National Rayon Corpn.	12	352	63,19,694	5,72,076	9	10	100	213	213	..	
1,57,71,400	14,92,76,428	11,54,19,023	6,77,50,862	National Steam Navigation	6	198	82,95,300	2,72,820	5	2	20	18	18	16	
9,39,98,066	23,89,156	47,85,000	9,50,143	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,381	70	80	10	107	107	75	
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,934	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	57,597	Nil	Nil	10	17	17	16	
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,866	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	3	189	8,47,111	12,236	7	9	25	45	47	40	
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,84	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	6,28,897	11	11	15	186	191	208	

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1952	1953	1954		10-1-56	11-1-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,570	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	56
21,69,300	30,22,402	6,20,827	Arrab Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,48,404	34,110	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	75	75	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,253	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	1,13,151	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	61	60 1/2
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	20 1/2
17,80,000	21,78,857	1,98,395	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	..	3 1/2	..	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	58
31,00,000	35,46,011	1,00,300	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	50,079	27	1.45-1.29	1.29-1.29	1 1/2-1 1/2	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	63
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Roadway	3	88	7,071	9,917	15	12 1/2	5-Nil*	100	6	7 1/2	6 1/2
2,47,850	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Roadway	3	101	18,997	4,549	Nil	1 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2*	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2-10*	10	14	14	10 1/2
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,60,700	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	387	4,344	98-98	98-98	99-1	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	51
16,00,000	49,87,109	19,65,729	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	2,23,597	34,959	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	72 1/2	72 1/2	66
6,00,000	13,57,245	3,66,407	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	3,938	3,230	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	51 1/2	51 1/2	53
19,50,000	27,91,424	2,16,538	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	2,05,366	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	5	4 1/2	5	100	69 1/2	69 1/2	72
15,00,000	61,37,812	30,73,792	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	5,61,806	37,721	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	155
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their respective addresses.—(Contd.)

320. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri. Q. D. Bhagat—15 Shib Bhakur Lane Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
321. F. O. Williams—14 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay.	339. M. J. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.
322. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings Calcutta.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta.	340. K. O. Cheryan—Travancore.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—7, Wellesley Place Calcutta.	332. E. A. Lykiardopulo—10 Bare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.
324. Bathgate & Co.—17/19 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	333. Jalpuria Bros. Ltd.—33 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta.
325. John Rutherford Blake—Virginia House 9 Chowringhee Calcutta.	334. J. Latimer—2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—18, Clive Row Calcutta.
326. Barlowe Bros.—53 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sabu Jain Ltd.—Dalmianagar.	344. V. J. Pillani—Victoria Bunder Colaba.
327. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Waudby Road Fort, Bombay-1.	336. Nuldas Kiliachand—Scindia House, Douglas Road Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation—13C, Cotton Street Calcutta.
328. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore, Oorgam, South India.	337. Barlowe & Co.—54 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Moore Factory, Alwaya.

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CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26, 1956.

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NATIONALISATION IN A COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY

THE STATE'S VENTURE INTO LIFE INSURANCE

NOBODY can say that the Government's decision to nationalise life insurance has come as a surprise. The idea has been under discussion so long that it already had the appearance of an established fact. But that does not make the reasons behind it any easier to understand. In his broadcast, Mr. Deshmukh was able to suggest a number of these. He was clearly speaking the truth when he said that "the decision to nationalise has been taken after deep and careful consideration." Only the conclusion seems wrong. It is difficult to escape the feeling that what the Finance Minister really meant to say was that the Government had considered carefully and deeply, but had decided to nationalise all the same. That would probably have been nearer the mark, because Mr. Deshmukh must surely not believe that the reasons he put forward justify such a far-reaching move. The industry has admittedly given provocation and it may be true to say that it has only itself to blame. But to rely on economic excuses as well is to invite resounding contradiction. The Government is not without its difficulties in this matter of nationalisation generally. Pressure from its more doctrinaire supporters has been especially strong at just this point. And the unfortunate business about the Bharat Insurance Company has not made it any easier to resist. Only the economic justifications are unconvincing; the political ones are clear and understandable. The Government is perhaps to be congratulated on limiting its action to life insurance. At least in that sphere, if State management can do no good, it may do the least harm. But some harm it will do, and not only to the spread of the life insurance habit itself. This move is another blow to the already inadequate confidence of the private investor. When so much will depend on this factor in the approaching plan, it is a pity it is once again to be ignored. Generous terms of compensation may go some way to repairing the damage. But even in the unlikely event of these being granted, the impression will remain that no section of private industry is nowadays immune from nationalisation, no matter how sound the economic arguments in its favour.

Putting aside the question of confidence, there seems no reason why the private sector should suffer unduly from the decision. The statements made by Mr. Deshmukh about the disposition of investment money were not without ambiguity. At one point he promised not "to divert the available funds to the public sector to a greater degree than under present arrangements" while at another he said he would "see that at least as much money as is today made available for investment in the private sector continues to be so made available." If what he really meant was that no able, at present flowing into the two sectors, then there may be little cause for concern. Private industry generally might actually benefit from a better distribution of investment which admittedly, under former arrangements, tended to go exclusively to concerns in which the management of the insurance companies themselves were interested. A good deal will depend on whether the State substitutes its own protégés for those of the management. But there will be an all-round loss to the economy from the setback which the growth of the insurance business, whatever Mr. Deshmukh's hopes, is bound to suffer. This will be more apparent over a period of many years, in the short-run, the share markets should find little less support while enjoying considerably more stability.

The first criticism against nationalisation is that it ought not to be necessary. If Government control and regulation is all it is said to be, it could have prevented the excesses of the private managements. Apparently it was not able to do this, or so we must believe if there is any substance in the "misappropriation" argument Mr. Deshmukh put forward. When Government officials have shown themselves unable to use properly the considerable powers they already have, it seems

pointless to ask the public to have faith in them now they have been given more. Blunders are easier to cover up under State control because the annual profit and loss account loses much of its significance. But on past performance, there is absolutely no cause to expect companies' affairs to be conducted more efficiently now they are being run by Government servants. If nationalisation can at best encourage honesty without improving efficiency, then the second criticism, that it will not increase savings and will therefore be no help to the plan, also stands. Unless the intention is to increase the proportion of funds to be invested in Government securities of various types, and Mr. Deshmukh says it is not, then nationalisation will not affect the plan one way or another. That is unless the Government wants to suggest that its management of life insurance will actually increase the business. It will not be easy to recommend such an unlikely eventuality. Nationalisation will give the Government direct control over where the funds go. But the idea that civil servants are better able than business men to choose what are economically the best propositions is preposterous. No doubt the criteria for the investment of funds will be clearly laid down. But they are unlikely to be based completely on straightforward economic advantage, and if they are not, they will be of little benefit to the plan. When it is also remembered that instances of mismanagement among officials are no less frequent than those among business men, it is easy to see that the overall economy can expect no benefit from the nationalisation of life insurance.

On balance, the total of savings for the plan is bound to suffer. The Government has entered an industry whose highly-competitive selling techniques are based on the individual approach. Insurance is something which has to be sold aggressively or it does not go. If the Government thinks it can expand the industry from behind a counter it is going to be badly disappointed. There can be no hope of saving on overheads while a client not only has to be sold a policy, but actually to be sold the idea of one. Efficiency, even if nationalisation guaranteed it, will not by itself encourage business. Only the spur of competition can do that—the knowledge that to let up is to go out of business and lose a livelihood. And this is the very thing which the Government

THE FATE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

THE approach of the Budget brings the annual season of speeches and shivers—a season which this year promises to be, for organised business, the most crucial of any since India's independence. Last week's meeting of the National Development Council, which had before it the draft memorandum on the second five year plan, produced perhaps rather more than its expected quota of both; together with the thunderbolt on nationalisation of insurance, it has given business confidence a blow from which an easy recovery can hardly be foreseen. The air of unreality which pervaded some of the Council's deliberations might perhaps have seemed to offer a strange contrast to the hardy, practical and down-to-earth problems with which it was faced. If a number of faulty conclusions emerged, they are merely a measure of the sway ideology and sentiment has come to have over economic thinking in India today. The Government's policy of moving toward "a socialistic pattern of society" has been generally accepted; but the means by which that policy is to be implemented—especially the means which received the sanction of the National Development Council last week—are such as to raise doubts whether the co-ordinated growth of the public

as bullion. As the trend in the gold and silver markets suggests, this process has already received considerable impetus since the Planning Commission's proposal first became known.

Some re-thinking would seem to be necessary on the precise benefits that are expected to be gained by such proposals. The main justification offered is moral rather than economic—that a progressive society must redress the imbalance between the "haves" and the "have-nots". The aim is commendable, provided it is realised that the imbalance is redressed better not by reducing the haves to the level of the have-nots, but the other way around. There is little prospect that this will be so in an economy which, for excellent reasons, wishes to retain private enterprise, and yet denies it the sustenance provided by an adequate flow of savings and investment. The second major justification that is offered for soak-the-rich proposals of the sort that are now being considered is that the Government urgently needs money for its own plans. This may be so, but it is difficult to see why it needs to compete with private industries for the limited funds that the latter need just as urgently, and could probably use much more efficiently. It becomes even more difficult to understand when other important sources of revenue, such as betterment levies on agricultural land, are allowed to remain mostly unexploited; and while the administrative machinery permits the honest to be penalised by its inability to stop tax evasion. In fact, the administrative shortcomings are enough to ensure that the tax on total wealth, for one, will not be fully applicable to many of those for whom it is intended, and will thus fail in its purpose.

In the current scramble for resources, started by a plan which time may prove to have been far too ambitious, the Government inevitably has the upper hand. It would be unfortunate for the country if the advantage were allowed to be misused. Yet anxiety that it might be misused is difficult to avoid in view of recent statements by Mr. Nehru on the lines that the 1948 resolution on industrial policy "did not go far"; that "no field of activity is sacrosanct for the private owner"; and that "all really big industries, all basic industries should be State-owned completely, all mineral resources and heavy industries and the like." When statements such as these are accompanied by dark hints about the future of banking and insurance—two major sources of industrial investment—the private sector has reason sincerely to wonder what sort of a future is in fact intended for it. Is it to be allowed a reasonable measure of freedom and facilities that are necessary to the growth expected of it; or is it merely expected to wait and stagnate, while an expanding public sector gradually elbows it into the nooks and crannies of the economy? With just over two months left for the inauguration of the second plan, a clarification of official policy toward private enterprise is still urgently awaited. Many "clarifications" have been forthcoming in the past, but perhaps a new one could be distinguished from its predecessors by having full ministerial backing—not only on the generalities but also on details. And once it is issued, it would perhaps not be too much to expect that responsible official spokesmen conform to it strictly instead of indulging in "thinking aloud" and kite-flying of the sort that has recently been much in evidence.

CINDERELLA OF THE SECOND PLAN

THE National Development Council, which has just approved the final draft for the second five year plan, appears to have committed the same error as the Planning Commission in not fully appreciating the transport needs. It is unfortunate that the transport plan, as prepared by the Railway Board, should not have been given more consideration. Instead, it has received a somewhat Cinderella-like treatment. The railways' case for spending Rs. 1,480 crores was based on sound reasons, the main among them being the estimated extra volume of traffic expected. The Railway Board anticipates an increase of at least 61 million tons in goods carried, in addition to the present 121 million tons. The Planning Commission's experts do not dispute this figure. But they somehow feel that the railways will be able to manage the new traffic with the Rs. 1,125 crores now allocated, if only the efficiency of the service can be stepped up.

This is indeed a difficult situation for the railway administration to face. With its plan reduced by Rs. 355 crores, which means a scaling down of some of the vital targets for rolling stock replacement, line capacity works, track renewal and the construction of new lines, it has announced that under the revised estimates it can handle only 40 million more tons of traffic than are being carried now. That means new capacity will not be sufficient to meet the developmental needs of the steel, cement and coal industries alone. These, between themselves, will require at least 43 million tons more. Other vital industries, chemicals to name one, are already finding it difficult to expand production, in spite of a steadily rising demand, precisely because of transport shortages. And it

is common knowledge that serious bottlenecks in goods traffic have occurred during the last two years of the current plan. How then is it expected to work the whole plan such as it is with a transport system that cannot cope with the demands made on it?

The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, has stressed time and again the essential and urgent need for expanding the transport. "The plan will stand or fall by the country's transport system," he is reported to have said while discussing the economics of India's steel development programme, which itself will require at least 30 million tons of capacity. The latest person to have stressed the same need is Dr. M. S. Krishnan, a former Director-General of Geological Survey, who is now engaged at the Union Ministry of Natural Resources in important work on mineral development. Dr. Krishnan is of the opinion, and all knowledgeable persons will agree with him, that transport should receive the highest priority for developing industries such as are being planned for the next quinquennium. The railways' claim on resources has not been judged as favourably as that of the small-scale industries, whose share has actually been increased. This fact is clearly evident from the manner in which the targets have been whittled down. The revised plan cuts the original provision for rolling stock by Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 380 crores, in spite of the present abnormal arrears of replacement. Large reductions in the programme for line capacity works and conversion of gauge at strategic sectors have been made, bringing them down to 1,600 miles and 260 miles or 33 percent and 38 percent respectively less than what the Railway Board wanted. Track renewal will only be possible at the rate of 1,600 miles a year, with the result that attempts to remove the existing restrictions on speed and improve wagon turn-round may be frustrated. Construction of new lines has been severely pruned, the financial sanction amounting to Rs. 63 crores only, as against Rs. 200 crores provided in the original plan. As a result of this drastic cut, the sufferer will not be the railways alone. The private sector will perhaps bear the whole brunt, since the claims of public industry will inevitably be considered first.

CURRENT COIN

Britannia Building and Iron Shares.—The Britannia Building and Iron Co. Ltd., is taking advantage of the increasing demand for engineering products to raise Rs. 20 lakhs of further capital to expand its activities. (The details appear on a later page.) The company's present paid-up capital is Rs. 10 lakhs, divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. The rights offer consists of 100,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and 10,000 6 percent redeemable cumulative preference of Rs. 100 each, all at par. Existing shareholders are being offered these in proportion to their present holdings. The directors, managing agents and friends have agreed to take 40,000 ordinaries and 4,000 preferences out of the new shares for which present shareholders do not apply. The public is also allowed to apply, but what it will get depends on how many shares remain unlifted. The company's net profit has risen steadily from Rs. 1.31 lakhs in 1953 (year ended March) to Rs. 1.42 lakhs in 1954 and Rs. 2.41 lakhs in 1955. The ordinary dividend of 5 percent in each of the former two years was doubled to 10 percent in 1955, when it absorbed Rs. 1 lakh. The directors say that the workshop capacity is already booked for the next two years, and there are good prospects that further orders may materialise in the near future. The company is engaged in various types of steel fabrication work for buildings and sheds, wagons, crane manufacture, and civil engineering. The Government's permission has been sought to expand the existing factories in Calcutta and to build a new one in Durgapur. It is also proposed to widen civil engineering activities and arrangements have been made for technical assistance from a firm of consulting engineers in the U.K. The managing agents are Holmes, Wilson and Co. Ltd.

Hotels and Tourism.—The shareholders of the Associated Hotels of India Limited were addressed both by the chairman, the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur, and by Mr. M. S. Oberoi, president, Oberoi Hotels (India) Limited, at the company's 39th ordinary general meeting. The much-maligned managing agency system received a well-deserved tribute from Lord Sinha who emphasised the steady progress and the improvements in increased turnover and profits enjoyed by the Company since the appointment of Messrs. Oberoi as managing agents. Outlining the extensive nature of the alterations which had been effected, Lord Sinha pointed out that these had been amply justified in that they were now in a position to compete favourably with any new

hotels that may be built. The prospects of the hotel industry in India were then briefly discussed by Mr. Oberoi who stressed the importance of the tourist both in the economy of the country and in world politics. The tourist trade, he said, had been accepted all over the world as a means of earning foreign exchange and he welcomed the Ministry of Transport's recommendation for its inclusion in the second five year plan. In this connection, he said, three important events in the Government of India's tourist development programme had taken place in the course of the year. The Council Meeting of the International Hotel Association was held in New Delhi, after which leading hoteliers from Europe had travelled extensively in India. At the meeting of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, heads of these bodies from all over the world met in Delhi to discuss ways and means of improving facilities for tourists. The Travel Agents Congress Annual Convention has been held in Kashmir, and this is a section of the tourist industry which is now becoming organised in India. Mr. Oberoi informed the Company that three young Indian boys had been sent for training to the Hotel School in Scotland and announced the Company's intention of sending more such boys and girls in the future so that experienced, trained Indian personnel will eventually be available to man further projects. While it is good to learn of the care and thought which is being expended on this group of fine hotels, perhaps the Company might be persuaded to extend its activities to include some of the less frequented but equally important places of historic, cultural or scenic interest in which each State abounds. For the tourist who wants to get off the beaten track is defeated every time by the lamentable lack of even the most modest form of accommodation. At the same time, aid from the Government to the hotel industry in the interest of tourism might embrace a contribution to a country-wide scheme for the repair and preservation of these ancient sites and relics which are part of India's heritage.

Newsprint Manufacture in India.—Since India relies heavily on imports for her newsprint, the progress of the only domestic manufacturer, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., is watched closely not only by consumers who have a direct and obvious concern the newspapers but by many others besides. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's address from the chair at the recent ordinary general meeting of the company in Napanagar, Madhya Pradesh, contains a cheerful summary of its production achievements. "This last year," he said, "has been a fruitful one, and the outlook is now brighter than it has ever been in the past in the history of this mill." Sir Ramaswami recalled that when the previous meeting was held, the paper machine and groundwood mill had been installed but production had not begun. Since the chemical mill was not ready, it was decided to start trial production of newsprint with imported chemical pulp and indigenous groundwood. This continued until May. But unleached newsprint could not be readily sold, so it was decided in July to bleach groundwood pulp with the existing equipment. Since then, bleached newsprint has been produced. This has found a ready market, and all that has been manufactured so far has been sold. According to Sir Ramaswami, the newsprint now being produced compares very favourably with the imported product in physical characteristics and brightness; the former has a creamy shade because of the tannin in the Salai, "but it is a characteristic which does not in any way detract from its quality." Many medium and small newspapers are using Nnpa newsprint regularly, and even some of the larger ones use it for their evening and mofussil editions. "The most outstanding achievement," according to Sir Ramaswami, is that Salai groundwood has been proved suitable for newsprint manufacture. He went on to say that the newsprint now produced contains about 60 percent mechanical pulp, and with the erection of the chemical mill, the company is in a position to manufacture 100 percent Indian newsprint. This is reassuring, but it seems that greater attention is necessary to the question of reducing costs. Already excise duty does not have to be paid on the Nnpa newsprint sold to newspapers—an exemption which is admitted to have considerably helped sales. The chairman seeks further official support by asking that a pool of indigenous and imported newsprint be created; there is no reason why this should be necessary, unless difficulties in competing with the imported products on grounds of cost and quality are foreseen.

Delhi School of Economics.—The School's new buildings, which Mr. Nehru opened recently, are part of the rapid progress which this institution has achieved within its seven years of existence. The credit for that must go to its well-known Director, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who succeeded only in 1949 in realising a long-cherished dream of establishing a national institution in this country on the lines of the famous London School. At the time Dr. Rao was Professor of Economics at the University of Delhi. That Dr. Rao was able to persuade the Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues to convert the Department into the School "with its own name and individuality" speaks as well for his vision and endeavour as for the idea itself. For there is little doubt that the School is serving a vital national need today. The School provides post-graduate teaching and research in economics and specialised work in different branches of the subject. But its method of instruction, which tutorials and seminars are a unique feature, distinguishes it in many ways from other similar bodies. It also conducts courses in economic statistics, economic administration (mainly for recruits to the Civil Service), and business administration of varying lengths of duration. The Department of Research and Training in Economic Development has just been opened and seven Ph.D. scholars and two Post Ph.D. Fellows have been admitted. The School has been running a Centre, named the Delhi Training and Orientations Centre, for the benefit of foreign technicians coming to India. These receive training in subjects concerning Indian culture, and economic and social development. Some 262 technicians have received training so far. The Prime Minister of India has taken a keen personal interest in the development of the School. Many State Governments and leading public men have also given it the active support and encouragement which can be said to have materially contributed to its

tor. "While we all agree," he said, "that in undertaking the second five year plan it will be necessary to put up with larger burdens and even restraints on consumption by the high income groups, we also feel that taxation should not cut at the root of initiative and enterprise in a big way." Stressing the valuable experience gained during the first plan, Mr. Jain remarked that the contribution of the private sector towards the increase in national income during 1951-55 was a noteworthy pointer. To the estimated national income of Rs. 10,300 crores for 1954-55, the private sector had contributed to the extent of 75 percent, a figure which could be placed much higher if the activities of the tertiary industries were taken into consideration. The position in the second plan however is very different. Out of Rs. 675 crores expected to be invested, as much as Rs. 300 crores would have to be found from profits ploughed back, which, according to Mr. Jain, is double the rate of internal capital formation in the industrial corporate sector in 1951-56. "But," he added, "with no prospect of a decrease in corporate taxation and the application of Section 23A in its amended form, not to speak of the contemplated taxation of bonus issues, profits ploughed back cannot amount to Rs. 300 crores over the five-year period." While confident that, given the facilities and resources, the private sector can undoubtedly be expected to make a significant contribution to the development of the national economy, Mr. Jain viewed with concern the increasing appropriation of larger shares of national savings for the public sector. "The task for the private sector is clear," said Mr. Jain, "but in the context of conflicting ideals and competing forces, to what extent initiative and scope will remain with the private sector appears a moot point."

Fan Makers' Future.—In his presidential address to the eighth annual general meeting of the Fan Makers' Association of India held recently, Mr. T. R. Gupta took an entirely optimistic view of the industry's future. His optimism was based on the increasing trends of production and demand, an appreciable proportion of which now comes from foreign sources. In 1954, said Mr. Gupta, the output of the industry was estimated at 280,000 fans, as against 221,000 fans produced in 1951, which was a record in itself. "Now the production is increasing every year and each year's production is a record," he stated. As against this level of production, the level of demand has kept pace. It was estimated that demand for fans in India will amount to 320,000 a year by the end of the first plan. During the second, demand is expected to rise to 600,000. According to Mr. Gupta, the first plan's demand target will be reached early in the second plan, and the target for the latter is "on the low side." He estimated that over one million fans might be required in the country due to development activities in the next five year period. Besides, Indian fans continued to gain markets abroad in the teeth of acute competition, and he felt confident that with this rate of progress maintained, India "should be able to export 500,000 fans a year and that too not in the distant future."

Economic Development Institute.—The Economic Development Institute, organised by the World Bank as a "staff college" where senior officials from the lesser-developed countries can study economic problems, opened in Washington recently. The keynote of its work was sounded by its Director, Professor Alexander Cairncross, of Glasgow University, who said it was urgent to find an alternative to "violent and dictatorial methods of economic advance," and to convey to relatively backward peoples a sense of movement, purpose and participation. Each course will last six months. Fourteen officials are attending the first, but more students will be enrolled for the succeeding courses. The cost is being shared initially by the Bank, the Governments concerned, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Countries which have each sent an official are Ceylon, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, Haiti, Belgian African territories, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Yugoslavia, Columbia and Uganda. In his address at the opening ceremony, Professor Cairncross described the Institute as unique in the history of international banking. "Standards of living in many countries are so appallingly low that it is a matter of practical urgency to raise that it is a matter of practical usefulness to their countries of a picked group of administrators whose normal duties had some fairly direct bearing on economic development."

TRAVELLING?



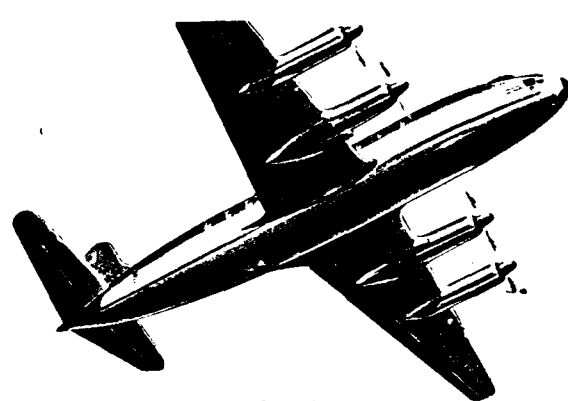
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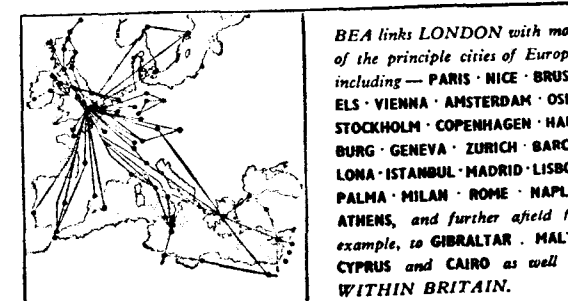
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MORE ENGLISH CASES IN 1955

SAVAGERY OF BULLS, ALLERGY TO DYES, ALIMONY FOR THE IDLE

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

LAST week, * we commented on the case of an impudent Scottish cow which, wandering forth from the premises of an auctioneer, in whose legal custody it was, strolled down the highway at Inverness, trespassed into a private dwelling house, climbed a flight of stairs, entered an upper room, turned on a tap, and fell through the floor into the room below causing considerable damage: wherefore the aggrieved householder sued the auctioneer for compensation. The plaintiff lost his claim, and we now present the case of a savage English bull. But as a lot of these cases depend on the law of negligence, we will first interpolate a reminder as to what negligence is, in law. It is the doing of something which a reasonably prudent man would not do, or the omission to do something which a reasonably prudent man would do. Simple enough in theory, that is. But when it comes to applying the definition to the facts in a particular case, it is then that you are, more often than not, in difficulties, and lawyer A will come to a different conclusion from that of lawyer B. Take that cow for instance. The learned judge came to what, it is respectfully submitted, was a wrong conclusion because, as the writer believes, he knew nothing of the nefarious habits of cows, whereas the writer and most people in India do. His lordship held that a gate-crashing, stair-climbing, floor-bursting, tap-turning cow was so unheard of that an ordinarily reasonable man could not be expected to have her in contemplation and therefore there was no negligence.

Climbing stairs and entering private rooms are, however, nothing to a cow. The writer himself has seen from the shelter of a screen, not once but several times, cows climb a flight of steps on to a verandah merely to shelter from the rain which cows object to. It is not only unheard of but habitual; one knows, and as an expert witness could have given evidence in that Inverness case of a particularly unladylike cow which climbed the steps, entered the dining room, consumed a light repast of bananas and potted flowers, and

*This article is continued from last week's Capital.

walked out again down the steps, the rain having stopped. So one thinks that that Inverness auctioneer should have foreseen the possibility of the cow's activities and was negligent in not securing that she did not perpetrate the same. We have all heard, moreover, of the legendary bull in a china shop, which brings us to Farmer McNeil's bull, whose activities led to a majority decision, the correctness of which you may view with some hesitation, as the writer does. In fact, all these borderline cases make us realise how extraordinarily difficult it is for the professional advisor to give a definite opinion one way or the other.

Consider the dilemma of the solicitor advising this farmer. He must have been on tenterhooks until the case was decided, if, indeed, it has yet been finally decided. The farmer kept a bull. He knew that it was a savage and highly dangerous animal. He had therefore taken certain precautions. He had had the animal dehorned and ordered it to be kept in a loose box and never let out. He had warned some of his men not to go into the box and all of them knew of the danger. The "beastman" M, whose duty it was to clean out the box, had been instructed not to do so until the bull had been secured, which was done by catching the ring in the bull's nose by a hooked staff inserted through the window or a half door in the box. One day M, who wished to clean out the box, having failed to catch the ring with the staff from outside the box, got the plaintiff R, who worked on the farm, to help him by holding the door open whilst M entered the box. M having still failed to catch the bull, R offered to try, but when he entered the box the bull charged him and injured him. R sued the farmer for damages. Now put yourself in the position of Farmer McNeil's solicitor or counsel. What would you advise him? Is he liable to farm labourer Rands or not? Assume that the farmer is not the type of client who will accept a hedging opinion; nor is he the type to compromise. He will pay the full amount if he is advised that he is liable; otherwise not a penny.

The Court of Appeal disagreed. The presiding judge, Denning L. J., held that the farmer was liable as he had been negligent. The other two Lord Justices found that he was not liable, on two grounds, the first of which is a highly technical one. It was this: "There was no strict liability on the farmer for the plaintiff's injuries, since the animal, though known to be dangerous, had not escaped." We present this finding without much comment, as we completely fail to grasp its meaning. It seems that if the farmer kept the bull in the loose box and it escaped from it, he might be liable to the injured farm labourer; but if the ani-

mal was still in the box which the man in the course of his work entered and was savaged, the farmer would not be liable. Why not? We give it up. The other ground is clear enough, though you may disagree with it. It was that the farmer had not been negligent at all. Denning L. J. disagreeing, the other two judges held that "on these facts the farmer had not been negligent since the method laid down by him was a practical one, though sometimes a slow one," and therefore he was not liable. Not negligent, though the "practical method" did not work, since two men were unable by its use to catch the nose ring by the hooked staff. Nor does it strike one as completely impractical to dehorn the animal thus rendering it impossible for a labourer to be gored to death in favour of the lesser penalty of being savaged to a pulp. The farmer knew that this bull was vicious and highly dangerous, not made the less so by the attempt to keep it in permanent solitary confinement. In that loose box Farmer McNeil, with hardly greater risk, might as well have kept a Bengal tiger or a wolf, and you may think that he should have been under the same liability, as if he had. But that is not the law. (*Rands v McNeil*, 1955 L.N. Vol. 74, p. 6.

We will refer to this lady as Mrs. X since her visit to the establishment was a matter of delicacy, namely, to have her hair dyed. She had had this done before. Knowing, as well she knew for she had suffered before, that she was allergic to a particular brand of hair dye she, without disclosing to the hairdresser this allergy, allowed him to dye her hair with that same hair dye. The hairdresser was a cautious and competent operator. Before applying the dye, he "carried out the test required by the manufacturer of the dye with skill and care." Nevertheless—it is not surprising in view of the allergy—Mrs. X developed dermatitis with disastrous results to her general health and hair, and she sued the hairdresser for damages. There was no question of negligence, not by the hairdresser anyway, though the lady's lack of reasonable care in not warning him of her constitutional reaction to that particular dye was about as reckless as it well could be. So she would not have had a ghost of a chance in any suit for damages in a claim based on the hairdresser's negligence. But she had another possible remedy, and on this, no doubt, her legal advisers relied. The operation of hairdyeing, like others of the hairdresser's art, is a matter of contract, and the law imports into the contract an implied warranty that the materials used are reasonably fit for the particular purpose. For this implied term of the contract to arise, the customer must make known expressly or by implication the "particular purpose" for which the materials are required so as to show that she relies on the contractor's skill or judgment.

Now this is a real teaser and, though the answer is solely based on common sense and requires with the previous explanation no knowledge of law at all, and is in fact simple logic, one will be surprised if you get it right. The question is this. What was "the particular purpose" for which the materials (i.e. the hair dye) were required? Or more simply, what was the purpose of Mrs. X's visit to that hairdresser? You can visualise the reply of the lady, indignant at the stupidity of the question: "To get my hair dyed, of course." If that is your reply too, then you are clean off the track. Said Denning, Birkett and Romer L.J.J.: "The particular purpose, namely, to dye the hair of a person known to be allergic to the dye was not made known." So Mrs. X, who knew that she was so allergic and who did not disclose the fact to the hairdresser, was sunk. And quite right too. (1955, 74, L.N. 185.)

It is odd that this important point relating to a husband's liability to maintain his wife appears not to have come up for decision before. The decision may or may not be followed in India. As we all know, women, whether wives, widows or spinsters, are on terms of full equality with men. Virtually all the professions, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the law, medicine and all trades are open to them. Now take the imaginary case of a youngish woman who before her marriage was successfully carrying on the profession of, say, a doctor or chartered accountant, or, for that matter, earning her living as a shop assistant or clerk. She marries and, on her marriage, gives up her profession or trade and is supported by her husband. Bear in mind that while it is obligatory upon a husband by law to maintain his wife, according to his (not "her") position and condition in life, a wife, however wealthy, is under no corresponding obligation to maintain her husband; so that our statement that wives and husbands are now on terms of full equality is not quite accurate in that, to paraphrase George Orwell, though they are both equal the wife is more equal than the husband. The marriage breaks up and the husband deserts his wife and ceases to maintain her. The wife thereupon sues him for maintenance. The marriage has been childless, the wife is still young and healthy, and her previous profession or trade is still open to her. In order to lessen the financial burden on the husband, is it obligatory on the wife to resume her work?

"No," said Barnard J. in the Divorce Court, "there is no reason why a wife whose husband is able to maintain her should go back to work and earn her living in order to reduce her husband's liability to her." Good law, no doubt. But it seems a trifle one-sided surely? (73, Law Notes, p. 286 (*Le Roy Lewis v Le Roy Lewis*.)

FOR those who, like myself, were forced to muster their air-conditioners back to premature activity early last week, the events of the past few days may have a simple explanation. After a period when the mercury climbed to un-mid-January heights, Indian Irons have fallen to Rs. 24.4, the bank employees have promised to behave themselves, life insurance has fallen prey to the bureaucrat, Maharashtrians and Oriyas have gone on the rampage and a hartal in Calcutta has passed off as peacefully as midsummer's day. What else could be responsible for all this but the weather? I am always reluctant to dismiss any human calamity in a light-hearted fashion. But when circumstances defy all laws of reason I can think of no broader shoulders on which to put the blame. As one reads about the depressing happenings of the past week or so it is such a comfort to trace them back to the bursting of too many hydrogen bombs, or something of the sort. And there is so much consolation to be derived from the hope that things are going to be different when the first man-made satellite is launched.

The past week may have damaged Bombay's reputation for being law abiding, but it has certainly enhanced Calcutta's. I am sure those who, on Friday evening, expected last Saturday's hartal to pass off as peacefully as it did, would not have taken long to count. After the example set by Bombay, and faithfully copied nearer home in Orissa, it seemed inevitable that Calcutta was in for a lively time. Instead, everybody was forced to take a quiet rest indoors, and probably benefited from it. That is except for the police, for whom the day must have been as active as it was anxious. If this "new look" in Calcutta's traditional temper has come to stay, then so much the better. It is too early to draw any conclusions yet, but perhaps Bombay's plight will serve as a lesson to all but the more extreme of left-wing political leaders that violence, once released, can soon get out of hand. One factor which I fear is going to make little contribution to continued peace is this otherwise admirable proposal for merging West Bengal and Bihar. At least Doctors Roy and Sinha are attempting to live up to the truth often repeated, and equally often ignored, that it is unity India needs, not separatism. One must share Mr. Nehru's hope that this lead will be followed, although after reading something of the various reactions, one fears that it will not be. Of course the Communists have already detected a capitalistic plot and nothing further by way of reason need be expected from them. But even among those who ought to know better, the idea has not exactly been accepted eagerly. I can see all too lean a future for the project: both historical and current circumstances are too strong against it. The fact seems to be that many decades of struggle for independence did not succeed in giving nationalism firm enough roots in the Indian character. That is why changes which put a strain on it, such as anything to do with States reorganisation, are perhaps better left alone for the time being.

I have heard of people falling a bit behind in their reading of Capital, but the other day I received a letter commenting on something I wrote as far back as September 1953. My correspondent is obviously one of those rare people who finds statistics intriguing rather than terrifying. In the Ditcher piece he refers to, I pointed out that, according to the latest method, if you want to find the average weight of 25 sheaves of corn standing in a field, you do not, as commonsense would suggest, weigh each one and take the average. Instead, you divide them up into five groups of five, choose the largest sheaf from the first group, the second largest from the second and so on, weigh the chosen sheaves and then take an average. The

A DITCHER'S DIARY

second method gives a better result than the first and, as I said at the time, I have not the remotest idea why. Now my correspondent suggests an even better way. He would use 35 sheaves, which I consider is taking rather a liberty, but which he assures me is a much better number to deal with. We now have five groups of seven or seven groups of five. If we take the sheaf from each group which, in our judgment, has the middle weight, and then take an average, we will get a much more accurate result. He estimates that using 25 sheaves, the percentage of trials in which an error of one pound or more need be expected, would be 29.0 with my method, but only 17.5 using his. Taking his method and 35 sheaves the percentage error would be 11.5 and 12.0 for seven groups of five and five groups of seven respectively. I must say I marvel at his magic. He has been kind enough to provide me with a table which, besides confirming what I suspected, that the more sheaves one takes the better the result is likely to be, also tells me that if I were to take 15 groups of five and apply his method, the percentage of trials giving an error of more than one pound would be 2.2. It is still a mystery to me why I can get my error down to such a low percentage by taking 25 sheaves and applying either his method or my previous one than I would by weighing all the sheaves and taking the average. I think perhaps the catch lies in his premise that our judgment must be perfect when we choose our sheaves. But I see he admits that if we assume perfect ease as well as perfect judgment in choosing the middle sheaf from a group of 37, we would get a result as reliable as that obtained by weighing all our 25 sheaves. I do not think any of these methods have yet reached the stage when they can be recommended to the farmer.

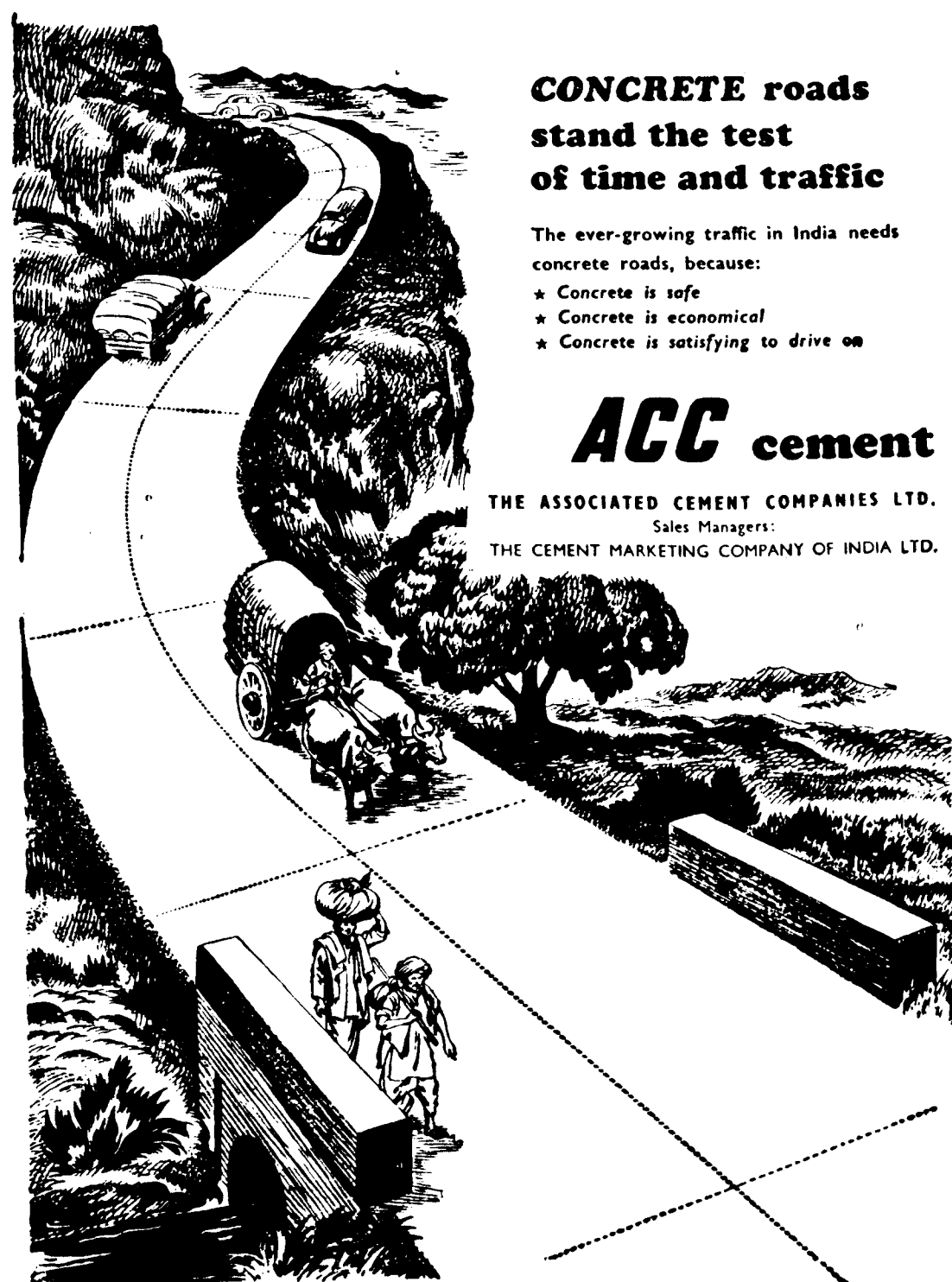
It used to be said, I am told, by bankers of a half-century ago, that the road to immortality in their department of life lay through a career in the Presidency banks. Sidney Sitwell, who died at his Scottish home in Kelso last Thursday, at the ripe old age of 85, followed that road with success and distinction for more than twenty years in the old Bank of Bengal. Ditchers of his age and time are few and far between today, though Sir Sidney was perhaps not strictly a Ditcher in that the multifarious responsibilities of his profession frequently took him to all parts of the then Indian Empire—Rangoon, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. But echoes of his distinguished career are, I believe, still heard in this city today; not only from old-timers of the Imperial Bank, whose first Managing Governor he became in 1923, but also from grateful depositors (and later inheritors) of the ill-fated Alliance Bank, whose troubled affairs Sir Sidney did much to sort out just after the first world war. With a staid professional life, he combined a keen interest in sport, such as shooting, angling and tennis. He was a lover of wild life, and I am told that he could handle a gun even as recently as four years ago, although a soft heart would not always allow it to be used. Until not many months ago, he was to Kelsonians one of the more familiar anglers on the banks of the Tweed. Many will share the sorrow of his death with his two sons who have both distinguished themselves in business. The elder, Mr. Sisson Sitwell, is vice-chairman of Jessops here in Calcutta.

A week or two ago I commented on Mr. Krishnamachari's comparison between an annual income of Rs. 25,000 in India and one of £2,000 in the U.K. I expressed the view that, in terms of 1955 purchasing power, the latter would go further, where-

as the Commerce Minister claimed at the opening of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that "the quantum of satisfaction that you get in India is far more than what you get in the U.K." I am still unable to define and measure such a personal thing as the quantum of satisfaction, because according to the old adage, what is one man's meat is another man's poison, and will probably remain so. But it has struck me since I last discussed this question that perhaps the decline in the value of money is as important in any such comparison as the rate of tax. I may possibly have neglected this aspect of the matter when I said I thought £900 a year in Britain was roughly equivalent to Rs. 25,000 a year in India, although I still feel that these two sums provide a fair comparison of buying power if both have to be spent now. My attention has just been drawn to some figures recently provided by Mr. Nicholas Davenport in the columns of a British weekly newspaper. Mr. Davenport is a well-known commentator on the British economic scene, and he points out that the pound sterling, which bought 20 shillings' worth of goods in 1938 is now, on this basis of comparison, worth only 7s 10d. A gross income of £2,000 would, therefore, produce the equivalent of about £580 of goods at 1938 prices or £387 at 1914 prices. Going back no further than 1947, the cost of living in the U.K. has risen on an average by 5 percent annually and in 1955 there has been a 6½ percent increase in prices. At the present rate, creeping inflation is wiping out about 50 percent of the purchasing power of the pound every ten years. I do not know what the comparable rate is for the rupee, but it is probably not quite so rapid. The real problem is perhaps not whether £2,000 or Rs. 25,000 will buy more, but how to provide for one's old age in any currency.

I was startled recently to see a copyright caution notice issued by Messrs. Walt Disney Productions of California, through their trade marks and patents attorney in Bombay. It prohibited any "unauthorised use" by any person of a number of "names, characters and illustrations" which it claims are "universally associated in the public mind" as being the creations of the Walt Disney organisation. With millions of others throughout the world, I have always enjoyed the Disney fantasies, and I have no doubt those creations of his, Micky and Minnie Mouse, Donald Duck and a host of others, qualify for immortality. But it took my breath away to find that the Disney organisation is claiming the characters and names of Snow White, Cinderella and Peter Pan. I was under the impression that these were in existence long before Mr. Disney was born. If they are now linked with his name that is a tribute to his genius for adaptation, not for creation. Take Pluto for example. Everybody knows that this was the name of a not-too-likeable Roman god, and at present belongs to the outermost planet of the solar system. If Disney is now claiming all the canine characters sporting that name, he is likely to find himself somewhat inundated. The claim to Cinderella is something I cannot understand; arrogance has never been a Disney characteristic. Surely the origin of this fairy-tale character is lost in antiquity. And just about the same can be said for Snow White. As for who owns Peter Pan, I should have thought the literary executors of the late Sir James Barrie, if not the world's entire fairy-story reading population, would have something to say about that. It is time somebody disabused the Disney organisation of its belief that to touch is to own. These characters have a much wider public than even Mr. Disney's admirable cartoon films and I could not see any judge in his right mind entertaining claims for infringement of copyrights which attempted to cover them.

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ADDRESS BY LORD SINHA

Gentlemen,

It gives me a great pleasure to welcome you today to the 39th Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

The Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year 1954-55 have been with you for some time and with your permission I will take them as read.

I would like to acquaint you with a few salient facts, which will give you an idea as to the steady progress of your Company and the improvements in the increased turnover and profits since the appointment of Messrs. Oberoi Hotels (India) Ltd., as Managing Agents. It will be observed that before the Managing Agents were appointed, the turnover for the year ending 31st March, 1947, was Rs. 50 lakhs, which has steadily risen to about Rs. 65 lakhs during the year under review. There has been a corresponding increase in profits.

You will, no doubt, wish me to explain the reasons for low dividend recommended by the Directors during the last few years. To satisfactorily explain the position, it is necessary to give you a brief background of the hotel industry in this country, in which your Company plays a major part. You are aware that all the hotels in our group were built in pre-war times, and soon after independence, it became necessary to improve the standard of the hotels and bring them up to the standard of the hotels in the West. The Company, therefore, undertook extensive programme of reconditioning and air-conditioning of rooms in each hotel and also redecorating and air-conditioning of the public rooms. You will appreciate that such an ambitious programme naturally entailed heavy expenditure. Although the Company spent, at an average, about Rs. 6 lakhs a year towards improvements, it would be gratifying to note that in spite of that the profits for all these years have been maintained. Furthermore, the Company has spent about Rs. 14 lakhs in the course of the last five years for additions. This money has had to be provided from the profits, and I am glad to report that this expenditure has resulted in good dividend, inasmuch as there has been a big increase in the turnover and profits. Had it not been necessary to make provision for this heavy expenditure, the Company would have been in easy position to declare higher dividends even to the extent of 15 to 20%.

I am glad to be able to say that today our hotels compare with the best in the world and important visitors from abroad have commended the standard of our hotels.

It is, however, our intention to complete our programme of improvements during the next year or so, and soon after that, the Company will be in a position to pay substantially increased dividends which, I am sure, will be higher than those declared in the previous years. I might also mention that our Company would have been very adversely affected had these improvements not been undertaken, as new hotels will be built all over the country and our hotels will be faced with increased competition. I must thank our Managing Director, Mr. M. S. Oberoi, for his foresightedness in taking up this bold step. With these immense improvements in the hotels of our group, we are now in a position to compete with any new hotels that may be built.

During the year under review, Hotels (1938) Ltd., which runs the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, became a subsidiary company of your Company. You are aware that the Grand Hotel is one of the leading hotels in Calcutta, and the addition of this hotel to the Company will, no doubt, be an asset to the chain of hotels controlled by the Associated Hotels of India Limited.

Before I conclude, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. M. S. Oberoi, Managing Director,

of Messrs. Oberoi Hotels (India) Ltd., the Managing Agents of your Company, under whose guidance and through whose untiring efforts the Company has shown such marvellous results. I would also like to thank the officials and staff for their contribution towards the Company's success.

I would now request Mr. M. S. Oberoi to address the shareholders.

ADDRESS BY MR. M. S. OBEROI

Lord Sinha and Gentlemen,

I thank Lord Sinha, the Chairman, for giving me an opportunity of addressing you.

Lord Sinha has already placed before you the activities of the Company during the current year. I hope you have noted with satisfaction the results achieved by the Company during the last 7 years. I am also pleased that Lord Sinha has clarified the position of lower dividends declared during the last few years in spite of the increased turnover and profits. I can assure you, Gentlemen, that the foresight shown in this programme of improvements will be appreciated by you in the coming years. The sacrifice made by the Shareholders in accepting reduced dividends in the last few years will be repaid in ample measure.

It is my intention today to touch briefly on the prospects of the hotel industry in the country and its place in the economic development of the country.

Tourism

Since independence tremendous efforts have been made, and we hope will continue to be made, to raise the standard of living and to bring India on the economic level of other first class nations of the world. In addition to the various activities in the development of industries and commerce, it is gratifying to note that India has also appreciated the importance of the tourist industry. This industry has been accepted all over the world as an extremely important industry for purpose of earning foreign exchange. Besides, the economic advantage of the development of tourism, the importance of tourism from the point of view of world politics should not be minimised.

Our efforts to promote tourism have continued and we have been in contact with travel promotional organizations all over the world by regularly sending them literature and looking after their personnel when visiting this country. We have found that our close attention to travel personnel abroad, and domestically, have resulted in increased tourist business. I would also take this opportunity of thanking the Travel Agents in India for their co-operation. Also, due to the improved international status of our country, we are receiving more and more attention from tourists of different countries, and I anticipate an increased number every year. The figures of turnover in our hotels is an indication of improved business.

International Meetings

Three important events in the tourist development programme of the Government of India took place during the course of this year. The first was the holding of the Council Meeting of the International Hotel Association in New Delhi in February, 1955. As a result of this, leading hoteliers from all the European countries visited India. After the Conferences they undertook an extensive tour of India, visiting important places of touristic interest. I have received numerous letters from the visitors in my capacity as President of the Indian Hotel Federation, saying how pleased they were with their visit and how little people abroad realised the attractions and comforts of this country. I am confident that these visitors will be excellent ambassadors for promoting tourism to this country. The second important event was the meeting of the International Union of Official Travel Organization in Delhi in October, 1955. Heads of official tourist organisations from all parts of the world met in Delhi to discuss ways and means of improving facilities for tourists. More than anything else these Conferences helped to impress upon the

Indian Government the importance given to tourism in other countries of the world. The delegates were very appreciative of the address given to them by our Prime Minister. I am glad to be able to report that the Ministry of Transport (Tourist Section) are now taking an increasing interest in the development of tourism and their efforts will without doubt help to increase the volume of tourists to this country. The third event was the Travel Agents Annual Convention in Kashmir. It is gratifying to note that this important section of the Tourist Industry is becoming organised in India. I am sure that it will help to develop the industry on healthy lines.

Indo-U.S. Air Agreement

In view of the hotel industry being an integral part of the tourist industry, I feel that it is relevant to say a few words about the Indo-U.S. Air Agreement which, I consider, vitally affects the tourist industry in the country. At present the agreement is still under negotiation, and it is my hope that it will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, so that American Airlines continue to operate through India. These Airlines can be extremely helpful in promoting tourism to a particular country with their vast resources.

Second Five Year Plan

I am very glad that the Ministry of Transport have strongly recommended to the Planning Commission the inclusion of tourism in the second Five Year Plan. The hotel industry plays a very important part in the promotion of tourism and it is expected that the Government will give due consideration for providing aid for the improvement of present hotels and building new hotels.

Important Visitors

During the course of the year, a large number of Government visitors have travelled through India, including Marshal Tito, the King of Saudi Arabia, the King of Nepal and the heads of the USSR Government. I am proud to say that your Company was entrusted with catering to these distinguished guests at various places. The Cecil Hotel, Simla, was specially opened for the King of Saudi Arabia and his party, and a number of functions were catered for by your Company. We were also asked to cater for Marshal Bulganin and his party in Delhi and Srinagar. Our new hotel in Kashmir, the Oberoi Palace Hotel, owned by your subsidiary company, was used to accommodate Mr. the entire party including Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. This hotel is Maharaja Hari Singh's converted palace and all those who have visited it have without exception stated that it is one of the finest hotels they have visited. The building has been completely remodelled and refurbished and the rooms are according to international standards providing all modern conveniences. I am glad to report that Marshal Bulganin and his party were very complimentary in their remarks about the arrangements made for them. It is also interesting to note that this was the only place on their entire tour where the party stayed in a hotel.

Kashmir Activities

I am very happy that our Company took the right decision to extend their activities in Kashmir. Apart from the fact that this hotel will play a great part in the promotion of tourist industry in Kashmir State, it has, without a doubt, created a big confidence amongst the business community, in India and abroad. Besides, it is my confirmed belief that the facilities now offered in Kashmir will draw people from all over the world. This should prove an incentive to business in India and abroad to explore possibilities in trade, commerce and industry, even when they visit Kashmir on a holiday. It will not be out of place to mention that the Government of Kashmir is taking keen interest to extend their patronage both to the development of tourist traffic and through them to the expansion of trade and industry.

Training of Personnel

In view of the increased activities of your Company, there has naturally been an increased demand for staff. To keep in line with the policy of Indianisation, we have sent abroad three young Indian boys for training in the Hotel School in Scotland. It is our intention to send more such boys and girls, so that we have experienced trained Indian personnel to man our projects in the future.

New Hotel Projects

I take this opportunity of informing you of the new Hotel projects in Delhi. A public limited company has been floated with the Government having a substantial interest for building a large size hotel in the Diplomatic Enclave. Construction of this hotel has already been commenced. The Government of India have also allotted land adjacent to the Golf Club to build another hotel. This project has been entrusted to East India Hotels Ltd., a public limited company.

Foreign Interests

You may have noticed from the news item in the papers the other day that a third project is being considered and a foreign company is being entrusted to handle the project. With the building of 2 new hotels, mentioned above, it is my opinion that the requirements of hotel accommodation in Delhi will be met for many years to come. It is expected that our Government will not agree to a foreign company running a hotel in the Capital, when we have sufficient business acumen in the country to run hotels of international standards. I am not aware of the details of the arrangements arrived at between the foreign company and the investment company in India, but in view of the fact that we have sufficient material for running hotels in the country, the necessity for foreign help in this industry is not desirable. I would earnestly request the Government of India and particularly the Ministry of Transport to please look into this important matter in all its aspects.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Ministry of Home Affairs, External Affairs, Transport, Commerce, Works, Housing and Supply and other Ministries for giving us all the co-operation and assistance. My thanks are due to all our staff for the whole-hearted co-operation and hard work which they have put in to achieve these results. I would also like to thank the Directors and Shareholders for the confidence that they have shown in the Managing Agents and their support.

India is on the road to great achievements, and the general economic outlook in the country is far brighter than it has ever been in the past. I am confident that with the economic improvements in our country, all industries will flourish and I end my report on an extremely optimistic note.

This is not a Prospectus in continuation of the existing Prospectus of the Company.

(A copy of the Prospectus has duly been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal as required under Section 92 of the Indian Companies Act.)

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

As the Company has paid dividend on its Ordinary Shares for the five years within the six preceding years, the Preference Shares fall within the category of approved investments under Section 21A (ii) of the Indian Insurance Act, 1938.

The subscription list opened on 16th January, 1956 and will close on 28th January, 1956 or earlier at the discretion of the Directors.

BRITANNIA BUILDING & IRON CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. 1913)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000/-
Divided into 7,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and 30,000 (6%) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	
Subscribed, Allotted and Paid-up Capital	Rs. 10,00,000/-
Divided into 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each	
PRESENT OFFER	
(A part of the unissued Capital)	Rs. 20,00,000/-

Divided into 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and 10,000 (6%) Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each at par, payable at Rs. 10/- per Ordinary Share and Rs. 100/- per Preference Share with application.

The Directors of the Company have decided to offer to the existing Shareholders the further issue of 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares and 10,000 (6%) Preference Shares at par, in proportion to their present holdings. For every 100 Ordinary Shares held at present the shareholders will be entitled to receive 100 Ordinary Shares and 10 Preference Shares. Shareholders whose names stand in the books of the Company as on the 14th January, 1956 shall be entitled to receive this offer and exercise their option of accepting, transferring or declining the same. The offer will remain open till the 28th January, 1956, whereafter the Directors will be at liberty to dispose of the shares, not applied for within the aforesaid date by the existing shareholders in any manner beneficial to the Company.

The Directors, the Managing Agents and their friends have agreed to take 40,000 Ordinary Shares and 4,000 (6%) Preference Shares of the face value of Rs. 8,00,000/- at par and these will be allotted to the shareholders not applied for by the existing shareholders. No commission or brokerage of any kind will be incurred by the Company on the aforesaid shares of the face value of Rs. 8,00,000/-. Public may apply for the shares subject to the proviso that their application will be considered only in the event of any shares being available for disposal by the Directors. All moneys received along with the applications will be refunded in case no allotment is made.

DIRECTORS:

1. Sri S. M. BASU, Attorney-at-Law, 2, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.
2. Sri B. D. AGARWALLA, Merchant, 83, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
3. Sri RANGAL BAGARIA, Merchant, 46, Strand Road, Calcutta.
4. Sri N. D. AGARWALLA, Merchant, National Iron & Steel Works, Belur, Eastern Railway.
5. Mr. G. MORGAN, Merchant, 51, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
6. Mr. J. R. ENGINEER, Engineer, Lansdowne Court, Flat No 11, 5, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.
7. Sri K. K. MITRA, Engineer, 14, Rowland Road, Calcutta.
8. Sri R. P. AGARWALLA, Merchant, National Iron & Steel Works, Belur, Eastern Railway.

BANKERS:

1. THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., Calcutta.
2. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., Burrabazar Branch, Calcutta.
3. THE ASSAM CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD., Gauhati.

Messrs. K. K. DUTT & CO., 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. G. BASU & CO., 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. HOLMES WILSON & CO. LTD.

'Stephen House' 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

'Stephen House' 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.

OBJECTS

The Company has been formed to carry out the several objects stated in the Memorandum of Association and more particularly for Steel Fabrication, Construction, Wagon building and Civil Engineering Works, etc., etc.

OBJECTS OF THE PRESENT ISSUE

Since the independence of India there is all round development to the country under the Five Year Plans and the schemes of the State Governments, Railways, other ministries and different industries. The Company at present has in hand many orders and contracts from the State and Central Governments, Semi-Government bodies, Railways and industrial concerns. It is engaged in various types of Steel Fabrication works for Buildings and Sheds, Wagon, Crane manufacture and Civil Engineering works with modern mechanical equipments and construction of buildings. Tenders are being quoted for various types of works and some orders are also materialising.

The workshop capacity is already booked up for the next two years with good prospects for further orders materialising in the near future. The Planning Commission also sometime back desired this Company, along with other fabricators in the country, to expand its capacity in the Workshops to meet the increase in demand in the Steel Plants, Railways and under the Second Five Year Plan. Therefore schemes have been drawn out and an application has been made to the Commerce Ministry for granting licence to expand the Company's existing factories in Calcutta and for putting up a new factory at Durgapur. A plot of land (108 bighas) for putting up a factory is being acquired at Durgapur which is going to be the location of the third Steel Plant and various other large industries.

It is contemplated to widen the activities in the civil side as well by going in for construction of Bridges, Roads, Dams, Waterways, Tunnels, excavations of all types with modern mechanical equipments under the different multipurpose Projects all over the country. Arrangements have been concluded with a firm of consulting Engineers of repute in U.K. for technical assistance.

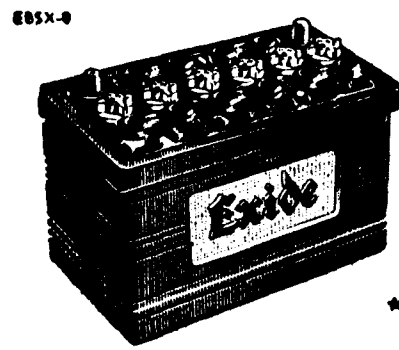
With the industrialisation of the country in both the private and the public sector and the launching of different multipurpose projects and consequent larger demands on the engineering industry in all its spheres the Directors of this Company consider that the demand in all the lines handled by the Company is likely to increase for many years to come and therefore the expansion by way of manufacture of boats, barges, wagons, cranes, conveyors, etc. and equipping the Company with heavy civil engineering machineries and modern plants of all descriptions and increasing the present capacity appears not only to be justified but also essential. With the completion of the proposed expansion the Company can reasonably expect to strengthen its position in the future years and also to make good profits.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. Holmes Wilson & Co. Ltd. have been appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company and shall hold the office until the 31st December, 1962. They shall be entitled to a remuneration of Rs. 1,500/- per month as office allowance and a commission of 10% of the net profits subject to a minimum guaranteed sum of Rs. 20,000/-.

Note:—No audited accounts have been made up in respect of any period since 31-3-1955. G. BASU & CO. Chartered Accountants. Auditors.

S. M. BASU, N. D. AGARWALLA, K. K. MITRA, B. D. AGARWALLA, G. MORGAN, R. P. AGARWALLA, RANGAL BAGARIA, J. R. ENGINEER, } Directors.



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Company Meeting

THE NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND
PAPER MILLS, LIMITEDA YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT: BRIGHT
FUTURE OUTLOOK

Addressing the eighth ordinary general meeting of the National Newprint and Paper Mills, Ltd., held at Neplanagar, (M.P.), on 31st December, 1955, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman, said:

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to Neplanagar and I do hope that you will be adequately compensated for the discomforts of your journey to this rather out of the way place by your visit to the mill and by seeing it in actual production.

The annual report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1955 together with the balance-sheet as on that date have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I shall take as read.

When we assembled at Neplanagar last year for the first time, the paper machine and the ground-wood mill had been installed, but the mill had not started producing paper. Since then important developments have taken place. As the chemical mill was not ready, your directors decided that trial production of newsprint should be started with imported chemical pulp and indigenous groundwood. Trial production continued until May. As unbleached newsprint was not readily marketable it was decided to bleach the groundwood pulp with the existing equipment in July. Since then bleached newsprint has been in production. Although considerable difficulty was experienced in disposing of the sub-standard paper produced initially it helped to train the crew and to tune the paper machine. The bleached newsprint found a ready market and it has been possible to sell all the paper produced up-to-date. The newsprint now being produced compares very favourably with the imported newsprint in physical characteristics and brightness. Our newsprint has of course a creamy shade which it derives from the tannin in the Salai, but it is a characteristic which does not in any way detract from its quality.

Outstanding Achievement

During the year the mill produced 2,600 tons of paper and we have been able to sell all of it. A large number of medium and small newspapers are regularly using the Neplanagar newsprint. Some larger newspapers also use it for their evening and mofussil editions. We are greatly appreciative of the patronage that they have extended to the mill and we hope that they will use our paper in larger quantities in future. The most outstanding achievement has been that the salai groundwood, about which serious doubts were expressed in many quarters, has now been proved beyond doubt as a suitable raw material for the manufacture of newsprint. The credit for this achievement of course goes to the courage shown by the Governments of India and Madhya Pradesh in supporting this venture but in no lesser degree it is attributable to the skill and patience of our own technicians. Equally important is the achievement that our technicians have standardized the finish of the paper. The newsprint now manufactured contains not less than 60% mechanical pulp. The erection of the chemical mill has been completed and the mill is now in a position to produce for the first time a hundred per cent Indian newsprint.

I am also very happy to inform you that the Government of India has exempted the sale of Neplanagar newsprint to newspapers from payment of excise duty. We are grateful to the Government of India for this decision which will be of considerable help to the mill in disposing of its product. We also hope that the Government of India will further assure for the product of this mill a market by creating a pool of indigenous and imported newsprint. Without this assistance our efforts to achieve a steady marketable production may not be easy. This last year has therefore been a fruitful one and the outlook is now brighter than it has ever been in the past in the history of this mill. It is a matter of satisfaction to all concerned that it has been possible to complete this project within the period of India's First Five Year Plan. I take this opportunity of congratulating all the workers for their sustained hard work and loyalty to the mill.

Exciting Adventure

I would also like to mention on this occasion that the welfare of the mill's employees is and has been a prime consideration with your directors. The main objective of India's industrialization plans is to improve the living standards of the people and it would be ironical if the people serving those industries are not enabled to live better than they have done in the past. But the success of this mill, as of the country's plans, depends upon the workers themselves. Their fortunes are inevitably linked up with the fortunes of the industries for which they work. This mill is a combination of private and public enterprise and it has accordingly a special obligation to fulfil. It has to assimilate the virtues of both and the evils of neither and its employees are privileged to be participating in the "exciting adventure of India's development". They should, therefore, be inspired by a sense of pride and patriotic purposefulness.

I now propose that the audited accounts of the Company and the balance-sheet be adopted.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended 20-1-56	13-1-56	21-1-55
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	19,11.48	13,00.25	15,69.29
Notes in Circulation	13,82,71.48	13,88,74.95	12,19,46.63
Total Notes issued	14,01,82.96	14,01,75.20	12,35,15.92
Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,67,06.60	6,91,90.97	6,53,21.36
Total A	7,07,08.31	7,31,92.68	6,93,23.07
B. Rupee Coin	1,06,38.56	1,06,30.81	1,04,30.26
Rupee Securities	5,88,36.09	5,63,51.09	4,97,62.59
Total	14,01,82.96	14,01,75.20	12,35,15.92
BANKING DEPARTMENT			
Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) 1 Central Govt.	50,29.95	52,11.29	53,35.90
2 Other Govts.	13,37.55	8,46.19	16,18.38
(b) Banks	67,50.85	55,06.34	63,63.71
(c) Others	21,41.31	15,83.41	33,73.70
Bills Payable	19,43.00	12,27.78	4,28.56
Other Liabilities	34,63.12	28,76.31	18,21.79
Total	2,07,66.29	1,82,61.34	1,96,41.93
Assets—			
Notes	19,11.48	13,00.25	15,69.29
Rupee Coin	8.47	6.46	2.00
Subsidiary Coin	6.97	6.79	13.08
Bills Discounted tot.	45.59	45.50	50.30
Govt. of India Treasury			
Bills	6,43.15	13,24.91	1,04.56
Balances held abroad	72,55.76	43,96.05	80,07.78
Loans to Govt.	1,82.00	3,58.00	1,77.00
Other Loans etc.	42,59.47	43,48.14	18,43.60
Investments	51,23.94	51,58.81	70,62.54
Other Assets	13,31.21	13,17.52	9,62.68
Total	2,07,66.29	1,82,61.34	1,96,41.93

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	6-1-56	30-12-55	14-1-56
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	5,06.74	5,22.24	9,32.16
(b) Others	6,09,59.11	6,09,25.93	5,63,24.11
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	4,16.10	5,33.50	2,86.56
(b) Others	4,09,16.84	4,13,06.26	3,64,27.56
Borrowings from State	9,84.43	7,23.48	3,93.03
Bank Demand Liabilities			
Time Liabilities	38,26.39	38,05.44	32,24.81
Cash			
Balances with the Reserve	50,47.82	60,16.73	58,15.88
Banks			
Balances with other banks	11,52.33	14,33.43	10,36.80
Money at call and short notice	8,35.61	10,49.66	17,35.23
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,82,93.12	3,85,05.26	3,51,12.87
Advances	5,26,96.87	5,16,72.89	4,76,02.77
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	76,86.37	66,25.40	46,69.77
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	48,14.40	48,46.89	29,97.16

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended 20-1-56	Rs. (thousands) Calcutta	Bombay
20-1-56	96,13.56	69,56.15	
13-1-56	Nil	48,79.48	
6-1-56	23,90.44	61,26.89	

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 6-1-56	Week ended 30-12-55
Liabilities—		
Notes in Banking Department	9,09.52	8,35.05
Notes in Circulation	2,82,01.84	2,77,04.45
Total Notes issued	2,91,11.36	2,86,29.50
Assets—		
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Sterling Securities	80,00.28	78,00.28
Government of India Securities	26,53.67	26,53.67
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81
B. Rupee Coin	1,92.70	2,10.84
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.26	1,19,43.26
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan		
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.50	1,00.50
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51
Total	2,91,11.36	2,86,29.50
BANKING DEPARTMENT		
Liabilities—		
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—		
(a) Central Government	13,22.57	15,16.62
(b) Provincial Government	50.72	1,11.95
(c) Banks	11,74.22	13,06.13
(d) Others	21,74.82	21,80.91
Bills Payable	8.13	8.69
Other Liabilities	5,48.67	5,73.02
Total	58,79.13	62,56.62
Assets—		
Notes	9,09.52	8,35.05
Rupee Coin		
(a) Pakistan	8	7
Subsidiary Coin		
(b) Pakistan	8	9
(c) India		
Bills Purchased and Discounted—		
(a) Internal	1,07.53	1,10.20
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	1,07.53	1,10.20
Loans and Advances to Govt.	1,71.89	1,71.89
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	17,14.15	18,30.60
Other Loans and Advances	18,80.30	23,81.13
Investments	9,94.58	9,77.38
Other Assets		
Total	58,79.13	62,56.62

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

STEADIER BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Wednesday, 25th January.

THE banking world has settled down to steadier conditions this week and, with the reopening of the clearing house last week-end, a start was made in bringing conditions back to normal. Banks are, however, still dealing with considerable arrears of work. In the meantime, money remains in good demand. The primary source of offtake is the sugar industry, but a considerable increase in requirements on account of kharif crop storage has also been recorded. The buying of raw jute continues. Money remains tight in the interbank market, and the call rate is unchanged at 3½ percent.

A slack week is reported from the bill market, with very few export documents coming to hand. Those in evidence were chiefly on account of tea. Remittance continues poor. Sterling is unchanged and the dollar rate is quoting Rs. 47½.

Silver was steady and the price rose from the previous week's level of Rs. 176-8 to Rs. 177-1, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 177-4. The price was unchanged at 78½d. in London and at 90½ cents in New York.

Gold ruled steady in sympathy with silver and the price advanced from Rs. 96-8 to Rs. 97-8. The sovereign at Rs. 97-8 showed a gain of one rupee.

A fall of Rs. 6.04 crores to Rs. 1,382.71 crores in notes in circulation was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 20th January, 1956. The total note issue at Rs. 1,491.83 crores showed little change. Foreign securities were reduced by Rs. 24.84 crores to Rs. 667.07 crores while rupee securities were raised by an equivalent amount to Rs. 588.36 crores. This was probably done by a transfer to the Banking Department in which balances held abroad rose by Rs. 28.59 crores to Rs. 72.55 crores. Deposits of the Government of India fell by Rs. 1.81 crores to Rs. 50.30 crores but other Government accounts rose by Rs. 4.92 crores to Rs. 13.33 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 67.51 crores were Rs. 12.45 crores higher. Other loans and advances fell from Rs. 43.48 crores to Rs. 42.59 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 15.25 crores (Rs. 14.38 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 5.50 crores since 1st January, 1956. Investments dropped by Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 51.24 crores. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 1.82 crores (Rs. 3.58 crores).

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 13th January, 1956 shows a rise of Rs. 7.23 crores in total deposits to Rs. 231.12 crores. Investments in Government Securities are down by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 107.49 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 9.09 crores. Advances, including cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 2.67 crores to stand at Rs. 111.84 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 23.50 crores or Rs. 5.53 crores higher.

The provisional figures of foreign sea and air-borne trade of India on private and Government accounts during December 1955, according to data so far available in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are as follows: *Merchandise*, excluding transit trade of Pakistan but including that of other land frontier countries: Exports Rs. 5,067 lakhs, re-exports Rs. 42 lakhs (transit trade—nil); imports Rs. 5,616 lakhs (transit trade Rs. 1 lakh); total trade Rs. 10,725 lakhs. *Treasure*: Exports of currency notes Rs. 8 lakhs; others negligible. Imports of gold Rs. 1 lakh; Government of India coins Rs. 1 lakh; currency notes Rs. 196 lakhs; others—nil. *Balance of Trade*: The merchandise import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government stores awaiting adjustment. Subject to this deficiency in import figures and to the exclusion of figures for transit trade, the total value of exports (including re-exports) of merchandise, gold and silver fell short of imports by Rs. 507 lakhs.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3/4
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-1/2
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-2/3
16-12-55	17-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0/4
9-12-55	10-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0/4
2-12-55	3-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0/4
25-11-55	26-2-56	1,50.00	Rs. 2-8-0/4
19-11-55	20-2-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-1-10/16
11-11-55	12-2-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-1-1/2
4-11-55	3-2-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-1-1/2
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
February 1956		7,50.00	
March 1956		3,00.00	
April 1956		3,00.00	

CHANGING PATTERN OF WORLD
OIL SUPPLIES

Although the U.S.A. remains the world's largest oil producer, the most remarkable developments of recent years have taken place in other countries—particularly in the Middle East. Figures just published by the Petroleum Information Bureau in London show how the oil industries in the Middle East have grown over the past 30 years. In 1925, the Middle East supplied no more than five million tons of oil, and the only major producer in that area was Persia. Last year's contribution from the Middle East was over 160 million tons, of which 16 million tons came from Persia—equal to half her output in her peak year of production (1950). Persia's contribution last year was far exceeded by that of three other States—Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq—none of which produced oil 30 years ago. Indeed, Kuwait only supplied her first oil in 1946, and Saudi Arabia

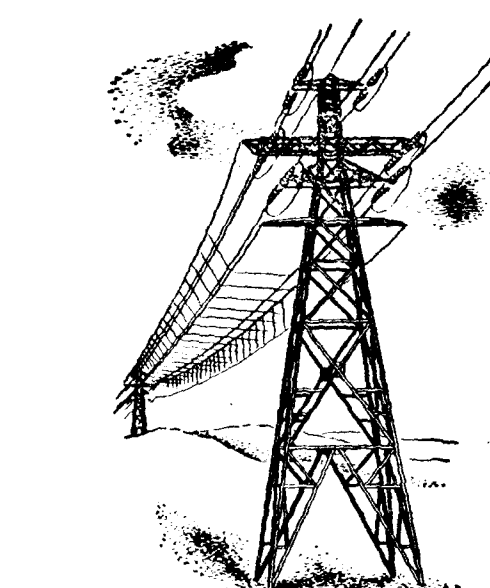
in 1938, but the two are together producing over 100 million tons of oil annually at the present time. In fact, the Middle East as a whole is now providing more oil than the entire world did in 1925.

Other areas have shown comparatively less rapid development. In the Far East, oil output in 1925 was about five million tons; but due to wartime destruction the figure had dropped to little more than two million tons by 1945. Last year, at some 18 million tons, it had shown a remarkable recovery, for which Indonesia and British Borneo were almost entirely responsible. Despite this welcome revival, production is still insufficient for the rapidly expanding needs of the Far Eastern countries themselves. Russian output during the past 30 years has also fluctuated considerably, and now represents about the same proportion of the world total (nine percent) as it did in 1925. Russia last year produced 70 million tons.

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* Publications of greatest interest to key executives are THE TABULATOR, issued periodically, and IN BUSINESS TOO, describing Hollerith methods. Copies can be obtained by applying to any of the offices below—on your business note-heading, please.

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FURTHER FALLS IN STOCK MARKETS

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICY

London, 25th January

FURTHER losses were recorded in the stock markets last week following renewed selling and the virtual absence of buyers. The uncertain economic situation continued to overshadow sentiment, which remained unsettled by the lack of information on official economic policy. The Prime Minister's speech at Bradford failed to shed any light on the subject, and news was still awaited regarding the Government's "further measures" to deal with inflation. While nervousness about official intentions remained the chief adverse influence, there were a number of other unfavourable factors, including the decline on Wall Street, with little of an encouraging nature to assist the markets. Losses consequently were widespread and, in places, appreciable compared with previous levels. The recovery in the gilt-edged market early in the previous week proved to be short-lived and prices lost ground steadily. Selling was not heavy but the market was without support. Short-dated stocks, however, resisted the trend. Talk of the possibility of a higher Bank rate and nervousness regarding interest rates were the main unsettling factors in the gilt-edged market. Among foreign bonds, Far Easterns attracted modest support, although Chinese issues reacted later. German bonds inclined easier. Rails provided little of interest. Dollar stocks fell back in sympathy with Wall Street. The new American

Ford shares were well below the opening price established when dealings started. Industrial equities fell back further on a broad front. The leaders were among the main sufferers and the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index dropped another four points. The losses however were not as large as in the previous week. The substantial recovery in gold shares at the end of the previous week was not held and prices turned downwards again after the week-end. Base metals lost ground, partly under Wall Street's influence, while oils recorded appreciable losses. Rubbers and teas, although quiet, drifted lower with the rest of the market.

The Money Market

The trend of the money market last week was much the same as in the previous week. For the first few days, the supply of funds was very comfortable, aided by an excess of maturities and a smaller bills take-up. But Thursday's tax payments cut the flow, and conditions thereafter were less comfortable. Difficulties were not as great as in the previous week, but calling was on a smaller scale, and discount houses were able to reduce to a very small extent the amount of their Bank of England borrowings. Good business was done in bills when banks were in funds, with the effective rate of 4 percent hardening to 4-1/32 percent when conditions became tighter. Applications for £240 million of 91-day bills totalled £387,325,000, of which the former amount was allotted at an average rate of 81s 4.02d against 81s 4.90d in the previous week. Offerings this week will be comprised of £250 million of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 18th January showed notes in circulation £25 million lower at about £1,786 million, while bankers' deposits were £4 million higher at £232 million.

Stock Market Prospects

The Investors' Chronicle newsletter writes: After the sharp reaction that brought down the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index by 6 percent in six working days, the stock markets have remained virtually featureless, awaiting further developments. It is clear that the rally which took the index clean through the 200 mark was hard to justify on sound economic grounds. At it follows, then, that after the fall, prices are at least approaching a firmer basis. Whether, and by how much, they have still to fall must be tempered by conjecture, though opinions must be tempered by individual views on the ability or the willingness of the Government to tackle the economic problem at its roots, and on the attitude of the new Chancellor who so far has been emulating the calm so far as economic policy is concerned. One thought must be that leading equities are getting to an attractive level for a genuine investor.

Activity on Wall Street

Trading in foreign bonds was slow last week as the marketing of the Ford stock commanded most of the attention. Some German Nationals and Italians lost small ground in limited turnover although the Rhine Westphalian issues continued firm, advancing two points or so. Danish 4 1/2 percent of 1962 declined a major fraction on light offerings, while Japanese showed only minor changes either way. Chile 3 percent of 1993 finished with a slight loss in a quiet market for South Americans. The domestic market was highlighted by heavy dealings in American Telephone and Telegraph 3-7/8 percent, which dipped one point following the redemption call of the company's 3 1/2 percent. Other convertibles eased in sympathy. U.S. Government securities ruled firm and active, reflecting increased investment demand and comparatively light inventories of dealers. Investment quality corporates were slightly higher, but rails ruled irregular.

Softer Trend in Platinum

A softer tone was noted in the U.K. free platinum market last week, with the price mentioned around £40 1/4 a troy ounce, compared with about £42 1/4 recently. The lower trend was attributed more to the lack of demand rather than to any particular pressure to sell, as supplies were still reported to be far from plentiful. Two leading suppliers of Commonwealth metal continued to quote £32 1/4 to regular customers.

Rhodesian Import Duty on Hessian

The duty of 6d a lb. on hessian imported into the Rhodesian Federation has been suspended. It was announced in the Federal Gazette. It was imposed last September, and has been replaced by a protective duty of 4d a lb. with effect from 20th January. According to the official statement, investigation has shown that some degree of protection for the local jute industry is justified.

Yields on Tea and Rubber Shares

Although there is more interest in rubber shares, it is thought that the small rise in their price still fails to conceal the anomaly of high yields being shown by them and by tea shares at the same time. Many of the best tea shares offer yields of 25 percent or more. An explanation often given is that these returns reflect only the sky-high prices of tea a year ago and the big profits cannot be repeated with tea selling at least 1s to 1 1/2s a lb. cheaper today. In the case of rubber, however, the exact opposite rules. Companies whose year ended last June, during which rubber averaged 1s 10d a lb. also show a yield of over 20 percent. Yet rubber has averaged a good deal more since then, and on the analogy of tea shares rubbers should be considerably higher to discount the big profits coming along this year.

Vegetable Oil Market

The absence of trading in India brought nominal conditions to the Indian linseed oil section. Scarcely any firm offers were made and valuations were around £1 a ton higher. Early shipment of bulk oil tentatively quoted around £128, while April-May was up to £125 1/2 and May-June at £125, all c.i.f. The Argentine Grain Institute offered 8,000 tons for Feb-March shipment and bids were expected to be above the last rate of \$288.20 f.o.b. Groundnut oil was in better demand and values improved. Italy showed the most interest in Indian bulk oil, business being reported up to £116 1/2 c.i.f. with further buyers. Enquiry from North European ports also expanded with bids up to £115, while resellers wanted £115 1/2 c.i.f. Coconut oil was steadier on the firmness of origin advices, but European buyers were not inclined to follow the advance. Straits bulk oil Jan-Feb. and Feb-March shipment was quoted at £87 1/2 c.i.f. and Ceylon at £90 1/2, although earlier afloat parcels of Straits were available down to £86 1/2. More sellers of British East African castorseed were evidenced and buyers were resistant. Feb-March shipments were offered at £66, but bids were no better than £64 1/2 ex-ship U.K.

U.K. STEEL EXPERTS TO VISIT INDIA

Mr. N. H. Bacon, chief work metallurgist of Steel, Peckh and Tozer, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, and Mr. J. F. Sewell, liaison metallurgist of Samuel Fox and Company Ltd., of Stockbridge, Yorkshire, are visiting India to attend a symposium on the production, properties, and applications of alloy and special steels. The symposium is being held under the auspices of the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur from 1st to 3rd February. Both are contributing technical papers to the symposium. Mr. Bacon on "Ingots for High-Duty Forging", and Mr. Sewell on "Forti-world". They expect to be in India for about a month.

Stocks and Shares

WEEK OF SHOCKS FOR THE SHARE MARKET

ALL-ROUND DECLINE IN PRICES FOLLOWS LIFE INSURANCE ORDINANCE

Wednesday Evening.

THE position on the Calcutta stock exchange has been confused throughout the past week. Holidays, hartals, the bank dispute, the nationalisation of insurance and more frightening tax news from New Delhi have all conspired to give the market one of its worst weeks since 1947. At an emergency meeting held yesterday, the Committee of the exchange announced a clearing next Monday, with minimum prices fixed and compulsory carry-over. It is hoped by this method to dispel the confusion caused by the postponement of clearing during the bank dispute. Rumours are circulating that certain operators may have difficulty in meeting their commitments while it is clear that the news of the nationalisation of life insurance did not come as a surprise to others. The market was closed yesterday and open today only for transactions in shares other than clearing scrip.

The various uncertainties affecting the market have slowed business almost to a standstill and prices, where quoted, tend to be nominal. Any view of future possibilities is extremely hazardous under these conditions. The nationalisation of life insurance has made it uncertain what support equities will get from this source in future, while such rumours as a limit on incomes and a tax on total wealth in the next Budget, make it doubtful if any reasonable recovery can now be expected before March. In any case, the results of the clearing will have to be known before prices can find levels which discount the various uncertainties.

The clearing rates have been fixed at: Irons Rs. 36, Coppers Rs. 6-12, Texmaco Rs. 20-8, Orient Rs. 33-8, Burrakur Rs. 15-4, Nationals Rs. 30-8.

Details of the week's trading follow.

Conditions in the gilt-edged market have shown no change since these notes were last written. Prices remained firm and turnover was negligible due to the disruption of business owing to the bank strike and the disturbances in Bombay city. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 was unchanged at Rs. 80-6. In short-dated loans there were buyers of 2 1/2% 1961 at Rs. 93-3, 2 1/2% 1960 at Rs. 96 and 2 1/2% 1962 at Rs. 93-12, but sellers were scarce. Similarly, there were strong buyers of 3% 1957 at Rs. 99-9 but offerings were small. Three percent 1958 was also in demand at Rs. 99-7. Amongst medium-dated loans, 3% 1959-61 was quoted at Rs. 98-3 and 3% 1963-65 at Rs. 94-10. There was also an enquiry for 3% 1964 at Rs. 94-10, but sellers were not attracted; 3 1/2% 1961 changed hands at Rs. 99-8, 3 1/2% 1964 at Rs. 98-12 and there were sellers of 3 1/2% 1965 at Rs. 98-9. Among long-dated loans there were buyers of 3% 1970-75 were quoted at Rs. 87-15. In the Provincial section there were buyers of 4% U.P. 1967, West Bengal 1964 and Mysore 1963 but there were no sellers to meet the market.

Very few transactions were reported in Preference shares during the three days on which the stock exchange was open. In jute, Bally changed hands at Rs. 115 and a small odd lot of Howrah 7% at Rs. 117-8. A small lot of Lawrence "B" was crossed at Rs. 95-8. In the miscellaneous group, Calcutta Electric were easier at Rs. 12-2 and Duncan Brothers were crossed at Rs. 71-6. Indian Iron & Steel were done at Rs. 109 and Jardine Henderson at Rs. 78. Humayun Properties came to hand at Rs. 10-7. Karanpura Collieries were marked at Rs. 66-8. Rohas Industries "B" were offered at Rs. 68 and a small lot of Textile Machinery 2nd changed hands at Rs. 73.

In the banking section, a few transactions were reported in Punjab National at around Rs. 48-12; later the shares reacted to Rs. 47-8. A solitary transaction was done in Hindusthan Commercial at Rs. 10 and a small lot of Allahabad Bank Contributory was taken at Rs. 186.

Among railway shares, Bankura-Damodar were taken at Rs. 74-8. No other transactions were reported in this section.

In the cotton section, Cawnpore Textiles were subbed at Rs. 9-6 as were Kesoram at Rs. 17. Swadeshi Cotton preferred-ordinary dropped Re. 1 to Rs. 9.

Coal shares ruled quiet and sellers predominated. Burrakur opened at Rs. 16-15 and receded steadily to close at Rs. 14-14. Bengal were easier at Rs. 55-5 as were East Indian at Rs. 32-10. Central India closed lower at Rs. 7-4 as did Western Bengal at Rs. 7. South Karanpura were fairly steady at Rs. 12.

Despite the decision to unseal a further 5 percent of the looms of mills in the I.J.M.A. group, jute shares were devoid of interest and prices were marked down further. Here is a chart showing representative price movements:—

	Opening 19-1-56	Closing 25-1-56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anglo-India	212	208
Champdany	182	170 x.d.
Gourepore	322	315

	Opening 19-1-56	Closing 25-1-56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Howrah	27	26 8
Kamarhatti	190	188
National	31 10	29 13
Reliance	12 12	12 8

Only two shares were dealt in the electric supply section, namely, Calcutta at around Rs. 14 and Patna at Rs. 12-2.

Over-production and falling prices kept buyers away from the sugar section. Ramnugger Cane were crossed at Rs. 25-4 and were later marked down to Rs. 23-8. Shree Krishna Gyanoday were offered at Rs. 12-12.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron & Steel broke sharply from Rs. 38-4 to Rs. 34-6 and near-panic conditions prevailed; this afternoon's closing price is Rs. 35. Jessop reacted from Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 60 and Marshalls found sellers at Rs. 6-14. By contrast, Indian Standard Wagon were fairly steady at Rs. 167. Richardson & Cruddas dropped from Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 26 and Textile Machinery from Rs. 22 to Rs. 20.

In the miscellaneous group, Bengal Paper changed hands at Rs. 116 and Orient Paper receded from Rs. 34-12 to Rs. 33. Titaghur eased from Rs. 47-8 to Rs. 45-12. Ashoka Cement were marked at Rs. 10 and Sone Valley were crossed at Rs. 7-12. Indian Steamship, after a brief spurt to Rs. 8-12, receded at the close to Rs. 8-4. Port Shipping changed hands at around Rs. 17. Aluminium Corporation were steady at Rs. 9-15. Angelo Brothers eased to Rs. 24, while Bengal Flour were maintained at Rs. 31. British Burma Petroleum were quiet at Rs. 4 as were British India Corporation at Rs. 11-13. Clive Row changed hands freely at around Rs. 11-4. F. & C. Osier were depressed at Rs. 15. Indian Cables were crossed at Rs. 31-4. Martin Burn

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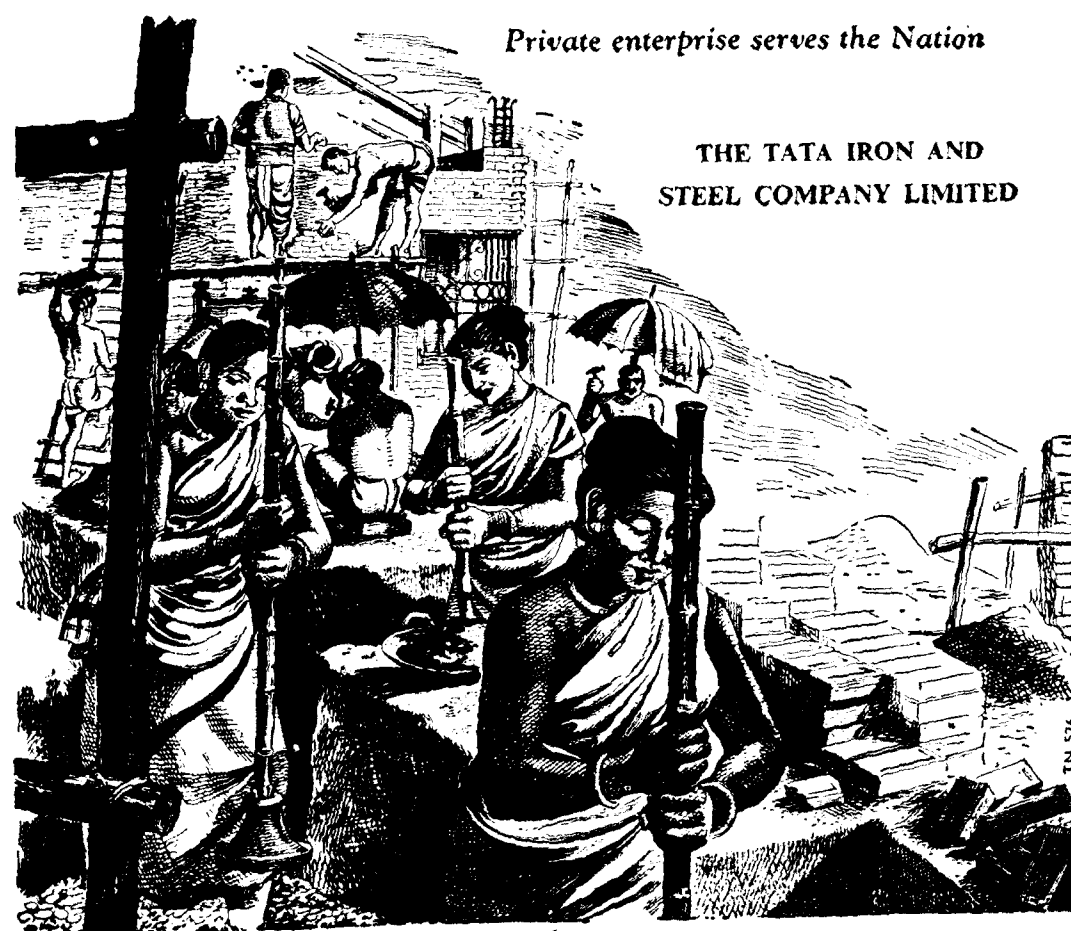
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Paid-up Capital	Rs. 3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund and other Reserves	Rs. 4,01,00,837
Deposits as at 31-12-1928	Rs. 1,24,21,28,980

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current demands on the Government for increased selling prices which would probably vary with the efficiency or inefficiency of a plant.

We now come to the actual capital requirements of a plant and the cost of operation and maintenance, plant location, and disposal of products. These subjects have been commented on in former articles and were more recently discussed by the Coal Washing Committee. Certain broad principles were stated which have not yet received substantial consideration from any quarter. In the articles referred to, it was stated that capital charges are not directly proportional to the size of a plant, but considerably less a ton of throughput as the plants increase in size. It has also been shown that operational charges are inversely proportional to the quantity of coal processed and these economic factors have been the reasons for the recommendations put up from time to time for as large individual units as possible. It is considered by fabricators of heavy media plants that the minimum economic size is 100 tons an hour to 120 tons of raw run of mine coal throughput or, on a two-shift basis of eight hours each, approximately 1,600 tons to 2,000 tons a day.

Large Central Plants

Only the largest collieries are in a position to erect and operate a plant of this description. Following the practice of other countries central plants are advocated for dealing with the combined outputs of a group of collieries from which coal of somewhat similar washing characteristics can be obtained for processing. This was the purpose underlying the installation of the Jamadoba plant which was designed to process 5,000 tons of raw coal a day on a two-shift basis of eight hours each, provided railway facilities were available. Unfortunately, these facilities did not materialise and the operation of the plant has been confined to the production of the colliery at which the washing plant is located. Consequently the best economic results have not yet been achieved. The plant, however, is capable of dealing with the production of outside collieries as soon as the railway facilities have been approved and completed. The necessity of applying these measures to the whole of the Jharia coalfields is evidenced by the figures of production as given by Mr. Guha in the article already referred to.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) The number of collieries producing an average of 600 tons a month or approximately 24 tons a day on a 25-day working basis ... | 320 |
| (b) The number of collieries producing an average of 601 tons to 2,500 tons a month on the same basis, or approximately 24 tons to 100 tons a day ... | 260 |
| (c) The number of collieries producing more than 2,500 tons a month on the same basis or more than 100 tons a day ... | 270 |

Compulsory Grouping

Collieries in categories (a) and (b) respectively cannot individually adopt scientific means of improving their production and few in category (c) can do so unless rationalisation is effected either on a unitary basis or through compulsory grouping and central washing. The only alternative is for the sale of the run-of-mine coal to a central organisation for processing and marketing. The recommendations put forward by the Coal Washing Committee have proved unacceptable to the producers and it would appear that if compulsion is applied, collieries with an economic production of 100 tons a day and over would prefer to install their own plants but with the minimum capital commitments unless adequate assistance and inducements are given by the Government. Such small production would not justify large capital outlay and herein lies the danger to which attention has already been drawn—the introduction of cheap processes and half-measures which have been condemned in other countries for washing difficult coals and which were stated by Dr. Randal in 1924 as unsuitable for washing Indian coals.

It is apparent, however, that the policy of the producers is directed to pressing the Government to place the responsibilities of the matter on consumers of coal and they quote as an example the enterprise of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. without taking into consideration the fact that it was as a producer of coal that led it to install the two plants at its collieries. Although it is common practice, particularly in the U.S.A., for industrial consumers to own and equip collieries with washing plants, the onus has always been on producers to sell their coal on a competitive basis, and this means on a quality basis. This system, moreover, was the basis of coal grading in India long before the question of scientific coal preparation gained any prominence and price-fixing has been on this basis ever since the formation of the Grading Board. Consequently, the processing of coal by colliery owners does not give rise to any precedents, either abroad or in this country.

Transporting Waste Material

In a recent article Dr. Whitaker appeared to support the contention that large consumers should be responsible for washing their own supplies in accordance with their specifications. No doubt this may be a simple and obvious solution for producers and an easy way out of the existing deadlock. If these views gained acceptance there would then be no restraint on the quality of the coal produced at the collieries and the rate of ash increase commented on by Mr. Guha would be

greatly accelerated. Moreover it would defeat the objects to be achieved, namely the help to traffic by the retention of waste materials at the mines where they are so badly required to supplement stowing. It is surprising that this question of traffic alleviation which can be accomplished by universal washing at the coalfields has been so little appreciated. Only the railways know apparently how much track facilities, and how many additional locomotives and wagons are involved in transporting over great distances the waste material which could be eliminated at the source and used in the mines. It is also all the more surprising that such proposals should be put forward when, in addition to these and other disadvantages, the most serious to consumers is probably the loss in rail freight in transporting waste material to remote centres. It has always been an accepted maxim that raw materials should be beneficiated, as near the point of production as possible and it is not surprising to learn that the proposals have not been entertained.

Screening Plant

Arising out of these discussions it would appear that the location of washing plants should be at the coalfields where the precedent was established many years ago when screening plants were first installed by the more important concerns and are still in operation. It must not be overlooked that screening plants are coal preparation plants and served our purpose as long as the better grades of coal were available. Their only defect now is that they are unable to clean the inferior seams which are now being produced. In these seams, the waste material is present in a more complicated form and requires the application of more scientific methods. I have tried to show that out of the many available, the heavy media process is the most suitable for our purposes and the nature of our coals. Also, in view of the low average outputs, grouping is essential to justify the installation of a plant of the minimum economic size.

Each plant would be sited at the largest producing unit where coal of the requisite quality, adequate water supply and power are available, and also facilities for stowing the rejections from the plant without necessitating rail or other means of transport to remote points. Additional railway facilities should only be provided for the colliery at which the washing plant is installed and un-economic sidings and branch lines should be abandoned. This would alleviate existing traffic difficulties and reduce the demand for new siding accommodation. Moreover, these arrangements would release great quantities of coal reserves at present locked up in branches and sidings. If we glance again at the table put up by Mr. Guha showing the number of collieries and their average output, it is clear that we in India have not been alert to the advances made in the removal of raw materials by road transport. In no other country in the world today would branch lines and sidings be installed and maintained for such small production. In other countries small producing units are uncommon, but where they exist they are totally dependent on efficient road transport for a distance of many miles. The boundaries of a group created for the purposes of installing a central washing plant, after selecting the centre, should be fixed or drawn with relationship to the distance for which road transport would be efficient. Where roads are reasonably good 20-ton trucks could be used, and on the inferior ones smaller trucks. All these trucks would of course be of a self-dumping design. Each colliery would have a storage bunker commensurate with its daily production and the trucks would be self-loaded. One of the requisites of the washing plant is a storage bunker and this should be designed to facilitate the automatic discharging of the incoming road trucks.

Possible Sizes of Trucks

In the case of category (a) 320 collieries, the average turn-round with 20-ton trucks would be one only a day and would not be excessive even with the minimum size of truck. In the case of category (b) up to five trips a day would be necessary with the maximum size of truck and it would also be well within the capacity of even smaller trucks. The smaller units in category (c) may be served in the same manner and it is necessary to ascertain if the larger units could not be adopted as the centres for locating the washing plants. Whatever means are eventually adopted, the branch lines and sidings cannot remain indefinitely in the Jharia coalfields, since with the deterioration of the mines through exhaustion they will in due course have to be abandoned in order to release the supporting coal if this is not to be irretrievably lost. Surveys should be carried out along these lines in order to determine a suitable location for each plant and the total number required. Aerial ropeways have been suggested by some experts and I would only request them to scrutinise Mr. Guha's production tabulation to see if the figures contained therein can support a network of ropeways.

The question of capital requirements, operational charges and disposal of products now arises. If producers within the respective groups cannot be persuaded to amalgamate or co-operate, then they should be bought out by the Government or by a larger concern now producing in the same area, and groups should be formed to warrant the installation of a plant. Each group would be large enough to render it economic, and with sales of products on a revised price schedule in accordance with quality, it should be able to

prosper. The only alternative is a Coal Beneficiation and Distributing Agency, somewhat on the lines already recommended by the Coal Washing Committee. This concern would purchase the raw coal at the pit's mouth, maintain the roads, transport the coal, process it and place the products on the market. Each colliery would be responsible for the cost of erection and maintenance of its own bunker but in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the transport and beneficiation concern which would pay the raw coal grade price less current loading charges, always provided, however, that the raw coal was supplied in accordance with the grading of the seam or seams.

Functions of the Agency

The Agency should be free to market the washed products in direct negotiation with consumers, or alternatively to charge the statutory price of the beneficiated grades plus a reasonable margin for processing, capital charges and profits. There should be no objection to an existing producer installing a plant larger in size than will meet his own requirements with the intention of also processing coal from adjacent collieries and on the lines indicated above, provided that this does not infringe on the rights of an already established concern. Whatever the methods or system which may be adopted ultimately to guarantee supplies to consumers in accordance with specifications, it is most important that the Government take timely action to provide the necessary traffic facilities for washing plants and to assist in the organisation of markets for the by-products of the plants.

The production of certain grades of steam coal of a high ash quality in the form of middlings is unavoidable and these will be in considerable amounts, probably an average of 20 percent of the total quantity of coal processed. Power plants formerly installed were not designed to consume such a class of fuel and the existing market is negligible. Moreover, these middlings will come into competition with producers of grades II and III respectively, for whatever market there may be and unless they also are compelled to wash their inferior grades they will strongly oppose the placing of middlings on the market. This state of affairs must be clarified since the success of washing depends largely on the disposal of the middling products at a remunerative price. Action should be taken to ensure that arrangements will be made under the next five year plan. All thermal stations within a reasonable distance from the washing plants should be designed or converted for the consumption of these classes of fuel as in South Africa and in the U.S.A., where power stations are generally installed adjacent to washing plants.

Fragmented Mining Units

There are also the depressing but important problems of fragmented mining and small producing units, to which attention has been drawn frequently, and again by Mr. Guha in his production table referred to earlier in this article. Compulsory washing will no doubt in time help to solve these problems, but under the prevailing conditions neither can conservation of the reserves be effected nor scientific methods of mining be adopted. The failure to make an adequate provision for the rationalisation of the coal industry in the first five year plan, and also apparently in the second, will make the implementation of the programme for 60 million tons in 1960 extremely difficult.

Judging from Mr. Guha's tabulation, the potential is no doubt there, but this may be only a temporary state of affairs. Many of the collieries listed are merely shallow outcrop workings already in an advanced state of exhaustion and ill-equipped for maintaining regular and dependable production. The deeper mines are suffering from exhaustion to a great degree, and under the stress of the second world war and the subsequent restrictions imposed by stowing regulations and the quota system, they are no longer as dependable as formerly. It would appear, therefore, that the second five year plan will depend more on the opening of the new coalfields on a regional basis in order to reduce traffic congestion in the older fields.

It is certain, however, that even if it were possible to produce 60 million tons in 1960, without washing the inferior coal, it would jam the wheels of industry and the railways, and would be largely unsuitable for the steel plants. Again, if it were possible to implement washing on a large scale before that time a rejection factor of at least 20 percent may have to be considered. After allowing for local consumption there would be considerably less than 50 million tons available for despatching. Even this is a formidable target to achieve in view of the difficulties discussed here and those pointed out by Mr. Guha in his article. One thing, however, which has so far not been considered, either in this article or in the one put out by Mr. Guha, is that of increasing the labour forces in such a short period. The provision of training facilities, housing, and all the amenities which must go with the recruitment of a large labour force will alone be a gigantic task. Can this be offset by the further intensification of mechanical production? If so, the burden and responsibilities will fall on the collieries in category (c) of Mr. Guha's table, and few of them are in a position to undertake them, either now or in the future. If they are, it will further intensify the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Guha.

Bombay

A WEEK OF RIOTING IN BOMBAY INSURANCE ORDINANCE DAMAGES BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY'S week of violent unrest completely paralysed normal activities in the city; neither did the Maharashtra region of the State escape the effects of unrestrained mob violence and disregard for law and order. With transport almost at a standstill, it is a wonder that economic activity, even in an attenuated form, continued throughout the week. The situation, at first purely political, deteriorated rapidly into one of looting and arson throughout several cities. One of the worst instances of these was the fire in the cotton godowns at Sewri resulting in the destruction of goods amounting to at least a year's consumption requirements of the city. Even now the situation is far from normal. The greater part of the city is still under a rigorous curfew from 7-30 p.m. to 5 a.m. Although signs of returning confidence are evident, sporadic instances of mob law continue. The Bombay Government, divided as it is on the issue of the State's reorganisation, has enhanced its prestige for firm and efficient administration. This is mainly due to its Chief Minister Mr. Morarji R. Desai. It is also appreciated universally that without the staunch loyalty and untiring efforts of the city police force, conditions might have been almost unendurable for three million people of this State. While retail and wholesale trading in commodities naturally came to a halt for the most part last week, the stock, bullion and cotton exchanges, together with some other forward markets, kept functioning without any serious interruption for short periods every day. In spite of adverse conditions banks, all important business offices and Bombay Port preserved some form of continuity in the economic life of the city.

Investors Scared

While the blow dealt to commerce and industry in the city and the State has been severe, the proceedings of the National Development Council at its last meeting, and the publication of the Ordinance for nationalisation of all life insurance business, have further shaken the morale of the investing public. It is now believed that this will be followed, in spite of past assurances, by the Government taking over banking at an early date and that with the removal of these two props to the private enterprise, all activities in the private sector must eventually come under a rigid control. As a result of these two developments, the stock exchange witnessed a collapse at the end of last week. This is not regarded here as a phase of the normal cycle of business booms and slumps, but as a precursor to a complete change in the investment pattern and the credit structure in the economy of the country for appreciation in share values, because its effects will not be seen in increased savings for long-term investment. It is increasingly believed that the impact of inflation will fall more on the prices of agricultural commodities and both speculation and investment are likely to be diverted to this channel, because it would provide a better hedge against the inevitable depreciation of currency. Even for those who would not be inclined toward investment in commodities, the gilt-edged market is likely to prove a more attractive field than equities. The belief in the gradual decline of equity values is based on more on this transformation in the pattern of the investment habits than on any fear regarding the working of the industries which would still form part of private enterprise for at least some years to come. The industries might actually fare well as a result of the increased consumption of manufactured goods; but investors will lack the long-term confidence which prompted them to put their savings in stocks. To a certain extent, the phase of this change in investment outlook will depend on the precise terms of compensation that are offered for investments in the shares of life insurance companies.

Mr. Shroff's Views on Ordinance

The sudden decision with regard to life insurance business, announced by way of an Ordinance instead of taking recourse to the normal process of legislation, has gone to strengthen the conviction in business circles that it has been inspired by political and ideological theories and not by the alleged failure of life insurance companies. Mr. A. D. Shroff, Chairman of the New India Insurance Co., one of the largest units in the field, has stated that it is obviously a political decision inasmuch as it is contrary to all facts and experience of most of the countries in the world which, after prolonged investigation, have decided not to nationalise life insurance. Describing this move as the most severe blow so far dealt to private enterprise in India, Mr. Shroff pointed out in a Press interview that life insurance was the one business in which private motive was at its minimum, because not only were shareholders in any individual company restricted by law but only 7½ percent of the hands restricted by law were available to surplus of the life department was available to shareholders. He therefore could not help regarding it as a political decision and not one dictated by the interests of the Indian economy. Replying to the Finance Minister's charge regarding the failure of some insurance companies during the last decade and mismanagement in some others, Mr. Shroff stated that under the Insurance Act the Government was armed with sufficient powers to safeguard the interests of shareholders and

policyholders against such malpractices. It was because of lack of vigilance and a disinclination to use the powers given to the Government under the law that these malpractices had continued. In this context, Mr. Shroff commented on what he described as "a tragic sense of unfairness" in the authorities for not voicing a word of appreciation for the management of those companies which through enterprise, high standards of integrity and a judicious investment of funds, are in a position to hand over to the country, institutions of which any fair minded citizen would be proud. Mr. Shroff also considered the basis of compensation, as indicated in the Ordinance, both inadequate and inequitable; but he hoped that when the Government had time to study this matter, the companies concerned would be treated on a fair basis.

Reactions of other business leaders to this move have been equally critical. Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas, President of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Ahmedabad expressed it as his opinion that nationalisation of life insurance would retard the efforts for progressive industrialisation envisaged in the second plan which expected the private sector to step up production. He also feared that as a result of the absence of competition, the rates of premia would tend to go up holding up the development of life insurance itself in the country. Sir Cowaji Jehangir, head of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. characterised the Ordinance as undemocratic and believed that the Government felt compelled to issue the Ordinance because it feared opposition and criticism. He also held that if this step was taken to obtain greater financial resources for the second five year plan this would be possible only at the sacrifice of the interests of both policyholders and shareholders. Mr. P. M. Chinai, a leading Congressman in Bombay and President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, also questioned the wisdom of resorting for this purpose to ordinance-making powers which were meant to be used only in emergencies. Mr. Chinai was also of the opinion that if securing additional resources for financing the plan was the immediate objective of this step, it was not likely to be furthered because of the obvious reason that, as it was, a major portion of the resources from this source was already being invested in Government and other approved securities. On the other hand, Mr. Chinai pointed out that nationalised insurance would not be in a position to render the individual services and to build up the vast organisational machinery so essential for making up the large leeway in the field of life insurance. Mr. Tulsi Das Kilachand, M.P. also criticised this move. He considered it as thoroughly ill-advised and feared that the cost of life insurance would increase as a result of this step. Mr. Kilachand said that the Government had enormous responsibilities and it should not burden itself with more without realising the implications. On the other hand, the Insurance Employees' Federation in Bombay has welcomed the Ordinance and asked the Government to associate representative bodies of insurance employees with the running of the industry.

Joint Consultation in Industry

While explaining the implications of the bonus agreement concluded last week between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Mr. G. D. Somani, Chairman of the Association, hinted at a press conference that there was every possibility of the establishment of an organisation composed of representatives of the textile industry and the workers to settle disputes. Mr. Somani also believed that once both the parties started working on the basis of joint consultation and mutual accommodation, the industry would be able to achieve higher productivity and real earnings for labour. Explaining the implications of the pact, he observed that individually, members of the Association had a right to keep out of the agreement, but he hoped that they would all collectively endorse it, in which case every unit would have to pay at least the minimum bonus equivalent to 15 days' wages whether or not it made a profit. He pointed out that this was of far-reaching importance in view of the fact that various courts, including the Labour Appellate Tribunal had conceded the right of mills incurring losses to be exempted from paying any bonus and that the Supreme Court had also upheld this principle in the Muir Mills' case. Mr. Somani further explained that one or two departures which had been made from the Ahmedabad formula had been to satisfy the desires of the workers' representatives. One of these was that for the two years—1956 and 1957—the development rebate which was introduced in the Central Government's budget of 1955, should be ignored altogether in all bonus calculations. Another change introduced in the Bombay agreement related to the setting up of a Commission with agreed terms of reference to enquire into the rehabilitation requirements of the Bombay mills. The Millowners' Association had agreed to the re-opening of this question and investigation by an impartial commission so as to remove the cause of constant friction between the parties. He hoped that this would lead to more cordial relations in the future. Mr. Somani concluded with the observation that the agreement, which was arrived at on the eve of the second five year plan, provided a good augury in the field of labour relations.

Case Against E.I.C.A.

The notice of motion taken out at the Bombay High Court by one of the members of the East India Cotton Association against the resolution declaring an emergency and fixing maximum prices for the January and May contracts in forward trading in cotton was dismissed last week by Mr. Justice Gajjee. The notice was for restraining the Association and its Board of Directors

from enforcing this resolution on the ground that it was not valid, not being in accordance with the by-laws of the Association. The judgment dismissing the notice pointed out from the minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting that even as far back as the middle of December 1955, the Board had felt very much concerned about the situation in the market which, as the Chairman pointed out to the Board, was heading for a crisis owing to the uncontrolled option business. At subsequent meetings, also early in January, the Board had reviewed the situation. The judgment therefore recorded that the contentions of the plaintiff that the Board had not applied its mind before passing the resolution and that the said resolution was passed under threats from the Government were untenable. It also added that the record showed that it was not correct to say that the resolution was passed under threats from the Government. In the circumstances, his Lordship held that the resolution of 6th January was valid. Since then, however, an appeal has been preferred by the same party against the judgment which has been admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dixit. The appeal is expected to come up for hearing early this week and in the meantime, an undertaking has been given by the E.I.C.A. that it will not fix the clearance date till the disposal of the appeal.

Freight Rate Increase

The long dreaded increase of 10 percent in the freight rates between Indian and U.K.—Continental Ports was announced here last week. The decision for the increase in freight rates was originally taken in London by the Karmahom Liners' Conference consisting of 19 shipping lines and subsequently endorsed here at a meeting of the representatives of the liners in Bombay. The reason given for raising the rates is the increase in operating costs, which will be only partly covered by the increase which comes into force from the beginning of March. The 10 percent increase will not, however, operate in the case of chrome, manganese, manganese dioxide and peroxide ores and all bulk oils.

Site for Atomic Reactor

During his visit to Ahmedabad last week, Mr. K. G. Milne, President of the Federation of Electricity Supply Undertakings of India, revealed that Dr. H. J. Bhabha had suggested Ahmedabad as the ideal site for locating India's first atomic power generator. This highly industrialised centre, which is also likely to be the capital of one of the leading industrial States has been selected not only because of the heavy concentration of industries in the city and its surroundings but because of its proximity to the coalfields and the easy availability of water resources.

Gift Foodgrains from U.S.

A consignment of approximately 10,000 tons of wheat forming part of the 20,000-tons foodgrains gift by the Government of the United States for relief distribution to flood victims in India arrived here last week. A similar consignment of rice was expected to reach Madras simultaneously. It may be recalled that the American Ambassador had offered 20,000 tons of foodgrains on behalf of the United States as emergency assistance to this country, which was accepted by the Union Minister for Agriculture on behalf of the Government and people of India. According to the terms of this offer which were agreed upon between the representatives of the Government of India and of the Technical Co-operation Mission to India of the International Co-operation Administration, this gift of foodgrains, landed free at an Indian port, is for the purpose of meeting urgent relief requirements of the people in the areas which were damaged by the recent natural disaster. The relief was granted immediately from the stocks under the control of the Government of India and these consignments will go to replace the stocks so released.

Elections

Elections for the new year of some of the most important office-bearers of two leading business organisations took place last week. Mr. J. C. Burns was elected Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay for 1956. Mr. Burns, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Finlay group of textile mills, was first elected a Member of the Committee of the Millowners' Association in 1939. Besides being Deputy Chairman of the Association last year, Mr. Burns has represented the Association on several occasions since 1950. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Burns was President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1952. Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya and Mr. Naval H. Tata have been unanimously elected as President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay for 1956. Mr. Vaidya is also Chairman of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation and the Indian Council of Foreign Trade and a director of several industrial concerns in Bombay city. He is a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust and a member of several committees including the Central Advisory Council of Industries and the Central Silk Board. Mr. Naval H. Tata, the Vice-President, is a director of several companies including Tata Sons Ltd., and Tata Industries Ltd. He is the Chairman of Tata Mills and Managing Director of Tata Oil Mills. Mr. Tata has been President of the Central Organisation for Oil Industry and Trade since its inception in 1952 and President of the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association. He is a member of the committees of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and also of the Board of the Bombay State Financial Corporation.

London

SIR ANTHONY DENIES RUMOURS
OF RESIGNATION

NO TOUGH ECONOMIC POLICY

YET

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

SIR ANTHONY EDEN'S speech at Bradford—perhaps because too much was expected of it, proved something of an anti-climax. He categorically refuted all suggestions that the Government would not serve out its full term or that he would not continue to lead it, but was content, so far as the fight against inflation is concerned, to appeal and exhort rather than to outline the tougher policy which had been anticipated. "At home, this Government is determined to do what is necessary, whatever it may cost in popularity or electoral fortune. We cannot drift to safety. But we can command it, if every citizen will help us in our country's cause." That sounded promising, but the Prime Minister followed it up with a warning that there was no "slick or swift" solution to our difficulties. "The way to hold what we have now is not to be greedy for more." Further improvements could come only from increased production and new resources.

On the Government's contribution to the process Sir Anthony was apt to generalise. A drive against restrictive practices in industry is visualised, through the now completed Monopolies Bill and further talks with trade union and industrial leaders to lessen labour disputes. Further reductions in Government expenditure are anticipated from Mr. Macmillan's review of the estimates and it is intended to "go on cutting," while incentives are under active consideration to make savings more attractive. Supporting the movement to stabilise prices—to which more firms are adhering every day—the Prime Minister stressed that increased profits should be used to reduce prices rather than to raise dividends. Promising priority for the development of nuclear energy, he said there would be a White Paper on technical education next month giving the Government's plans to ensure that the supply of skill keeps pace with the expansion of this new industry. Though Sir Anthony referred to "drastic economies" in Defence, he qualified this by pointing out the high cost of new weapons. He stressed that the object of proposed increases in Service pay (almost double, it is believed, in the lower ranks) was to

build up the Regular element till National Service could be abolished.

No Lack of Advice

For the moment, it would seem, the fight against inflation is to be maintained along the lines already in force, at least until Mr. Macmillan has completed his study of the situation, and that may continue until he is due to present his Budget. That would appear to be the City's reading of events, for the only effect Sir Anthony's speech has had in that quarter has been a further strengthening of sterling on the exchange market. Whatever lack of co-operation in the anti-inflationary battle the Government may complain of, it certainly cannot say that it is lacking in advice, but whether it is good or bad advice is a matter of opinion. So far, the bank chairmen who have issued their annual statements, including Sir Thomas Barlow of the District, Mr. A. W. Tuke of Barclays and Sir Eric Carpenter of Williams Deacon's follow a more or less common trend, pointing out that the Government's measures to deal with inflation have been too little and too late and that it has not yet adopted what they regard as the only real solution—the reduction of Government expenditure. Mr. Tuke also blames "over-full employment"—which Labour misrepresents as a sign that the Conservatives are aiming at ensuring a measure of unemployment—while Sir Thomas and Sir Eric both urge a reduction of taxation.

The Federation of British Industries also thinks that monetary measures will be prevented from taking their full effect by the high level of Government expenditure. In a memorandum to the Chancellor, it says that the proportion of the national product taken in tax is higher than in competing countries and calls for positive measures to bring about an absolute cut in public spending. It is not enough, it says, to arrest public expenditure at its present level and to rely on an increase in production to reduce the relative burden. The memorandum makes a number of other points which, the Federation hopes, the Chancellor will take into account when framing his Budget. Tax on road fuels should be reduced to help industry. Earned income relief should be extended to incomes up to £3,000 to encourage business executives. Purchase tax should be gradually reduced, and British industry should be aided in its efforts to build up overseas subsidiaries by special tax concessions, as recommended by the recent Royal Commission on Taxation.

Cost of Living Steady

The interim index of retail prices, the official measure of the cost of living, did not rise in December, for the first time since August. The figure on 13th December was 154, the same as that on

15th November, compared with the level of 100 on the base date, 17th July 1947, according to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. In December 1950, the level was 116, in December 1953, 130, and December 1954, 145. On the other hand, last year ended with an upward swing in prices of basic materials. According to the Board of Trade statistics, higher prices of rubber, copper, tin ingots, lead, zinc, wool and cotton all contributed to a rise of 1½ percent during December on cost of materials used in the manufacturing industry. The total index figure based on mid-1949, rose to 155.4 in December, compared with 149.1 last January and a low point of 148.9 in April. Prices in the building industries rose by nearly 5 percent to 140 percent of the 1949 level. Rises were sharper in other fields. The index for the mechanical engineering industry rose from 155.8 to 176.1 over the year to December and for the electrical machinery industry from 168.3 to 195.8. A new index now published for the cost of fuel used in the manufacturing industry shows a jump from 136.2 to 147.4 last year.

Another Steel Offer

Against a background of market uncertainty Sir John Morrison's Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency, is to resell to the public the capital of South Dymham Steel and Iron Company. This week eight million Ordinary £1 shares will be offered at 27s. 6d. each for subscription. At the same time the issue of £3 million 5½ percent Debenture Stock, 1976-81, at 97, to yield just under 5½ percent, will be advertised. About £14 million will be raised by the two offers and this money will be used to finance the development programme. Mr. Chetwynd Talbot and his co-directors estimate profits for the year to 1st October next at £2½ million. These would cover the Ordinary dividend, forecast at 8 percent, more than twice. The terms for the Ordinaries are finer than the recent Consett issue. But public demand for steel shares appears undiminished. After this resale and apart from some fixed interest stocks, only the Steel Company of Wales and Richard Thomas and Baldwins will remain among I.S.H.R.A.'s major problems.

B.E.A.'s Good Year

More than 2,150,000 passengers were carried by British European Airways during 1955. Traffic increased by 23 percent and the total revenue amounted to over £20 million. Announcing this, the Corporation said: "After achieving a profit in October, for the first time in any winter month, B.E.A. sustained a loss of £408,000 in November when expenditure rose by 22 percent compared with November, 1954. Most of this increase was due to the cost of providing 24 percent more capacity, but operating costs were inflated by measures taken to keep services flying to and across France during the air traffic control strike." Three days of fog early in January are estimated to have cost B.E.A. £25,000. "The dislocation of its services showed once again the urgent need for an effective fog dispersal system at London Airport," said the Chairman.

Insurance Changes

There have been two developments of interest in the insurance world this week. The first is the decision of the Indian Government to nationalise life insurance. The exact effect of this on British life insurance companies operating out there is difficult to assess, and conjectures vary quite considerably. It is safe to assume, however, that the total Indian premium income of the British life offices is considerably less than £1 million a year. Canadian offices are probably interested to a greater extent. Offices with business in India include the Prudential, Norwich Union, North British & Mercantile, and Sun Life of Canada. Total annual premium income of British and Canadian offices there is about £6,000,000. The second development is less controversial. It is the announcement by the Institute of London Underwriters of a general reduction of 25 percent from 1s. percent to 9d. percent in most cargo war risk rates. Certain areas, such as parts of the Middle East and the China coast, are still excluded. Importers and exporters will benefit from the change, which has come through favourable results. Savings will run into hundreds of thousands of pounds. Cargo business has been competitive for some time, and a normal market reaction now would be for marine cargo rates to harden. The war risk rates are fixed by the Cargo War Risk Rating Committee composed of Lloyd's and company underwriters.

Brevities

Trading profits of Jute Industries fell from £1,331,361 to £1,172,078 for the year ended 30th September last, but with tax down from £552,854 to £489,279, the group's net profit is only £75,708 lower at £462,799. The dividend on the £1,050,000 Ordinary capital is maintained at 20 percent by payment of a 15 percent final.

CORRECTION

In our London Letter appearing on page 87 of the issue of Capital dated 19th January, it was incorrectly stated that Alex Lawrie, the East India Merchant house, had divested itself of its controlling interest in its Calcutta off-shoot, Balmer Lawrie. It is also wrongly believed in some quarters that the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited have been given the option to purchase the balance of Alex Lawrie's holding in five years time. No such option exists and the only condition of sale is the not unusual one in a transaction of this kind which provides that neither party will sell either the whole or part of their holding in the Company without giving the other the option to purchase.

Madras

REACTIONS TO STATE CONTROL
OF LIFE INSURANCEPLANS FOR INDUSTRY IN
SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

"ONCE again, as in the case of the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank, the Government of India has presented the country with a fait accompli in attempting to carry out a sweeping measure of nationalisation—that of life insurance." This is the opening sentence in *The Hindu's* comments on the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance. The paper continues: "The Finance Minister, in his broadcast, has taken public approval for the measure for granted and has described it as 'another milestone on the road the country has chosen in order to reach its goal of a socialistic pattern of society.' The precise implications of the 'socialistic pattern'—which, by the way, is the objective of the Congress and not certainly that of the country, unless by a mystical process the two are treated as identical—have never been clear and it would be placing a great strain on public credulity to make them accept every measure of nationalisation as a contribution to the building up of the 'socialistic pattern.' Mr. Deshmukh claims that 'there has been a very general demand for the nationalisation of the entire insurance industry', but judging from the public expression of this demand it would seem that the Government has had some esoteric sources for discovering it. The truth is that some of the Government's advisers have looked upon the insurance companies' funds as an easy and readily available source of funds for their development programmes. While admitting this aim, Mr. Deshmukh has sought to assure private industry that under the new dispensation there will be no reduction in the quantum of insurance funds going into investment in joint stock companies' shares. If this is the case, where does the Government expect to find increased funds from life insurance for public investment apart from what in any case would have been available even without nationalisation? Mr. Deshmukh looks forward to mobilising rural savings through nationalisation. Does this mean that the rural masses have been all these years waiting for a monolithic nationalised insurance corporation to bring them the benefits of insurance? If really a State agency could bring a new spirit into life insurance, the Government could have demonstrated it by starting a new venture of its own instead of laying its hands on the existing companies. Parliament would do well to consider whether it would not be better to permit the companies to continue with greater voice for policyholders' representatives on the directorate, instead of eliminating them altogether and launching on a nationalised venture, the future of which is fraught with uncertainty. Nor should the Government be indifferent to the psychological effects of such sudden decisions regarding nationalisation on people interested in private industry and investment."

Insurance Companies' Comments

The Ordinance has come as a surprise to insurance, financial and general business circles in Madras. Mr. N. Rama Rao, President of the Insurance Association of South India fears that the Government's expectation of increased funds for its development programmes may not be realised and that one certain result will be a shrinking in the volume of insurance business. While the General Manager of the Prithvi Insurance Company thinks that the Ordinance is a step in the right direction, Mr. H. D. Rajah, M.P. of the Vanguard Insurance Company criticises it in no uncertain terms. "It is on a grand pattern of universal distribution of poverty based on the so-called socialistic pattern of Society," he says. Referring to the misapplication of the funds of the Bharat Insurance Company, Mr. Rajah says that it was only due to lack of vigilance on the part of the authorities. "I have no doubt that nationalisation of insurance is the death-knell in insurance business itself in this country, for the bureaucrat will look only for his salary at the end of every month and will not worry about the development of the business," concludes Mr. Rajah. Representatives of eight insurance employees' unions have, on the other hand, welcomed the Ordinance and urged that "the big monopoly groups now dominating the insurance field must be strictly excluded from the nationalised set-up." Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, who has been here, has justified nationalisation on the ground that the Government could not devise any legislative hedge which could not be jumped over by those in the insurance field who put public funds to "misapplication."

Industrial Policy in the Second Plan

Addressing the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of the opening of its new building, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari broadly outlined the future industrial policy in the second five year plan. The Government would take on itself the responsibility of developing mainly key industries. Where they had a few units of private enterprise functioning in the sphere of key industries, normally the Government would see, as far as possible, that they continued to function without being asked to fit into the Procrustean bed that might be devised for developing the public sector. They, however, had to go a little further, for the public sector could not restrict itself to one field. While they allowed existing units to operate, it

should also be open to the Government to enter into a field where private enterprise operated, and to operate it in such a manner that existing institutions could function effectively.

Industries for South India

Mr. Krishnamachari also referred to the complaint of the comparative backwardness of industry in Madras State and pointed out that there were several States in India which were even more backward. The country itself was backward industrially, though they had evidence of progress in isolated areas like Bombay. The Government of India and the State Government were committed irrevocably to the Nevelly lignite project which would cost up to Rs. 60 crores. The Commerce Minister continued that it was his intention to persuade the Government of India to undertake a scheme for putting up an aluminium plant somewhere in South India. The Government was also in communication with the East German authorities to help them to find out whether a low-shaft furnace would work in Salem, utilising its iron ores. He was also sure that the Government would look favourably upon any attempts to put up sugar factories in this part of the country, because the cost of production here would be so low that even if they produced sugar in excess of their demand, they would be able to find export markets. The Minister finally suggested to the Chamber that it might set up an economic and industrial research institute which would study the problems relating to medium-scale industries and bring them to the notice of the Central and State Governments.

Tobacco for Export

The Tobacco Export Promotion Council was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Commerce here last week. He said that East European countries were opening their gates, and there was no longer an iron curtain or even a silk curtain. They had come to an agreement with Russia for getting a million tons of steel, and so they were exploring the possibilities of what Russia would take. The Minister hoped that tobacco might form a part of the long list of goods which they might export to Russia. Referring to representations for a reduction in excise duty on tobacco, the Minister said that a higher excise duty on tobacco and liquor rarely resulted in the operation of the law of diminishing returns. That had been the experience of the world. The Government was only just beginning to tax tobacco on a rather liberal scale and they would not reach the limits of taxation for some years to come. The Chairman of the Export Council said that tobacco was the ninth big-

gest earner of foreign exchange for India, producing about 500 million lbs. every year and exporting about 90 million lbs. valued at Rs. 13 crores. Virginia tobacco produced in Andhra State formed the bulk of tobacco exports from India.

Fair Rent Bill Controversy

The Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, recently published by the Madras Government, has roused a big controversy here. The Bill seeks to fix fair rent at a uniform rate of 40 percent of normal gross produce for wet and rain-fed dry lands and at 30 percent to 35 percent for dry lands irrigated by wells. As against the proposed rates, the prevailing rents or owner-shares, depending on the yielding capacities of lands (which in Madras yield far better than in most North Indian States), are—60 percent to 80 percent of gross produce in regard to one category of wet lands of high fertility; 50 percent to 60 percent in respect of another category of wet lands; 40 percent to 50 percent on wet lands requiring supplemental baling of water from wells; 33½ percent to 40 percent on dry lands irrigated by private wells; and 50 percent on unirrigated (rain-fed) dry lands.

In its statement of objects and reasons the Fair Rent Bill says that fixation of fair rent is intended to ensure social justice in pursuance of the directive principles of State policy. That greater social injustice than justice will be caused by the Bill may be inferred from the following facts. Although the tenant-cultivated area covers now just two million acres out of 20 million acres, it may be recalled that in 1943 it covered not less than eight million acres; the standing threat, since the Kuznarappa Committee reported in 1949, of a drastic reduction in customary rents and owner-shares has already had the calamitous effects of dispossessing just under a million tillers of the soil belonging mostly to the traditional cultivating classes like the Harijans. This, in turn, has swelled the ranks of the landless labour force for which the time-honoured outlets in emigration and war-time army are now practically barred. As most of the tenants on the truncated tenant-sector are cultivating mostly dry lands, they will have little or no relief under the Bill; on the other hand, such small and medium owners of wet lands as have not resumed or cannot resume them for cultivation by casual labour will stand to lose up to 50 percent of their accustomed incomes. The former Convener of the T.N.C.C. Land Reforms Committee has, therefore, suggested that customary rents or owner-shares on all kinds of lands could be reduced by a uniform 25 percent so that all the tenants could have the benefit of a uniform reduction.

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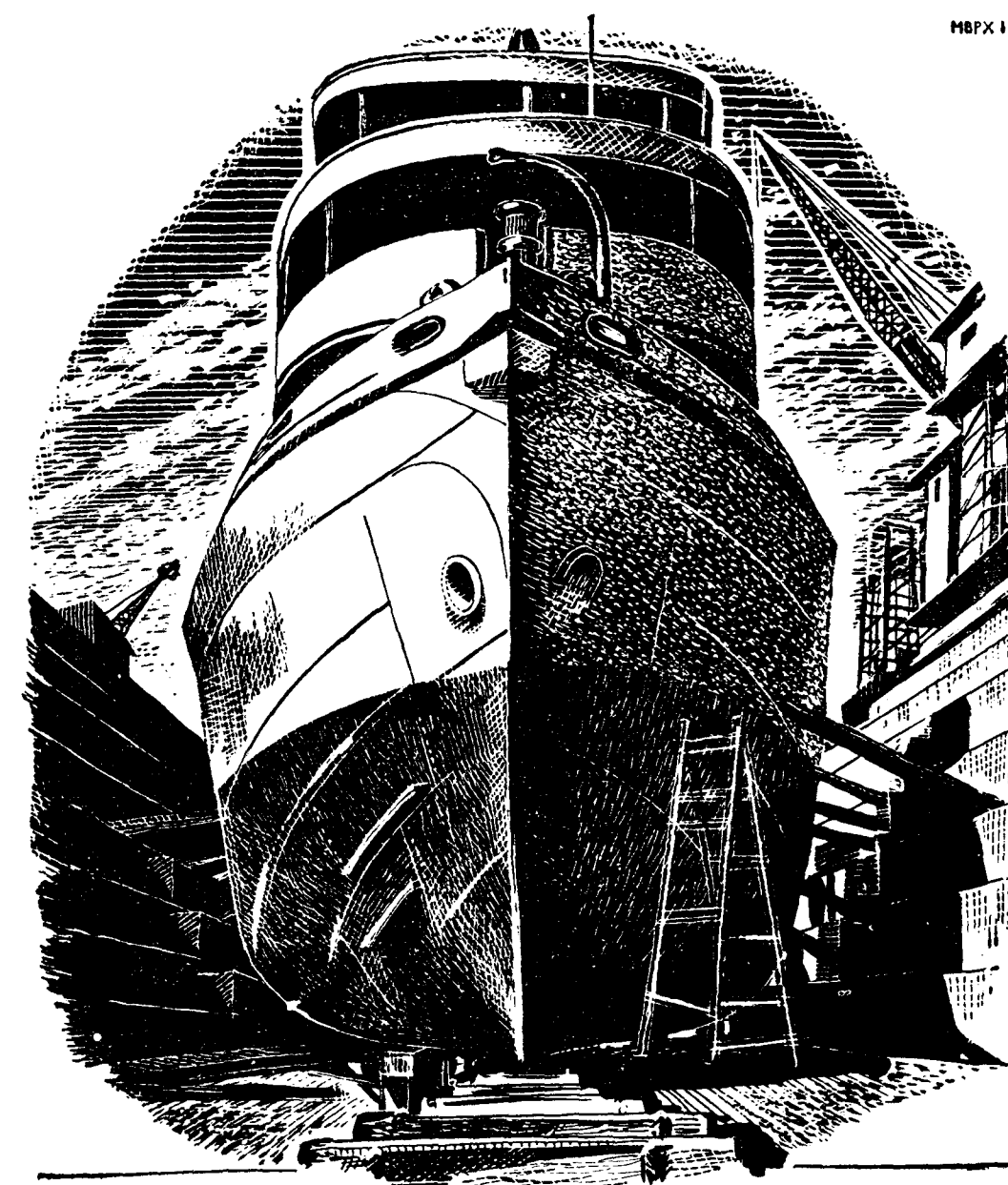
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P187-43

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is to carry out a study of industrial design. The first step will be to collect data with regard to the various types of factories now in existence and to compare their respective advantages and disadvantages. Funds are being derived for this purpose from various industrial undertakings and also from local authorities. It is not expected that the final report will be ready for two years. It is difficult to see at the moment that much more will emerge than recommendations that standardisation be more widely practised, since most of the matters to which the Department refers in its initial statement have been already discussed. For example, the great variation in factory roofs, both in materials and in types, which is to be a principal subject of study, was discussed at length at the Textile Institute Conference in May last. It was then observed that the basis of long span in building is still the steel lattice girder, which has been the normal construction for half a century although there has hitherto been a most ingenious use of concrete, including in particular the new and elegant conception of a thin curved shell spanning considerable distances in its length. The main changes in roofing construction have been the use of a wider range of light materials; asbestos in many forms, wood wool slabs and light metal decking as well as lighter concrete slabs than were formerly available. Standardisation and pre-fabrication, as it would seem that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research will advocate, presumably with suggested designs, will certainly mean that factory buildings are erected more cheaply and more quickly. How this can be carried out while not imposing too great a uniformity upon the industrial areas, and while retaining freedom to achieve architectural distinction will be the most difficult question to answer in details.

Thirty-one airlines and other users throughout the world have ordered, between them, 274 Vickers Viscount turbo-prop airlines, 88 of which have been delivered. The latest order—for four Viscounts—was placed recently by the new Air Austria. The value of the 274 aircraft and spares is about £90 million and of this orders from overseas countries account for about £64 million. Recently, the export total was increased by transfer when a Cuban airline took over the order for three Viscounts placed originally by Airwork Ltd. of the U.K., whose hopes of establishing new routes on which Viscounts could operate could not be realised. A report states that the Cuban company paid Airwork \$1 million for their option on the Viscount. The United States is so far the largest overseas customer, with a total of 77 orders placed.



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Calcutta Markets

GOOD GENERAL DEMAND IN TEA EXPORT AUCTION

IRREGULAR TREND IN DUSTS

AT Sale No. 32, held on 24th and 25th January, offerings in the Export auction consisted of 58,800 packages, for which there was a good general demand. Medium Assam Orange Fannings were again the strongest feature and often advanced by as much as 2 to 3 annas a lb. The best C.T.C. teas were from 1 to 1½ annas dearer, while the more ordinary sorts of this description were slightly dearer. Commonest kinds were about 1 to 2 annas dearer, while Medium and Clean Common Broken were fully firm and sometimes dearer. Whole Leaf grades met with fair demand but at lower rates than in the previous week.

Quotations

	1956	1955
	Rs.	Rs.
Clean Black Pekoe	2 0 to 2 1 0	3 12 0
Platg B.P.	1 8 6	3 11 6 to 3 12 0
Medium Assam B.P.	1 10 0 to 1 11 0	3 13 6 to 3 14 0
Best CTC Assam B.P.	2 3 0 to 2 4 0	4 2 0

At the Internal Sale, offerings of Dusts consisted of 20,200 packages, for which there was a good general demand. Although prices were irregular, the market was firm at about last rates. The strongest feature were again the black leaf types for the Middle East while the very best CTCs received good support.

Quotations

	1956	1955
	Rs.	Rs.
Medium Donors Dust	1 7 6 to 1 8 0	2 10 0 to 2 10 6
Medium Assam Grainy Dust	1 8 6 to 1 9 6	2 11 0 to 2 11 6
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 4 0 to 2 6 0	2 15 6 to 3 0 0

The Leaf offerings consisted of 1,800 packages, for which there was a fairly good demand, with prices an irregular 1 to 2 annas dearer.

COAL FIXTURES FEATURE FREIGHT MARKET

IT has been reported that tonnage has been fixed for three years' consecutive voyages for coals from America to the Continent at 50s a ton starting at the end of this year. Single voyage trips from the U.S. to the Continent remain unchanged at 71s. Other trades remain quiet and the main enquiry for grain is from St. John-Halfax to the Continent but no fixtures have been concluded. Four vessels have been fixed for scrap

from the U.S. to the Continent on a lump-sum basis and a cargo of sugar from Cuba to East Mediterranean Port brought \$(US)20 a ton with free discharge. The Indian ore trade remains quiet although there was a good demand for tonnage from East Coast ports to Japan, Poland and Adriatic. The River Plate and North Pacific trades were also quiet with no fixtures reported. Time Charter enquiries are of a miscellaneous nature. A British vessel of 4,670 d.w.t. was fixed for two seasons' trading in Canada with delivery April-May and re-delivery November in both 1956 and 1957. A 13 knot Motor vessel was fixed for 12 to 15 months' trading at 39s 6d.

SUGAR MARKET

During the week ended 25th January, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,000 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 2,500 bags and stocks totalled 80,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 30-11 for ordinary grain and Rs. 33 for big grain. The market was steady.

SHELLAC MARKET

During the week ended 24th January, the range of quotations in the market was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 160 value, 162 buyers, 158 value.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 161 value, 160-8 buyers, 156 done and buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 155 value, 153-8 buyers, 151-8 value.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 147 done, 148 buyers, 145 done.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 142, 143-8, 140 basis done and buyers.
4%, I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 132 to 130 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 151-8 value, 151-8, 145 buyers.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 143 done, 144-8, 140 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhum)	Rs. 140 value, 142-8, 138-8 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 135 value, 139, 132-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) Under 5%	Rs. 119-8 value, 124, 121 done.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 114 value, 117-8, 116 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 65, 65-8 done, 65 buyers.

Shipments during January until the 20th were 15,006 packages, comprising shellac 9,434 packages, seedlac 3,163 packages, buttonlac 225 packages, others 2,184 packages.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market showed little change. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 17th and 23rd January, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord) 15,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 9; Wet salted (slaughtered) 17,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 22.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 63,200 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 260 to Rs. 285; Rs. 325 to Rs. 365 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 400; Assam-Dinajpur 16,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 275 to Rs. 345; Purneah-Kissenganj 10,200 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 315 to Rs. 340; Pakur-Patna 6,950 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 280 to Rs. 290; Muzafferpore 5,100 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 337-8.

Bazaar Stocks

(23rd January, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 1,89,000 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 23,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 37,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissenganj 3,62,000 pcs.

CHALLENGE TO HELICOPTER

The makers of the *Twin Pioneer*—Scottish Aviation—claim that this transport offers real competition to the large helicopter. At the Society's flying display last September, the aircraft demonstrated its quite startling take-off and landing qualities. At a laden weight of 13,500 lbs. it can take-off from a concrete runway in a mere 85 yards, and land in about 60 yards. While the *Twin Pioneer* can challenge the transport helicopter in many ways, the helicopter does not yet challenge in speed the *Twin Pioneer*, which can cruise at 150 m.p.h. for 500 miles with 16 passengers. Moreover, the operating costs of a rotating wing aircraft are likely to be higher than 1½d a passenger-mile—the figure quoted for the fixed-wing aircraft.

Not only will this aeroplane have many uses in those parts of the world where landing strips are few and far between and of limited size, but also over some of the more competitive European inter-city routes. For example, it has been estimated that, using a strip the size of a football field in a central London park, the time to Paris could be cut by 1½ hours as compared with present services. Consideration is at present being given to at least one plan for the creation of such a strip. Plans are well in hand for production of the *Twin Pioneer*. Reports indicate widespread interest from many countries, and an initial batch of 15 aircraft has been laid down, while an even larger batch is in hand. At present, factory space exists for the production of up to ten aircraft a week.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

SONAI RIVER TEA COMPANY, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are advised that an offer has been made by Mr. R. G. Saharia of 35, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta supported by a majority shareholding to purchase all or any of the shares in the Company at a price of Rs. 101/- including brokerage for every Preference Share and Rs. 18/8/- including brokerage for every Ordinary Share on condition that we the present Managing Agents of the Company resign our office. We have, after careful consideration, decided to accept this offer.

The offer to all Shareholders will remain open until the 3rd March, 1956. Shareholders who wish to accept the offer should send us by that date their Share Certificates together with transfer deeds properly signed by the transferor and witnessed so that the proceeds may be realized and remitted to them.

By Order of the Directors,
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Calcutta, 24th January, 1956.

STATE BANK OF INDIA
NOTICE

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the State Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 29th February, 1956, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank made up to the 31st December, 1955 and the Auditors' Report on the Balance Sheet and Accounts.

JOHN MATTHAI,
 Chairman.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1956.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

THE following is a note of the net profits of the State Bank of India for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1955 and their distribution:—

Net profits for the half-year	Rs. 68,59,400
Amount transferred from the Imperial Bank of India	Rs. 33,56,400
	Rs. 1,02,15,800
The Directors have declared a dividend of Rs. 8/- per share, absorbing	Rs. 45,00,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	Rs. 2,78,500
Bonus to Staff	Rs. 20,00,000
Carried Forward	Rs. 34,37,300
	Rs. 1,02,15,800

THE ATTOCK OIL COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)

AT a Board Meeting held in London on 19th January, 1956, the Directors declared an Interim Dividend for 1955 at the rate of 7d (seven pence) free of Income Tax per £1 unit of Stock payable on 2nd March, 1956 to stockholders on the Registers at 31st January, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS
DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour L.S.T.
East Indian Coal Co. Ltd. (Adj.)	27-1-56	12-15 p.m.
Kankunarra Co. Ltd. (Adj.)	27-1-56	12-25 p.m.
Benares Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.	29-1-56	11 a.m.
Birds Investments, Ltd.	6-2-56	Noon
Chandany Jute Co. Ltd.	7-2-56	Noon
Dinakarshi Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	9-2-56	Noon
Bor Pukhuri Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	9-2-56	12-10 p.m.
Jessop & Co. Ltd.	13-2-56	11 a.m.
Naskarpura Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	14-2-56	3-15 p.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd. (E)	17-2-56	3 p.m.
State Bank of India	29-2-56	4-30 p.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting

(Adj.)—A Hundred and Third Ordinary General Meeting

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Part b-

Pore Co. Ltd. 7½ p.c. for Chandany Jute Co. Ltd. 6 p.c. Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd. 15 p.c. for Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd. 25 p.c. for New India Sugar Mills Ltd. 25 p.c. for Birds Investments Ltd. 12½ p.c. for Attock Oil Company Ltd. 7d per £1 unit of Stock. Interim Dividend on Rs. 8 per share.

O.—Ordinary Dividend.
 P.—Preference Dividend.
 P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend.
 D.—Deferred Dividend.
 In—Interim Dividend.
 L.S.T.—Less Income Tax.
 F.—Final Dividend.
 C.—Cumulative.
 1 Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £

BOOKING OF
'EXCEPTED ARTICLES'
and the Railways' Responsibility

The Railway shall not accept responsibility for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any package containing articles which are enumerated as "Excepted Articles" in the Second Schedule under Section 75 of the Indian Railways Act, when the total value of such articles contained in the package exceeds Rs. 300/-, unless the contents of the package and their value are declared and the authorised percentage charge (compensation for increased risk) paid at the time the package is booked for carriage by the Railway.

Where the value of such articles in any parcel or package exceeds Rs. 300/-, the sender or his authorised agent must record in the Forwarding Note whether he engages to pay the percentage charge prescribed. Should he elect not to pay prescribed percentage charge on value, the package will be accepted for carriage but the Railway shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the same. The percentage charge on value must in all cases be pre-paid.

Commodities like Watches, Clocks and Timepieces of any description, Maps, Art Pottery and all articles made of Glass, China or Marble, Silk, Shawls, Lace and Furs, Radio (Wireless) apparatus, Photographic apparatus, Statuary, Scents are a few examples of the "Excepted Articles."

★ Rules and conditions regarding the booking of "Excepted Articles" and the full list of these articles appear in the Goods and Coaching Tariff published by the Indian Railways Conference Association and in placards displayed at stations. Detailed information may also be obtained from the Station Masters.

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"CAPITAL" STOCK AND SHARE LIST

THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock
Exchange Associations and other sources.

Wednesday 25th January, 1956.

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GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS									
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations					
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.					
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA					CALCUTTA					BOMBAY					CALCUTTA				
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	80 1/2	30.24.30	4	1914	1974	99	16,50,000	4	1904	1964	100					
			(At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice.)	80	76.90.10	4	1915	1975	99	15,00,000	4	1905	1965	100	25,00,000	5 1/2	1929	1959	107
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97								15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100	30,00,000	4	1934	1964	99 1/2
					68.02.30	3	1921 1st	1981	82						35,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	94
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	1,50,00,000	5 1/2	1921 2nd	1981	144 N	14,00,000	4	1907	1968	100	30,00,000	3	1936	1966	90
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	96											50,00,000	3	1937	1967	91
					£892.600	5	1923	1953 83	£87 1/2	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100	20,00,000	3	1938	1963 68	90
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	£901,000	5	1924	1954 84	£87 1/2	10,00,000	4	1909	1970	100	30,00,000	4	1952	1962	99 1/2
										36,00,000	4	1910	1971	100					
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94 1/2						75,00,000	4	1911	1972	100	50,00,000	4	1899	1959	99 1/2
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92	38.21.800	5 1/2	1926 1st	1956 86	102						30,00,000	4	1901	1961	100
					39.84.500	5 1/2	1926 2nd	1956 86	101 1/2						30,00,000	4	1902	1962	100
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	1,49,49,500	5	1927	1957-87	102 1/2						80,00,000	4	1903	1963	100
		1948	1962	93 1/2	1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958 88	103						80,00,000	4	1904	1964	100
			2nd issue												30,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
80,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2	50,00,000	4	1931	1991	95	STERLING LOANS					20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	94 1/2	£835,100	3 1/2	1932	1962	£96	£892.600	5	1923	1953 8	£87 1/2	15,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1932	1962	97 1/2	£901,000	5	1924	1954 84	£87 1/2	30,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	84 1/2	£835,100	5 1/2	1932	1962	£96	2,566,600	4	1909	1969	£95 1/2 N
1,14,06,89,000	3	1944	1957	98 1/2											2,333,000	4	1910	1970	£95 1/2 N
5,85,20,000	4 1/2	1928	1958-68	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2005	74										
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	98 1/2	30,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85 1/2										
1,13,85,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	98 1/2	2,31,07,100	3 1/2	1936-37	1956-66	95 1/2										
1,38,14,96,000	4 1/2	1954	1964	98 1/2	25,00,000	3	1938	1963-68	90										
1,03,67,91,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74										
					50,00,000	2 1/2	1947	1977	79 1/2										
					50,00,000	2	1948	1978	83 1/2	MADRAS					40,00,000	5	1919	1957-79	103
2,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	1,00,00,000	2	1949	1959	97										
2,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	99 1/2	50,00,000	2	1949	1959	97										
3,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93 1/2	50,00,000	2	1950	1960	92										
6,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	50,00,000	2	1950	1960	45 1/2	31,47,169	3 1/2	1947	1977	A	66,00,000	6	1920	1955-80	103
3,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1951	1961	81 1/2						25,00,000	6	1926	1956-86	102 1/2
3,50,00,000	4	1952	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	86 1/2	9,88,000	3	1947	1977	A	25,00,000	4	1927	1961-70	99 1/2
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	4	1953	1963	100						10,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	96
					50,00,000	4	1953	1963	98 1/2										
					90,00,000	4	1955	1965	97 1/2										
MADHYA PRADESB					MADRAS					MADRAS					MADRAS				
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99 1/2															
52,69,800	3	1944	1958	99 1/2															
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	93															
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2															
1,29,76,800	3	1939	1959	96 1/2															
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1956	98 1/2															
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2															
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96															
2,90,95,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2															
4,47,00,000	3	1950	1960	96															
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2															
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2															
UTTAR PRADESB					MADRAS					MADRAS					MADRAS				
1,69,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90 1/2															
4,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2															
2,36,31,900	3	1945	1960	95 1/2															
2,41,19,800	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2															
2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2															
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2															
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2															
WEST BENGAL					MADRAS					MADRAS					MADRAS				
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2															
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2															
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2															
5,00,00,000	4	1958	1967	100															
MYSORE					MADRAS					MADRAS					MADRAS				
2,95,85,200	5	1933	1953-63	101 1/2															
5,99,72,900	4	1936	1956-61	99 1/2															
5,08,05,700	3	1946	25-1-1958	99 1/2															
3,00,00,000	3	1953	15-7-1963	100 1/2															
COCHIN					MADRAS					MADRAS					MADRAS				
30,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956-61	99 1/2															
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98 1/2															
TRAVANCORE					MADRAS					MADRAS					MADRAS				
80,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956	99 1/2															

BANKS

H indicates that Share capital is half paid. O, C and Dd indicate Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Year Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share Rs.	Market Quotations		Year of issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share Rs.	Market Quotations	
					25-1-56. Rs.	A year ago Rs.						25-1-56. Rs.	A year ago Rs.
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	135	136	1920	Birds' Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	80	82 1/2
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb Aug.)	11.25	7	100	118	121	1905-06	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	11 1/2	11 1/2
1899-01	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	119	118	1903-05	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb Aug.)	13.00	7	100	139 1/2	140 1/2
1901-02	Burrurur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122 1/2	118	1909-11	Burn Engineering (Feb Aug.)	15.00	6	100	123 1/2	123 1/2
1906	Burrurur (June Dec.)	4.50	6 1/2	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar Sept.)	£19.00	5	61	12 1/2	12 1/2
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	117	120	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	60	95
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar Sept.)	1.93	5	10	2	6	1938	Calcutta Tramways (Jan July)	£250	5 1/2	41	3 1/2	8 1/2
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan July)	2.00	7	10	131	122	1938-40	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb Aug.)	8.00	6 1/2	100	106	101
1898-99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	115	115	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	66	63 1/2
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	110	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	100	91	93 1/2
1901	Bangalore (Jan July)	6.00	8	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.50	6	40	38 1/2	33 1/2
1938	Dasanti (Oct.)	7.00	8 1/2	10	7	7	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	6.272	90	7 1/2	100	133
1906	Jengal-Nagpur (Apr Oct.)	3.00	7	100	116	118 1/2	1916	Desheraah Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	107	103 1/2
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr Oct.)	6.00	8	100	135	142	1935	Desheraah Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	91 1/2	91 1/2
1900	Bowreah "B" (6-1) (Apr Oct.)	6.00	7	100	71 1/2	92	1940	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan July)	45.00	4	100	126	128
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan Dec.)	14.75	7 1/2	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	10 1/2	10 1/2
1923	Birmingham & Carnatic (Jan July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2							
1928	Camodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan July)	£200	7	£1	17 1/2	17 1/2
1912	Central India (Apr Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	..	..
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20							
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	136	152	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1.00	5	100	77 1/2	75 1/2
1903	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	70	69
1918	Elmhurst (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	72 1/2	70
1909	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	6	100	133	135	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	66	62
1925	Khatua Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	72 1/2	73 1/2
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	66	66
1900	Kuir (Feb Aug.)	30.00	6	100	88	81	194	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	65 1/2	70
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	6 1/2	200	185	185	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	10 1/2	11 1/2
1920	New Victoria (Apr Oct.)	26.00	6	5	33	33	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	74	75
1933	Punani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	108 1/2	99 1/2
1925	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	6	100	115	115	1927	Indo General Navy & Railways	£244	6	£10	81	21
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	90	85 1/2	1899	Indian Cable Co (Nov.)	12.88	6	7	100	140
1931	Wasanta (Apr Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1.96	7	100	110	109
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2,699.5	5	100	77 1/2	75
							1946	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2.00	5	100	70	69
							1935	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	70	69
1927	Agarpara (Jan July)	10.00	7	100	116	121 1/2	1945	James Wright (Jan July)	1.30	6	50	39	38
1909	Aldon (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	111	1937	Jacinto Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	80
1905	Alexandra (Feb Aug.)	5.00	6	100	106	106	1946	Jessop & Co.	10.00	6	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1896	Alliance (Mar Sept.)	1.00	6	100	102	101 1/4	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	10	..	..
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118	117 1/2							
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	95	1916	Kumardhobi Engineering (June)	12.00	6	100	108 1/2	107 1/2
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	74	75	1915	Do. Do. Firecly & Silica (June)	7	2.00	100	116	113
1918	Baily (Jan July)	20.00	7	100	115	116	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	3.00	5	100	106	106
1896	Barragore (Oct Dec.)	48	5 1/2	100	48	46	1916	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	73	67
1906	Beivedere (Jan July)	7	1	£5	125	120	1936	McLeod & Co.	40.00	5	100	83	77 1/2
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	97	90 1/2	1936	Metall Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23.64	7 1/2	100	103 1/2	104	..	Metal Box Co of India Ltd.	30.00	6 1/2	100	97	101 1/2
1896	Budge-Budge (May Nov.)	4.00	7	100	120	119	1949	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.16	5	100	92	91
1934	Calcutta (Jan July)	6.00	6 1/2	100	90	91 1/2	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	10.00	5	10	8 1/2	8 1/2
1920	Camodia (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	118	118 1/2							
1919	Chavot (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	117 1/2	121	1930	National Insulated Cable	2.00	5 1/2	100	..	..
1928	Chitavalah (Mar Dec.)	5.00	7	100	115	112	1942	National Tobacco (Jan Dec.)	25.00	5	100	80	75 1/2
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	86	1944	National Tobacco (Jan Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	70	66 1/2
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	105	93 1/2	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan July)	2.00	6	100	56	58 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	116	116 1/2	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co Ltd (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
							1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104	104 1/2
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	6	100	94	101 1/2	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1912	Empire (Jan July)	10.00	7	100	120	124	1914	Purtabator (Sugar) (Oct.)	4.00	10	10	18	15
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan July)	14.00	7	100	123 1/2	191 1/2	1936	Rammugger Cane Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	105	104 1/2
1911	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	5	100	86	85	1933-36	Rohas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	135 1/2	135 1/2
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	128 1/2	126	1936	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4 1/2	100	68 1/2	65 1/2
1916	Ganges (June Dec.)	6.00	8	100	134	127 1/2							
1895-04	Jessore (June Dec.)	28.50	6	100	105	105 1/2	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	86	81 1/2
1935	Hastings (Aug Feb.)	25.00	6	100	107 1/2	104	..	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	129 1/2	129 1/2
1913	Houghly (Jan July)	11.00	10	100	14 1/2	13 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	8	100	101	100
1900	Howrah (Jan July)	8.75	7	100	118	119	1906	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "B"	12.00	6	100	80	77 1/2
1903-06	Howrah "A" (Jan July)	17.50	7	100	114	112 1/2	1936	Smith Stanstreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	66 1/2	66 1/2
1919	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	114	112 1/2	1933	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	5.00	7	100	161 1/2	161 1/2
1898-04	Kamarabaty (Apr Oct.)	16.00	6	100	105	106 1/2	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan July)	23.20	6 1/2	10	91	91
1900	Kanknarat (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	106	105	1923	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan July)	36.80	8 1/2	10	11	11
1935	Kedarnath (June Dec.)	2.00	7	100	95	91	1936	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	5	100	82	81
1907	Kelvin (Mar Sept.)	10.00	7	100	112	118	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131	131
1895-09	Khardab (May Nov.)	25.00	7	100	106	102	1925						
1900-11	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	118	120	1937	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1910	Lansdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	117	114 1/2	1949	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept Mar.)	89.28	7	100	121 1/2	121 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	118	118	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	150	167 1/2	167 1/2
1906-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	123 1/2	95	1906	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	6,933.82	7 1/2	100	127 1/2	127 1/2
1918	Lion (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	119	119	1906	Tape Power (May Nov.)	36.87	7 1/2	100	1,275	1,275 1/2
1905	Naihati (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	124	113 1/2	1918	Tezporo-Balipara Tram (1) (June Dec.)	2.25	8	100	..	..
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	10.00	4 1/2	100	81	68 1/2	1919	Titaghur Paper Mills (Mar Sept.)	11.50	8	100	151	151
1917	National (May Nov.)	5.00	7	100	125	120	1937	Titaghur Paper Mills "2nd"	..	..	..	..	..
1899	Nellimarla (Apr Oct.)	5.00	6	100	104	100	1928	(Mar Sept.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	95 1/2	95 1/2
1915	New Central (Jan July)	14.00	7	100	111	114	1936	Vellor Electric (Sept Mar.)	1.25	6	10	8	8
1908-93	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	96	96	1934	Vizagapatam Electric Supply (July)	1.00	6 1/2	100	82 1/2	81 1/2
1935	Rameshwara (Jan July)	7.00	6	10	111	84							
1906-12	Reliance (Jan July)	20.00	7	100	112	113 1/2							
1901	Sammugger (Feb Aug.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	sh 21/6							
1928	Three Ambica (Mar Sept.)	11.70	7 1/2	100	106 1/2	104 1/2							
1920	Sootah (Feb Aug.)	9.00	6	100	115	115	1903	Amaluckie (May Nov.)	75	7	100	700	75 1/2
1895-01	Standard (July Jan.)	9.00	6	100	101	100	1901	Birpara (Jan.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	116	111
1897	Titaghur (Feb Aug.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	sh 21/6	1906	Brooke Bond Estate India Ltd	35.00	6 1/2	100	85	81
1901-02	Union (July Jan.)	6.00	7	100	118	117	1914	Choonabutti (Jan.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1898	Victoria (Feb Aug.)	£150	6	£1	sh 21/6	sh 21/6	1917	Dimakusi (June Dec.)	70	8	10	..	..
1918	Waverley (Mar Sept.)	7.50	6	50	57	52		Dhunsen	118	7	3	3 1/2</	

F=Dividend Taxable

Paid-up Capital Ordinary Rs.	Reserve & other Funds Rs.	Cash and investments Rs.	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profits including taxation Rs.	Carry forward Rs.	Dividends per cent.			Paid up per Share Rs.	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
							1953	1954	1955		25-1-56	13-1-56	A Year ago Rs.
16,00,000 14,50,000H	10,82,22,303	15,65,64,384	Allahabad Bank P.	12	16,11,210	13,71,702	18	..	..	100	362½	362½	362½
1,00,00,000H	1,28,00,000	15,47,78,001	Bank of Baroda	12	28,01,210	2,70,302	12	12	..	50	18½	18½	180
2,50,00,000H	3,52,00,000	29,39,08,076	Bank of India	12	77,01,073	9,19,851	14	14	..	50	160½	164	140½
15,30,375N	25,00,000	2,84,34,127	Bank of Indore	12	4,00,248	64,753	6-1	6-6	7-...	25	52	52	55
50,00,000	84,00,000	5,53,82,165	Bank of Mysore	6-12	8,68,631	2,60,591	8-8	8-8	8-...	100	261	261	289
2,62,11,875H 52,42,375	4,00,55,697	74,61,95,791	Central Bank of India	6-12	77,88,540	17,88,899	12	6-6	..	25	50½	52½	51
£3,500,000	£5,000,000	£104,196,159	Chartered Bank of I.A. & C	12	£914,298*	£403,512	14	..	..	£1	49 9	47½	51/3
1,000,000H	£1,300,300	21,418,701	Eastern Bank	12	£126,722*	£102,597	8	..	..	£5	£81	£81	£83
1,50,00,000	1,00,00,000	35,72,99,886	Rabib Bank††	12	66,16,246	105,895	20	14 7/12	..	20	83½	84½	84½
50,00,000H	23,50,000	2,19,98,191	Hind Bank	12	6,55,591	1,12,822	3	3	..	50	33½	36	25½
1,25,00,000H	15,43,000	3,45,51,078	Hindusthan Commercial	12	1,750	18,819	NH	NH	..	50	103	103	102
50,00,000H	1,57,000	1,85,90,314	Hindusthan Mercantile	12	31,266	2,771	NH	NH	..	50	14½	14½	14½
HK\$25,000,000 £1,250,000 or	£8,000,000	£166,447,488	Hong Kong & Shanghai	12	HK\$19,280,451	HK\$10,215,256	£5†	£5†	..	HS\$125	£92	£97	£117½
24,00,000 17,00,000 16,80,000 49,04,925 6,25,000A 2,50,000B 10,00,000C 5,00,00,000	76,50,000 16,04,77,414 22,50,000 5,41,383 15,06,075	16,04,77,414 5,78,69,313 77,14,495 2,18,15,069	Indian Bank Indian Overseas Bank Indo-Commercial Bank Industrial Finance Corpn	6-12 12 6-12 6	13,93,697 13,24,875 1,21,616 22,18,636	130,785 2,25,276 480 ..	12 24½	12 24½	.. .. .. ..	100 85 80 100 100A 50B 50C 50,000	191 159½ 112 130½ 42½ 11 26½ ..	191 159½ 113 129½ 42½ 11 28½ ..	186 147 104 104½ 50 15 29 ..
£14,372,956A £1,437,296B	£17,000,000	£932,216,879	Lloyds Bank	12	£2,186,072	£516,557	14 5	15 5	..	£1A £1B	£2-14-0 £1-6-3	£2-15-6 £1-6-3	£3-6-10½ £1-6-3
£375,000H £375,000H £720,000	£1,750,000	£30,458,467	Mercantile Bank of India	12	£194,324*	£200,284	14	14	..	£21A £21B £1C	£4½ £4½ £27	£4½ £4½ £27	£5 £5 ..
£2,851,563H 87,50,000	£3,104,897 92,50,000	£71,176,101 46,63,73,102	National Bank of India Punjab National Bank	12 6-12	£578,403* 53,75,891	£326,266 4,99,040	16 ..	15 12	..	sh 12½ 25	20 3 48½	22 6 49	47½ 37½
40,00,000 2,66,35,200 2,00,00,000	33,00,000 68,00,000 86,50,000	3,08,68,308 22,07,83,741 23,23,50,294	Union Bank of India United Bank of India United Commercial Bank	12 12 12	6,75,648 13,04,572 31,06,404	1,75,874 1,52,756 1,08,728	6½ 3 4	6½ 3 5	..	5 10 50	6½ 4½ 53	6½ 4½ 57	6½ 4½ 26½

- *Excluding taxation.*

†† In Pakistan Currency

Per Share

† Guaranteed.

JUTE MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	No of Loans	Net Block Account	Reserve & Profit Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Marketing Agency	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid up share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
										1953	1954	1955		25-1-56	18-1-56	A YEAR ago
Ra		Ra		Ra				Ra	Ra			Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra
60.00,000	879	45.09,402	55.50,000	47,42,754	Agarpara P	3-9	79	5.89,337	1.03,973	5-0	24-33	..	10	12,5	13	15
24.00,000	488	13,70,189	16,00,000	5,80,251	Alibon P	5-11	348	5,54,631	94,664	12-12	12-6	..	100	190	190	175
6.00,000	446	18,17,213	9,50,000	1,52,948	Alexandra P	6-12	165	6,54,524	94,988	NII-23	24-5	..	100	248	248	240
35.00,000	1,264	25,74,985	75,00,000	3,79,285	Alliance P	6-12	83	6,92,615	2,55,197	NII-5	24-5	..	100	158	158	192
19.20,700	2,561	88,17,506	11,04,144	65,59,495	Anglo-India P	3-9	2	7,04,313	1,41,421	71-5	24-5	..	100	216	212	224
40.00,000	810	67,45,349	43,68,595	1,82,130	Auckland P	3-9	128	6,22,139	14,285	2-2	1-2-3	..	100	140	140	142
20.00,000	459	32,41,466	24,80,769	1,99,585	Bally P	3-9	128	2,24,419	7,778	6-11	NII-11	31	100	185	185	202
2,275,000	1,850	62,540,086	2,19,332	62,540,086	Barnagore P	6-12	2	2,24,419	7,778	20	15	15	100	164	164	179
28.00,000	800	26,13,569	33,45,000	1,17,218	Belvedere P	6-12	233	2,18,017	63,428	71-71	5-6	5	100	183	183	213
95.00,000	1,373	1,69,40,367	2,09,65,250	84,23,780	Bengal P	3-9	22	12,85,338	2,95,011	124	111	111	100	193	193	193
36.00,000	991	39,35,708	28,92,924	91,509	Budge Budge P	6-10	62	24,30,672	1,36,803	6-4	5-11	100	100	186	186	184
7,47,580	602	12,33,618	4,17,956	1,73,520	Calcutta P	6-11	2	53,976	48,461	6-4	5-11	100	100	184	184	195
19.00,000	1,166	1,18,35,584	98,80,409	3,57,722	Caledonian P	3-9	341	1,00,860	74,452	6-4	5-11	100	100	250	250	242
59.00,000	530	24,86,087	30,14,282	72,931	Champdany P	5-11	2	86,191	98,277	3-3	5-11	100	100	182	182	168
15.05,000	600	10,72,274	18,25,000	18,25,000	Chiviot P	6-12	165	57,596	54,375	6-8	5-11	100	100	296	296	333
30.00,000	969	13,80,499	12,12,433	1,35,556	Chitwanish P	3-9	318	18,647	15,252	12-1	5-11	100	100	151	151	144
31.49,200	798	28,57,420	44,74,170	17,13,000	Clive P	3-11	2	2,72,414	11,882	1-3	1-11	5	100	125	125	128
28.00,000	800	22,83,264	33,50,000	27,97,400	Dalhousie P	3-11	2	2,72,414	11,882	1-3	1-11	5	100	255	255	261
15.00,000	800	86,00,041	59,70,969	6,00,000	Delta P	6-12	165	7,80,802	1,43,894	5-6	5-71	71	100	221	221	265
21.00,000	1,884	18,17,213	17,00,000	6,00,000	Empire P	3-9	138	7,80,802	1,43,894	5-6	5-71	71	100	221	221	265
14.00,000	1,014	42,18,780	17,75,000	1,59,788	Fort Gloster P	3-9	70	2,81,280	6,51,897	16-13	NII-4	10-10	100	270	270	276
84,32,100	1,709	78,90,101	32,00,000	64,0,520	Ganges P	3-9	12	6,51,897	1,23,024	NII-11	NII-4	24-5	100	86	86	88
10.80,000	1,394	47,35,594	28,28,751	1,30,542	Gondapara P	3-9	19	78,236	74,393	6	NII	10-10	300	1,300	900	984
40.00,000	1,078	24,45,133	49,43,234	32,81,800	Jessore P	3-9	234	1,713,262	2,95,107	10	10	10	100	321	322	328
16.80,000	720	20,58,819	18,52,673	31,883	Khairati P	3-9	88	3,21,522	32,401	12-1	10	10	100	114	114	126
65,62,500	1,840	1,12,01,231	23,00,000	73,33,012	Kharghly P	3-9	128	1,28,625	92,111	61-61	61-61	71	42	42	42	504
30.00,000	2,272	10,04,000	23,00,000	73,33,012	Howrah P	3-9	35	38,52,332	1,19,762	40	28 2/3	28 2/3	71	261	274	304
37.00,000	1,076	35,92,028	19,20,065	43,44,434	Hukumchand P	3-9	163	2,48,315	38,801	24-24	NII-21	..	125C	31,31	31,31	232
30,00,000	1,797	13,92,212	20,57,975	15,50,055	India P	6-12	128	1,91,497	24,686	3-3	5-6	24-5	100	185	187	197
42.20,000	1,527	32,94,703	12,18,425	12,06,023	Kamarkhaty P	6-12	128	75,985	19,297	3-3	24-5	100	100	186	186	146
54,00,000	703	33,32,454	49,40,000	1,52,800	Kankarnabab P	6-12	165	7,42,004	1,70,991	10-10	10-10	100	100	125	125	138
54.00,000	1,530	55,53,331	23,33,377	2,78,773	Kelvin P	6-12	165	7,42,004	1,70,991	10-10	10-10	100	100	125	125	138
54.00,000	1,530	55,53,331	23,33,377	2,78,773	Khardab P	3-9	106	9,87,798	52,590	5-6	5-6	100	100	170	170	204
54.00,000	1,250	19,79,005	1,04,51,571	9,32,622	Kinnipon P	3-9	21	5,45,286	11,135	2-6	1-1	5	100	129	129	153
24.48,000	931	52,39,143	50,23,281	250,714	Lansdowne P	3-9	21	4,81,157	14,440	2-3	2-3	100	100	204	204	161
28.00,000	640	14,28,281	60,68,021	463,510	Lavender P	3-9	21	4,81,157	14,440	2-3	2-3	100	100	204	204	161
10.00,000	1,058	5,29,143	41,51,301	46,43,299	Lothian P	4-11	2	5,49,430	53,755	15-15	15-15	..	100	540	540	514
81.85,200	508	73,53,688	24,14,412	2,55,496	Megna P	3-9	163	2,89,797	8,502	24-24	NII-21	..	100	951	951	118
29.98,900	815	86,72,362	16,92,920	1,50,062	Nahatu P	3-9	106	2,82,732	425,342	NII-11	NII-11	..	100	1151	1151	1324
20.00,000	425	11,02,358	15,00,000	13,27,470	Naskarpara P	3-10	7	3,31,648	10,474	NII-33	5-6	100	10	1151	1151	144
35.00,000	852	18,75,908	44,29,326	40,52,879	Nation P	4-12	165	4,25,745	1,43,752	10-10	10-10	10-5	100	291	311	324
26,25,000	316	6,62,175	24,50,000	24,17,767	Nielmarie P	6-12	148	2,16,432	1,31,993	10-10	10-10	100	100	124	124	131
31.50,000	709	28,57,357	34,13,933	33,78,740	Net Central P	6-12	148	7,23,651	3,01,610	12-12	12-5	71-71	100	184	184	184
14,79,800	567	67,86,801	52,39,696	49,93,933	Northbrook P	3-9	21	4,84,208	69,111	9-6	5-6	100	100	27	27	54
66,79,500	1,092	7,60,128	30,00,000	5,69,430	Nudea P	3-9	16	70,266	45,550	NII-1	NII-1	60	100	473	473	200
24,82,000	601	21,67,488	1,271,049	3,07,512	Orient P	4-11	7	1,61,450	68,995	6-6	5-6	100	100	173	173	173
39,96,300	604	16,41,940	7,50,000	1,90,531	Premchand P	6-12	165	4,87,063	1,03,954	NII-24	24-33	..	100	61	61	71
20.00,000	400	16,94,638	3,27,468	3,07,512	Rameshwara P	3-9	22	39,695	12,15,585	NII-11	NII-11	..	100	16	16	16
20.00,000	400	16,94,638	3,27,468	3,07,512	Reliance P	3-9	28	1,51,709	45,581	24-24	NII-11	..	100	16	16	16
49,50,000	1,216	65,42,412	1,50,000	3,81,618	Sammugger P	12	64	2,26,183	233,558	10	10	100	100	151	151	164
30.00,000	1,273	21,23,315	21,093,113	2,321,018	Shree Ambica P	3-9	81	5,44,033	1,66,758	6-6	1-1	100	100	129	129	148
14.00,000	401	34,83,009	30,03,009	35,41,415	Soorah P	3-9	12	70,878	1,08,211	1-1	1-1	100	100	138	138	188
25.00,000	650	80,93,141	47,30,892	41,21,288	Standard P	12	64	3,39,753	2,110,316	1-1	1-1	100	100	138	138	188
2,600,000	1,794	2,990,895	2,925,113	2,447,113	Titakur P	3-9	21	3,39,753	5,219	1-1	1-1	100	100	138	138	188
35,89,800	1,320	1,14,60,412	87,65,700	3,38,338	Union P	12	64	2,12,628	2,97,816	1-1	1-1	100	100	138	138	188
8,400,000	1,331	1,092,723	4,85,000	2,00,600	Victoria P	6-12	88	2,16,559	35,624	NII-61	28-..	..	1	123	123	74
2,50,000	465	16,16,937	4,85,000	2,00,600	Waverley P	6-12	88	2,16,559	35,624	NII-61	28-..	..	1	123	123	74

George Block

1 Liquid Assets

COAL COMPANIES

F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Dividends per cent	Carry forward	Latest Market Quotations as available until	25-1-56	18-1-56	A year Ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.			1953	1954	1955	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	32-5	61-1
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	32-7	72-7	83-1
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,400	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	13-11	13-11
2,25,000	2,77,282	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	53,52,076	Bhaikora	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	6-1	6-1	6-1
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	335	7,04,051	13,643	6-1	6-1	6-1
7,15,000	15,71,904	12,74,545	66,818	Bhulanbaradee	6-12	106	10,884	-1,65,136	Nil	Nil	Nil
18,30,000	38,87,275	16,18,836	7,185	Bokarc & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	-79,196	6-12	14-1	14-1
7,50,000	18,64,838	9,18,200	8,18,200	Borres P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12	10-10	10-10
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-2	24-3	31-1
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	2-1	2-1	2-1
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkud P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	32-3	32-3	32-3
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	1,43,698	Churulia	6-12	106	2,043	12,201	6-12	11-1	11-1
2,240,000	2,36,131	1,20,000	35,309	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,801	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	East Indian	6-12	128	2,17,640	5,94,767	10-8	7-7	7-7
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	6-12	10-1	10-1
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	6-12	4-4	4-4
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Huriladih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	6-12	24-1	24-1
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapahari	2-8	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,262	17-10	Nil	Nil
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil	Nil	Nil
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,961	Nil	Nil	Nil
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	10,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	6-12	9-1	9-1
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	6-12	3-3	3-3
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	6-12	10-1	10-1
10,00,000	6,96,864	1,75,298	56,329	New Bandeenpur P	3-9	2	1,13,211	14,398	6-12	22-1	22-1
17,76,320	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,324	New Beerbhoomi P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	5-5	31-31	31-31
5,00,000	12,44,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoomi	3-9	202	45,002	38,426	Nil	Nil	Nil
1,50,000	7,69,623	17,50,000	10,12,914	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	6-12	2-2	2-2
1,15,000	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	North West	3-9	2	21,605	13,249	2-1	Nil	Nil
1,57,000											
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	5-5	5-5
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	9,64,291	Parasea P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11	31-11	31-11
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	7-8	31-7	7-1
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,098	-18,581	6-12	6-6	6-6
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil	Nil	Nil
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	7-6	81-1
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	10-12	7-1	7-1
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	2-5	2-5	30
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,85,598	5,26,311	Seebpore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	12-12	14-1	17-6/7
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,601	Nil	Nil	Nil
17,50,000	22,97,037	10,71,625	12,810	South Karanpura	2-8	21	20,768	7,546	11-11	21-21	11-11
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,454	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10	7-7	5-1
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Patcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	6-12	3-1	4
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	-12,698	47,938	10-7	5-2	2-1
49,98,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,09,749	63,500	6-12	7-7	6-1
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	10	-1,31,849	122	Nil	Nil	Nil

† Liquid Assets.

N-Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Dividends per cent	Carry forward	Latest Market Quotations as available until	25-1-56	18-1-56	A year Ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.			1953	1954	1955	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2-1	5	5
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,676	23,18,909	24,361	Benares P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	6-12	10	1
7,11,280	36,300	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,942	Bengal Luxmi	1	27	3,66,176	47,818	6-12	40	3
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,33,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	-5,23,399	18,199	3-10	10	10
15,00,000	38,784	932	33,40,000	9,59,589	24,07,578	Birsa Cotton	1	22	4,44,384	5,50,791	30	10	10
6,00,000	42,872	641	31,18,221	22,11,936	1,17,578	Borres P	6-12	106	-2,48,672	-24,31,401	Nil	100	385
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,318	25,83,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	-2,93,256	29,514	11-1	10	95
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	7	25	38
19,00,000	42,944	518	31,58,396	25,71,925	1,53,134	Dunbar	6-12	138	-7,06,926	Nil	Nil	24	318
63,30,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,404	93,386	15	10	10
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,26,87,000	3,46,43,234	55,69,247	Kesoram P	3	22	40,72,648	1,17,624	11-1	10	171
6,00,000	33,894	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	6,158	6-12	25	171
30,00,000	68,000	1,825	4,44,546	52,19,601	32,65,051	Muir P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290	6-12	10	10
2,89,882,000	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	28,00,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	231	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	Nil	100	118
19,47,750,000	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampoor Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	Nil	100	118
5,00,000													
17,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,375	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,899	9	100	100
1,57,50,000													
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,596	2,00,47,502	36,31,368	Bangalore W. C. Silk F	12	26	94,75,025	2,44,111	25	100	565
1,78,47,800	120,012	2,770	1,04,52,717	1,64,10,835	21,77,557	Buckingham Carnatic F	12	26	39,29,445	2,60,005	10	100	172
20,00,000	28,000		15,06,790	20,00,281	1,54,122	Cambodia F	12	210	6,19,437	39,651	7-1	100	172
12,00,000	23,894		5,41,058	30,00,000	36,53,502	Coimbatore Cotton	12	188	63,57,500	61,040	6-12	100	124
20,76,900	12,832	407	17,91,212	1,98,881	22,227	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg	6	6	-7,52,342	-10,23,340	Nil	100	172
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,25,457	17,90,900	8,77,174	Krishnarwar	12	139	2,05,787	1,877	6-12	100	390
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,822	5	100	171
23,64,000	48,756		15,01,051	21,70,200	78,353	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	4,209	6-12	50	180
1,75,02,480	4,65,324		2,21,42,78	13,81,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	108	1,00,56,203	3,66,900	20	100	501
12,00,000	21,356		5,43,185	3,85,385	10,32,984	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	240	-85,193	-84,039	20	100	501
80,00,000	24,253	603	20,81,211	29,00,000	11,29,142	Mellor Industries	3	12	37,00,499	1,43,408	22-1	100	381
13,61,780	5,000		14,15,902	3,90,279	1,34,663	Mysore Spg & Wvg	12	30	3,996	2,087	6-12	100	381
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	3,38,008	5,00,000	24,24,308	Palani Andover P	12	30	1,29,437	87,724	6-12	50	150
7,79,700	15,540	416	4,42,118	2,43,421	2,85,911	Sittaram Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	6-12	50	150
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,96,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,459		6-12	100	258

† Liquid Assets.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES OF MILLS	Accounts closed	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
	Spindles	Looms								1952	1953	1954		24-1-56	17-1-56	A year ago	
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.			Rs	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		
33,00,000	48,652	1,016	78,85,647	23,92,600	13,11,543	Ahmedabad Advance P	6	269	2,94,748	4,408	10	10	5-7	100	166 1/2	158 1/2	122 1/2
50,00,000	48,254	896	20,17,010	9,99,960	10,78,399	Apollo	12	229	1,49,501	-2,24,866	12 1/2	Nil	Nil	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
40,00,000	41,135	880	56,44,089	24,00,000	84,93,977	Beharilal Ramcharan	3	350	-4,14,858	45,646	Nil	Nil	..	100	54 1/2	54 1/2	47 1/2
2,00,98,000	4,911	4,204	4,24,32,031	5,87,67,291	5,87,67,291	Broodhary P. Dyeing, etc.	12	199	37,10,332	52,579	8	9	..	250	522 1/2	541 1/2	498 1/2
10,00,000	35,052	848	8,48,718	25,25,175	17,44,104	Broadhary P.	3	282	11,48,739	80,335	40	40	..	50	190	190	..
20,00,000	28,849	496	26,33,370	5,00,000	56,709	Broach Fine Counts	3	43	13,78,997	11,47,692	20	22	..	250	490	490	..
1,09,42,000	1,18,296	2,760	98,03,970	2,27,54,197	1,61,72,173	Century	12	22	72,08,920	33,21,663	20	22	..	100	192	192	..
46,87,500	1,15,188	2,062	91,33,966	56,73,074	27,90,255	Central India P.	6	269	39,632	3,703	2	5	2-3 1/2	100	146 1/2	150	229
49,00,000	44,592	694	47,63,561	16,00,566	56,910	Colaba Land & Mill	12	344	-12,82,292	33,48,439	Nil	Nil	..	100	77 1/2	84 1/2	62 1/2
19,00,000	26,000	719	37,34,829	37,34,829	1,01,654	Coorla	3	58	7,46,029	1,28,751	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	100	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
16,00,000	43,512	910	13,26,202	26,53,597	19,49,580	Dawn	12	262	-2,92,576	107,563	..	..	..	50	30 1/2	30 1/2	30
34,00,000	49,164	728	8,28,028	27,75,000	24,29,585	Edward Textiles	12	600	8,02,525	16,490	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	200	325	325	250
25,00,000	33,848	782	24,22,107	1,000,000	33,29,350	Elphinstone P.	12	59	19,96,991	49,379	..	..	..	50	325	325	250
40,00,000	46,072	784	22,83,234	28,21,476	43,47,258	Finlay	12	341	61,75,097	85,682	..	..	..	100	324	331	253
39,04,700	77,966		19,78,309	43,25,176	23,64,706	Gokak	12	86	12,85,523	85,195	17	17	..	100	218	223	227
50,00,000	71,672	1,387	61,31,506	2,46,207	52,000	Hind Mills Ltd. P.	6	156	5,20,791	1,801	Nil	4 1/2	4	10	382 1/2	382 1/2	3,950
12,00,000	40,856	1,116	14,64,595	68,13,239	10,75,332	Hindustan	3	305	4,27,954	5,195	..	..	..	1,000	382 1/2	382 1/2	3,950
2,00,00,000	2,46,870	4,498	4,41,45,022	3,84,70,706	31,82,629	India United	12	15	1,32,22,197	5,939.21	..	..	..	10	12	12 1/2	11 1/2
50,00,000Dd											..	..	1Dd	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 31/64	
9,00,000	47,824	1,202	75,60,490	61,57,161	4,26,274	Indian	3	85	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	3830	3,830	3,830
50,00,000	50,074	1,426	48,56,932	57,98,513	..	Indore Malwa United	12	103	..	47,407	..	..	..	1,000	95	95	96 1/2
6,66,000	22,664	459	6,64,300	48,64,813	28,76,437	Khandesh	12	122	1,96,715	63,148	..	6	..	1,000	..	..	..
84,000											..	250	..	..	..	..	..
29,92,500	65,260	1,514	50,33,012	49,54,600	24,68,047	Khataul Makani P.	6	149	4,92,850	22,865	10	10	..	100	227 1/2	227 1/2	147 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,11,454	1,846	1,02,64,649	1,49,50,000	8,35,383	Kobinoor	12	146	19,05,762	12,185	18	20	..	100	322 1/2	334 1/2	343
32,00,000	51,972	1,213	39,06,217	72,11,704	7,88,983	Lakshmi P.	12	44	5,67,665	19,083	15	15	13 1/2	250	650	650	540
29,59,700	36,416	551	37,31,543	19,65,585	22,29,528	Minerva	12	126	-4,00,248	9,399	5	7	5	100	..	..	..
94,91,850	52,408	1,020	74,24,442	75,74,327	9,17,445	Model Mills Nagpur	6	78	7,47,826	17,241	3	3	..	250	155	155	133 1/2
51,75,000	50,569	1,665	46,39,114	4,92,755	24,92,755	Morarjee Goudalas	6	104	21,77,376	1,09,579	17	17	..	100	230	230	221 1/2
24,83,500	46,794	500	33,87,748	56,60,976	28,36,714	Mysore Spg & Mfg P.	2	261	6,01,720	22,997	20	20	17	50	103 1/2	103 1/2	122 1/2
24,00,000	45,944	432	23,52,760	7,45,700	10,79,500	New City of Bombay	12	42	15,67,765	8,156	..	..	..	100	1408	1,409	170
30,00,000	46,884	1,029	22,77,098	27,52,444	27,32,560	New Great Eastern P.	12	42	12,48,697	1,453	..	..	..	100	188	189	173 1/2
49,94,100	24,298	469	55,4,024	89,86,568	85,33,828	Osmanchali	10	873	12,98,486	1,79,408	..	..	..	100	137 1/2	137 1/2	115 1/2
54,00,000	54,744	728	53,94,222	35,02,899	5,42,21,321	Phoenix	12	119	21,027	27,380	8	..	..	100	14	14 1/2	15 1/2
5,00,000	8,920	77	89,277	43,28,231	3,28,231	Sassoon & Alliance Silk	12	257	2,10,343	8,507	..	..	..	10	35	35	36
25,00,000	60,240	2,288	47,75,324	30,49,474	45,94,677	Sassoon Spinning	12	339	22,21,695	10,145	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	35	35	36
16,00,000	1,11,380	1,234	11,46,629	1,51,25,293	38,22,524	Sholapoor	3	183	24,07,965	1,93,119	..	..	..	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,605
42,00,000	34,084	1,276	15,58,549	49,02,198	98,69,2661	Simplex	12	337	19,98,596	32,130	..	..	..	50	183	190	152 1/2
1,00,00,000	65,040	2,900	59,06,201	1,83,63,695	57,33,695	Shree Nivas Cotton P.	12	327	20,80,610	1,53,662	13 1/2	14	..	100	218 1/2	214 1/2	218 1/2
60,00,000	66,608	1,640	60,00,597	91,01,342	60,27,657	Svadeshi P.	12	269	6,30,903	43,799	16	16	8	100	432	430	213 1/2
32,57,438	63,248	1,800	1,10,63,176	53,22,593	1,42,691	Tata	12	341	3,39,552	11,117	Nil	6	10	25	53	55 1/2	64 1/2
32,00,000	54,280	1,495	38,01,646	32,18,843	6,70,722	Vishnu P.	12	44	13,08,420	22,250	10	4	4	100	178 1/2	181 1/2	122 1/2
12,00,000	45,508	1,308	62,07,411	12,11,933	31,81,227	Western India	3	305	52,10,265	8,027	..	..	..	1,000	387 1/2	3,875	4,160

TEA COMPANIES

Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop		Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953 Lbs. As P.	1954 Lbs. As P.	1955 Lbs.				Rs.	1952	1953	1954	Rs.	25-1-56	18-1-56	A year ago
CACHAR																		
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,600	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arctupore	12	28	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	16
4,00,000	6,28,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	Nil	..	10	10	10	10
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	Nil	100	101	101	155
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-4	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	6,87,789	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	132
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	10	9	9	131
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattikihira	12	202	13,22,856	Nil	25	40	100	130	100
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinuggar Khoreal	12	313	91,071	..	..	100	130	130	23
3,60,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	3	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	27	10	191	34
7,00,000	8,25,600	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	65	264	264
1,84,050	1,00,329	Nil	486	3,54,000	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara P.	12	302	1,64,444	Nil	Nil	10	19	194	24
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-4 7/5	5,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	10	24	27
5,25,000	6,25,000	6,25,514	688	5,99,410	32-9	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,000	Rungamattae	12	83	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	138	138	170
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River P.	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	12	20	20	20
3,75,000	502,337	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilkah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	10	10
DARJEELING																		
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	10	4	4	4
2,79,900	4,72,561	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-31	1,14,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,249	Nil	Nil	20	17	17	17
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	..	100	290	290	297
2,00,000	1,78,613	1,37,639	438	1,04,560	39-10	..	..	..	Dilaram	12	200	28,370	Nil	..	100	250	250	190
2,00,000	2,13,505	3,53,565	500	2,45,011	37-0	2,84,204	49-13	2,68,000	Gietle P.	12	14	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	10	43	191
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,372	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	100	301	301
10,32,000	3,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	5,80,000	Loneview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	10	13	15
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,30,500	816	3,09,521	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	7	10	181	181	234
1,59,900	1,75,390	3,10,239	463	1,63,521	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	100	300	251
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-4	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	10	27	35
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	2,67,892	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okayti, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	37	600	600	500
3,30,000	3,02,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	..	..	10	24	24	18
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,599	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,643	Nil	23	15	10	15	16
2,05,000	4,70,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	Pusimpong P.	12	14	2,02,628	Nil	Nil	10	16	16	16
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	541	1,72,721	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	17	50	390	390	287
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	57-3	1,60,000	Seevok	12	113	1,99,321	Nil	23	15	20	20	15
6,25,000	9,38,313	1,459	747	1,63,184	34-4 7/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	Nil	Nil	100	381	381	81
9,00,000	9,27,323	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-8	2,64,990	50-4	2,80,000	Singtom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	5	10	7	12
3,00,000	3,00,000	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-2	2,89,738	60-3	2,89,000	Soom	12	279	2,89,738	6	30	50	10	30	12
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,00,160	37-5	3,76,900	54-5	3,90,000	Sunzma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	7	10	10	13
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,401	718	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8	4,76,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	Nil	15	40	10	44	34
8,01,359	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	14	14	16
DUARS																		
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	20,22,880	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	2	51,07,307	17	45	120	328	335	62
6,00,000	20,58,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,364	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradihi	12	128	13,94,014	5	30	85	10	621	601
9,00,000	8,05,410	11,03,042	1,112	12,97,520	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	..	31	31	45
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,363	35-2	11,96,886	42-0	12,80,000	Birpara P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	100	176	176
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,093	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,194	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	22	25	195	196	295
6,00,000	5,97,472	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,58,890	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,821	Nil	25	90	100	335	496
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	503	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,023	Nil	Nil	15	100	272	308
1,20,000	1,70,517	2,64,000	265	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Enko	12	2	3,49,163	Nil	5	110	577	577	300
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	50	10	29	32
10,00,000	14,08,462	6,50,000	1,253	9,11,849	33-7	7,62,720	47-4	..	Gairkhat	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	29	38	385
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	Gopalpur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	25	297	321
22,30,000	52,36,923	60,83,365	1,236	60,95,292	32-5	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	Hasimara, P.	12	74	49,76,932	2	25	60	100	286	395
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	18,54,630	27-2	16,07,388	42-5	17,00,000	Hulidibari	12	14	19,89,363	Nil	22	80	10	33	45
3,50,000	4,50,325	6,65,000	607	3,46,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	Jaybirpara	12	2	7,17,191	Nil	25	65	10	32	36
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killcot	12	63	10,59,758	Nil	20	41	10	20	251
2,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	..	Manabbarrie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100	793	450
9,00,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,498	32-10	1,69,538	44-5	9,60,000	Nagaisurree	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	25	40	100	293	380
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,640	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,32,400	49-3	18,00,000	New Doonars, P.	12	2	26,36,294	17	45	110	100	292	275
3,20,000	5,96,142	8,80,000	578	5,64,580	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Oodlabari	12	202	8,19,250	Nil	20	75	10	98	62
2,50,000	2,30,000	2,79,541	348	2,52,023	32-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,40,000										

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred, Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that it also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For entries refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including Taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Latest Market Quotations as available until			
									1953	1954	1955		25-1-56	18-1-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.															
11.00.000	6.45.722	3.75.300	10.90.564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95.437	52.275	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
9.00.000	5.90.846	15.93.919	10.72.390	Purtabpur Sugar	10	25	1.71.634	3.957	10	..	..	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2
16.59.820	27.13.340	28.00.000	13.462	Rannugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4.27.005	29.250	20	15	..	10	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
19.99.600	25.62.562	39.88.218	13.92.315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10.78.193	3.144	10	..	..	10	..	..	..
8.00.000	4.42.169	6.54.762	1.85.115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1.43.798	24.340	5	5	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
11.99.000	15.94.631	18.72.529	98.312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	-79.022	8.477	5	5	Nil	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
20.00.000	51.76.602	35.59.419	2.00.538	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	3.98.138	5.475	15	15	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
7.94.500	13.54.858	11.65.175	11.16.398	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1.90.057	7.991	..	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
9.99.950	14.92.286	1.96.234	2.47.379	Sitalpore Sugar	8	94	-2.04.011	-1.89.266	Nil	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2
16.00.000	6.07.804	7.99.778	4.22.572	United Provinces	9	341	4.23.880	39.061	5	12 1/2	..	10	23	23	25 1/2
8.00.000	34.11.553	9.85.363	6.08.187	Upper Ganges Sugar	6	227	6.64.452	6.356	25	..	..	10	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
12.00.000	12.87.227	16.58.379	9.76.174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10.83.339	35.570	..	..	..	100AC 12 1/2 BC	127	127	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
8.00.000	2.20.232	1.56.200	9.53.562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84.518	4.475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1.50.00.000	1.40.80.594	6.21.715	51.361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-6.02.785	-14.30.401	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
2.00.00.000	2.58.39.656	68.01.534	50.922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10.51.349	30.205	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
47.50.000	1.31.03.534	15.00.000	5.97.941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12.82.024	32.582	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	9 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2
2.50.00.000	42.43.917	14.50.000	55.36.059	Anderson Wright Ltd. P.	12	1	4.94.322	24.401	8	7 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
20.00.000	10.65.294	37.61.442	17.67.755	Angelo Bros.	8	288	3.65.308	2.39.798	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	100	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
30.00.000	9.57.734	17.69.161	9.81.336	Assam Match	12	274	11.14.515	1.34.529	12 1/2	..	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
13.99.998	9.51.764	27.73.991	1.35.099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	-2.98.408	-4.17.492	Nil	Nil	..	3	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
20.00.000	52.44.822	9.53.640	48.10.716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12.44.032	9.249	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
80.01.400	33.80.900	79.13.763	30.74.905	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21.23.329	5.49.717	20	13	..	100	194	194	160
12.00.000	3.03.700	7.99.390	61.81.417	Baracoe Brothers	3-9	128	1.38.783	12.449	7-7	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-..	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
6.00.000	76.414	Nil	30.12.915	Bengal Timber Frading P.	6	128	-44.164	-1.19.033	..	..	..	100	44	44	44
50.00.000	19.53.822	Nil	19.59.359	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	-3.19.389	-3.19.229	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20.00.000	..	7.95.430	62.81.006	Birds Investments Ltd.	9	160	5.89.372	1.15.707	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19	19	19
45.97.020	71.47.579	27.44.814	2.71.408	Britannia Biscuit P.	5	50	8.44.363	1.98.518	5	10	10	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2
22.50.000	13.98.786	43.18.775	3.38.373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27.75.295	1.85.955	..	..	..	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	13
3.25.00.000	62.15.499	1.03.16.997	2.47.63.976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-4.79.711	2.81.142	10	1 1/2	..	8	11 1/2	11 1/2	8
32.90.000A	3.61.332	..	1.22.07.629	Calcutta Gas Co (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5.19.223	12.596	..	..	..	10A	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
32.30.000B	5.92.780	..	1.02.67.530	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45.711	22.586	..	..	..	10B	..	..	..
5.00.000	..	2.40.684	..	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45.711	22.586	..	..	..	10B	..	..	..
90.00.000	17.68.710	87.71.168	2.49.58.018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48.24.539	4.28.060	10	12	..	100	134	134	142
1.60.00.000	1.74.64.829	1.79.00.000	4.16.03.971	Dunlop Rubber Co (India) P.	12	96	96.37.915	11.88.91	15	15	..	100	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
51.00.000	34.18.813	42.00.000	1.32.42.753	Eastern Investments Ltd.	12	21	1.24.253	3.13.308	9	9	..	100	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
75.00.000	17.79.357	43.83.826	1.02.21.771	F & C Oster (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	-4.26.249	-5.26.249	..	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
7.50.000	12.02.139	18.59.576	25.53.120	French Motor Car	3	51	19.33.237	1.02.899	..	..	..	8	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
14.00.000	14.52.075	9.97.300	11.332	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	1.91.585	52.823	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-..	100	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
2.25.000	..	17.671	4.86.072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13.938	7.556	21-21	21-21	21-..	75	43	43	43
65.00.000	34.18.813	42.00.000	1.09.15.528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co Ltd. P.	3	105	29.71.809	1.51.360	7 1/2	7 1/2	14	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2
20.00.000	27.68.490	4.00.324	12.84.357	Gladstone Lyall & Co Ltd. P.	12	209	7.02.792	34.255	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40.00.000	34.13.703	7.02.000	51.022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	1.15.189	13.30.375	17 1/2	..	..	10	..	..	..
30.00.000	32.90.010	17.22.203	6.22.424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5.30.579	16.373	..	..	..	250	140	240	250
10.00.000	17.38.764	1.61.173	9.221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43.377	24.274	..	..	..	5	1	1	1
35.20.000	31.95.729	19.00.000	19.72.453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91.339	67.868	Nil	Nil	..	10	7	7	7
19.16.00.000	7.28.49.459	7.23.35.779	5.99.97.499	Imperial Tobacco	5	325	3.18.18.053	25.00.733	4 1/2	8	8	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	17 1/2
1.52.99.220	98.54.740	1.62.50.000	3.90.322	Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd. P.	12	293	-5.23.398	4.96.512	10	10	12 1/2	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
5.00.00.000	..	..	..	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77.23.781	28.98.462	..	..	..	10	31 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
83.75.00.000	22.07.260	2.21.280	11.69.467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36.302	-12.62.971	..	..	..	10PO	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1.25.00.000	8.27.976	8.08.300	8.08.202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer: P	3	173	4.07.268	1.36.845	..	..	..	10Dd	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
8.00.00.000	6.67.931	15.40.000	6.54.920	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13.50.148	1.79.568	..	..	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
5.00.000	..	1.45.789	1.19.693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41.660	9.201	25-25	21-21	21-..	100	42	42	42
2.40.000	15.362	..	3.20.757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1.39.321	36.496	..	..	..	100	65	65	65
5.87.500C	3.23.827	2.97.151	6.66.695	James Wright P	12	281	62.875	5.299	6	5	..	80	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
11.75.00.000	51.23.900	55.00.000	3.73.43.977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41.68.361	4.70.107	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	108	108	11 1/2
2.00.00.000	3.17.933	6.02.938	3.21.617	Macfarlane & Co.	5	133	-14.078	-4.649	..	..	..	60	3	3	3
6.34.00.000	82.21.300	44.53.211	3.30.53.361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	5	334	37.93.020	1.21.756	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
96.00.000	35.31.261	73.41.497	1.83.22.962	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	56.62.055	2.52.480	133	133	..	10	..	..	..
1.50.00.000	37.19.459	72.01.900	2.34.00.554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25.04.502	1.87.834	10	17	..	100	27 1/2	29	24
1.30.95.750	1.08.76.848	57.93.141	4.02.293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35.27.178	14.43.141	10	10	12 1/2	10Dd	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
20.00.000	19.89.407	74.12.035	11.31.121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30.26.606	2.22.282	10	10	15	10	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2
10.00.000	31.74.413	18.65.549	2.67.363	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	12	71	18.65.549	31.724	4 1/2	..	..	10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
79.97.000	61.97.295	78.53.576	23.37.205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12.06.160	9.03.430	Nil	5	..	10	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
23.32.100	2.322	5.11.197	29.55.297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1.38.595	1.72.173	..	..	..	75	65	65	65
50.00.000	1.51.265	36.49.630	75.67.949	Octavious Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17.51.273	99.624	10	7 1/2	..	100	..	..	..
14.98.250	92.230	37.231	1.58.195	Premnath Transport	12	295	51.966	45.126	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1.75.00.000	2.95.555	1.98.739	1.70.032	Publicity Society of India	4	145	11.58.666	45.126	21 1/2	25	..	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2.25.00.000	11.76.612	6.41.684	32.90.235	Rallis India Ltd. P.	5	332	-52.44.629	45.517	Nil	Nil	..	100	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2
1.14.00.000	3.95.11.512	1.17.70.868	21.19.539	Rohas Industries P.	12	335	66.20.195	42.97.067	12 1/2	15	..	10	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2
75.00.000	12.80.031	45.00.000	1.41.14.150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39.33.001	3.63.851	10	12 1/2	..	10	21 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2
5.00.00.000	45.479	..	73.529	Spence's Hotel	6-12	111	-35.475	-44.659	10	..	..	2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
2.10.00.000	4.57.789	15.00.000	2.42.178	Walford Transport	12	195	33.59.934	1.34.123	8 1/2	11	..	1PO	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
8.40.80.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
28.90.200C	4.10.33	16.68.332	57.38.239												

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Share respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Permitted Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation Rs.	Carry forward Net	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		Rs.	Rs.	A year ago Rs.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Net				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
PAPER MILLS															
45,00,000	56,16,011	34,71,841	6,52,487	Bengal P.	6-12	24	9,11,051	1,73,122	Nil-61	61-61	81-..	25	117½	118	62½
30,00,000	37,18,401	34,44,805	94,589	India Paper Pulp	3-9	2	4,23,366	2,10,695	6-6	7-7	7-..	10	24½	24½	17½
25,00,000	15,53,877	10,22,640	6,27,305	Mysore Paper	9	226	3,13,542	9,553	..	..	..	10	18½	18½	17½
1,46,82,500	3,15,56,187	1,86,89,209	1,92,31,902	Orient Paper P.	3-9	22	51,69,107	2,95,370	10-10	42-5	5-..	10	33½	34½	26½
1,25,07,295	59,77,575	57,28,637	1,02,83,843	Shree Gopal Paper P.	6-12	140	22,21,614	1,81,437	7½-7½	7½-7½	61-..	10	18½	19½	16
20,00,000				Star Paper P.	3-9	36	-64,375	3,51,875	..	..	..	10	12½	12½	19½
10,00,000	40,34,251	9,34,115	1,35,538												
4,37,500Po				Titaghur P.	3-9	106	50,56,823	89,160	5-5	5-5	5-..	2½Po	4½	4½	42½
56,00,00AO	2,66,96,845	3,07,07,316	61,35,038						10-10	10-10	10-..	10AO	47½	47½	42½
56,04,800BO									10-10	7½-7½	10-..	10BO	47½	47½	42½
PRESSING COMPANIES															
8,00,000	4,64,596	5,26,896	9,04,609	Calcutta Hydraulic	6	2	-1,35,881	-85,479	3	4	Nil	100	81	81	81
4,00,000	2,07,948	1,00,495	3,57,613	Camperdown	7	311	26,936	2,301	7	4	3	100	121	121	121
5,00,000	1,61,434	1,95,900	3,90,372	Central Hydraulic	6	2	60,996	13,957	4	5	5	100	105	105	86½
REAL PROPERTY STORAGE															
10,00,000A				Bengal Bonded Warehouse	4-10	73	72,019	3,040	5-5	5-5	5-5	A500	890	890	877
1,25,000B	13,50,000	12,34,015	6,83,896									B621	107	107	107½
2,00,000C												C100	174½	174½	175
25,000D												D12½	22½	22½	19½
7,42,150	11,77,068	2,53,985	23,751	Calcutta Safe Deposit	3	5	1,05,185	9,278	3½	..	..	10	8½	8½	7½
10,00,7800	22,96,665	6,43,170	7,48,388	Humayan Properties P.	3-9	..	1,43,649	64,958	Nil-..	..	..	10o	13½	13½	10½
2,00,000Dd				Midnapore Zemindary P.	4	2	5,95,498	68,064	1½	4	3	10Dd	2½	2½	2½
94,00,000	93,89,847	35,71,674	62,94,136										37	37	41
TRAMWAYS & STEAMER															
20,00,000	1,19,92,089	1,08,42,425	23,72,280	Bengal Assam Steamship P.	10	2	5,02,294	99,699	10	7½	..	100	147	147	166
6,25,000	5,49,996	1,75,000	1,94,010	Calcutta Landing & Shipping	4-10	89	15,757	2,176	10-11½	2½-2½	..	10	15½	15½	14½
12,60,000	23,62,622	9,03,181	4,986	Calcutta Steam Navigation	6-12	113	90,794	76,939	5-5	5-5	..	10	104½	104½	127½
4,700,000	£2,863,932	£1,542,035	£525,389	Calcutta Tramways P.	12	98	£189,639	£22,550	6	7½	..	£1	17½	17½	14½
3,78,050	2,52,816	4,13,728	6,83,484	Fraser	5	139	8,82,620	12,457	..	..	..	10	15	15	16½
£655,580	£2,73,124	£960,878	£135,081	India General Nav. Railway P.	12	139	£79,366	£21,366	5	..	..	£10	132	132	100
2,25,00,000	6,11,69,772	81,57,151	99,26,394	India Steamship P.	3	291	1,30,192	1,28,061	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	81	81	81
14,08,220	25,80,196	24,75,000	14,89,360	Port Shipping	6-12	2	2,34,788	69,404	5-5	5-5	7½-..	10	16½	16½	11½

SOUTH INDIAN MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Mining Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		Rs	Rs	Rs
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT															
51,04,620	39,78,019	8,87,097	14,29,937	Andhra Cement P.	12	16	10,73,622	4,636	10	..	..	100	161	161	130
ENGINEERINGS															
7,50,000	7,12,101	82,967	15,912	Brunton & Co. P.	12	270	84,162	1,80,754	..	..	..	10	72	72	51
13,78,660	11,77,029	14,945	18,437	Indian Steel Rolling Mills P.	12	230	1,38,570	Nil	..	..	..	10	121	121	134
SUGARS															
19,92,000	57,01,920	25,64,000	3,49,248	Deccan Sugar & Akbari P	5	218	12,39,032	1,12,386	..	..	10	5	8 1/2	9	13 1/2
£80,000A	£749,840	£896,278	£33,344	East India Distilleries Sugar P	9	319	£217,186	£57,290	10	10	..	16sh. A	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2
£3,00,000B				India Sugar and Refineries P	9	..	10,68,060	4,30,236	20	27 1/2	..	£1 B	29 1/2	30	29
29,90,908	8,45,826	19,36,515	23,78,860	Mysore Sugar	6	264	5,83,036	85,706	25	17 1/2	..	10	224	224	164
21,79,280	23,64,171	62,95,164	26,13,232	United Breweries	5	320	2,55,136	3,953	..	..	..	10	371	371	483
6,00,000	6	9,00,000	17,01,004						..	..	..	75	189 1/2	190	170
MISCELLANEOUS															
2,00,000	1,84,643	4,01,950	3,69,126	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd.	12	270	67,424	82,011	..	..	..	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	10
43,33,400	51,24,761	91,12,163	33,93,662	Champion Reef Gold Mine	12	328	30,17,940	5,546	..	..	..	10	32	32	3 1/2
3,45,96,740	3,07,66,646	3,24,061	34,65,823	Fertilisers & Chemical	12	346	13,90,272	73,018	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40,00,000	23,16,662	30,20,000	12,20,149	Parry & Co. Ltd. P	12	319	19,29,282	1,90,750	15	15	..	2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
40,49,345	48,82,200	7,67,206	12,93,322	Mettur Chemicals Industrial Corpn	3	263	4,91,148	6,462	Nil	3 1/2	6 1/2	10	91	91	81
3,00,000	2,74,279	4,00,000	3,56,330	Mysore Chemical Mfrs P	6	151	24,664	236	..	..	..	10	232	232	161
24,81,220	9,25,232	6,66,775	78,136	Mysore Chemical & Fertilisers	6	233	1,32,627	6,672	..	..	..	10	91	91	102
81,33,400	99,94,107	67,63,169	15,68,779	Mysore Gold Mining	12	328	24,55,864	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
5,00,000	1,67,861	..	79,750	Mysore Match	3	201	10,039	45,631	..	..	..	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	102
10,00,000	10,94,415	..	8,079	Mysore Tobacco	12	328	20,43,696	..	..	..	..	10	5	5	4 1/2
37,73,400	48,27,424	51,84,276	3,54,689	Nunddrook Mines	12	328	1,45,422	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
32,10,360	49,89,033	22,24,495	1,75,753	Ooregum Gold Mining P.	12	328	1,45,422	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40,00,000	46,37,599	93,16,944	80,57,471	Spencer (Provisions) P.	6	221	19,71,470	5,47,067	15	..	..	10	182 1/2	182 1/2	171 1/2

RUBBER COMPANIES

Paid up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	Accrue under cultivation	Outturn Rubber	Estimated Rubber	NAMES	Accounts closed	Marketing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations available until		
											1952	1953	1954		24-1-56	17-1-56	1 year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17.32 000	9.36 219	2.06 282	4.44 636	2.652	1.45 403	17.05.000	Be Be Rubber	3	276	7.82 303	..	..	..	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
17.94 186	27.46 449	16.19 134	6.93 537	7.270	16.03 848		Cochin Malabar P	2	210	7.82 303	20	..	25	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
4.00 000	5.25 576	27.750	62 784	4.423	17.77 648		Cottanad Plantations P	3	120	69 303	..	..	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	14
10.03 223	6.84 049	1.37 606	2.535	1.23 786	..		Kalpetta	2	270	1.13 150	..	..	..	10	25 1/2	26	23 1/2
27.00 000	64.93 184	13.10 432	11.84 449	4.922	1.35 401		Midland Rub & Prod P	6	270	4.89 174	..	..	..	10	18 1/2	19 1/2	16 1/2
6.00 000	6.63 636	1.46 329	1.12 361	1.273	1.93 432		Peninsular Plantations	4	259	1.18 650	..	..	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	15 1/2
13.50 000	36 52 280	2.21 376	25 000	1.69 125	1.872	10.15.000	Peckor Rubber	6	270	3.33 502	..	..	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2
10.00 000	21.99 379	25 000	1.73 719	2.456	7.64 246		Rajazur Rub & Prod	3	172	1.92 914	..	..	..	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2
41.00 000	67.21 749	19.13 944	13.12 632	6.9 3 5	10.03 214		Travancore Rubber & Tea	12	9	14.36 765	6	10	15	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
40.00 000	11.55 155	1.65 060	3.74 540	1.150	3.68 304		Tropical Plantations	12	271	2.04 629	..	..	..	10	25	25	22
26.28.580	6.72 252	2.11 412	2.49 541	738	3.74.873		Vaikundam	12	114	80.799	..	..	..	10	26 1/2	26 1/2	22

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

F Dd G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the companies that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which the company closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	24-1-56	17-1-56	A year ago	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CEMENT																
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	8	10	100	213	216	183	
ELECTRIC LTG POWER																
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6	6	"	100	105	105	113	
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	"	1,000	1,320	1,325	1,402	
1,49,97,650	1,68,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	"	100	120	120	133	
78,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	"	"	"	"	100	146	146	151	
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec Power Supply P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7	7	"	100	135	137	148	
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7	7	"	1,000	1,372	1,375	1,508	
ENGINEERING & METAL																
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	"	"	"	100	340	343	306	
6,00,000	24,514	4,35,000	2,06,361	Jost's Engineering	3	115	2,68,631	7,840	15	15	"	50	96	96	93	
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,000	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	"	10	131	131	121	
40,85,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs Corpn Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	Nil	100A	"	"	"	
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,280	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,088	64,938	"	"	"	100	96	96	93	
2,50,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	300	184	192	158	
1,31,250	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,342	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	"	"	"	31F	100	"	"	
14,17,240	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	144	150	131	
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	230	242	236	
INSURANCE COMPANIES																
20,00,000	"	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	"	"	"	10	131	131	131	
5,15,000	"	11,04,48,687	8,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	"	"	"	"	"	100	675	675	700	
8,46,120	"	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	"	1,13,109	"	"	"	20	45	45	44	
18,77,940	90,315	2,51,34,491	5,33,930	Jupiter General P.	12	35	1,60,728	5,33,930	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	91	91	12	
1,06,81,590	"	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,942	New India	12	179	43,58,853	71,250	13	16 2/3	16 2/3	15	41	44	58	
6,00,000	"	67,83,770	63,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	"	"	"	"	"	200	3,875	4,900	7,100	
15,99,270	"	26,91,301	38,49,386	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	"	"	"	10	15	15	15	
MISCELLANEOUS																
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	236	-15,61,405	-37,22,790	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	"	"	"	50	322	335	315	
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmab Trading	5	265	47,93,172	61,990	"	16	21	125	548	571	478	
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,906	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	"	"	"	50	193	200	165	
99,99,250	1,28,39,170	16,37,476	1,28,39,170	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,508	2,85,005	4	4	"	100	72	72	63	
6,00,000	1,36,558	9,862	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	67	4,99,559	4,78,677	"	"	"	200	215	215	240	
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,042	National Rayon Corpn.	12	352	65,19,804	5,72,076	9	10	"	100	213	213	"	
9,39,98,060	14,92,76,428	11,54,19,023	6,77,50,862	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	82,95,300	2,72,820	6	6	"	100	106	107	151	
7,00,000	23,89,156	47,85,000	9,50,473	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,332	13,581	70	80	"	20	17	18	16	
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	67,597	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	106	107	151	
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	"	25	103	103	41	
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,847	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	9,28,837	11	11	"	15	188	186	213	

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1952	1953	1954		25-1-56	18-1-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,370	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	56
21,69,300	30,22,402	6,20,827	Arrab Sasaram D B G.	3-9	32	1,48,404	34,110	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	76	75	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,253	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G	3	165	1,13,151	..	2½	2½	2½	100	60½	60½	60½
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	101½	101½	201
17,80,000	21,78,857	1,98,395	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	..	3½	4	2½	100	60½	60½	58
31,00,000	35,46,011	1,00,000	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	50,079	27	1.45-1.29	1.29-1.29	1½-1½	100	56½	56½	52
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	15	12½	5-Nil*	5	7½	7½	6½
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	Nil	1½	2½-2½*	10	6½	6½	4
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	51,090	26,753	6½	6½	7½-10*	10	14	14	10½
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,60,700	Futwab Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	387	4,344	98-98	98-98	99-1	100	56½	56½	51
16,00,000	49,87,109	19,65,729	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	2,23,597	34,959	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	72½	72½	68
6,00,000	13,57,245	3,66,407	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	2,938	3,230	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	51½	51½	53
19,50,000	27,91,424	2,16,338	Kalighat Falta S.S.G	3	165	-2,05,366	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	59½
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	5	4½	5	100	69½	69½	72
15,00,000	61,37,812	30,73,792	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	5,61,806	37,721	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146½	146½	155
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpora Ballpara Tramway P.	3-9	165	-43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective addresses.—(Contd.)

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320. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—10 Shih Phakur Lane Calcutta	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Borbnby Road Fort. Bombay	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—181/1 Harrison Road Calcutta
321. F. J. Williams—14 Old Court House St. Calcutta	330. Manindra S. Manindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay	339. H. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Manindra Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11 Clive Row Calcutta
322. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings—Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort Bombay-1.	331. A. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta	340. K. J. Shrivastav—Travancore Calcutta	349. Chandmull Bhatia—1, Canning Street Calcutta
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—1, Wellesley Place Calcutta	332. A. Lykardopolis—10 Rere Street, Calcutta	341. James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta	350. K. & Agarwal—Empire House Borbnby Road Fort Bombay
324. Bhatnagar & Co.—17/18 Old Court House St. Calcutta	333. Jalpuria Bros. Ltd.—33 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta	351. S. & S. (Management) Ltd.—11 E. Building, Juggal Road Ballard Estate Bombay
325. John Butterfield Blake—Virginia House, Chowringhee Calcutta	334. J. Attimer—2 Fairlie Place Calcutta	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—10 Clive Row Calcutta	352. J. Mahant—Ewart House Bruce Street Fort Bombay
326. Bhatnagar Bros.—38 Netaji Subhas Rd. Calcutta	335. Sano Jain Ltd.—Dalmanagar	344. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta	353. N. K. Bhattacharya—14 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta
327. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Waudby Road Fort Bombay-1	336. Guludas Kilachand—Scindia House, Daulat Road Bombay	345. Jeebhayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Kloor factory Alwaya	354. L. K. Kanni P. K. Mission How Katter Road Calcutta
328. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Myra, Coorgam South India	337. Deriwala & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta		

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CAPITAL

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THE PREDICAMENT OF THE STOCK MARKETS

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR FUTURE PROSPERITY

WITH only two months to go to the beginning of the second plan, the condition of the economy's most important institution, the stock exchanges, is causing anxiety. Falls of about Rs. 9 and Rs. 35 in the prices of Indian Iron and Tata Ordinary respectively are not to be dismissed as merely seasonal or simply due to speculation. They also represent genuine doubts in the minds of those people and institutions whose resources are desperately needed for financing the expansion planned for private industry. The fall in share prices and transactions is especially discouraging after last year's buoyancy. Some technical adjustments were of course to be expected. Heavy speculation had taken place up to the year's ending and the markets were over-bought. Further, the banking situation aggravated the heavy technical position. But a good deal of the uncertainty of the past three months, culminating in acute settlement difficulties in Bombay and especially Calcutta, is in fact due to fears evoked by the Government's doings. It is normal and proper that the markets should react to official statements and actions. It is also true that Ministers should be able to go about their business without having to pay too much heed to what the market will think. But recent events show that reactions are becoming so frequent and violent that the market is having difficulty in carrying on normal working and that Ministerial statements are being made without any regard for whether the effect it is known they must have, is justified or not.

Since the nationalisation of life insurance it is more than ever true that the Government has the future of the market completely in its hands. The first step towards matching the increased power with appropriate responsibility is to accept this fact. It is now true not only of long-term considerations, but increasingly of short-term considerations as well. This has not yet been properly appreciated by any except the more responsible Ministers. The market often appears to be regarded by the doctrinaire as a mere drag on economic expansion rather than its most important prop. Such a view could not survive an unbiased assessment of the facts. If the market is to play its part in raising resources for the second plan, the economy cannot afford confusion of this kind. An "assured place" for private industry presupposes a healthy stock market. The alternative is the extinction of the country's already inadequate personal investment habits, and the subsequent disappearance of private industry. But at a time when their importance as an instrument of planning is growing, the stock markets are being heaped with abuse, condemned on incorrect evidence, and disrupted regardless of the consequences. A firm decision has not yet apparently been made whether in fact private enterprise has a place in the future scheme of things. If it is to have a place, there will be no choice but to let the stock markets function as they should, subject of course to reasonable regulation. If it is not, there is nothing more to say. But to expect private industry to prosper without healthy stock markets is to invite bitter disappointment.

The markets have two important prerequisites for their proper functioning. The first is reasonable freedom from unnecessary shocks in the short period. The second is confidence in the long-term outlook. Both these have been seriously damaged in the last three months. The number and frequency of startling utterances need not be recounted. The recent meeting of the National Development Council produced a sizable crop of them. The coming Amritsar meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will account for more. Most are easily recognised as cheap bids for personal popularity from politicians who care little and know less about the working of an economy. But some come from distinguished members of the Government whose words must always command

attention. The impression created is that what little respect for private enterprise formerly existed, is fast dying and that its prospects under the second plan, far from being "assured", are extremely doubtful. To these uncertainties must be added a number recently created by rumours of taxation prospects. A limit on income and a tax on total wealth will obviously strike at the fundamental economic facts on which personal saving is based. A tax on capital gains can be expected to slow, if not halt altogether, the change from personal hoarding to the purchase of equities. The reality of such taxes will certainly damage the markets; loose talk about them is contributing handsomely and unnecessarily to the present stagnation. Investors' ideas about long-term prospects are now concerned with future nationalisation and the functioning of the market under State-controlled life insurance. The words of the Prime Minister have led investors to believe that the take-over of banking may not now be far off. The flimsy arguments brought forward to justify nationalising life companies suggest that the Government will not be deterred on economic grounds alone. These events foretell a period of difficulty and uncertainty for private industry. For the stock markets, they may mean conditions under which it will be impossible to operate properly at all.

The danger of the present situation is not only that investors will lose money and the private sector their support. The wrong conclusions may be drawn by the Government and eventually the blame for what has happened, any attempt to do so will only serve to obscure the truth. Advantage has been taken of the situation and the type of violent movement which the markets have suffered in the last three months cannot fail to attract some speculative elements. It is futile to maintain that speculation can be stopped altogether, but certainly there is a way of keeping it to a minimum and that is to maintain a healthy market. The temptation may now be to seek a remedy for present difficulties through direct Government interference, such as that taken in the Bombay cotton futures market. Proof of the damage this would do is evident from the present

PAKISTAN'S DOUBLE-EDGED JUTE POLICIES

THE general tone of Mr. Maqbul Ilaahi's presidential address to the annual meeting of the Pakistan Jute Association on Monday was one of satisfaction, some of it rather smug. There will be fair agreement on the point that, from East Pakistan's point of view, official and trade policies governing the biggest export

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ed at previous conferences. The financial resources of West Bengal are limited for this purpose. Therefore, deserves much-needed relief from others which happily now are coming. If the proposed Purva Pradesh comes into being, the task of rehabilitating East Bengal refugees might further be facilitated.

A Private Investors' Corporation.—A recently published statement by Mr. Robert L. Garner, vice-president of the I.B.R.D., outlining the proposed activities of the International Finance Corporation, leaves no room for doubt as to its purpose. The Corporation, although affiliated to the World Bank, is basically a financing agency required to limit its assistance to investment in private enterprise. It has been set up specifically for the stimulation of the flow of private capital, both domestic and foreign into productive investment in under-developed countries. Its reasons for so doing are sensibly based on the previous experience of the Bank itself, "which has made very clear that in most countries the pace of economic growth depends in large measure upon the degree of private initiative and the extent of private investment....and in the field of production, particularly of industrial production, many of the essential ingredients for effective performance can usually best be obtained and sometimes can only be obtained from private enterprise." The salient characteristics of private enterprise are described by Mr. Garner as entrepreneurship—venture capital—technology and research facilities and management—"that compound of institutional continuity and experience, on the one hand, and of personal qualifications on the other, which alone can successfully transmute machines, labour and capital into a dynamic growing concern producing at a competitive cost goods of a quality that the market will accept." The IFC hopes in time to contribute to a constructive change of attitude to the whole problem of private capital movements, for it has become obvious over the last few years that the flow of private capital and especially foreign private capital, so essential to the development plans of young countries, has materially lessened. Investors have turned shy, frightened off by political tensions; by fears of nationalisation or the vagaries of changing ide-

ologies. Investment in private enterprise involves risk, a risk that varies with the investment climate, with the political and economic stability of the country and the returns that can be expected on that investment. The decision to participate in any enterprise will be taken only after a close scrutiny of the general climate for that enterprise. The Corporation will do so, says Mr. Garner, "as a matter of principle since it can scarcely succeed in promoting a productive investment of private capital in an environment that is hostile to such an investment. And it will do so as a matter of necessity too since it can only invest in association with private interests and the climate must therefore be such that private capital both foreign and domestic will find it congenial."

CORRESPONDENCE

TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR RAW JUTE

(TO THE EDITOR OF "CAPITAL")

Sir,

The attention of the Eastern Railway Administration was drawn to the article under the caption "Shortage of Transport for Raw Jute" which appeared in your issue of 8th December, 1955.

It is not correct to say, so far as the Eastern Railway is concerned, that the allotment of wagons for jute has been low in recent times. This will be evident if the figures for raw jute loading for the months of September, October and November and the first ten days of December, 1955 are compared with those for the corresponding period of 1954, as given below:

	1954	1955	
September	536	825	+ 289
October	1670	2540	+ 870
November	2558	3464	+ 906
December (up to 10th)	717	826	+ 109
Total	5481	7655	+ 2174

It is true that there was a sudden spurt of registration of 440 wagons on one day (21st October, 1955) at Nimtita and Rajmahal. The wagons could not be loaded immediately due to the limited

loading capacity of those stations. Another factor contributing to the difficulty in clearing the registrations at those stations was the heavy accumulation of jute at Cossipore Road largely due to slow removal by merchants. The accumulation and slow removal led to the imposition of restrictions on the booking of jute to Sahabazpur, Rutherford, Cossipore and Baghbazar from 11th November, 1955 to 19th November, 1955 and to Cossipore Road from 11th November, 1955 to 14th November, 1955. In spite of the slow removal and the heavy congestion the number of jute wagons loaded during November was 906 more than that loaded during the corresponding period of last year.

You have referred to the pre-Puja congestion in the goods sheds in the Calcutta area following the cloth merchants' failure to take delivery of their consignments. The details of that unhappy episode and the efforts of the railways to overcome a situation, for which they were not to blame, are too well known to be recounted. May I point out, however, that it is not a fact that jute consignments never caused a congestion similar to that created by the accumulation of cotton piecegoods.

In the absence of specific details it is not possible to verify the correctness of the allegation made in the article that "one railway upcountry stops booking and gives as the reason that this has been done at the request of the authorities in Calcutta while the authorities in Calcutta deny this." Restrictions imposed by the receiving railway are not always the only cause for booking being stopped. The booking may be stopped to meet interchange obligations due to a shortage of stock. Besides, the booking railway may be obliged to stop booking for other internal reasons. It is not a fact either that through trains are converted into virtually work and shunting trains for want of adequate shunting power. The Sealdah Division, which is primarily concerned with jute traffic, has its full complement of engines to do its daily shunting and there is no necessity, except in very special circumstances, to utilise through trains for shunting work to be done at intermediate points.

Yours etc.,

P. GUHA THAKURTA,
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER,
Calcutta Railways.

Calcutta, 6th January, 1956.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

set a fashion in diplomatic tactics for which a suitable name might be "diplomacy by public relations". It is odd that a country where this science was born, and which is still its greatest commercial exponent, should be so reluctant to turn it to advantage in the international field. Perhaps if Mr. Dulles were to waste less time explaining the fundamental and inalienable truths of diplomacy to people who cannot hope to understand them and to learn instead something about the gentle art of putting one's self always in the right, United States foreign policy, which remains a monument to honesty and frankness, would gain some much-deserved popularity as well.

I was under the impression that so far as Shakespeare was concerned the rob-Peter-to-pay-Paul business had long since lost its popularity. But I seem unfortunately to have been wrong. Some months ago, an American—I forget his name—created a bit of a to-do by trying to revive the discredited theory that Marlowe had written all the Shakespeares. I believe he is at present begging permission to break open Sir Thomas Walsingham's grave in search of evidence to prove it. Now another literary filibuster, a Russian-become-American, dangles before the world an even crazier theory. In his newly-published book entitled *Shakespeare Unmasked*, Pierre S. Porokhovnikov seeks to father upon Roger Manners, Earl of Rutland, all that Shakespeare is immortal for, although the Manners documents he is quoting only seem to prove that the poor fellow knew little English, less Latin and no Greek at all. My own Shakespeareana, I am afraid, is sadly in need of replenishment. Ever since my college days I have not concerned myself overmuch with researches on the dramatist's life. For me "the play's the thing." But even so, I remember that the propounders of the Baconian theory came as much a cropper as those who tried to make out the Earl of Oxford as the "online begetter" of the Shakespeares. I do not see why it is not enough to know the established facts concerning the dramatist; that early in life he was caught deer-stealing on the estate of Sir Thomas Lucy, which fact sent him careering for London and immortality; that, as the city-bred fop Oscar Wilde was so fond of pointing out, he had never penned a line before arriving in London and never another after leaving it; and that he had three children and a wife, Anne Hathaway, eight years his senior. The epitaph that Shakespeare left for himself "Cursed be they who move my bones", etc. should have been sufficiently discouraging for literary body-snatchers. But the potency of those ominous words has apparently been effectively reduced by the fact that their authorship is in doubt.

There is no doubt that concepts of speed are fast escaping the grasp of the man in the street. Stephenson's rocket was an object to be marvelled at when it careered along at 15 m.p.h. Now super-sonic bangs are nothing more than a nuisance for which air-forces can be sued and we are being told we shall soon see a man-made moon circling the earth at 18,000 miles an hour. Speed is just something which contributes to making modern man more blasé than he would be if he only had such commonplaces as radar, television and antibiotics to be amazed about. It is, therefore, all the more surprising such a stir should be caused by the news that we shall soon have an express train service between Howrah and Delhi averaging 65 m.p.h. There is, of course, a cap-

reason and it is not that here is satisfaction on the Jehu in us. For the man in the street—or more correctly in the railway carriage—this is going to mean so many hours less of acute discomfort. I feel with him; with due respect to the genuine efforts the railways are making, my own experience of long-distance train journeys in India has left me a firm devotee of air travel. What might surprise me would be the same interest evoked by an announcement that the average speed was in future to be only 30 m.p.h. When the railways can arouse enthusiasm by doing that, I shall congratulate them on really being able to satisfy their passengers. They could make a useful start with their cuisine. I know that they do their best and I am certainly no gourmet. But, with even average gastronomic indifference, a depot at Bard railway fare, for a period of 19 hours, cement from quarried to make the journey from Calcutta to Ranchi, twice that length. I am told that the airlines companies are now measuring in cock-tails per hour and that, as a result, they are contriving to make distances look shorter and shorter. That is too much to recommend in Prohibitionist India. But I can guarantee the railways that the surest way to knock a few hours off the Delhi-Howrah run is to ensure not only that the "outer passenger" is comfortable, but also that the "inner" one is more than normally well fed.

The daughters of the Nile are, I see, celebrating their new-found franchise with processions and public speeches in honour of their benefactor, Colonel Nasser. This is, perhaps, as it should be, and no doubt Egypt's Prime Minister will eventually, like his predecessors, have good use for a little public esteem. But I have my doubts about what these women will do with their freedom. Send more and more representatives of their own sex to the legislature? Call for parity of wages with male workers? Urge increased maternity benefits? Throw open to themselves the professions and the services? They will probably do all these and more besides—in the beginning. And in the beginning only. Afterwards, I feel sure, they will tire of this suffragette business as their sisters elsewhere seem to have tired. It has happened in Britain and, I believe, is happening here. In a recent issue of the *Spectator*, Professor Denis Brogan points out that in the U.K., in order to attract women workers, the employer has to advertise, not so much the wage rates, as the fact that the jobs will not spoil nail varnish or otherwise interfere with make-up, that tea and music are provided at work and that hours are short in order to allow a little shop-gazing. Here in India, it is still quite common to find educated women who refuse to work for a living or anything else; they would rather sit and wait for a husband. I shall be surprised if it works out differently in Egypt. Cairo's working girls may soon discover that just as Cleopatra required ass's milk for her bath, they still need at least sufficient quantities of peroxide and cloudy ammonia. With them, as with their counterparts elsewhere, cosmetics, clothes and jewellery, together with a bit of husband-nagging, are quite likely eventually to count for much more than fatter wage packets, leave with full pay and the privilege of placing a cross against a name printed on a small slip of paper.

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DECK-CHAIRS AND MINK COATS ACTS RESTRICTING LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

WE all know that the common law liability for consequences of negligence can be got round by express contract exempting the person at fault from liability. What we are concerned with here are conditions on tickets, receipts and the like. Railway tickets, bus tickets, sea and air travel tickets, laundry receipts, hotel and restaurant notices, gas, electricity and telephone documents, cloak room tickets, conditions in hiring agreements of car cycles and so on, most of them design business to deprive the small man, the average citizen, of lawful rights which would otherwise undoubtedly be his. For instance, you park your car on a site provided by a local authority and you pay a fee for so doing. A set of regulations displayed on the car park announces to the world and to you that the authority accepts no liability for damage or loss. Your car is stolen through the negligence of the authority. Can you recover? Certainly not. So decided, in effect, *McNair J.* whose decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal in *Halbauer v Brighton Corporation*. A friend of the writer's sent his dress suit for cleansing by dry cleaners. It was returned with the trousers ruined by acid and he made his claim for compensation. But up popped the company's printed conditions on the receipt given by it for the suit. No liability. *Law Notes* tells of a case of an irate lady who, having submitted to the cleaners an almost new pair of grey slacks, received back a neatly cleaned pair of old jeans. No remedy, the same being excluded by express conditions. The learned editors suggest that what we should do is to take the offensive, and when delivering clothes pin to the parcel a note stating the conditions on which we hand the clothes to the cleaners. Or you might, when parking your car, survey the printed regulations stuck up and write four words opposite the condition repudiating liability: "This condition not accepted"; and sign your name to it. All the same the small man has no legitimate grievance. It is a matter of contract, of freedom of contract. People are entitled to enter into any lawful contract they like or not to do so at their option. The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Brighton did not compel Mr. Halbauer to park his car on their site; all they said was: "You may do so, but if you do, it is

at your own risk." You are under no obligation to send your trousers to any particular cleaners, nor deposit your valuables in your hotel cloak-room or to have electricity or gas in your house, and if you do, the dispensers of these amenities are within their rights in stipulating the conditions under which they will accept or supply them respectively. Of course, you may say that there is no real freedom of contract at all because you have no bargaining power whatsoever vis-à-vis big business or public utility concerns, and that you must either accept the manifestly oppressive conditions or do without electricity or whatever it is you want. To this, the law, which does not like pertinacious people like you and is apt to put them down with a firm hand, will reply: "True indeed it is that through the gross negligence of these people your money and valuables have been stolen, your wife electrocuted, your trousers destroyed or as the case may be, but this is a matter of the sanctity of contract which, at all costs, must be maintained. No case."

Yet there are signs that the judges, tied and bound though they are by previous decisions, are becoming restive at this state of things and are even straining at the bonds and are trying to establish that freedom of contract is not synonymous with freedom to cause loss by a negligent or even criminal act with impunity. We see a fairly recent example of this judicial tendency in the case of notices in hotels—not inns, be it noted, which are under venerable statutory liability. Most hotel owners put up notices in the bedrooms limiting their liability to the inmates. Very interesting and ingenious documents these are, too, and well worth a careful perusal. The "guests" so called, have sometimes virtually no rights left at all. In this case, the notice was prominently displayed in the hotel bedroom and it exempted, or purported to exempt, the proprietors from liability to the hotel guest. But the particular guest did not see the notice until after he had paid in advance, that is, until after he had entered into the contract; and it was held that the exemption condition was not incorporated in the contract at all and therefore, of course, the guest was not bound by it! It appears nowadays to be the law that the hotel proprietors must either show the guest the special conditions or give him reasonable notice of the existence of the clause before or during the making of the contract, and not leave the guest to find out after he has booked and taken possession of the room. The hotel, in short, must "let the dog see the rabbit". The new tendency of the courts in all these exemption clause cases is stated in the *Law Quarterly Review*, January 1954, thus: "The courts have shown enthusiasm for exemption clauses and have construed them as narrowly as possible."

It may be of interest to the non-legal reader to know how the judicial mind operates to correct a wrong and to administer substantial justice when faced with a previous adverse decision by a long dead judge of equal standing which has stood the test of years, but which his present lordship intends to get round by hook or by crook. Suppose Skimpin J. is of the private opinion that the rule in *Burdell v Pickwick*, as laid down a century or so before by Starcleigh J. is bad law, and that he has no intention of following it, but, on the contrary, will decide the exact opposite. You may think that the simplest thing to do would be to say so and to act accordingly. You will be very wrong indeed. Skimpin J. will refer to the rule with the greatest deference as being without doubt good law. But in the case before him he will, to use the correct jargon, "distinguish" it. His lordship will say something like this: "I do not think that my learned brother, Starcleigh J., intended to lay down as a definite rule that what the soldier said was not evidence." (This having been precisely what the learned brother did lay down), "what he really meant if one has regard to the full judgment was..." (and his lordship will then state with similar clarity and precision what his predecessor did not mean; and, in effect, overrule him).

Another illustration of the judicial leaning towards an equitable construction of these exempting conditions is a recent bicycle hire case. These are the exact words of the exemption clause in the hiring agreement. "Nothing in this clause shall render the owner liable for any personal injuries." Note the two words "nothing" and "any". You can hardly have a more exclusive word than "nothing", nor a more comprehensive one than "any". Or, so you may wrongly opine. The clause did not save the owners. The court holding that the exempting words "nothing" and "any" were too wide to cover the exemption and that the exemption was not intended to exempt the owners from their liability in tort for negligence. "It would have been otherwise had there been an agreement for exemption from liability for damage howsoever caused..." (74 *Law Notes* 21). This seems to the writer an excellent example of Skimpin J.'s line of thought in actual operation. What is the difference between not being liable for "any personal injuries" and not being liable for "any personal injuries howsoever caused"? No difference at all, one would have thought, except added emphasis. But that is how Skimpin J. would "distinguish" the two cases in order to be able to do justice.

Or consider the famous deck-chair ticket case. You take a chair owned by a corporation in a public park, the seat, with others, being let out to members of the public by the corporation on payment of a hiring fee. You pay the fee and the attendant gives you a ticket, which you take to be and which is a receipt which will save you from having to pay again when the attendant comes round inspecting tickets. But the corporation has negligently supplied you with a defective chair. You sit on it, it collapses and you sustain injuries. You sue the corporation for damages. You are met with the defence that on the back of the ticket there is a printed condition expressly absolving the corporation from the consequences of their own negligence. Do you win your case? You do. The corporation did not give you reasonable notice of the existence of the clause during the making of the contract. It did not let the dog see the rabbit.

Our concluding case about ticket conditions is described by *Law Notes* as "likely to make a flutter in the receipt contracts' world." It really is an astonishing decision. The plaintiff's case was that she left a mink coat with the defendants for storage and that the defendants had failed, after demand, to return the coat. The lady therefore sued for the return of the coat or its value. The defendants were unable to prove how they had lost the coat. It seemed to have simply disappeared without a trace. Anyway it was not returned either on demand or at all. But there was the usual exemption of liability clause in the receipt given by the defendants for the coat and you may assume that the lady knew of the clause's existence. These were the plain words of the condition. "All goods left at customer's risk." Now reading these six simple words in their ordinary grammatical English interpretation, would you not say that if this mink coat were lost, stolen or had strayed in any manner whatsoever from the defendant's custody, the defendants would not be liable for the loss etc. to the owner? The goods were gone in an inexplicable manner, but they had been left at the customer's risk and that was that. You can assume nothing as to the cause of their disappearance since nothing could be proved about it. The court held "that the words used would have sufficed to exempt the defendants from liability if they could have proved that the loss did occur by their negligence, and equally they would escape liability if they established that the loss occurred in some way not involving their negligence. But as there was no evidence of how the loss occurred, the defendants were liable because the loss might have occurred in a way involving a fundamental breach of the contract which would not have been covered by the clause." One makes no comment on this through an unhappy lack of ability to comprehend it, but may conclude with the dry observation of the *Law Notes* in its editorial. "If the defendants had established that the loss occurred by their negligence the clause would have protected them, which seems to show that the maxim about not taking advantage of your own wrong can work in reverse."

Olley v Marlborough Court Ltd. 1 K.B. 532.
White v John Warwick & Co. Ltd. (1953).
W.L.R. 1285.
Chapleton v Barry U.D.C. 1940. 1 K.B. 532.
Woolmer v Delmer Price Ltd. (1956). 1 All E.R. 377.

Company Meetings

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED

CHAIRMAN MR. DHARAMSEY M. KHATAU'S REVIEW

The Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Associated Cement Companies Limited was held in Bombay on 27th January, 1956. The Chairman, Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau, reviewing the major developments in the economic and industrial field that have taken place in the country, said:

"We in this country have got into a curious habit of achieving political, economic and social progress by sudden jerks. Every year, two or three major economic or political concepts are mooted and bitterly pressed, often to extreme limit; this is followed by some hasty legislative action; and the controversy then dies down as suddenly as it began."

"This has been going on since 1950; and the year 1955 was no exception. It began with the proclamation of the 'socialistic pattern of society' as the ultimate objective of political and economic policy. This was followed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, whereby it would no longer be unconstitutional to nationalise, either by acquisition or by obtaining complete physical and management control, every form of private property on payment of only such compensation as may be laid down in the particular nationalisation enactment. Quick on the heels of this serious detraction from fundamental rights came the taxation proposals of the 1955 Budget which contained a serious mixture of measures adversely affecting individual enterprise and incentive, savings and investment, on the one hand, and affording encouragement to industrial development, on the other! And before the ink was dry on this drastic scheme of taxation came the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank. Later, we had the Indian Companies Act, which was an unjustified attack on the Managing Agency system, the objective apparently being to kill rather than to cure the one institution which had been most responsible for the rapid industrial advance we have achieved since the First World War. And finally, the nationalisation of life insurance was announced only last week!"

The Second Five-Year Plan

Referring to the 'Plan Frame' of the Second Five-Year Plan, Mr. Khatau said that he felt it had caused grave concern to knowledgeable circles. He characterised it as "no more than a jumble of ill-conceived and unattainable 'physical targets' of production, tied together with bits and pieces of loose thinking, which completely ignored such practical issues as how or where with they were to be achieved". It was fortunate, Mr. Khatau added, that the Plan Frame had since been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny with the result that while its old name persisted in substance, it was new and more in the region of practical economics. Mr. Khatau continued: "Even so, two features of the Second Five-Year Plan as it is now emerging give cause for some anxiety. One is the drastic cutting down of the outlay on transport, especially Railways; and the other, the impractical approach to the problem of resources to cover the enormous over-all outlay of some Rs. 4,000 crores contemplated in the public sector. There lies before us, in consequence, the grave prospect of the probable incapacity of the transport system to cope with the increased production envisaged under the Plan, alongside with acute inflation coupled with crushing taxation of income and capital."

The Private Sector

Speaking on the progress and prospects of the private sector, the Chairman observed that there could be no doubt that the urgent need to achieve industrial expansion along sound lines was appreciated as keenly by free enterprise as by those who spoke from the ideological or political platforms. "Whether it is a question of raising the general standard of living or of avoiding inflation in the wake of deficit financing of development in the public sector, the time has now come when free enterprise has played its part, and will continue to do so subject to the numerous handicaps imposed upon it even within the limited scope permitted to it. It is admitted that the targets set for the private sector under the First Five-Year Plan have generally been fulfilled; and that in some cases, they are even likely to be exceeded—as has already happened in the cotton textile industry. No one need doubt, therefore, that the role allotted to the private sector in the Second Five-Year Plan will be equally significant. But its achievement will depend to a large extent on the broad-based backing of the public as well as of the Government, on wise planning and sound fiscal and political policies, on full and unstinted co-operation from labour, and on the uninterrupted flow of savings and investment year after year. In all these matters the most effective single factor will be the plans and policies of the Central and State Governments in relation to financial matters generally and in regard to taxation and nationalisation in particular."

Production and Sales

Turning to the affairs of the Company, the Chairman reported yet another successful year of working for the A.C.C. Both production and sales of cement were satisfactory, though the Company had not been able fully to cope with the demand. These results were due to the very strenuous and sustained efforts the Company had already made to increase production.

Plant Rehabilitation and Expansion

Mr. Khatau stated that since the ACC embarked upon its post-war expansion programme, it had already increased its annual manufacturing capacity by nearly 1.5 million tons. Satisfactory progress was maintained during the year in the modernisation and extension of the Shahabad, Bhupendra and Kistna factories. The new works for the production of refractories at Katni was about to go into production, and by October 1956 would have a capacity of three times that of the old plant.

Sindri

Coming to the field of new installations, the Chairman reported that the first unit of the Sindri plant having a capacity of one lakh tons was put into operation in September 1955 and a second unit with a

similar capacity went into production two months later. That plant, utilising calcium carbonate sludge (hitherto a waste by-product from the Sindri Fertiliser Factory) for the manufacture of cement is the second of its kind in the world. "This splendid achievement," Mr. Khatau said, "involving the solution of some very difficult technical problems, was the work of the members of our own staff, unaided by any outside consultants or experts. I am glad to say that the cement produced there is well up to our best standards."

Target for Cement Industry

Referring to the target of 12.5 million tons set for the Cement Industry under the Second Five-Year Plan, Mr. Khatau spoke of the ACC's role in the implementation of this huge target: "As the leading manufacturers of cement in the country, we have to play our full part in bringing about the very large expansion which the achievement of this target will necessitate. This we plan to do by establishing a number of new factories in various parts of the country and by extending those of our existing Works which are favourably situated with raw materials in sufficient quantities. We have already formulated plans to increase our capacity to nearly 5.2 million tons by extending our existing factories at Kymore, Lakheri, Shahabad, Dwarka, Kistna, Chhabasa and Sindri, and by putting up five new factories—at Mancherial in Hyderabad, at Yerraguntla in Andhra, at Drug near the site of the Bhilai Steel plant, at Abu Road and at a new site in Porbandar in replacement of the present old factory. Further projects are under consideration. Apart from our contribution other interests in the cement industry will also undoubtedly have similar plans of expansion so that we may collectively achieve the extremely rapid expansion which is required in fulfilment of the high target."

Finance for Expansion Projects

Speaking about the very substantial capital expenditure entailed by these expansion projects, Mr. Khatau said that the ACC had entered into a cash-credit arrangement with the State Bank of India enabling the Company to borrow up to a limit of Rs. 4 crores against the security of its own 5% First Mortgage Debentures deposited with the Bank. He also said that the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held later that evening would consider the issue of 6,35,928 shares of Rs. 100/- each to be offered at par to existing shareholders in the ratio of one new share for every two shares held, subject to the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues. This additional finance, supplemented by the Company's own present and prospective internal resources, the Chairman observed, would be adequate for the purpose of attaining an annual production of nearly 5.2 million tons.

Central Workshops

During the past few years, Mr. Khatau continued, some of the machinery required for the ACC had been manufactured in the Company's own workshops. But with the plans for rapid expansion ahead, there was now urgent need for considerably higher production of cement-making machinery in India utilising the best techniques and newest developments. Mr. Khatau announced that the ACC, with the approval of the Government of India, was negotiating with Messrs. Vickers Ltd. for jointly setting up a plant for the manufacture of a wider range of cement-making and other machinery in India. Vickers Ltd., together with their many associated companies and their respective subsidiaries, the Chairman said, constituted perhaps the largest engineering group in the United Kingdom manufacturing an extensive range of products including heavy engineering machinery, plant and tools of all kinds, cement making machinery, ships, aircraft, railway rolling stock and numerous other products. After preliminary negotiations, Lord Knollys, the Deputy Chairman of Vickers Ltd. visited India. That was followed by Vickers sending out a team of experts who, along with an ACC team, made a thorough investigation of the project and submitted a joint report which is now under consideration by Vickers Board and by ACC Directors. It was envisaged that the new works to be jointly established would manufacture not only a wide range of cement machinery adequate for the country's entire requirements, but also such badly needed machinery as gears,

pumps, mining equipment, etc. The bulk of the capital required for the project would be contributed by Vickers and the ACC in equal shares; and provision for the ACC's contribution had been made in the financial arrangements referred to earlier. If on careful consideration the scheme proved to be a worthwhile proposition, it would be put before the shareholders for their sanction.

White Cement

Mr. Khatau then stated that the ACC had embarked on the manufacture of white cement at the Porbandar factory on a small scale, and said the production would be gradually increased with growing demand. The new product, which was also an excellent base for making coloured cements and cement paints, was now being marketed under the trade name of "Silvirete".

Bulk Cement

The Chairman turned next to the ACC taking the lead in supplying cement in bulk to its customers, and stated that the first Bulk Cement Depot at Delhi was now ready and deliveries of bulk cement from this depot would commence next week. Depending on the experience gained from this experimental project, the Company intended to establish similar bulk cement depots wherever feasible.

Pakistan

The Chairman stated that the ACC's two factories in Pakistan were operating satisfactorily, and that remittance of part of the profits from Pakistan were with great difficulty being allowed from time to time. He felt that with the devaluation of the rupee by the Government of Pakistan, the remittance problem should ease. Mr. Khatau anticipated some increase in costs there and expressed the hope that the Government of Pakistan would take this into account when fixing cement prices for the current year.

Collieries

Reviewing the progress of the ACC's two collieries at Kotma and Nowrozabad, the Chairman said that in line with the targets for coal production in the Second Five-Year Plan, the ACC was considering schemes for increasing the output of the Nowrozabad Colliery and for setting up a coal-washing plant to improve the quality of the coal despatched.

Labour Management Relations

Turning to labour-management relations, the Chairman observed: "I referred last year with some satisfaction to the unanimous decisions of the Industrial Committee on cement reached at the Hyderabad Conference, and also expressed the hope that we in the cement industry could look forward to a long period of peaceful and productive hard work."

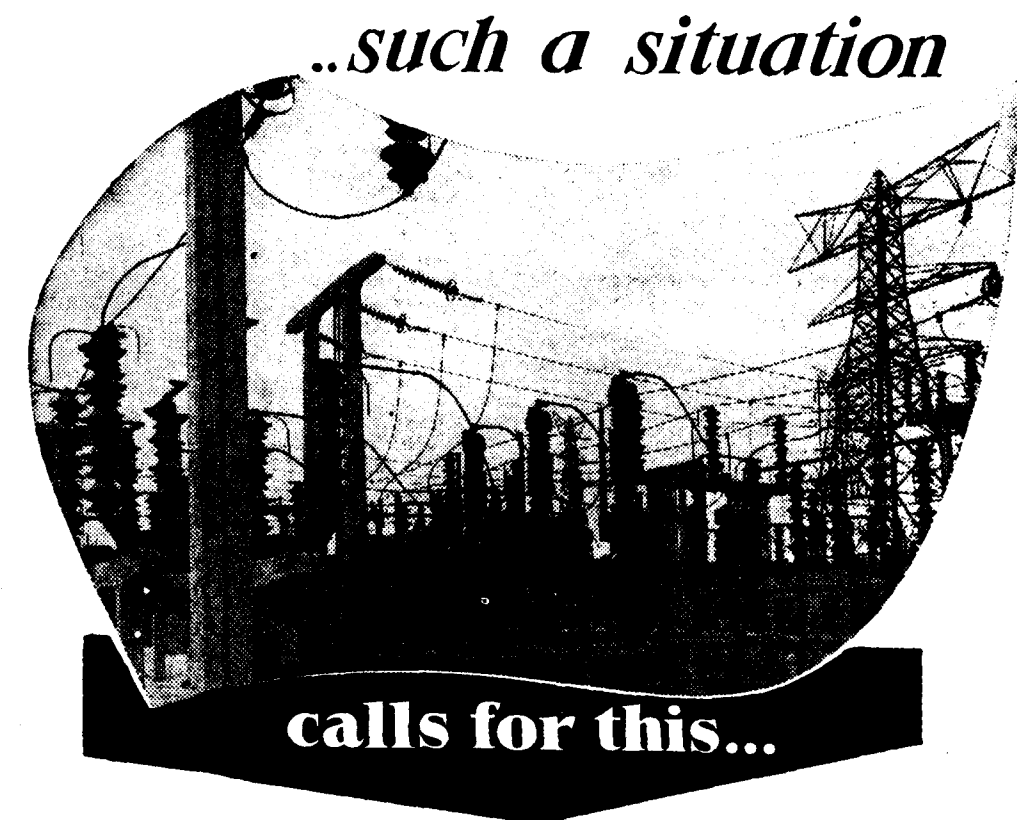
"Unfortunately the goodwill fostered by the Hyderabad Conference and the 'peace within industry' which the ACC has so assiduously sought to build up by its progressive labour policy over a period of years, was marred by the efforts of certain interests to negative the joint decisions taken at the Hyderabad meeting. The interpretations sought to be put on the deliberations of that Conference, as also on the ACC's readiness to react generously to the wishes of labour, have resulted in demands being made on the Company to assume more and more responsibilities and financial burdens without any reciprocal gesture on the part of labour. It is, therefore, with some sorrow that I have to report that at our Chhabasa factory the workers were misled into a prolonged strike on issues which had already been previously settled by mutual negotiations. Ultimately, when, after a lapse of four months, the Government referred the matter to an Industrial Tribunal, the harm had already been done, and this futile and wasteful stoppage of work resulted in a loss of production of over 60,000 tons of cement. However, I am glad to report that it was possible later to work out a settlement with the Chhabasa Works Union on all matters pending before the adjudicator, resulting in a joint request to him to give his award in terms of the settlement."

"The great majority of the Company's employees, I can say with confidence, are well-satisfied and enthusiastic workers who take pride in the part they are playing in the progress of this great organisation and its service to the nation."

Bonus

The Chairman announced that the Board had recommended the payment of a bonus equivalent to three months' basic earnings to all employees at the Head Office, the Works and Branch Offices, and concluded by recording the Company's appreciation of the excellent work and fullest co-operation of the staff and operatives.

The Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1955 were then adopted and confirmed.



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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

MONETARY POLICY ON TRIAL

The Annual General Meeting of Lloyds Bank Limited will be held on February 17 in London.

The following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., accompanying the report and accounts for the year 1955:—

The profit, at £2,322,439, is £136,367 higher than last year and we propose a dividend of 12% per annum on the "A" Shares, which is the equivalent—allowing for the capital operation carried out a year ago—of the 15% dividend paid for the year 1954.

Branches in India, Pakistan and Burma

The business of our Eastern branches has continued to develop satisfactorily. During the year we opened a new branch in Eastern Pakistan at Khulna, a port which is becoming of increasing significance to the jute trade, and have moved into new and more commodious premises in Madras and Chittagong.

World prices of cotton, jute, tea and rice—the main exporting products of the three countries—have all fallen during the year but progress has been accelerated in the development of natural resources and industrialisation. This bank continues to adopt a sympathetic attitude towards proposals for finance connected directly or indirectly with the establishment of new industries in the countries of the sub-continent.

In August, the Pakistan rupee was re-valued at 1s. 8d. as against 2s. 2d. at which it had remained since the devaluation of sterling in 1949, and it is now on a par with the Indian rupee; the operation went through smoothly and there is little doubt that the revaluation should result in an increase in the overseas trade of Pakistan as well as in the trade between that country and India. During the year, both countries have been beset by serious floods and it is not yet possible to estimate the full extent of the damage, though it is feared that cotton and wheat crops may be adversely affected.

Our staff in the East are responding well to the changing conditions in the sub-continent. We, in this country, fully appreciate the services which the Eastern staff render in the bank's interests and I take this opportunity of making full acknowledgment of them.

Inflation

For the majority of our countrymen 1955 must count as a very good year indeed. It is not, unfortunately, the whole story. Very few of us were prevented from enjoying the general well-being by lack of work. Large sections of our people, on the other hand, were again robbed of that opportunity by inflation, which for many years past has taken the place of unemployment as the main evil afflicting our society. Moreover, while the national standard of living was higher than ever before, it was also higher than the nation could afford without imperilling its future. From the financial point of view, the year was therefore dominated by the Chancellor's efforts, in which the banks were directly involved, to remedy this situation with the aid of monetary restraints.

There was a period in which it was felt in certain quarters that we might not find it easy to maintain the present rate of exchange. Fortunately, the recent performance of exports shows that our competitive position has not been seriously impaired. Our failure in recent years to obtain our share of an expanding world market has been due rather to the other commitments of inflation—such as delays in delivery and lack of incentive to venture upon the risks of export trade—than to excessive prices. If so, the reduction of inflationary pressure which is now in progress ought not only to restrain imports but also to give a fresh impetus to exports. There should be no doubt, therefore, about our ability to avoid a deficit in the balance of payments. But that is not enough. What we need is a positive surplus, considerable in amount.

Lessons for the Future

Looking back, the important thing is to be as clear as we can about the lessons we can draw as a guide to future policy.

The first moral is surely the overwhelming importance of adequate exchange reserves. Had our reserves not been so near the danger level, we could have ignored a temporary loss of gold due to a running down of overseas holdings of sterling. The second is that a modest application of the normal restraints, if undertaken early, will often avoid the need for drastic expedients later on.

The third is the importance of keeping a tight rein upon the volume of bank deposits as one of the main determinants of the flow of spending. In other words, the authorities must keep a tight rein upon the supply of Treasury bills available to the banking system.

The true measure of the disinflation brought about since February is the decline of just on 6 per cent. in bank deposits, leaving them no higher than in the middle of 1953. It is this decline in deposits—and therefore in the totality of bank assets—which is ultimately of importance, not the movement of the single asset advances. This is not new doctrine; it is all clearly set out in the Macmillan Report.

Conditions today are in many respects very different from those in which monetary policy used to operate. It would be premature to suggest that the disinflationary measures have as yet accomplished their purpose. Undoubtedly, one nasty corner has been turned. The heavy gold losses of the third quarter have tapered off sharply, but we have not reached a point when we can be sure of steady progress and secure from all anxiety about the balance of payments; nor can we yet hope to achieve that substantial surplus which is one of our basic aims.

A solution acceptable to us all, consonant with our developed views about the kind of society we want, is well within our power. The condition is that we have the will to choose and carry out the means, which are necessary to the ends we acclaim.

NATIONALISATION OF LIFE INSURANCE
IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

THE IMPLICATIONS OF STATE CONTROL

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE nationalisation of life insurance, announced during the week, has been discussed for the last 12 years. The original demand for nationalisation was made during the consideration of the Insurance Act Amendment Bill in 1944. Curiously enough, one of the arguments then advanced was that the funds of the insurance companies should be made available for financing schemes projected under the head of "National Planning." Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan was then the Superintendent of Insurance. In the Government publication, the *Indian Insurance Year Book for 1945*, refuting the argument he said: "One fails to see why using insurance funds for nation building purposes should be achieved only through the process of nationalisation. Since the commencement of World War II, Indian companies have been substantially increasing the proportion of their funds invested in Government securities. In the United Kingdom, companies entered into a voluntary agreement whereby insurers undertook to support Government war loans with the entire amount of the surplus available for investment, at least with respect to the insurance transactions in the U.K. The sacrifice involved would be appreciated, if it is realised that the yield on the new investments in Government securities was only about two per cent net while other investments yielded a much higher rate. It would therefore follow that when the occasion demands, insurance business could be depended upon to rise equal to it and would not lag behind other classes of business in the desire, out of patriotic motives, to do all things within their power which would advance the economic health and well-being of the country. Another example pertinent to the point at issue is provided by what happened in the United States of America soon after the close of World War I. There was in the U.S.A. a serious housing shortage, to relieve which a very large life insurance company built low cost model apartments under its own management and ownership, and incidentally provided a demonstration in planned housing developments. What is of great importance to note is that the company undertook this work on the suggestion of a Legislative Committee. National planning can surely be achieved by taking over life insurance funds at a reasonable rate of interest for its purpose without necessarily demolishing the structure of administration of insurance companies by nationalisation in which very great defects are inherent.

Finance Corporations

We have before us an outstanding example of how the resources of insurance companies can be harnessed to the industrial and financial development of a country in the proposed formation of the 'Finance Corporation for Industry' in the U.K. which is designed to assist industry in that country in the post-war period by providing temporary and long term finance to speed up reconstruction and development, thereby also assisting in the maintenance and increase of employment. Insurance companies have been approached to participate in the formation of the Corporation. At the time of writing no further details are available as regards the exact structure and scope of the Corporation but by approaching the insurers of the country the Chancellor of the Exchequer is tapping the best material available to further his object. For, apart from the financial help which the Corporation might derive out of the large funds of the insurers, incidentally providing a fruitful field of investment for these funds, the Corporation would secure immense technical and expert help and guidance, for, in the personnel of the directorate and executives of insurers, who would, it is expected, be largely represented on the board of the proposed Corporation, it would find men who would bring to bear on the complicated task of the Corporation their high calibre, strong and independent personality and, in the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, 'men of wide industrial and general business experience.'

"Here then we have a constructive programme for utilising the talent, experience and resources of insurers for the common weal. Even where the services of insurance executives are not directly requisitioned, the funds of insurance companies, which are of huge dimensions and form a large part of the national wealth in those countries where the insurance idea has permeated among the population, help in stabilising the entire economic fabric of the nation by being invested in Government and other high class securities, and provide by the very security they offer both in good times and bad the very motive power for further spread of the insuring habit. It is gratifying to find as this Report goes to Press that the Government of India are also considering the establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation for the financing of industry, which is to be a bank with fairly large capital and borrowing powers, the shares of which will be held by Government, the Reserve Bank and institutional investors, such as insurance companies. Further details regarding this will be awaited with interest.

State Versus Private Enterprise

"There are certain types of activities catering to the needs of practically every individual which, even though savouring of the commercial, are best managed only by the Government of the country,

for example the Post, Telegraph, Telephone, and, to a large extent, the transport services as also any scheme of social insurance. In these cases the service being every man's need, special efforts to popularise it may not be necessary. But where, as in the case of life insurance, the population has to be systematically trained in the insuring habit and the service rendered has to be popularised, Government administration has proved itself unequal to the task as exemplified by the history of the Post Office Scheme of life insurance set up in the U.K. which was established in 1864 and had to be discontinued in 1928 consequent upon a progressive dwindling of business. The failure of the Postal Scheme in the U.K. which was working side by side with private enterprise has demonstrated that in the field of insurance a Government-run scheme could not compete successfully with private enterprise. In New Zealand also a Government Life Insurance Department and Fire Insurance Department have been running for a long time in competition with private enterprise, but after 50 years it was found that the progress made by the Government departments was very much slower than that made by private companies.

"The highly advanced stage of development reached and the high standard attained by the business of insurance in all its forms are due to private enterprise. An officially run insurance department is apt to remain satisfied with a static state of affairs and not being subject to the stress of competition, would merely keep itself to the trodden path. From its very composition it would be incapable of taking quick decisions and acting on them, a course so very essential for progress. For even if the officer at the head considered the adoption of a particular course desirable, others unconnected with the department would have a large say as every problem connected with one department is likely to have a bearing on the work of some other departments.

"A Government-run department would be inelastic in its administration as it would be bound by rules, regulations and precedents and cannot readily adapt them to allow for special circumstances and changing tastes of the public. The writer is aware of several instances in which concessions were given relaxing the rules of the insurer he is associated with taking into account the special circumstances of each case. He is sure that other insurers also would have acted similarly under like circumstances. Such relaxation of rules to allow for the special circumstances of particular cases would not be possible under the rigid system of Government administration. While by virtue of the experience he has gained by being a part of it for some time, the writer is not prepared to go the entire length with those who consider, and there is a good number who do so, that bureaucratic control means stagnation. Yet it has to be admitted that the very great personal interest characteristic of private enterprise and the unceasing attention paid to efficiency of administration so that maximum results may be achieved at a minimum outlay, would be absent when healthy competition, which in the past has contributed so much for the evolution, efficiency and progress of life insurance, is eliminated by coalescing all life insurance companies into one. One serious disadvantage attaching to the administration of insurance companies by Government as a result of combining all insurance companies into one large unit would be that such combination would, by eliminating competition, deprive the administration of the advantage of healthy comparison with rivals to see in what direction it could improve its efficiency to bring down over-head costs and would mask inefficiency.

Psychology and Salesmanship

"Government management of insurance has failed where it has been tried because it has, *inter alia*, omitted to pay attention to the basic truth that insurance has to be sold by an army or agents well trained in the art and psychology of selling. The outstanding contribution of life insurance arising out of its private management is the arousing of the natural instinct of thrift lying dormant in every person but which in most cases requires an external stimulus to be made active. To the field force represented by the licensed agents the credit goes for providing this stimulus and for making the public understand the scope and purpose of insurance and the part it plays in the national economy.

"Thrift as distinct from miserliness brings out the noble quality of self-denial in the individual and is fostered by imagination, foresight and a desire to acquire a position of independence for the one practising thrift as well as for his near and dear ones. Taking it by and large the national wealth of any country, conserved so far as the middle classes are concerned through the medium of life insurance, is the direct result of the practice of thrift by generations of its nationals. In a country where the people are trained in habits of thrift each generation lives in a condition of greater comfort than its predecessor because of its inheritance of national wealth which goes on progressively increasing from one generation to another. The primitive man who lives from day to day has no thought for the morrow and leaves his children to fight the world in the same way as he did. It will thus be seen that national wealth, the result

tant of thrift, is an index of civilisation and the service rendered to the country at large by life insurance companies and their agents who pay house to house visits and preach the gospel of thrift can never be exaggerated. This has been made possible only by the wholesome rivalry between companies in healthy competition under the system of private management of the business of life insurance. When this competition is removed the inevitable result would be a decline in the insuring habit of the nation.

"Considering the effect of nationalisation on the various classes that have built up this important business activity, which is the pulse of the economic life of the nation, one's attention is naturally turned to the agents, the very source of the business. That their lot is not an easy one, particularly in a country like India where the insurance consciousness is very poorly developed, will be evident if it is realised that they have to adapt themselves to suit the angularities of the various types of persons with whom their calling brings them into contact. They have constantly to change their line of approach to suit the whims of the prospect and what is sauce for the goose may not be sauce for the gander applies with the greatest force to their profession. In short, a proper study of man is the basis of successful life insurance selling. A successful life insurance agent in view of the qualities he has imbibed can with little training in the new line easily switch over from life insurance canvassing to canvassing for any other type of business. What is it that has given the agents this training? Mostly they are not men out of the Universities and have not acquired their art through lengthy college courses. They have imbibed their art slowly through experience and under the stress of that great and potent factor, competition, so necessary for progress, and it is the intensive study made by them of insurance and the varying advantages of the tables in the prospectuses of the insurers that gives them the training in the art of effective canvassing and successful selling. When the incentive created by competition is removed their efficiency will naturally fall and the result would be a decline in the insuring habit of the nation and the already low *per capita* insurance, noticed earlier, will become lower still. As for the agents themselves, even if they are not taboo under a State scheme, a large number of them will be thrown out of employment and they are now nearly 90,000 strong and are daily increasing.

The Role of the Actuary

"The effect of nationalisation on those that have devoted themselves to a study of the various specialised aspects of the business and particularly actuaries would be evident. The evolution of the scientific ideas which provide the basis for the activities of insurance in its various aspects is due to several giant brains associated with private institutions focussing their attention upon ways and means of developing the business and thereby making insurance capable of rendering social service of a unique type. Plans of life insurance have to be constantly evolved and perfected to meet the changing financial needs of the individual. Some people have to be protected against poverty in old age and others against the consequences of premature death. In a few cases special policies which modern life assurance has evolved have to be made available to conserve the estate for the beneficiary. It would require enormous humanitarian prompted in the initial stages by the stress of competition to be constantly studying the insurance needs of the modern man and devising plans to meet them. Any scheme of benefits under a social security plan to be introduced in the future would, if anything, introduce further complications in devising insurance schemes for the various social classes which, supplementing the benefits under the social security plan, would provide an ideal pattern of insurance to meet the needs of each family.

"Such development would never have taken place under a system of unification of all companies substantially narrowing down the size of the technical personnel required to conduct the business. Any field of specialised knowledge would either become barren or its development would be substantially arrested if the prospects held out to those who pursue the line are so meagre as to make the number taking to it diminish. The few that might be absorbed in Government service would suffer from the disadvantage of restricted research activities attaching to a small number in any specialised field. As applied to a country like India the results would be particularly deplorable. It is hardly a matter of two decades since Indians have come to realise that there is anything like an actuarial profession and it is only during the period of less than a decade in the past that young Indians have been turning their attention to acquiring knowledge in this specialised course.

"While actuarial training is highly useful in the conduct of the affairs of life insurance business in all its aspects, both under Government and private bodies and while the call on his professional abilities made by the business of life insurance is the primary incentive for any young man to undertake this arduous course, the usefulness of such training in other fields of activity has been well recognised in countries where this profession has made considerable headway. Broadly speaking, where a financial transaction depends upon the happening of a contingency, not necessarily associated with life only, to wit sickness and unemployment, the problem becomes actuarial. The direct result of nationalisation would be that this profession will be nipped in the bud in this country. It is assumed that a State which is so advanced as to consider seriously nationalisation of a specialised

business activity such as insurance would be very much concerned with the unemployment of its subjects. To the extent that nationalisation brings about unemployment amongst the agents and the others connected with the insurance business, the State would be creating for itself a problem difficult to solve.

Effect of State Control on Export

"Another deleterious effect which nationalisation of insurance will have on the economy of the country should not be overlooked. It was stressed in the last issue of the *Year Book* that India should not continue in the post-war world as an importer on balance of insurance but should try to export insurance to its neighbours, both across sea and land. Speeches made at the Annual General Meetings by the chairman of insurance companies located in countries which have been large exporters of insurance in pre-war times and which export they have lost in part during the war years, contain an earnest plea for making endeavours to recapture the lost market. As, apart from the fact that the State cannot carry on commercial activities in a foreign land without making their non-national character too evident, the State would consider it undignified to indulge in such activities, any scheme of nationalisation would necessarily have to be confined to the nationals of the country only and export of insurance would be impossible. Even if permission is granted to private institutions to undertake insurance activities in foreign lands, the very fact that the Government of the country thought it best to nationalise insurance would certainly give the impression that all was not well with the business when it was in private hands and with that stigma attaching to them it will be very difficult for private companies to compete successfully in foreign countries. Therefore, from every point of view, it would appear that nationalisation of insurance would be an entirely retrograde step and it would be inadvisable to embark on this venture without giving careful consideration to the various untoward repercussions which the change would engender."

The Argument for Nationalisation

In the following year, Mr. M. A. Aziz Ansari succeeded Mr. Vaidyanathan as the Superintendent of Insurance. In the *Insurance Year Book for 1956* he answered Mr. Vaidyanathan's arguments in the following words:—

"This is one of the important topics discussed everywhere. Last year the case against State management of Life Insurance was put in *extenso* in the *Insurance Year Book*. An attempt has been made to summarise those points and mention, against them the reasons in favour of State management of Life Insurance business. Non-life business is excluded from the scope of this brief discussion. It is left to the public to form its own conclusions about the matter.

Arguments against Nationalisation.

1. The State-managed business will not have the experience, the expert knowledge and years of training behind it.

2. The State-run scheme must of necessity be rigid and bound by red tape and will lack the flexibility so necessary for an enterprise of this kind.

3. Efforts made in the past in the United Kingdom ended in failure. We cannot hope for anything better.

4. Variety in schemes will go.

5. Popularisation of insurance will suffer.

6. Agents will suffer.

Arguments for Nationalisation (and answers to the arguments advanced against Nationalisation)

The State could profit by the experience of those in business now by employing them; to suggest that these men will not co-operate is a reflection on their patriotism.

Whatever might have been the case in the past, to assume that these defects are inherent in the system is a totally unwarranted assumption. Government was running successfully such enterprises as Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones, etc., in peacetime. During the war, the Government took over many other activities and ran them successfully.

The United Kingdom scheme was started without agents and was never given a fair trial. Anyway, the world has moved very much since. In India, Mysore is running a State-scheme successfully and in competition with the best private insurers.

Not at all. What private insurers can do the State also can.

Just the reverse. The State can publicise insurance as such whereas insurers now more often than not are keen on publicising their individual merit. The can be planned publicity and all areas can be developed instead of concentrating on the fertile one alone.

Just the reverse. They can be trained in their profession whereas now they receive little or no training. Each agent can

be given a sufficiently big area which will yield a fair income. The status of agents will improve as well as security of their employment.

7. Healthy rivalry will cease.

8. Inefficiency will be masked by State subsidy.

9. Exports (i.e. doing insurance in other countries) will cease.

10. There will be a setback to technical progress.

11. The proposal will be expropriatory in nature. It will take away the living from the present employees.

Competition is not always necessary for efficiency. On the contrary it may be wasteful.

Cost-accounting can always be employed to ascertain the true position.

Not necessarily; in any case, India is a net importer now and from this to self-sufficiency is a good step forward.

Just the reverse. People in Government service have contributed and can contribute their quota to technical progress. Besides pooling of technical skill will yield better results.

Fair compensation can be paid. All efficient men, including the Agents can be absorbed.

Other Reasons for Nationalisation:

a. The policy-holders, unlike now, will have cent percent security.

b. Expenses will be very much reduced due to i. absence of duplication (managers, agency managers, actuaries, inspectors, Head Office buildings, etc.)

ii. absence of wasteful competition.

iii. economy which is possible only in large-scale enterprises.

The saving in expenses will accrue to the benefit of the policy-holders.

c. Better service due to absence of profit-motive.

d. The dividends to shareholders will be saved.

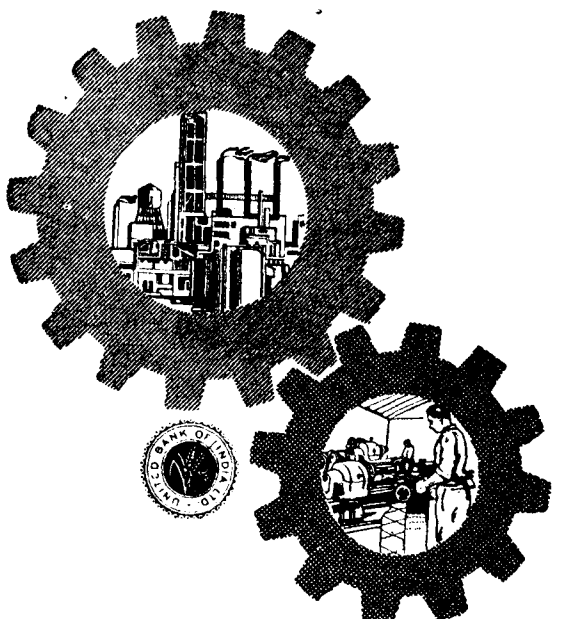
e. The funds will be available for nation-building activities.

f. At present a company can be wound up only when it is insolvent. The loss caused to many innocent policy-holders by unscrupulous or inefficient management will be avoided.

g. Insurance is a social service and should therefore be in the hands of the Government."

Mr. Ansari, it will be seen, lays stress on economy in expenses. The experience of Indian Airlines, which were also nationalised on similar grounds, do not indicate much hope. In their case, the Minister for Communication gave an undertaking against reduction in staff. Since then the pay bill of the Indian Airline Corporation has gone up by Rs. 50 lakhs a year.

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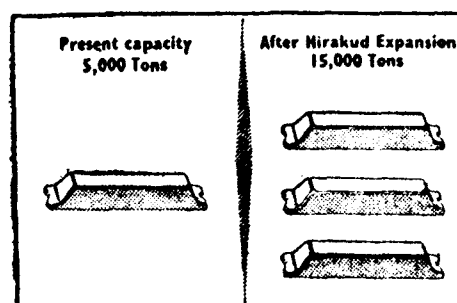
Indian Aluminium Company plans to treble output

Why this expansion?

Aluminium has become an important metal today in many fields—from structural engineering to electrical distribution. Experts estimate that by 1960 demand for aluminium will have doubled, rising to about 40,000 tons per annum.

Company's rapid expansion

In order to keep pace with expanding demand, Indian Aluminium Company is increasing its capacity for aluminium production. The new smelter which Indian Aluminium Company is installing at Hirakud, Orissa, will triple the Company's production capacity to 15,000 tons by 1958. In implementing this major project, Indian Aluminium Company will be able to draw upon the resources and know-how of its Canadian associates, Aluminium Limited—the world's largest group of aluminium companies.



Our City Cable

STOCK MARKETS QUIET

GILT-EDGED AND INDUSTRIALS

EASE SLIGHTLY

London, 1st February.

IN the absence of favourable news and under the influence of the uncertain economic situation, the stock markets were very quiet and generally dull last week. Oil shares were the only group to move against the trend. Business contracted further, and at the end of the account on Tuesday was virtually down to a minimum. The economic situation continued as the dominant factor, and it appeared likely that the quiet conditions would persist until the outlook became clearer. The markets were waiting for the Government's further measures to deal with the economic situation. Gilt-edged securities moved somewhat irregularly following the previous week's fall, but business was very thin and had a disproportionate effect on prices. On balance, there was not a great deal of change, although prices were easier, if anything. Short-dated stocks resisted the trend and were firmer on balance. Foreign bonds and rails attracted only a very limited amount of interest and were little changed. While dollar stocks fluctuated with Wall Street, very quiet conditions prevailed in industrials. A rally on bear-covering prior to the week-end soon petered out, and prices resumed their downward movement. Selling, however, was small, and the majority of prices recorded little change compared with the previous levels. Small declines predominated, but a number of favourable movements developed. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index, after rallying, fell back to around its previous level. Interest in gold shares was at a very low level and they recorded further widespread losses under the lead of Free State issues. Diamonds responded to Anglo-American Investments' higher dividend, but base metals moved uncertainly and were mostly lower. The best feature was provided by oil shares, which went ahead on forecasts of rising consumption of fuel oils and subsequent favourable comment on the prospects. Widespread gains were recorded, although best prices were not always held. Rubber and tea shares were very quiet and inclined to ease in sympathy with the general tendency.

The Money Market

Seasonal factors and the continuation of the credit squeeze had a more decisive effect on the money market last week. The supply of funds contracted sufficiently to create stringency at a time when the market had only a small quota of

new Treasury Bills to pay for, and against which there was an excess of gratuities. Money in consequence was in keen demand throughout, and ruled on the basis of 3½ percent to 4 percent. With this attenuated supply, business in bills also contracted. Applications for £250 million of 91-day bills totalled £390,131,000, of which the former amount was allotted at an average rate of 8½ 4/97d as against 8½ 4/02d in the previous week. Offerings this week will be comprised of £250 million of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 25th January showed that notes in circulation were £14 million lower at £1,772 million, while bankers' deposits were £5 million higher at £237 million. Fine trade bills were unchanged.

Activity on Wall Street

Convertible bonds moved ahead along a fairly broad front early last week, largely as a result of the brisk recovery in security values. Advances were generally held to fractions, although a number of issues managed to score wider gains. Dealer's issues eventually slowed down and prices tended to back away when the stock market faltered. American Telephone and Telegraph debentures, however, were active and firm, advancing a point. Investment quality corporates were mixed. Rails were mixed. World Bankers were dull. In the foreign department, German Nationals were lower by fractions to a couple of points. Berlin City 6 percent of 1958 added four points, while Cologne 6½ percent of 1950 dropped nearly two. Japanese were mixed with Municipals higher.

Vegetable Oil Market

Very firm conditions developed in linseed oil last week and following heavy European demand prices advanced by £5 or £6 a ton. The level was the highest reached since the closing days of 1952. One factor responsible for the rise was an indication that India might impose an export duty on linseed oil, which would probably go on buyers' account. Demand for Indian castor oil for shipment was restricted by the paucity of offers and small business was done at higher rates. Enquiries for spot were more numerous. Groundnut oil headed the sharp upsurge in prices of edible oils, rising by £5 a ton.

Rubber Closes Firm

In mostly slow trading, values in the rubber market continued to sag during the greater part of last week. Upcountry liquidation in Malayan, unloading by tired holders and poor support from consumers put prices down by a 1d or 1½ a lb., and the easiness was accentuated by increased Malayan production during December. Towards the close, sentiment improved as U.S. consumption estimates were better than expected. A small setback with buyers holding off was quickly recovered, and finally renewed buying orders for "landed" and shipment rubber found offers scarce. Although final values were 1d a lb. lower on balance, the close was firm. The sole crepe market was dull, with only modest business in small parcels on the lower basis of 40d a lb. for 1/8 inch smooth number one on spot.

Indian Coconut Yarn Goods

The increasing Indian efforts to export coconut yarn fabrics and finished goods instead of coconut yarns represented a serious danger to the European coconut yarn industries, stated the president of the European Coconut Yarn Industry at a recent meeting with West German yarn weavers. He warned against the liberalisation of imports of coconut fabrics from India, saying that this could ruin European industries; India, he added, could offer her goods at "dumping" prices because she paid her workers lower wages. As France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria had strongly rejected the idea of having their markets flooded with cheap Indian goods, he expected that West Germany would also abstain from liberalising imports.

Reducing British Stockpiles

Officials on Monday declined to comment on newspaper reports that the U.K.'s strategic stockpiles of food, oil, metals and chemicals would be drastically reduced. Informed sources said that the Defence White Paper due to be published on 16th February would probably contain a policy statement about future reserves and may outline Government plans for the realignment of existing stocks. Earlier newspaper reports had suggested that the Ministries of Supply and Agriculture intended to sell part of their strategic reserves. Copper, tin and zinc all lost ground on the metal markets, but trade circles thought that this had no visible connection with reports that stocks would be reduced or that the Government would suspend purchases. Authoritative sources here later stated that there was to be no basic change in U.K. policy on stockpiling. Stocks were always being turned over and adjusted without disturbing the market, they said. It was not to be expected, they added, that at present, when the Government was working on plans to reduce British living costs, there should be heavy purchases for stockpiling purposes.

South Africa's Sugar Output

South Africa's sugar production this year is expected to be the highest ever at about 940,000 tons, which is 110,000 tons more than last year, according to figures supplied by the South African Sugar Association. The value of the crops is estimated at £30 million; out of this must be deducted production costs which, some millers say, have been "quite high" in recent months. Nearly 2½ million tons of sugarcane are expected to be handled during the present season.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

STOCK MARKET POSITION

CAUSES ANXIETY

Wednesday, 1st February.

ALTHOUGH labour conditions in banking have been rather more disturbed this week than last, the buoyancy in demand for funds has continued. The requirements of the sugar industry and on account of the kharif crop have remained at a high level, and those of the cotton mills are increasing. There has been good buying of raw jute. The present clearing difficulties on the stock markets are causing considerable anxiety in banking circles. Money is very tight in the interbank market and there are reports to be borrowed over at the unchanged call rate of 3½ percent.

Business has been better in the market for export documents this week and a fair number of tea and gunny bills have come to hand. Remittance has been normal. The strength of sterling remains unchanged and the dollar rate is quoting Rs. 47½.

Bullion was quiet on profit-taking. Silver declined from the previous week's level of Rs. 177-10 to Rs. 173-15-0, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 174-2-0. The London price fell from 78½d. to 77½d. The price of foreign silver in New York declined from 90½ to 90 cents.

Gold ruled quiet in sympathy with silver and the price fell from 97-8-0 to Rs. 96-8-0. The sovereign at Rs. 61-12 showed a loss of 3 annas.

A further fall of Rs. 3.64 crores to Rs. 1,379.07 crores was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 27th January, 1956. The total note issue was Rs. 21 lakhs higher at Rs. 1,401.83 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts rose by Rs. 3.72 crores and Rs. 5.09 crores to Rs. 54.02 crores and Rs. 18.47 crores, respectively. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 65.24 crores showed a decline of Rs. 2.27 crores. Balances held abroad fell by Rs. 5.50 crores to Rs. 67.05 crores. Other loans and advances rose from Rs. 42.59 crores to Rs. 44.33 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 17.70 crores (Rs. 15.25 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 9.21 crores since 1st January 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 1.79 crores (Rs. 1.82 crores). Other features showed little change.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 20th January, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 10.78 crores in total deposits to Rs. 241.90 crores. Investment in Government securities and other authorised investments are down by Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 107.32 crores and Rs. 9.00 crores, respectively. Advances including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have decreased by Rs. 1.75 crores to aggregate Rs. 110.09 crores. Cash and balances are in consequence, shown at Rs. 30.77 crores or Rs. 7.27 crores higher.

The net profits of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1955, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 2,70,301-15-5 brought in, amounts to Rs. 32,35,546-1-9 which the directors have disposed of as follows: interim dividend at 6%, Rs. 18,87,255; transfer to banks investments Rs. 15,00,000; taxation Rs. 5,50,000; staff gratuity fund Rs. 5,50,000 and bonus to staff Rs. 13,50,000.

The directors propose to recommend a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955 at 6%, making 12% for the year. The carry-forward is Rs. 18,40,358-8-6.

The profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the year 1955, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 2,70,301-15-5 brought in, amounts to Rs. 32,35,546-1-9 which the directors have disposed of as follows: interim dividend at 10% per annum Rs. 5,00,000; taxation Rs. 9,00,000 and bonus to staff Rs. 8,00,000.

The directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955 at 14 percent per annum, making 12% for the year and to carry-forward Rs. 3,35,546-1-9.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 27-1-56.			
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5%
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-1%
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-2%
10-12-55	17-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
9-12-55	10-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
2-12-55	4-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
25-11-55	28-2-56	1,50,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
19-11-55	20-2-56	2,00,00	Rs. 2-7-10%
11-11-55	12-2-56	2,00,00	Rs. 2-7-1%
4-11-55	5-2-56	2,00,00	Rs. 2-7-6%
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
February 1956	...	7,50,00	
March, 1956	...	3,00,00	
April, 1956	...	4,00,00	
Total		14,50,00	

CLOUDS OVER GENEVA

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE ON
FREE TRADE

NO observers of the current conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva expect any spectacular results from it, but it is quite as important as its predecessors, in some ways more so. It provides an opportunity for the major trading powers to show that in the interests of freer trade they are willing to sacrifice some protection of their producers at a time when protection may be demanded more urgently than in recent years. After the opening of these conferences news of them is usually sparse until the close, months later. There is no drama to catch the public imagination. Some of the results are negative, preventing adverse developments rather than positively promoting favourable ones. Yet, with all these limitations, the conferences can be and have been of profound importance.

These three conferences so far completed—in Geneva in 1947, in Annecy in 1949, in Torquay in 1950—negotiated as many as 58,700 concessions on tariffs. As the work proceeds the scope for concessions diminishes. Therefore, at the third conference, in Torquay, agreement to bind a low tariff was treated as a concession equivalent to agreement to reduce a high tariff. It is a reasonable assumption that many tariffs would have been raised if they had not been so bound; therefore G.A.T.T. has preserved the principle of free trade as well as promoting it. However, this principle will be severely treated in Geneva in the coming months. Tariffs are more important now than they were when any of the previous conferences was held. It was in many cases easy to concede on tariffs when the quantity of imports was controlled by quota; now many quantitative restrictions have been removed. Domestic producers were less concerned with foreign competition when many goods were scarce and demand was uninhibited; now most shortages have been overcome and monetary restraints in various countries are deliberately restricting demand.

The impressive total of concessions granted at previous conferences includes some that were of little value, and in present conditions the large number of items on which the nations are still willing to negotiate exclude most of the items in which a large trade could be done at lower tariffs. There are no illusions about the items, nearly 1,000 of them, on which the Americans have declared themselves willing to make concessions: the list

does not include the controversial products on which America maintains high tariffs—on some of which she raised tariffs last year—to protect some domestic interest allegedly threatened by imports. In any case, the scope for concessions reluctantly allowed by the American Congress to the American negotiators is strictly limited: no individual tariff may be reduced by more than 15 percent over three years—5 percent a year (so that, for example, a tariff of 20 percent could be immediately reduced only to 19 percent).

The Americans will do their best, doubtless, to dispel the idea that they are backing away from the principle of free trade, but the mood of Geneva does not suggest much hope that they will contribute much to the success of the conference. Other countries, it seems, will follow the American lead; if America does not go far, nor will they. On behalf of Britain Sir Frank Lee, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, said "it would be unrealistic to expect that economically more vulnerable countries should take a more substantial contribution than that which the U.S. with its creditor position in the world, its large internal markets, and its highly developed and efficient economy is in a position to offer". Britain feels at present too vulnerable to make substantial concessions. In the present precarious state of her balance of payments she cannot risk a substantial addition to her imports. Yet no other country needs concessions from other parties to the conference as much as Britain does.

Some people feel that the British Government should be more venturesome. British policy is focussed more on quota-free trading than on tariff reductions. Quantitative restrictions have, indeed, been the curse of international trading since the war; but not much is gained by admitting goods without limit if tariffs raise the prices of those goods so high that they are no longer wanted. International trade is so vital to Britain that reasonable freedom to trade without either quotas or tariffs is essential to her economic health. A larger inflow of goods would, of course, be unwelcome in some ways (though it would have the merit of depressing prices); but, by hypothesis, a concession is granted in Geneva only in exchange for a concession and should therefore expand exports as well as imports. Manchester is renowned for the doctrine of free trade, and it was appropriate that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce pointed out, in its annual report this January that Britain could not expect to sell to other countries unless she would by from them—"we fare best", said the report, "when there is fair trading for all concerned".

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LONDON FINANCIAL LETTER

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

By Air Mail.

BUSINESS sentiment has noticeably changed in this country in the short period of 1956 that has already elapsed. The change can perhaps be summed up by saying that, whereas until even a few weeks ago all efforts to check inflation were viewed with scepticism, most people are now agreed that the rise in prices can be and must be stopped. The Premier himself is now leading the campaign against the rise, and most of the producing community, as well as the whole of the consuming community, is not only supporting him in his endeavour but urging him on. Mr. Harold Macmillan, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made a methodical study of his new problems—the old ones bequeathed by Mr. R. A. Butler. His policy has therefore been slow to emerge, but it is already fairly clear that it will continue, and in some ways reinforce, Mr. Butler's. It will be ironical if Mr. Macmillan gets all the credit for halting inflation in 1956, for it becomes more apparent every week that Mr. Butler's policy prepared and started that important action. Mr. Butler had little enough help from either the business community or the general public; both continued to spend freely and to raise their prices (including the price of labour). Mr. Macmillan will be more widely assisted.

However, anyone who imagines that the task is easy from now on will soon be disillusioned. The Government's intention, certainly, is merely to remove the excess of demand from the total economy. But it is not possible—nor, indeed, desirable—to reduce demand evenly, by a few percent, over the whole. Total trade is probably still expanding, but the building industry has increasing difficulty in arranging new contracts (and in financing those which it secures), and the much-publicised short-time working in the motor industry exposes problems of marketing increased output which are not merely seasonal. While most industries are now sympathetic to the idea of checking prices, none is willing to suffer underemployment of its resources in the interest of national stability—even supposing that underemployment is the right way to attain stability. Further, employees are by no means convinced that wages as well as prices ought to be stabilised on the present basis. Even in the motor industry, whose prosperity is manifestly threatened, there are demands for higher wages, which, the unions argue, can be paid out of profits. It is no secret that employers hope that stable prices and tougher trading conditions will stop demands for higher wages, but it is by no means certain that this hope will be realised.

Much to be Done

Some of the main statistics for 1955 are now available—though not, of course, the official estimate of the balance of payments, which is in present circumstances the most important of all. They show even more clearly than had been perceived before that inflation on the scale of 1955 cannot be allowed to continue in 1956; if it were, a major financial crisis would be almost inevitable. Hopes aroused by the overseas trade figures last autumn have not been fulfilled. It seemed then that the visible deficit might be stabilised around £50 million a month, but imports have since expanded

again while the trend of exports has been static, so that the deficit in each of the last two months was of the order of £70 million. In the whole year, compared with 1954, exports increased by nearly 9 percent to £3,024 million, imports by 15 percent to £3,889 million, and the deficit of £864 million was £265 million more than in 1954. The least unsatisfactory element in this position is the expansion of exports to North America—by 23 percent to £183 million in the U.S. trade and by 7 percent to £141 million in the Canadian trade. This improvement moderated the year's decline in the gold and dollar reserve, but the reserve declined nonetheless, disturbingly, by as much as \$642 million to only \$2,120 million.

There is in these figures no evidence of success in the Government's restraining policy, but the thought of what might have happened without that policy is disturbing. While inflation has not prevented exports from expanding quite well, it has drawn in a much larger quantity of goods from abroad. There is no doubt that the cost and the scarcity of credit have restrained some traders' buying for stock, yet total stocks continued to increase during at least the first three quarters of 1955. An important new index introduced by the Board of Trade shows that the value of stock and work-in-progress rose 12 percent between December 1954 and end-September 1955, whereas in the whole of 1954 the rise was about 7 percent. As the credit-squeeze did not reach full pressure until August last, later figures may show a reversal of the trend, but in the light of the upturn of imports in the last three months such a reversal seems unlikely.

Spending and Saving

Figures for personal spending have now been brought up to the third quarter of 1955. As one of the most disturbing features of the year was the rise in the cost of living, monetary expenditure continued, of course, to increase considerably. But in real terms the rate of increase in consumption has steadily declined. Taking a twelvemonth and comparing each quarter with the corresponding quarter a year earlier we have the following increases: 4th quarter 1954 6.3 percent, last quarter 1955 4.9 percent, 2nd quarter 1955 3.2 percent, 3rd quarter 1955 2.7 percent. And rough estimates suggest that in the 4th quarter of 1955 the increase over a year earlier may have disappeared entirely.

In a year when production has increased (by nearly 5 percent) and imports have increased more than exports, consumption, it can be claimed, was not excessive. It was, indeed, consumption that suffered most from the restraints. In other words, the direct restraints—control of hire-purchase and raising of purchase-tax—were more effective than the indirect restraints—higher interest rates, and the selective restriction of bank credit—which might be described as semi-direct—has been applied most severely to consumers. In real terms even the rise in wage-rates—another outstanding feature of the year—did not amount to much, being virtually annulled by the rise in prices. But it was a bad year for small saving and not, evidently, a good year for larger personal saving. Large-scale dissaving—which might occur if the rise in prices persisted—could frustrate the whole purpose of the Government's policy. On the other hand, much more restraint of consumption—when in some trade goods are already piling up—could affect production more than has been intended.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

		Week Ended	
		27-1-56	20-1-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	22,96,98	19,11,48	17,00,02
Notes in Circulation	13,79,07.34	13,82,71.48	12,17,71.94
Total Notes Issued	14,02,04.32	14,01,82.56	12,35,31.96
Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,67,06.60	6,67,06.60	6,53,21.36
Total A	7,07,08.31	7,07,08.31	6,53,23.07
B. Rupee Coin	1,06,59.93	1,06,59.93	1,04,46.30
Rupee Securities	5,88,36.06	5,88,36.06	4,37,42.59
Total	14,02,04.32	14,01,82.56	12,35,31.96

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—				
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	54,01.74	50,29.46	54,02.58	
(b) Other Govts.	18,47.38	13,37.05	20,76.98	
(c) Banks	65,23.80	67,30.89	58,13.72	
(d) Others	17,10.07	21,41.31	34,05.69	
Bills Payable	10,38.29	10,43.06	3,91.52	
Other Liabilities	30,23.33	34,63.12	18,55.88	
Total	2,05,64.61	2,07,66.29	1,99,46.37	
Assets—				
Notes	22,96.98	19,11.48	17,00.02	
Rupee Coin	8.45	8.47	20.73	
Subsidy Coin	6.43	6.05	13.32	
Bills Discounted Int.	45.50	45.50	50.30	
Govt. of India Treasury	4,46.29	6,43.15	2,04.56	
Bills	6,704.77	72,35.19	76,39.73	
Loans to Govt.	1,79.00	1,82.00	79.00	
Other Loans etc.	44,32.89	42,50.07	19,96.11	
Investments	51,17.30	51,23.94	70,06.81	
Other Assets	13,27.20	13,31.21	11,75.79	
Total	2,05,64.61	2,07,66.29	1,99,46.37	

SCHEDULED BANKS

		Week Ended	
		13-1-56	30-12-55
Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	6,35.09	5,22.24	10,79.49
(b) Others	6,26,73.94	6,99,25.93	5,72,11.42
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	2,74.50	5,33.50	2,82.57
(b) Others	4,06,76.31	4,13,06.29	3,65,78.21
Borrowings from State	11,33.23	7,23.48	3,89.42
Bank Demand Liabilities			35
Time Liabilities	35,35.41	38,05.64	32,14.52
Cash			61,76.62
Balances with the Reserve	51,92.00	60,16.73	61,76.62
Balances with other banks	11,80.48	14,35.43	10,94.18
Money at calls and short notice	9,58.34	10,49.66	18,83.18
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,81,92.63	3,85,05.26	3,32,36.68
Advances	5,33,09.29	5,16,72.89	4,75,00.48
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	82,51.12	66,25.49	47,55.47
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	47,45.17	48,46.69	32,89.19

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

		Rs. (thousands)	
		Calcutta	Bombay
27-1-56		48,42.17	45,51.00
20-1-56		95,13.56	50,69.45
13-1-56		Nil	69,56.15
6-1-56		Nil	48,79.48

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

		Week ended	
		13-1-56	6-1-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Department	6,14.85	9,09.52	
Notes in Circulation	2,84,90.94	2,82,01.24	
Total Notes Issued	2,91,04.89	2,91,11.36	
Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58	
Sterling Securities	80,00.28	80,00.28	
Government of India Securities	26,33.67	26,33.67	
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81	
B. Rupee Coin	1,86.23	1,82.70	
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.26	1,22,43.26	
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan			
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02	
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.30	1,00.30	
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51	
Total	2,91,04.89	2,91,11.36	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—				
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—				
(a) Central Government	13,62.54	13,22.57		
(b) Provincial Government	43.42	50.72		
(c) Banks	11,63.54	11,74.22		
(d) Others	21,70.01	21,74.82		
Bills Payable	307	8.13		
Other Liabilities	5,28.92	5,48.67		
Total	58,74.50	58,79.13		
Assets—				
Notes	6,14.85	9,09.52		
Rupee Coin				
(a) Pakistan	11	8		
Subsidiary Coin				
(a) Pakistan	7	8		
(b) India				
Bills Purchased and Discounted—				
(a) Internal				
(i) Govt. Treasury Bills	1,06.17	1,07.53		
Loans and Advances to Govt.	7,800	1,01.00		
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	1,76.77	1,71.89		
Other Loans and Advances	10,44.47	12,14.15		
Investments	10,87.25	18,80.30		
Other Assets	10,64.81	9,94.58		
Total	58,74.50	58,79.13		

Stocks and Shares

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE FIXES MINIMUM PRICES

BUSINESS ALMOST AT STANDSTILL DUE TO SETTLEMENT DIFFICULTIES

Wednesday Evening.

SETTLEMENT difficulties have curtailed all business in the share market this week. Prices have tended lower. After successive meetings the committee of the Exchange has decided to fix minimum prices for the clearing shares in order to facilitate the clearing. The following is the text of the committee's resolution passed at the special meeting held today at noon.

In view of the serious situation that has overtaken the market the Committee deems it imperative to save the situation by taking some emergency steps. It is therefore resolved that so far as the transactions in the clearing shares are concerned the following rules shall be observed by the members. Rates for clearing shares are fixed as follows:—Indian Iron Rs. 36; Burrakur Rs. 15-4; National Rs. 30-8; Orient Paper Rs. 33-8; Texmaco Rs. 20-8; Indian Copper Rs. 6-12, until otherwise fixed. All dues due at the aforesaid rates shall be paid and received as the case may be by the members concerned.

(2) All outstanding transactions shall be ipso facto carried over to the next clearing without any charges to be levied either by the seller or by the buyer until the buyer demands delivery at the above fixed clearing rates.

(3) Outstanding transactions shall be allowed to be squared up at the above mentioned fixed rates and no new transactions shall be done by the members until further notice.

(4) Any transactions done below the fixed clearing rates should be adjusted direct between the seller and the buyer at the fixed clearing rates and the clearing is to be effected according to the fixed rates.

Details of this week's limited trading follow:

The Calcutta Stock Exchange was open for trading for only one hour on Friday of last week and Monday and Tuesday of this week. Today the market was open as usual until 2-30 p.m. The suspension of deliveries has reduced fresh business to a trickle and brokers report that the few selling orders that they have been receiving during the period under review were practically impossible to execute.

The Gilt-edged section was the only steady feature in an otherwise dull market. Turnover increased as a result of the settlement of the bank strike and the return to normal in Bombay. Three percent 1986 was unaltered at Rs. 80-7 as was 3% Non-terminable Paper at Rs. 80 at which price there were buyers but few sellers. Among short-dated loans, 3% 1957 had strong buyers at Rs. 99-9 as had 3% 1958 at the higher rate of Rs. 99-8. In medium-dated loans, 3% 1959-61 were quoted at Rs. 98-3, while 2½% 1961 had strong buyers at Rs. 93-1 ex-voucher; 2½% 1960 were fully steady and the price improved from Rs. 96 to Rs. 96-2 with buyers over while 2½% 1962 was also wanted at Rs. 93-12 but again sellers were scarce and 3½% 1961 had buyers at Rs. 99-8 as had 3½% 1964 at Rs. 98-12 and 3½% 1965 at Rs. 98-9. In contrast, 3% 1963-65 had sellers at Rs. 94-10. Long-dated loans also met with good enquiry and 3% 1966-68 were marked up from Rs. 91-15 to Rs. 92-2. Three percent 1970-75 improved from Rs. 87-15 to Rs. 88-2. Provincials continued to be popular, particularly 4% issues maturing in 1964 and 1967.

Among Preference shares, a small odd lot of British India Corporation changed hands at Rs. 137 and Calcutta Tramways at Rs. 7-12. A small lot of Elgin Mills 8% Preference was crossed at Rs. 136-12. Railis were reported at Rs. 58 and an odd lot of Dalmia Cement fully-paid at Rs. 98. In Jute, only one transaction was reported in Dalhousie at Rs. 115.

In the banking and railway sections, solitary transactions were reported in United Bank of India "D" shares at Rs. 4-14 and Baraset-Basirhat at Rs. 10-10.

Very few transactions took place in cotton shares. Cawnpore Textiles were marked at Rs. 9-1, Elgin at Rs. 27-4, Kesoram at Rs. 17 and Swadeshi Cotton Preferred-Ordinary at Rs. 10. New Victoria changed hands at Rs. 1-14.

Coal shares continued to rule dull and there was a sharp contraction in the volume of business. Amalgamated and Bengal were reasonably steady at Rs. 24 and Rs. 55-7 as were Burrakur at Rs. 15. East Indian were quoted at Rs. 32-8 and Central India recovered slightly from Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6. Equitable were marked at Rs. 33-14 and New Beerboom at Rs. 20-14 against a previous quotation of Rs. 21-4.

Jute was the duller section of the week and a mere handful of shares changed hands. Shares which were dealt in included Agarpara at Rs. 12-8,

Howrah at Rs. 24-14 against Rs. 25-10 and Kamarhatty "B" at Rs. 160. The reduction in the half-yearly dividend of the National Jute Company from Re. 1 to As. 12 a share brought the price down from Rs. 30-4 to Rs. 29-6. Nellimaria were transacted at Rs. 12, Northbrook at Rs. 25-14 and Nuddea were marked down from Rs. 47-8 to Rs. 45-8.

There were dealing in only two shares in the electric supply section, namely Calcutta Electric at around Rs. 13-12 and Muttra at Rs. 9-4.

Similarly, two transactions were reported in the sugar section. Durbhanga were placed at Rs. 23-3 and Rammugger at Rs. 24-6.

In the engineering section, a small lot of Burn & Co. changed hands at Rs. 318 and Indian Galvanizing were marked at Rs. 26-6. Jessop & Co., on publication of a satisfactory report, were reasonably steady at Rs. 61-12. Richardson & Cruddas were quoted at Rs. 26 at which price there were sellers. Textile Machinery came to hand at Rs. 19-15 and Kumardhubi Engineering were crossed at Rs. 11-10. A few squaring-up transactions were reported in Indian Iron & Steel at around Rs. 35-4 against the floor price of Rs. 36. The quotation in the Bombay market at 2-30 p.m. today was Rs. 32-14.

In paper, Bengal Paper were marked down from Rs. 116 to Rs. 113 and Titagur from Rs. 45-12 to Rs. 45-8. Shree Gopal receded from Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 17-12 while Orient were unchanged at Rs. 33. In cement, Ashoka were marked at Rs. 9-12 and Sone Valley at Rs. 7-11. In insurance, New Asiatic had sellers at Rs. 5-3. In shipping, India General Navigation were recorded at Rs. 126 and India Steamship were depressed at Rs. 8. Among miscellaneous industrial, Aluminium Corporation changed hands at Rs. 9-10. Angelo Brothers were offered at Rs. 23-12 as were Balmer Lawrie at Rs. 186. British Burmah Petroleum were unchanged at Rs. 4 and British India Corporation were quiet at Rs. 11-14. Calcutta Tramways receded from Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 17 and Clive Row were dealt in at Rs. 11-2. F. & C. Osler were crossed at Rs. 15, but at the close there were sellers at this price. Fraser & Co., were quoted at Rs. 14. Hindustan Motors at Rs. 8-15 and Indian Cables receded from Rs. 30-12 to Rs. 29-12. Indo-Burma Petroleum were marked back from Rs. 43-8 to Rs. 43. James Wright were quoted at Rs. 4-8 and Martin Burn were easier at Rs. 27-8 as were National Insulated Cables at Rs. 21-7. National Tobacco were fairly steady at Rs. 11-2 as were Railis India at Rs. 36-12. Rohtas Industries closed slightly lower at Rs. 22.

In the mining section, Karanpura Development were steady at Rs. 20-4 as were Burma Mines at Rs. 2-6 and Western Stockholders Investment at Re. 1 ex-dividend. Metal Corporation found buyers at the lower level of Rs. 10-14. Consolidated Tin were marked at Rs. 2-8 and Indian Copper were quoted at Rs. 6-9.

Tea shares were practically moribund in sympathy with the rest of the market, and transactions recorded numbered less than a dozen. Sungma changed hands lower at Rs. 9-7 as did Brooke Bond at Rs. 19-14. Nya Hills had sellers at Rs. 39-12 and Rs. 23-12. Tyroon had sellers at around the previous rate of Rs. 22-8. Dhelakhat were crossed at Rs. 18-8 and Tukwar were marked at around the previous rate of Rs. 13-8.

* * * * *

Providing Rs. 5.25 lakhs (Rs. 3.10 lakhs) for depreciation and Rs. 20.26 lakhs (Rs. 10.10 lakhs) for taxation the profit of JESSOP & COMPANY for amounted to Rs. 27.01 lakhs (Rs. 16.86 lakhs) for the year ended last October. Bringing in Rs. 2.93 lakhs there is a balance of Rs. 29.94 lakhs. Special reserve is allocated Rs. 4.75 lakhs (same) and the general reserve Rs. 9.25 lakhs (Rs. 4 lakhs). The ordinary dividend has been doubled to 30%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 14,000.

* * * * *

The profit of the CAWNPORE SUGAR WORKS rose by Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 12.41 lakhs for the year ended last October. Providing Rs. 3 lakhs (Rs. 3.25 lakhs) for depreciation, Rs. 6 lakhs (Rs. 3 lakhs) for taxation, transferring Rs. 80,000 to contingencies reserve, Rs. 4 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs) to rehabilitation reserve and bringing in Rs. 59,696 there is Rs. 3,87,023. The ordinary dividend is the same at 12 annas per share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 82,023.

The Marhowrah factory crushed 32,62,453 maunds of cane with recovery of 10.21%, and the Gauri factory 24,14,693 maunds (10.68%).

The directors say that the prospects for season 1955-56 indicate that a good cane crop will be available for the Marhowrah factory but adverse weather conditions have reduced the quantity of cane available for the Gauri factory.

HINDUSTHAN GENERAL INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

FOR SERVICE & SECURITY

Board of Directors:

Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D. (Chairman.)

Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy.
Shri P. N. Talukdar, M.A. (Cantab).
Shri J. N. Sen Gupta.
Dr. S. B. Dutt, Ph.D. (London).
Shri M. L. DahanuKar.
Raja Radharaman of Pilibhit.

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WHEN IN EUROPE

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Mill shares met with heavy selling pressure and closing levels were the lowest touched. Bombay Dyeing declined from Rs. 515-10 to Rs. 502-8, Kohinoor, after rallying to Rs. 326 on rumours of bigger profits, fell to Rs. 319-8. Svadeshi were lower at

Brooke Bond—Rs. 20-7 20-7 19-13 20 (17-6).
 Brahmaputra—Rs. 9-8 9-8—9-8 9-9.
 Dhelakhat—Rs. 18-8 18-8—18-8 18-8—(22-4).
 Methoni—Rs. 22-8 22-9 22-8—22-9—(27-15).
 Khaga Hills—Rs. 49-4—49-8 49-4—49-8—(52-2).
 Sungma—Rs. 9-7—9-9—9-7—9-9—(12-14).
 Tyroon—Rs. 39-12—39-14—39-12—39-14—(47).
 Tezpur—Rs. 23-12—23-14—23-12—23-14—(34-12).
 Tukvar—Rs. 14-14—13-7—13-7—(17-10).

The Committee will study the range of general purpose machine tools required by the various Government Departments with a view to standardising them to the most widely popular requirements. In this task the Committee will take particular note of the standardisation work already completed by the Railways. It will also suggest the machinery for laying down standards of performance and specifications for inspection of the final product in order to ensure that the product measures up to the required quality. It will re-

In the chemical industry, the Government has had an examination made as to the size of a coal-tar distillation plant. It is proposed to instal one each, at the three steel plants. It is expected that a petro-chemical industry will be located at the sites

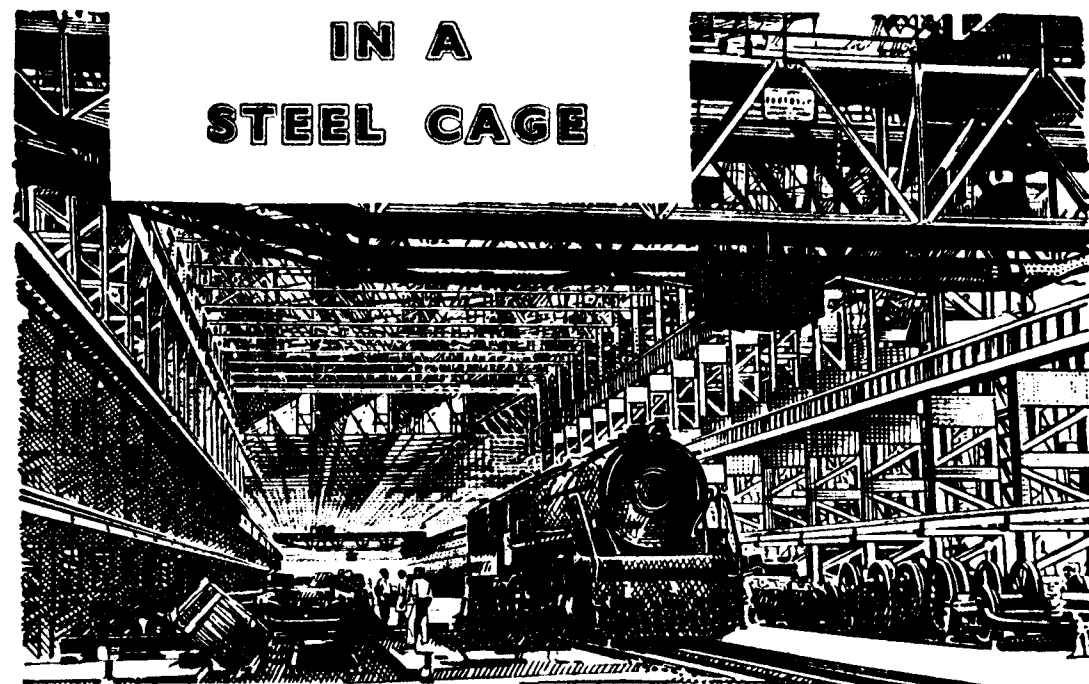
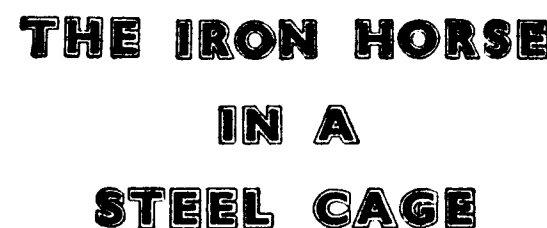
The advance guard of the British Steel Mission, sponsored by the Indian Steel Construction Corporation and consisting of Mr. D. R. Mittal, its leader, Dr. P. F. Colclough and Mr. Ginsberg arrived here on 31st January to finalise the negotiations for setting up a one million ton steel plant at Durgapur in West Bengal. Mr. A. M. Dent also arrived on 31st January while the remaining members of the team are expected today. As reported earlier, the final offer of I.S.C.C. was received here on 16th January and the mission will now finalise the negotiations and reach an agreement. As already reported the negotiations relate to the rate of interest and mode of payment for the plant and equipment. I.S.C.C. had originally suggested a rate of interest, one percent higher to the bank rate and the repayments to commence on the date of delivery of the plant. This was unacceptable to India. India was prepared to make part payment forthwith, when its sterling balance was favourable, but wanted credit facilities for its replenishment during the second plan period. The latest British offer, although an improvement on the previous one requires further negotiations. So far as the German steel plant is concerned, the

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THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LTD.
IISCO
 MANAGING AGENTS: MARTIN BURN LTD.

1. The recommendations made by the Policy Committee of the Transport Advisory Council in regard to the adjustment of freight charges on petrol.
2. The recommendations of the Committee of the Transport Advisory Council regarding the levy of octrois so as to facilitate free flow of goods through towns.
3. The report of the Technical Committee of the Council regarding measures for encouraging the operation of motor transport on electricity.
4. The proposal to set up an *ad hoc* Committee to advise on the reorganisation of transport administration in the States.
5. Model principles for drawing up reciprocal arrangements for inter-State operation of transport vehicles.
6. The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission regarding taxes on motor vehicles.

The British Iron and Steel Board expects steel production to increase by more than 3 million ingot tons in the three years 1956 to 1958, said Mr. J. Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons on 26th January. With this overall figure, there would, he said, be a substantial increase in sheet capacity and some increase towards the end of the period, in plate capacity. In view of the growth of the engineering industry, and the orders recently received by the U.K. shipbuilding industry in particular, demand for steel was increasing.

Now that the detailed trade figures are available it is possible to look at 1955 as a whole and to see how the trend worked. The year's real exports of £2,905 million was 81 percent higher than 1954 and compares with an increase of 34 percent in 1954 over 1953. Most of the improvement—77 percent—was in volume and the remainder derived from a modest price-rise. The Board of Trade calculates that, allowing for the way in which shipments delayed by the October, 1954, dock strike were carried over into early 1955, the underlying rate of increase in the value of exports was much the same in both years—between 5 and 6 percent. The fear that heavy pressure in the home market might be diverting goods from exports is not borne out by these figures. The record of imports is particularly revealing. Total imports were up 12 percent in volume and

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, has agreed to meet another deputation from the cotton industry to discuss the new case, made out by the Cotton Board last year, for protecting Lancashire from cheap duty-free cloth from Hongkong and India. A date for the meeting has not yet been fixed, and what new arguments the industry has to put forward it is difficult to say, but it is obvious that it does not intend to do things as they are at present. It is possible that the fresh move stems from the fact that the statistical position is now clearer. British imports of grey cotton cloth in the first six months of 1955 were nearly 155,500,000 square yards, but the volume of the trade declined, and in the second half of the year the imports were only 113,000,000 square yards. Even with this change in the trend the total for the year exceeded that for 1954 by over 32 million square yards and that for 1953 by over 192 million square yards. There

In view of increased costs, the recent heavy fall on the London and Calcutta markets, and the proportion of the crop sold to date, the question of an interim dividend has been deferred by the following tea companies in the James Warren group: Balijan, Deamoolie, Tara, Dooma, Duamamara, Eastern Assam, Pabbojan, Rajah Alli, Rupai and Shakomato.

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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay

UNEASY PEACE IN BOMBAY

BUSINESSMEN'S SUPPORT FOR MULTI-LINGUAL STATE

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

PEACE has returned to Bombay. It is, however, still an uneasy peace. The Government considered it expedient to curtail most of the customary Republic Day ceremonies. The Press Note issued in connection with the celebration stated that while the Government realised that, notwithstanding the disturbances in Bombay recently, the general public would like to celebrate the national festival with its usual warmth and enthusiasm, it considered that it would not be justified in exposing innocent women and children to the risk of violence from anti-national elements which could not altogether be eliminated, howsoever efficient the arrangements for protection might be. The Government, therefore, appealed to the citizens to restrain their enthusiasm and to spend the day quietly in a spirit of prayerful devotion to the country.

Business and industry are resuming their normal activities gradually. The transport situation has improved considerably and the outgoing and incoming trains are more or less punctual. The accumulations both at the port and at the two Railway termini are also being rapidly cleared. The uncertainty as to the future political set-up of the city and the State is however a discouraging factor for industry and commerce and until the present deadlock is resolved, it would be idle to expect any appreciable progress in these fields. There seems to be little enthusiasm for the proposal for a multi-lingual State of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, as has been suggested by some Congress leaders. The Maharashtrians seem determined to have a unilingual State for themselves, though it is regarded likely that Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch and Rajasthan might decide in favour of the merger proposal. Will such a multi-lingual State be formed without Maharashtra? In any case, the matter must await the final reply of Maharashtrian leaders to the proposal. The business community on the whole favours a multi-lingual State as indicated above, and failing that, a bi-lingual State composed of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

In the meantime, prominent business men in Western India, meeting at the Indian Merchants' Chamber last week, expressed their "profound distress and serious concern over the disturbances in the city which, besides paralysing normal trade and economic activities, brought about a general sense of insecurity in the public mind." The meeting passed a resolution calling upon the industrialists and business men of Bombay to "organise and assist in efforts for self-defence wherever necessary and possible so that the official efforts for restoring an atmosphere of confidence may be supplemented and strengthened." The meeting also recorded its appreciation of the efforts of the authorities, and in particular, the police who had acted with great restraint in dealing with the situation, and extended its full support to steps that might be necessary for restoring normal conditions.

Settlement in Cotton Case

Some breath-taking developments have taken place in the cotton trade. In the appeal filed by a member of the East India Cotton Association before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dixit against Mr. Justice Coyajee's order of dismissal, on the plaintiff's move to restrain the Association and its Board of Directors from declaring an emergency in the cotton trade and fixing the ceiling price for February and May 1956 at Rs. 700 a khandi, the Court suggested a settlement on hedge contracts terms to which the parties agreed. The terms recorded by their Lordships were that the resolution under issue was declared valid but the Board of Directors agreed to meet immediately and consider under Bye-law 52(2) of the Association whether the maximum rate of Rs. 700 a khandi, fixed by the Board, should continue or whether it should be varied. In considering this, the Board would apply its own mind and exercise its own judgment. Their Lordships, in recording these settlement terms, observed that they were in the best interests of all concerned. All this however, was rendered null and void by the Government of India's action, in exercise of its powers under Sub-section(1) of Section XII of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, dictating immediately two important radical changes in the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association. The notification, which shocked the market, directed that for clauses (1) and (2) of Bye-law 52AA, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely: "(1) Whether or not prices at which cotton may be bought or sold are at any time controlled under the provision of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, if the Forward Markets Commission is of the opinion that continuation of trading in hedge contract for any delivery or deliveries is detrimental to the interest of the trade or the public interest or to the larger interest of the economy of India and so notifies the Chairman, then notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Bye-laws or in any hedge or on call contract made subject to these Bye-laws, the following provision shall take effect; (2) Every hedge contract and every call contract in so far as the cotton is uncalled thereunder or in so far as the price has not been fixed thereunder and relating to the delivery or deliveries notified under clause (1) entered into between a member and a member or between a member and a non-

member then outstanding, shall be deemed closed out at such rate, appropriate to such contract and with effect from such date as shall be fixed by the Forward Markets Commission and the provisions of clauses (3), (4) and (16) of Bye-law 52A, in so far as they apply to hedge and on call contracts, shall apply as if they formed part of this Bye-law."

In doing this, the Government not only deprived the Board of the powers to reconsider the terms of the resolution in the light of the settlement reached in the High Court, but the Government even dispensed with the conditions regarding the previous publication in respect of any amendments that might be made in the Bye-laws. It was explained that this was done, "in the interest of the trade and in the public interest." But more surprises for the cotton trade were yet to come. The Government's order was soon followed by the Forward Markets Commission's direction to the E.I.C.A. on Tuesday last that the February and May hedge contracts in cotton should be closed out with effect from the Wednesday following "in the larger interest of the economy of India." In a communication to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, the Commission also directed that these contracts should be deemed to be closed out at the rates of Rs. 700 a khandi for the February contract and Rs. 686-8 a khandi for the May contract, which were the closing rates respectively for these contracts at the close of business on Tuesday, 24th January, 1956.

Fresh Litigation

The matter, however, did not rest there. Just when the Board of Directors of the E.I.C.A. were about to fix the date for paying price differentials arising out of every contract under the above notification, a fresh suit was filed and a fresh notice of motion taken out by the same member of the Association to restrain the Board from giving effect to the terms of the above communication from the Forward Markets Commission. The suit came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Coyajee who issued an interim injunction. There was also another notice of motion by another member with a petition brought under clause 226 of the Constitution against the Chairman and members of the Forward Markets Commission. His Lordship admitted the petition and issued a rule on the Commission returnable on 14th March. All these developments have resulted in the closure of the cotton futures market with repercussions on other forward markets in the city. Even the ceiling of Rs. 700, originally suggested by the Forward Markets Commission to the E.I.C.A., has not been respected, and the rate for terminating outstanding business for May delivery has been fixed at Rs. 686-8 a khandi. It now appears certain that the market will remain closed until the Government allows trading in the August contract, for which terms have yet to be decided. A special committee of the Directors of the E.I.C.A. has been working for some time to finalise the new terms for the hedge contracts, but it will take time to get the terms endorsed by the Forward Markets Commission. Now that there is no outlet for hedging cotton, even the spot market here as well as in upcountry centres, has been disorganised and unduly depressed. The trade is still of the opinion that the Government's fears with regard to the supply and price position in Indian cotton are unfounded. Even though it is admitted that the crop this year will be smaller, the gap in supplies will be made up by the increased use of foreign cotton by a number of mills both in Ahmedabad and Bombay. Besides this, the trade also anticipates an appreciable reduction in the export of Indian cotton. The estimated stock at the beginning of the 1955-56 season was 980,000 bales of Indian cotton and 69,000 bales of foreign cotton with the trade, and 1,441,000 of Indian cotton and 179,000 foreign cotton with the mills. A conservative estimate of the commercial crop for the current season is 4,500,000 bales of Indian cotton, while imports during the season can be confidently placed at 650,000. This means that during the year the total available supply of cotton will be 7,822,000 bales, made up of 6,924,000 bales of indigenous cotton and 898,000 bales foreign cotton. As against this, estimated mill consumption during the season is placed at 4,300,000 bales of Indian cotton and 700,000 bales of foreign cotton, making a total of 5 million bales. Even after adding 450,000 bales of Indian cotton for export, the prospective supply position at the end of the 1955-56 season would be about 1,400,000 bales of Indian and 150,000 bales of imported cotton with the mills, and 774,000 bales of Indian and 48,000 bales of imported cotton with the trade. It is feared that any undue interference at this stage with the marketing of cotton, which is the most important commercial crop in Western India, might upset the whole economy of the region and create uncertainties about next year's sowings.

Mr. Khatau Reads the Portents

Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau's address from the chair, to the Associated Cement Companies here last Friday discloses to the Government not only the general mood of business men but their specific reactions to major issues of policy affecting private enterprise in the country. The grounds on which Mr. Khatau based his observations were that it had become habitual with the Government to try to achieve political, economic and social progress not in a smooth and continuous manner, but by jerks. Mr. Khatau pointed out that every year, two or more major economic or political concepts were mooted and pressed bitterly often to an extreme limit, followed by hasty legislative action. Mr. Khatau believed that this had been going on since 1950 and the year which had just

closed was no exception to this. The year 1955 had begun with the proclamation of the "Socialistic pattern of society as the ultimate objective of political and economic policy". This was followed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution whereby it would no longer be unconstitutional to nationalise, either by acquisition or by obtaining complete physical and management control, every form of private property on payment of only such compensation as might be laid down in the particular nationalisation enactment. Then came the taxation proposals of the 1955 Budget which contained a curious mixture of measures adversely affecting individual enterprise and incentive to savings and investment, on the one hand, and affording encouragement to industrial development on the other. Not long after, followed the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank. Later, came the Indian Companies Act with its quite unjustified attack on the managing agency system, the objective apparently being to kill rather than to cure the one institution which had been most responsible for the rapid industrial advance achieved since the first world war. And finally, the nationalisation of life insurance was announced only last week.

Planning and Private Enterprise

Mr. Khatau also had some pertinent observations to make on the second five year plan. He described the plan-frame, as published originally, as no more than a jumble of ill-conceived and unattainable physical targets of production tied together with bits and pieces of loose thinking, completely ignoring such practical issues as to how they were to be achieved. Fortunately, this plan-frame had since been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny with the result that while its old name persisted, in substance the scope of the plan lay more within range of practical economies. Mr. Khatau still felt anxious about the drastic cutting down of the outlay on transport, especially railways; and the unpractical approach to the problem of resources to cover the enormous outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector alone. Mr. Khatau feared that the inadequate recognition of transport might result in the incapacity of the transport system to cope with the increased production envisaged under the plan along with acute inflation, coupled with the crushing taxation of both income and capital. Referring to the progress and prospects of the private sector, Mr. Khatau observed that there could be no doubt that the urgent need to achieve industrial expansion along sound lines was appreciated as keenly by free enterprise as by those who spoke from the ideological or political platform. Whether it was a question of raising the general standard of living or of avoiding inflation, the sine qua non was a progressive increase in production. Towards this end, free enterprise had played its part and he was confident that it would continue to do so subject to the enormous handicaps imposed upon it even within the limited scope permitted. He pointed out that the targets set for the private sector under the first plan had generally been fulfilled and in some cases, such as cotton textiles, even exceeded. But he gave a warning that its achievement under the second plan would depend, to a large extent, on public backing as well as on the Government's wise planning and sound fiscal and political policies, on full co-operation from labour and on the uninterrupted flow of savings and investment year after year. In all these matters the most effective single factor would be the plans and the policies of the Central and State Governments in relation to financial matters generally and in regard to taxation and nationalisation in particular.

Fresh Capital Issue

Following this meeting, an extraordinary general meeting was held to decide on the issue of 6,35,928 shares of Rs. 100 each at par to the existing shareholders in the ratio of one share for every two shares held. This decision is subject to the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues. With regard to the issue of additional capital, Mr. Khatau informed the shareholders that the company had not so far heard anything from the Government officially on its application for the issue of shares at par. At the same time, he indicated that the Government was possibly considering the question of asking the company to issue these shares at a premium. He, however, refused to express any opinion on this question and told the meeting that whether there was any justification for issuing the shares at a premium or not, the matter could be dealt with when the question actually arose. As for the concern expressed by some shareholders over the expansion programme of the company in view of the possibility of the industry being nationalised in future, Mr. Khatau stated that there was a great need for expansion because of the rising demand for cement. The company, being one of the foremost producers of cement in the country, should not neglect its duty of increasing production to meet the needs of the country.

Aid to Small Production

With a view to giving a fillip to the development of small-scale and cottage industries, the Government of Bombay has liberalised its terms of loans under the State Aid to Small-Scale and Cottage Industries Rules. The rate of interest on loans, not exceeding Rs. 50,000 has been brought down from 5 percent to 3 percent a year. For loans above Rs. 50,000, however, the normal rate of 5 percent will be charged. It has been arranged to give loans also against the securities of the value of raw materials, goods in process and stock in trade.

Uttar Pradesh

METHODS TO IMPROVE CANE CULTIVATION DISCUSSED

INCREASE IN ACREAGE PROPOSED UNDER NEW PLAN

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

THE visit to Lucknow by some delegates of the International Sugarcane Technologists Association was used by the Government to discuss methods of improving sugarcane cultivation in the State. Mr. N. J. King, Director of the Sugar Experiment Bureau, Brisbane, thought that with greater attention to the varieties suitable for different areas, correct fertilising and improved pest control, it should be possible for the State to reap high dividends in a short time. The average yield in Uttar Pradesh during the five years from 1941-42 was 13.7 tons an acre. In the next quinquennium it dropped to 13.2 tons. Efforts are now being made to arrest this trend and the crop competitions, for which prizes were distributed by the Chief Minister, showed that U.P. can do it. The first prize went to a cultivator who produced 1.763 maunds of cane an acre in 1954. The second was awarded to another with 1,630 maunds an acre.

The Centre has asked the State Government to produce 40 million tons of cane, which is equal to 52 percent of the all-India target of 77 million tons fixed in the second plan. In 1954-55 the State produced 28.34 million tons, which means that an additional output of 11.66 million tons is necessary to fulfil the State quota at the end of the plan period. Speaking at the prize-giving ceremony, the Planning Minister, Mr. C. B. Gupta, said that it was proposed to achieve this target partly by extending the area under sugarcane and partly by mechanised cultivation. Cane zones for factories would be allotted for longer periods so that mills may take more interest in the development

of their respective zones. It was proposed to launch an intensive experiment for the development of cane areas in the neighbourhood of factories and to increase the acreage from the present figure of 300,000 to 1,100,000 by 1960-61. The total cost of this and other schemes to develop non-reserved areas as well was estimated at about Rs. 8½ crores. The cost would be met mostly by the State Government and the Centre, and partly by local contributions. The great leeway which the State has to make up is evident from the fact that U.P.'s share of the total output of cane in the country fell from 63 percent in 1932 to 50.2 percent last year.

It is proposed to establish four co-operative sugar mills in the State during the second plan period. There are at present 72 sugar mills in the State with a total crushing capacity of 67,484 tons a day. The co-operative factories, it is stated, will benefit nearly nine million kisan families. The U.P. Molasses Control (Amendment) Bill passed by the Legislature early last month provides for the establishment of a Molasses Board to advise the Government on matters relating to the grading and marketing of molasses, the prices at which they should be sold, allocations for distilleries and other purposes. During 1954-55, 6.17 million tons of molasses were produced, mostly in U.P.

Resolution on Abolishing Capitalism

While the State Government has officially been offering inducements to private capital seeking domicile in Uttar Pradesh, the State Legislative Council has adopted a resolution moved by a Congress member urging that "the abolition of capitalism in all its forms is necessary for the well-being of society." The resolution recommends that the Government take steps at once to "bring about socialisation of the principal means of production, exchange and distribution." An amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition, who is a former zamindar, to delete the words "in all its forms" and to substitute it by "as far as possible" was rejected. His effort to insert a stipulation,

namely, "without impairing efficiency in production", was also rejected. The course of the debate was naturally outlined by the socialistic pattern of society to which the Congress is committed, but one Congress member defied the Party Whip by denouncing the concept. He said that the Congress movement would not have succeeded without the support of Indian capitalists.

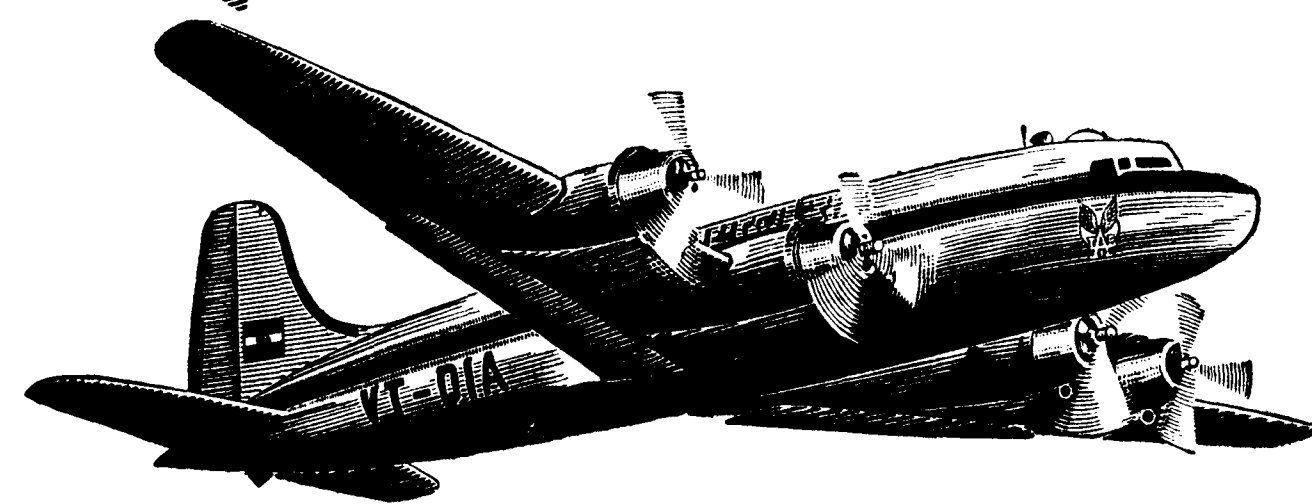
Sample Survey on Prohibition

Though statistics, especially on prohibition, are unreliable, the results of a sample survey conducted by the State Excise Department in the 11 dry districts of Uttar Pradesh indicate that progress has been poor. Thirty-nine percent of those who formerly drank have become teetotallers, but, says the official report, 60 percent have not given up the habit and 1 percent are not worried either way by the problem. Forty-eight percent admit that their financial position has improved, 46 percent say that there has been no change for better or worse, and 6 percent believe that it has deteriorated. 48 percent are now spending less on drink, 17 percent are spending more and 35 percent almost as much as before. The debts of 57 percent have decreased, but in the case of 23 percent they have increased. They are unchanged for 20 percent. At the time prohibition was introduced, only 32 percent of the addicts were in favour, sixty-three percent were against it and 5 percent did not express any opinion. It is now claimed that 67 percent are in favour of prohibition, although this does not tally with the other finding that 60 percent continue to drink as before in spite of many years of experiment.

Bonus Award in B.I.C. Concerns

The State Industrial Tribunal, Allahabad, has pronounced judgment awarding a total bonus of Rs. 6,42,312 to the workmen of the Kanpur Cotton Mill branch, the Kanpur Woollen Mill branch, the Cooper Allen and Company branch and the North West Tannery branch of the British India Corporation Ltd for 1954.

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"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY **

The Capital Index of Indian Industrial Activity (Base: 1935) has now been brought up to July, 1955. Compared with the preceding month there were increases in cotton consumption 6.0 points, pig iron 34.1 points, cement 14.8 points, paper 13.8

points, coal 0.4 points and wagons loaded 6.8 points, while decreases occurred in jute manufactures 9.0 points, steel ingots 5.3 points, and electricity 0.9 points.

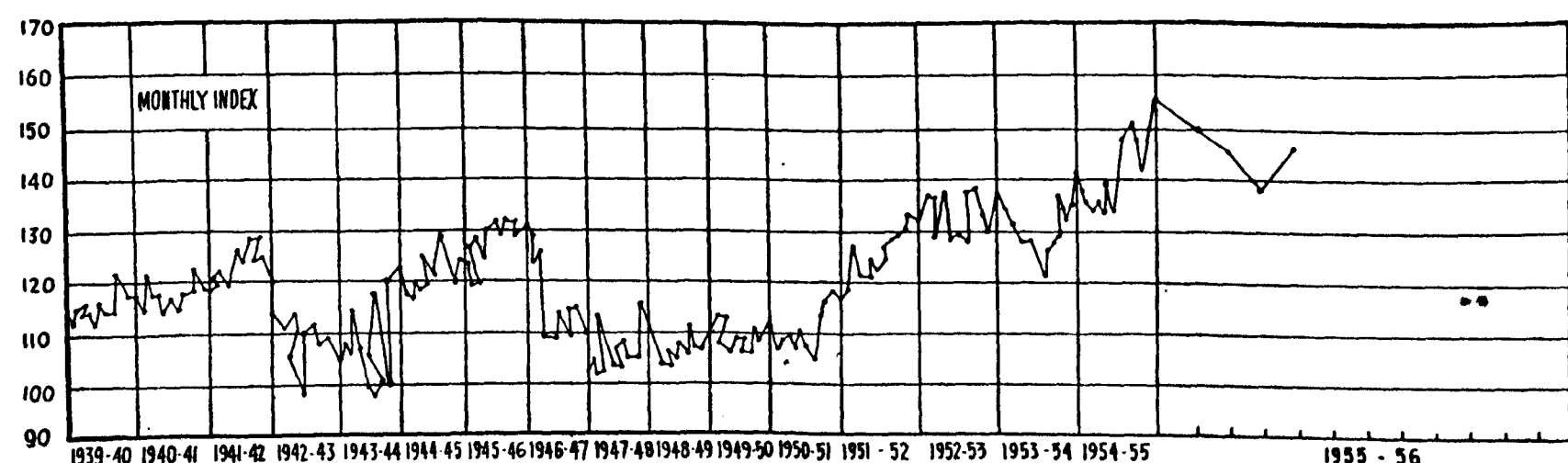
The index for cheque clearances rose by 1.8

points, while that for notes in circulation dropped by 4.8 points. Combining all the factors the Capital index of Indian Industrial Activity advanced by 7.4 points, during July, 1955.

		Industrial Production.						Mineral Production	Total Number of Wagons Loaded (t)	Financial Statistics	Trade, Foreign & Coastal.		Trade, Foreign & Coastal.		General Monthly Index.
		Indian Cotton Consumption	Jute Manufactures	Steel Ingots	Pig Iron	Cement	Paper				Exports	Imports	Fonnage Entered	Fonnage Cleared	
		9	3	5	8	5	3	1	24	20	4	3	3	3	
1939-40†		114.3	128.0	124.3	127.1	*	147.8	120.1	122.8	101.7	110.3(b)	93.8(b)	87.1(b)	114.0	
1940-41†		128.2	110.8	139.1	136.5	*	183.6	124.5	118.9	91.2	...	107.3(c)	138.1(d)	117.3	
1941-42†		130.3	122.1	157.3	141.6	*	193.2	116.6	117.0	94.0	...	109.2(c)	166.5(d)	122.7	
1942-43†		154.4	117.8	144.2	130.6	*	153.9	114.7	103.1	70.7	...	135.5(c)	...	108.8	
1943-44†		167.3	99.7	149.2	136.3	*	148.0	109.7	104.8	71.7	...	137.7(c)	...	109.2	
1944-45†		159.2	103.2	128.0	125.9	*	155.9	112.1	112.4	95.4	...	180.9(c)	...	120.7	
1945-46†		161.0	106.0	151.8	98.9	*	151.3	127.0	112.2	112.6	...	126.5(c)	...	127.5	
1946-47†		127.5	100.7	139.8	95.5	*	141.2	123.0	101.6	104.5	...	199.8(c)	...	115.0	
1947-48†		126.2	102.1	140.7	105.4	97.6†	125.1	127.2	98.6	79.5	...	168.2(c)	108.3(d)	107.0	
1948-49†		149.7	101.8	138.7	99.2	100.1	136.6	146.0	114.5	67.3	...	140.6(c)	114.9(d)	109.4	
1949-50†		123.5	90.2	157.9	116.4	143.4	146.1	154.9	125.3	64.7	...	122.4(c)	121.6(d)	110.8	
1950-51†		113.1	82.1	165.7	112.4	168.7	155.9	169.5	134.1	83.1	...	129.5(c)	137.6(d)	125.7	
1951-52†		126.6	93.2	175.9	125.4	207.8	170.6	172.5	139.6	88.9	...	154.6(c)	145.7(d)	132.4	
1952-53†		141.7	91.0	184.0	119.5	223.6	169.2	170.8	137.0	83.1	...	145.8(c)	159.1(d)	130.4	
1953-54†		145.9	86.5	178.1	115.5	251.4	166.1	179.4	144.2	91.8	...	158.5(c)	179.5(d)	141.3	
1954-55†		152.3	97.2	196.2	112.2	275.8	206.0				Notes in Circulation Weight 6.		consumption on a Electricity Weight 7		
1951-52															
January		124.3	107.7	182.7	121.5	214.3A	173.4	185.2	136.6	88.4	130.2	137.2A	130.0	130.0	
February		136.6	107.4	175.9	131.9	185.6A	161.4	189.4	142.4	92.7	143.3	140.4A	133.8	133.8	
March		120.5	104.1	187.9	123.8	217.5A	167.8	164.7	120.8	105.1	165.8	134.7A	132.0	132.0	
1952-53															
April		133.1	105.5	192.8	121.0	223.2A	175.9	178.6	142.6	94.3	163.5	135.8A	135.8	135.8	
May		135.1	95.1	177.5	122.9	213.3A	183.2	178.3	140.1	95.0	167.2	139.9A	134.8	134.8	
June		128.6	89.3	173.5	116.9	206.8A	168.8	167.4	132.9	85.1	161.0	138.2A	127.0	127.0	
July		154.0	94.4	177.5	114.3	241.3A	178.7	175.1	134.8	97.3	154.7	144.3A	135.1	135.1	
August		143.8	84.0	175.3	109.1	231.2A	176.2	173.2	134.4	96.1	150.0	146.5A	131.8	131.8	
September		141.5	85.4	185.0	116.3	232.0A	171.6	160.7	130.3	84.1	149.7	149.0A	137.7	137.7	
October		139.1	91.6	179.6	116.4	232.0A	171.6	160.7	130.3	84.1	149.7	149.0A	129.2	129.2	
November		145.5	85.9	193.0	126.4	231.6A	162.5	174.5	137.0	78.7	148.2	147.6A	129.4	129.4	
December		157.7	92.4	191.3	119.3	239.4A	164.3	182.8	145.1	87.9	151.9	152.4A	136.2	136.2	
January		147.1	85.2	192.2	129.7	219.3A	165.3	177.4	150.3	86.9	154.2	146.8A	135.5	135.5	
February		136.8	89.3	179.9	121.1	204.6A	156.2	163.2	140.5	81.1	153.9	145.3A	128.9	128.9	
March		137.8	93.9	189.8	121.1	221.8A	159.4	165.1	150.7	97.0	157.6	150.3A	137.6	137.6	
1953-54															
April		142.9	96.6	178.3	116.6	213.1A	173.3	182.1	141.0	90.6	159.8	147.4A	134.4	134.4	
May		146.2	83.3	179.6	130.1	242.9A	181.2	179.5	137.4	81.5	153.9	152.6A	132.0	132.0	
June		146.4	88.3	169.2	107.9	239.2A	185.1	170.8	125.9	80.4	146.5	151.7A	126.2	126.2	
July		148.3	87.9	142.7	87.5	252.0A	202.3	169.0	129.9	82.5	136.9	159.3A	125.2	125.2	
August		145.0	76.5	135.9	83.0	230.5A	190.8	168.3	129.9	70.1	135.6	162.1A	118.4	118.4	
September		144.3	89.1	144.5	94.0	233.2A	199.2	172.6	131.5	78.1	137.4	161.9A	124.5	124.5	
October		148.0	79.6	181.2	120.6	247.0A	177.2	171.4	134.6	75.7	138.3	156.9A	127.6	127.6	
November		136.4	82.1	204.7	127.1	253.6A	151.2	162.6	135.5	79.2	137.3	162.4A	128.9	128.9	
December		150.1	91.3	200.1	131.3	253.6A	151.2	162.6	135.5	79.2	137.3	162.4A	128.9	128.9	
January		148.7	78.4	206.6	133.9	277.4A	150.8	179.3	147.3	91.1	137.3	166.7A	138.9	138.9	
February		146.8	89.0	189.0	128.9	264.0A	116.9	163.2	137.2	86.7	156.4	160.0A	132.4	132.4	
March		147.1	95.3	205.7	125.0	291.8A	141.6	164.8	149.6	98.3	158.1	165.8A	142.1	142.1	
1954-55															
April		150.6	97.4	185.8	117.6	269.9A	209.5	170.2	140.1	89.1	154.7	170.3A	137.7	137.7	
May		150.2	81.9	183.6	124.4	280.1A	214.7	166.9	137.0	82.2	158.3	174.7A	134.5	134.5	
June		150.7	90.5	192.1	120.4	264.4A	208.7	169.3	133.6	81.0	160.3	174.0A	133.7	133.7	
July		154.1	90.7	195.2	117.6	273.9A	176.9	181.2	137.4	88.7	160.1	171.9A	132.9	132.9	
August		152.1	88.6	200.5	122.3	256.4A	167.4	180.4	137.4	84.4	154.7	175.2A	137.3	137.3	
September		152.9	96.2	187.3	115.8	271.2A	178.1	184.1	134.4	90.7	150.0	181.6A	134.7	134.7	
October		145.6	89.6	195.3	120.3	279.3A	194.3	170.5	137.6	81.2	150.2	174.5A	147.8	147.8	
November		156.7	105.6	199.8	126.6	275.9A	227.2	199.6	145.7	100.6	154.2	182.8A	153.3	153.3	
December		157.8	110.7	207.2	130.3	298.6A	238.3	198.8	156.4	101.7	159.1	188.9A	157.7	157.7	
January		149.8	98.2	211.0	127.8	282.0A	227.2	179.8	159.1	92.0	161.5	183.7A	147.4	147.4	
February		149.2	105.2	196.5	123.9	272.8A	210.6	174.2	150.1	93.1	164.3	181.5A	144.2	144.2	
March		158.0	111.4	208.1	120.1	285.3A	218.7	178.3	161.1	116.0	174.6	194.9A	156.7	156.7	
1955-56															
April		154.7	110.2	208.2	129.3	227.8A	216.5	181.4	152.0	100.6	182.3	191.9A	149.4	149.4	
May		151.1	94.4	205.1	130.3	281.6A	206.3	178.3	146.0	100.0	186.0	193.2A	147.5	147.5	
June		154.4	103.7	195.0	125.5	247.2A	208.4	180.3	140.2	96.7	181.3	198.2A	139.0	139.0	
July		160.4	94.7	189.7	159.6	262.0A	222.2	180.7	147.0	98.5	178.5	197.3A	146.4	146.4	

(a) April, 1935 to March, 1936-100 (e) Estimated. (f) Railway Earnings before April 1952 (g) Averages of eleven months, April to February (h) Notes in Circulation. (i) Electricity Consumption. (j) Average of February and March** For construction and earlier figure see (k) Annual indices represent averages of monthly figures. (l) Provisional. (m) Base January 1948.

"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (1935)



Jute

GRADUAL DECLINE IN JUTE GOODS PRICES

FIBRE FIRM IN THIN TRADING: UPCOUNTRY ADVICES PUSHING UP LOCAL RATES

THE jute goods market has shown a gradual decline during the past week following the decision to unseal more looms later this month. The fall has been aided by the general tendency of buyers, both local and overseas, to wait and see what the outcome of the first unsealing of looms will be. Consequently, with no business on the market, prices have been started. Enquiries which were supposed to come from overseas eventually have not yet arrived. It is obvious that with the fatka markets closed, operators are unable to sway prices as they did previously. A factor which has played a prominent part in the present situation is the fairly heavy selling pressure from mills, who are anxious to dispose of their excess balances resulting from the increases in production before the price falls too low. Most of these balances are for forward shipment; and as this section of the market is considerably more attractive than the near positions, competition has been keen, although very few buyers could be found.

The premium of forward shipment goods over near deliveries has been well maintained in both sacking and hessian at about Rs. 10 a ton. Although this is not particularly large, it is of some significance when related to the raw material, which shows no alteration between ready and forward shipment. Thus, it is equivalent to gaining about 8 annas a maund on jute. It is also a complete reversal of the conditions prevailing at the beginning of the year when April-June shipment goods were at a discount of nearly Rs. 25 a ton on the near positions. It is interesting to note that the price of April-June shipment jute goods today is substantially the same as it was at the beginning of the year, but near delivery goods have dropped nearly Rs. 30 a ton. Considering that raw jute rates over the same period have risen by about Rs. 40 a ton (Rs. 1-8 a maund), it is not surprising that mills are showing no interest in the near positions. Their interest in forward shipment indicates an expectation of lower prices when the full weight of the increased production makes itself felt.

As mills have had difficulty in selling their products there has been little hope of large-scale business in raw jute. Apart from this, manufacturers are more concerned to see some of their previous bulk purchases delivered before contracting for more. In spite of this lack of interest on the part of mills, fibre has ruled fairly steady throughout the week. Prices varied on occasions in sympathy with the weaker goods market, but raw jute tended to move independently and towards the close gained strength from the very steady upcountry markets. In the absence of business, however, prices in general could be regarded as nominal, but it was not thought likely that sellers would meet mills' ideas if they came into the market. This was clearly demonstrated when one or two buyers had difficulty in procuring their requirements of low assortment jute, even though they were willing to pay full market rates. Other buyers found it virtually impossible to buy anything below the quoted prices. The steadiness in the upcountry markets is due almost entirely to the shortage of imports, which for this time of the year are very small indeed. Operators are also aware that large-scale covering has still to be done against last week's heavy sales to mills, so stocks are being held against a possible rise in prices when demand is at its height.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: The market did not open until Friday due to the Republic Day holiday on Thursday. Conditions at the opening were depressed on account of the absence of fresh business either in the local or the overseas markets. Heavy goods prices slumped by about Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 1-8, bringing B Twills down to Rs. 112-4 a 100 bags for ready shipment and Rs. 113-8 for April-June shipment. Hessian followed a similar pattern, and prices continued to decline in the absence of enquiries and by Saturday morning sacking had lost 8 or 12 annas and hessian 2 annas. Over the week-end, rumours of good overseas enquiries lifted rates. This, coupled with small local shipper covering at the lower levels, tended to steady the market, and by Monday the losses were partially recouped. The advance was not maintained when business failed to materialise, and rates fell to former levels. Tuesday's quotations were based on B Twills at Rs. 111-4 for ready shipment, with forward shipment at a premium of Rs. 1-8. In hessian, ready 40in. 10oz. fell to Rs. 40-4 with April-June shipment 5 annas higher. These rates in both sections were the lowest recorded so far this year. Dull conditions continued to prevail throughout the day and only minor fluctuations were recorded, but towards evening some confidence returned to the market on reports of business with Burma and Russia. At the opening on Wednesday morning,

ing, quotations had advanced Rs. 1 in heavy goods and 4 annas in hessian and were based on the following:

	Ready Rs.	February Rs.	March Rs.	Apr.-June Rs.
40in. 8oz.	33-2	33-2	33-2	33
40in. 10oz.	40-8	40-12	40-14	40-14
B Twills	112-4	113	113-8	113-12
Heavy Cees (Plain)	111	112-8	113	113-4
A Twills	140-8	140	139-8	138-8
Liverpools	129-8	130	130	128-8
Cornacks	113-12	114-8	115-4	115-8

Raw Jute: Activity in fibre was restricted during the current week, as the disparity in rates between jute and gunnies gradually widened. Mills displayed practically no buying interest, but, contrary to the general procedure, this did not bring about any large-scale reductions. The main price movements were in sympathy with the goods market, but the depressed conditions there eventually failed to hold back jute. After initial losses were recorded, prices regained strength and steadier conditions prevailed. This was mainly due to the firm upcountry markets, where imports were negligible for the time of the year, and where stockists and sellers were determined to get higher prices. Business was at a standstill as agency prices were well above the parity of those quoted to Calcutta mills even if the latter had been willing to pay full market rates.

Prices at the opening after the holiday on Thursday were slightly lower than last week, and Upper Assam jute was quoted at Rs. 29-8 a maund basis Bottoms. No enquiries were received at this level. In the absence of business, and in sympathy with the rapidly falling goods market, rates dropped Re. 1 a maund by Saturday morning. The fall was arrested by the firmness of upcountry reports, and prices rose over the week-end to Rs. 29 a maund for all Northern, Dhubri and Assam agencies. Steady conditions prevailed in spite of the weak gunny section, and the market developed a rising tendency, but in the absence of any mill interest prices showed no alteration.

Only small business was reported over the week, the main transactions being in Dhubri and good Northern Agencies at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29 a maund basis Bottoms for February-March shipment. Small lots of Upper Assam jute were also done at the same price and shipment, and Cuttack jute at Rs. 29-8 to Rs. 30 a maund basis Bottoms, with Mid-dies only at Rs. 32 and Rs. 32-8. Daissee Mesta was done at Rs. 27 a maund and jungli Mesta at Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 26 a maund.

At the close the market is very steady following small business on Tuesday. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute :	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis Bottoms	Shipment
Lower Assam	30	

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

FIRM UNDERTONE

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

RAW jute prices have fluctuated a little lately, but the firm undertone, with some shippers raising their terms, keeps buyers of yarns and cloth on tenterhooks. Generally speaking, buyers are fairly comfortably bought over the next two to three months and they are not keen to go any distance ahead in the case of the ordinary spins of yarns and makes of cloth. Narrow sackings and tarpaulins are an outstanding exception and makers of these are already taking orders for October at the present firm prices. Shippers are quoting anything from £97 to £100 for Mill Firsts, after £95 being possible at the end of last week, with Mill Lightnings at £85 to £88 10s and Mill Hearts £76 to £78, after £84 and £74 possible about a week ago. Freight rates will be going up by 18s 6d a ton from 9th March, and there are rumours that Pakistan will add £1 to the minimum prices to cover this. Spinners are waiting in the hope that the extra freight will be absorbed into the minimum prices. Some secured lots are being offered on the market here at 10s to 20s less than the market limits, such as Mill Lightnings of decent quality at £84 10s and Mill Firsts at £96, c/c U.K. Calcutta goods are easing off to some extent this week, down to 61s 9d being quoted for January 10 oz. 40in. and 62s 9d February-June, with 71 oz. at 46s 9d January-June, and "B" twills 171s 9d, January, 172s 6d February-March and 173s 3d April-June, all f.o.b. Calcutta.

The Board of Trade, through the Jute Control, made a trading profit of £3,312,849 on jute and jute goods during the year to 31st March, 1955, an increase of £137,249 over the previous year. On 15th July, 1954, private trading in raw jute was restored to spinners, and the 12 months' transactions were largely concerned with liquidating stocks and outstanding contracts. Trading in jute goods is still carried on by the Jute Control, the sole buyers of imported cloth and bags. Purchases for the year to 31st March last were valued at £13,350,594, against £22,143,300 for the previous year. These were mostly from India, of course. Stocks at 31st March were £3,342,165, against £10,682,344 a year previously. Sales during the year brought in £24,168,243, against £25,366,892.

NO CHANGE IN TEA DUTY

The Government of India has issued a notification stating the price of tea, for the purpose of determining the export duty, at Rs. 2-14-1 a lb. against Rs. 3-1-5 a lb. which has operated from 1st January, 1956. There is no change in the existing rate of duty of 6 annas a lb.

Plantation Topics

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	Closing prices on 20-1-1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period (Rupees a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Sheet Cuttings 1	1.12	1.12
Sheet Cuttings 2	1.07	1.07
Crape:		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.35/36	1.391
R.M.A. No. 1	1.34/35	1.381
Crape No. 2	—	1.371
Crape No. 3	—	1.33
Scrap Cresses:		
Sc. Crape No. 1	1.10 Nom.	1.151
Sc. Crape No. 2	92/100	1.051
Sc. Crape No. 3	88/92	971
Flat Bark	80/85	891
Sc. Crape 3X	—	1.01

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 49.4 cents a lb in respect of rubber other than scrap crape and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crape to the above market prices.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 3, the 1,000,000 lbs. of tea on offer met with a strong general demand. Low and Medium Broken were fully firm, and Fannings were 2 to 3 annas dearer. Brighter liquoring mediums of improved quality were 3 to 4 annas dearer. Best liquoring High-grown were rather irregular and sometimes easier. Black leaf Middle East Fannings met with a keen enquiry. Whole Leaf types were 2 annas dearer.

ALL-INDIA TEA ASSOCIATION FORMED

With a view to promote and protect the common interests of indigenous tea planters and to foster trade, commerce and industry connected with tea, an all-India Association called the Tea Association of India was formed on Friday, 27th January, 1956. The Association will provide, in addition, facilities for representing the case of its members before tribunals and other public bodies, and facilities for research. Membership has been thrown open to all tea estates and tea gardens. The office of the Association is located in the India Exchange, Calcutta-1.

Commodity Markets

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX MOVES UP

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August, 1939=100) advanced by 0.1 percent to 376.1 during the week ended 14th January, 1956 as compared with 375.8 for the previous week. The index was higher by 2.4 and 2.8 percent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and a year ago. The index for Food Articles rose by 0.8 percent to 333.8 as a result of increases in the prices of jowar (1.6%), wheat at Hapur (+4.7%) and at Amritsar (1.1%), tea for internal consumption and gram (+3.3% each), and gur at Mazaffarnagar and sugar (+1.1% each) despite a decline in the prices of wheat at Jabalpur (-8.1%) and dal arhar (-2.1%). A decline in the prices of manganese ore (average export prices) (-19%), rapeseed at Kanpur (-5.1%), raw wool in Bombay, copra and lac (-4.4% each), raw cowhides at Kanpur (-3.1%), gingellyseed at Jhansi and rapeseed in Calcutta (-2.1% each) and cottonseed in Bombay (-1.1%) brought down the index for Industrial Raw Materials by 0.5 percent to 455.2 as compared with 457.4 (revised) for the previous week although the prices of raw silk (+3.1%), Bengal Cotton and rapeseed in Bombay (+2.2% each) and groundnuts, linseed and raw buffalo hides (+1.1% each) were marked up. The index for Semi-Manufactures advanced by 0.1 percent to 352.4 as compared with 351.9 (revised) for the previous week. Items which showed significant variations were: Cowhides (+6.1%), castor oil and gingelly oil (1.5% each), coir yarn-Anjengo Superior (1.2%) and goatskins, coconut oil, mustard oil and zinc (-2.2% each). The index for Manufactures stood at 375.8 as compared with 375.6 for the previous week, there was a slight rise in the prices of jute manufactures. A fall of 1.9 percent to 538.4 in the index for the Miscellaneous group was brought about by a decline in the prices of tobacco in Calcutta and betelnuts at Bangalore (-4.4% each) and black Pepper at Cochin (-1.1%), prices of chillies at Patna (+4.1%) and cashewnuts at Quilon (+3.1%), however, recorded advances.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Base Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	14-1-56	7-1-56	17-12-55	15-1-55
I. Food Articles:	333.8	331.3	329.4	317.6
Cereals	309	307	300	283
Pulses	362	358	348	240
Others	237	236	232	271
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	455.2	457.4 (R)	440.7	437.4
Fibres	458	458	447	470
Oilseeds	458	460 (R)	430	375
Minerals	426	445	427 (R)	451*
Others	458*	463*	463*	473
III. Semi-Manufactures:	352.4	351.9 (R)	345.9	345.3
Leather	418	412 (R)	398	386
Mineral oils	202	202	202	221
Vegetable oils	426	426	417	412
Cotton yarn	433*	433*	422	453
Metals	280	280	279	241
Oilseeds	359	360	349	301
Others	330	330	330	332
IV. Manufactures:	375.8	375.6	372.8	375.8
Textiles	409	409	405	420
Jute	426	424	415	457
Cotton	403*	403*	399*	411*
Rayon and silk	406*	406*	406*	464*
Woolen	278	278	278	310
Metal products	371	371	371	340
Others	385	385	284	284
V. Miscellaneous:	538.4	548.7	542.3 (R)	566.9
All Commodities:	376.1	375.8	367.4	366.9

R = Revised * = Estimated

BAN ON EXPORT OF WHEAT PRODUCTS

The Government of India has reviewed the policy regarding the export of wheat products (atta, maida, sooji and rawa) and in view of the rising trend of wheat prices, it has been decided to ban export of these wheat products outside India with immediate effect.

THE POWER OF ADVERTISING

HOW TO SELL YOUR PRODUCTS

(By R. K. Swamy)

WHILE on a journey in 1950, Philip Wrigley, Jr., Chairman of the Wrigley Company is said to have engaged in a conversation with a chance acquaintance. The other man asked Wrigley why, when their chewing gum was the best in the world, they did not stop advertising and save the money. "How fast," asked Wrigley, "did the conductor tell us this train is going?" "About 80 miles an hour," "Hm-m-m," observed Wrigley. "That momentum should carry us onward quite a few miles. Let's demand that the locomotive be unhooked from this train. That would save this railroad—which I am a stockholder—a lot of money".

This philosophy seems to pervade most American business today. For, though Wrigleys are among the top \$224 million advertisers, their combined share of the entire outlay on advertising in the United States is only 12.4 percent. The annual advertising bill is around 7,000 million dollars, which, in the rupee equivalent is one-and-a-half times the amount we spent over five years in implementing our first five year plan. Wrigleys alone spend over \$5 million a year on advertising, which is about equal to the entire advertising business placed by 34 organised advertising agencies in India. The significance of these figures is not so much in showing up how little advertising is used in India. What is of greater interest is the attitude displayed towards advertising by successful businessmen in the West.

Wrigley likens his advertising to a locomotive that keeps his business moving. Why does he think that advertising is the motive force of his business? What difference does advertising really make even to an established business? From what follows we shall see the wisdom of Wrigley's reasoning even for your business. The product you make is to you like your own child. You do everything in your power to see that only the best things go into its making, be it in plant and machinery, raw materials, skilled technicians, manual labour, design or physical finish. You know very well that it has to stand the test of competition to grow up into a leader in its class. To this end, you nearly stake your all. The risk you face is not merely in your financial investment; your own honest endeavour to succeed in life, your prestige and the welfare of those who work with you (and their families) are all inextricably linked with it. It is therefore important to you that your product must succeed in gaining public acceptance in a big way. You soon realise, however, that the factors you have to deal with in marketing are not as easily amenable to your wishes as are the factors of production.

People Don't Buy Products

Although the product you offer may serve a basic human need, you'll find that people are not immediately interested in it. Maybe you wonder why? Let's take an example. When Gopal grows up he finds thin hair sprouting out on his chin, upper and lower lips. He knows that growing a beard is not in fashion today, and he soon feels the need to get rid of it. But he doesn't decide to shave it off immediately. In his day to day contacts with other people he slowly begins to feel that his face looks ugly with those patches of unwanted hair, and that he would do well without them. Finally, the day arrives when he decides to shave. The need long felt has at last culminated in an active want. Now he has his preferences on how best he will have it done. Never having shaved before, Gopal is scared to attempt self-shaving. The first few times he has himself shaved by his barber, or at a nearby hairdressing saloon. When it becomes a daily necessity he again begins to choose between a razor, different razor blades or any other gadget he has known by then. Or he may be quite content to follow what his father (or anyone else he chooses to emulate) does. This example is typical of how every act of consumption takes place though the time-lag may vary according to the nature of the want satisfied.

The facts are:

1. People do not buy products just because they have money. Nor do they buy because they happen to like some products. They buy things only when they have some urgent problems to solve; active wants they must satisfy for their own good.
2. People are not interested in products; they are only interested in what those products will do for them. Men do not buy razor blades; they buy close comfortable shaves. Women do not buy cosmetics; they buy glamour.
3. There are several different products available to satisfy every human want. In the above instance, the choice ranged from a barber to the latest model of an electric shaver, and indeed, there are several kinds of each of them.
4. The customer's choice at any particular time is guided entirely by what is good for him at the time he is in the market to buy.
5. The customer plays safe. He either depends on his own experience or on the experience of the people he trusts.

In other words, even as you are intensely interested in your product, your customers are only interested in what is good for them. The quantity you can sell of your product, therefore, is at any time equal only to the wants of the number of people who may actively desire it. This means

that you have to seek out your customers even as they select your product from among your competitors. You could do this if you were dealing with them directly but normally you do not. Consequently, you do not know who they are, what they do and how they live. You wouldn't know if you gained a new customer, or lost one. Maybe some buy twice a month or some once in six months. You would have no chance to know why they act that way. You are entirely dependent on the indents you get from your channels of distribution. The dealers and retailers, in turn, are guided in their purchases on the quantities they have been selling or are, in their opinion, likely to sell. This surely is no adequate method through which to expect a stable business. What is worse, some fundamental facts about people show that you cannot expect steady custom from a set group of people over a period of years.

People Change Constantly

With our average life expectancy at no more than 30 years you no doubt expect to face a new set of people in every cycle of 30 years. But the change does not occur over such definite blocks of periods; it happens every day. We have 38 percent of our population under 15 years, 33 percent between 15 and 34, 21 percent between 35 and 54, and 8 percent above 55. Year after year the people in these age-groups grow from one station in their life to another, and with it their wants and desires change. The outlook of a boy in school will not be the same when he reaches college or enters a career. The needs of a girl in her teens are incompatible with her wants as a newly married bride, and later as a mother. The word "insurance" to a married youth means something different from what it meant to him while at college. The hopes and aspirations of men at 30 centre on themselves; at 50 these turn on their children.

With every turn of a generation you not only face new people, you deal with a new kind of people. The new need not necessarily prefer the same products or have the same habits as did his father. The father might have been content with a home-made tooth powder. The son may start off with a tooth-brush and toothpaste. A married daughter may accept modern methods of dressing and beauty-aids undreamt of by her mother. A South Indian boy today starts off with short pants, shirt, underthings, footwear and stockings, not so common until a few years ago. Such changes are evident in every walk of life. Age-long habits are slowly changing yielding place to new ideas, new values in life, tending to forge a new way of living itself. In a word, as people grow up your sales organisation is constantly facing a changing market for your product in the same communities in which you are selling today.

Major Shifts in Population Occur

Due to a variety of socio-economic trends people keep on moving from their ancient moorings. Major shifts in population have occurred, resulting in some manufacturers losing customers in some places, and gaining new ones in others. There are in India today 23 more cities with a population of 100,000 and over than there were in 1941. The increase in urban population between 1941 and 1951, was 42 percent. These shifts are slowly breaking up large joint-family households; nearly 80 percent of our families in cities and towns today are natural families consisting of father, mother and their children. Families in urban areas are also tending to be small, with no more than three children in 40 percent of the families. You may well imagine the new power the housewife has gained in these modern natural family households, and the influence she will wield in the choice of your product. And also reflect how much her family will be affected in its habits and preferences by conditions obtaining in her new environment.

Although 70 percent of our population continues to be engaged in agriculture, the changes in employment patterns in the last 25 years are significant. People engaged in commerce, transport, manufacturing industries and other services have more than trebled. This trend is going to be perceptibly improved, with the successful implementation of the two five-year plans, by 1960. All this is going to change the hopes, aspirations, social values and material needs of our people to a degree unthought of a generation ago. And they will now have the means also to fulfil their new-found wants.

How Advertising Helps

The problems we have now seen in your approach to consumers can all be greatly assisted and solved by careful planning and intelligent use of the techniques of modern methods of mass communication, popularly called ADVERTISING. Advertising could have helped to persuade Gopal (in our example above) how desirable it was for him to commence shaving early, and how a brand-new product could have solved his problem in an easy, comfortable and hygienic way. It could have built up his confidence in getting rid of his problem early, and the time-lag in a long-felt need culminating in an active want would have been greatly reduced. Advertising could have made him "want" to shave.

Similarly, the acceptance of new ideas and habits can be accelerated if advertising is employed to persuade people on how these new trends will help them to improve their lot. It is the function of advertising to open up voluntary communication with your current and potential customers as a substitute for personal selling. In dealing with your customers advertising is the only element which is entirely controllable, and can be used effectively to promote business. Advertising will serve to seek out people in need of

your product, or make them want it. It will give them your message when and where they are in a mood to receive it. It will demonstrate the use of the product, and leave in their minds a good, friendly impression about it. Your current customers will feel elated on seeing your message and will be proud of the wise decision they have made in choosing your product. The others will be exposed to the need of it and will feel invited to try it.

The message, often repeated, makes people conscious of your brand, and they soon begin to recognise it. This familiarity results in the belief that the product is good, and is one worth trying. In time, this conviction leads people to use the product, and if it is found desirable they will stay your customers. Advertising thus builds a "quasi-monopoly" for your product in its brand personality, and in what people come to associate with it. It makes people want your product, and a strong consumer preference develops in due course. Once this happens you become more and more independent of your dealers and retailers in their control of your business; on the other hand, they begin to take courage in stocking your product, and a stable business follows.

Continuity Essential

It is well to remember that the success of a product does not depend entirely on how good it is; the extent of consumer acceptance it will achieve is entirely dependent on the measure of people's knowledge of it. This knowledge results from a combination of various factors: word of mouth advertising, spread of product use from one customer to another by a process of emulation and habit, product advertising in all its forms, and measure of satisfaction with the product among the current users.

So far as you can help it advertising is the only force left to you that you can regulate to your advantage. Therefore, occasional one-shot advertising will not do. The purpose of advertising may be to hold your current customers, secure new ones, or any other reason that your marketing picture may indicate. It is best to define the job advertising will be expected to do, plan for it in one, three or five-year periods, produce it carefully in answer to your needs and place it in the appropriate media. That is a good way to forestall competition and to cultivate and persuade people to keep using your product frequently. If advertising is to do its part it must be used continuously and consistently.

Press Advertising

The most organised and readily accessible advertising medium in India is the newspaper. It is also the primary medium of information for people in every community. This makes it an article in daily trade and people buy it regularly as a matter of habit. They spend at least Rs. 2 a month in maintaining this habit, which makes them ready prospects for your product too. Every newspaper reader is a kind of leader in his home; in the smaller towns and villages he is a leader in his community. He is expected to be a wide-awake person interested in world affairs, and is therefore looked upon by the people around him for guidance and assistance in their day-to-day life. The way he lives and what he does become a standard for others to follow.

The newspaper appears daily, with fresh news, and it is avidly read. Its readership is mostly among men who are the bread-winners; people who decide how the available money will be spent. You can appeal to their reason, and if you have a good case why your product should be bought you are most likely to succeed. The total circulation of daily newspapers in India, as reported by the Press Commission, is around 25,00,000. The figure is certainly not impressive considering the size and population of our country. But as an advertiser you are interested in reaching people who can be induced to use your product. Unless you are in the market to sell automobiles or refrigerators, there is not much waste coverage for you in this medium.

Newspapers are published in all the leading languages of India, and every paper offers you coverage in a limited area. Except for a few big English dailies (which offer exceedingly valuable coverage), most newspapers circulate in their linguistic areas which do not extend beyond a few districts. You therefore get a highly localised coverage which is a great advantage if you wish to concentrate on smaller areas and build up your business before spreading out nationally. If you have something to announce, there isn't a faster medium available in India today than newspapers to carry your message to your prospects within 24 hours. In consequence you can expect fast action from your patrons. Witness the response to a "Sale" advertisement even before the shop opens; see the length of the queues lining up following the announcement of a new movie in the morning newspapers.

Finally, you have the advantage of presenting your message to the same people over and over again. This truly makes advertising in newspapers a real investment; investment in cultivating a class of people who will be your customers year after year. No wonder then that even in America the daily newspaper still remains the most used advertising medium. But press advertising alone is not enough. The dynamic forces that we have to contend with in marketing cannot be countered by any one medium. In a planned advertising programme, therefore, newspapers could be the spearhead of attack, but there are several other valuable media which must be used to do a thorough selling job. Any well-equipped advertising agency will tell you why.

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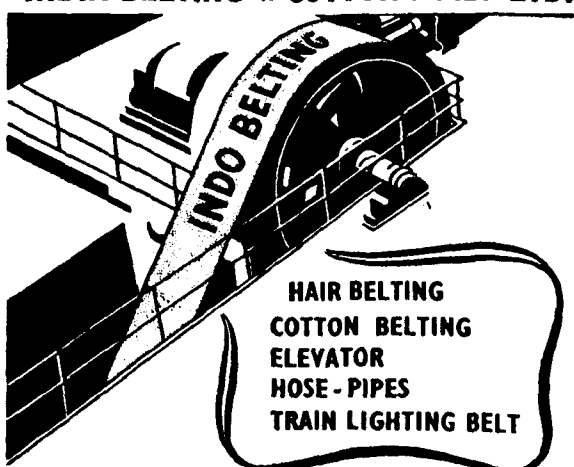
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General Manager: Mr. C. P. Doraisankar

Calcutta Markets

LESS GENERAL DEMAND AT TEA EXPORT SALE

IRREGULAR TREND IN DUSTS

AT Sale No. 33, held on 30th and 31st January, there were 64,800 chests on offer at the Export auction. Demand was less general and a quieter tone prevailed. All Fannings, particularly black Assam O.F.s, with a few tips, were in strong demand and were the strongest feature. CTCs, teas met with good support and sold generally at dearer rates. Commonest and common broken teas met with less demand and were 1 to 1 anna easier, as were medium Assam B.O.P.s. Stylish whole leaf grades were in fair competition but there was less demand for the more ordinary kinds. Darjeelings with any flavour were fairly well supported.

Quotations		1955	1956
lean Black Pekoe	2 0 0	Rs.	3 11 0
lain B.P.	1 7 6		3 9 6 to 3 10 0
edium Assam B.P.	1 10 0		3 11 6 to 3 12 0
est CTC Assam B.P.	2 3 to 2 5 0		

At the Internal Sale, 20,600 chests of Dusts were a offer. There was a fair general demand. Black af teas suitable for the Middle East were in raf demand and were the best feature. Teas ith useful liquors from all districts were fully rth and occasionally dearer, but the remaining fterings were an irregular half to one anna be- w last rates, except for selected lots of CTC ssams which were one to two annas dearer. The oorer CTCs showed a decline of one to two annas.

Quotations		1955	1956
edium Donors Dust	1 7 6	Rs.	2 11 0
edium Assam Grainy			
Dust	1 8 6 to 1 9 0		2 12 0
est Assam CTC Dust	2 4 0 to 2 6 0		3 9 0 to 3 1 0

There were 2,200 packages of Leaf on offer, hich met with a fair demand at slightly easier ates. Fannings grades were the strongest feature. ew lines of Green Tea were on offer and they et with only limited support.

FREIGHT MARKET QUIET

RATHER quiet conditions prevailed in most markets and chartering was on a modest scale. n the Indian ore trade, a 5,000 tonner was fixed rom Port Redi to Hamburg at 13 7s 6d f.i.o. for pril loading and Vizagapatam-U.S.N.H. paid the igher rate of \$45.18 for April. Mormugao-lapan was done at 102s 9d f.i.o. and Mormugao-rieste at 84s f.i.o. The Australian dock strike as curtailed activity in that market but the Pacific market has brightened and fixtures were concluded or the Continent at \$45.17 and to the U.K. at 170s. In the time charter sector, the Shahzada s reported fixed at 38s for 6 to 8 months' local rading which appears a cheap rate for a handy sized ship. There are also unconfirmed reports of the fixture of a 1920-built 3,000 tonner at 46s for 3 months India-Japan trading which seems about 8s above Wednesday's market. A handy-sized motorship obtained 51s 6d for a trip to Japan via Mormugao with delivery Persian Gulf in April. A rather interesting unofficial statement was issued in Rome recently, during the visit of the Italian Foreign Minister to New Delhi, to the effect that Indian and Italian lines would be afforded special facilities at Indian and Indian ports respectively. It is difficult to see how this will be accomplished without creating a certain amount of chaos.

LINSEED

The advance of the past few weeks continued and the existing bullish tendency was maintained owing to shortage of seeds and a strong buying interest for linseed oil from abroad. Supplies of seeds uncountry were extremely poor with old crop goods almost exhausted; ready goods were at a premium whilst new crop delivery was changing hands at increased levels. Crushers were cautious and did little fresh business in oil with past commitments still in hand. A keen overseas demand for linseed oil was maintained with prices touch- ing new high levels at £132 for ready and £128 for April-May shipment. Latest quotations were as follows: February Rs. 24-12 a maund; April-May Rs. 21-12 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market ruled dull. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sale

(Between 24th January and 30th January, 1956)
Cowhides:—Wet salted (Slaughtered) 17,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12 to Rs. 22.

Goatskins:—Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 77,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 310 to Rs. 325. Rs. 340 to Rs. 350 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 400; Assam-Dinajpur 8,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 280 to Rs. 315; Purneah-Kissenganj 8,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 295 to Rs. 320; Patna-Pakur 4,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 275; Muzafferpore-Patna-Darbhanga 11,300 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 335 to Rs. 350.

Bazaar Stocks

(30th January, 1956)

Cowhides:—Wet salted 2,19,000 pcs.
Goatskins:—Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 48,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 67,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissenganj 3,37,000 pcs.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Members of The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd., will be held on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1956, at 3-30 P.M. at the Registered Office, 34, Chowringhee, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th September, 1955.
- (2) To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary Shares.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Ordinary Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 23rd February, 1956 to the 7th March, 1956 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 19th January, 1956.

NOTE—If the Dividend as recommended by the Directors is sanctioned at the Meeting, it will be paid on or after the 7th March, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February, 1956.

To
The Shareholders of The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Limited, and in particular to:—

Mr. J. V. A. Brito, Mr. W. A. Bell, Mr. G. F. Carter, Her Highness Bada Maharani Deela Kumari Devi, Mrs. M. Duncan, Mrs. H. C. D'Cruz, Mrs. E. M. Fanthome, Mrs. J. Guest, Mr. P. H. Guest, Mr. B. R. Goodfellow, Mr. W. A. T. Hollingbery & Mrs. E. M. Hollingbery, Commdg. Genl. Mohun S. S. Jung B. R., and Major Genl. Bijaya S. S. Jung B. R., Genl. Sir Baber S. S. Jung B. R., and Major Genl. Mridendra S. S. Jung B. R., Mr. A. Y. Kadia, Mr. F. J. C. Melhuish, Mrs. C. V. Pandit, Mr. A. R. Sahasranam, Mr. D. V. Sassoon, Mrs. E. E. Thompson & Mr. W. B. Joiner, Mr. S. P. Upadhyay, Mr. C. R. Witcher, Mr. K. W. Young.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION LIMITED.

THE following are the returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1955:—

Ore treated	S/Tons	97249
Average value of ore treated		2.383
Refined Copper produced	L/Tons	1792
Refined Copper issued to Mine	"	1
Rolled Brass produced	"	1385
Yellow Metal Circles produced	"	56
Rolled Copper produced	"	25

The results of development work carried out on the properties of the Corporation during the quarter under review are as follows:—

	Footage developed.	Footage sampled.	Footage payable.
Mosaboni	1388	756	369
Badia	—	—	—

By Order of the Board,
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & COMPANY LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Clive Buildings,
Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 16th January, 1956.

SHELLAC MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 31st January, the market remained quiet. The range of quotations was as follows:

	Rs. 155/160 buyers,	153
Pure Buttonlac	value.	
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 156 buyers, 155 done, 153 buyers.	
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 160, 149-8 buyers, 146 value.	
F.O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 142-8, 143 done, 142-8, 139-8 buyers.	
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 138 to 134 basis done and buyers.	
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 128 to 125 buyers.	
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 146-8 to 142-8 value.	
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 142/141 buyers, 139-8, 133 value.	

Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhum)

Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)

Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) Under 5%

Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)

Kireelac

Shipments during January until the 28th were 19,915 packages comprising shellac 12,938 packages, seedlac 4,261 packages, buttonlac 250 packages, others 2,466 packages.

BRITANNIA BUILDING & IRON CO. LTD. NOTIFICATION

For the Shareholders and the General Public.

The Directors of the Company have decided to extend the date of receiving applications for the new issue of Ordinary and Preference Shares from the Shareholders and the General Public for another 14 days upto the 11th February, 1956. The other terms and conditions mentioned in the Announcement dated 16th January, 1956 remain the same.

HOLMES WILSON & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Dated
28th January, 1956.

THE BENGAL POTTERIES LIMITED.

NOTICE.

To
The Shareholders.

Please take notice that a General Meeting of the Company will be held on Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1956, at 3-30 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta, to consider and if thought fit to pass the undermentioned Resolution, with or without modification:—

“RESOLVED that the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by creation of 27,03,115 new shares of Rs. 2/8/- each ranking for dividends and in all respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company, and that out of the said 27,03,115 new shares, or so much thereof, which the Directors may decide to issue at par, for subscription, with the permission of the Controller of Capital Issues, 1,00,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 2/8/- each in the first instance, be issued to Mr. M. G. Bhagat (or his nominee or nominees) of No. 11, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, for consideration, payable in cash and thereafter, after the balance of the issue remaining after allotting the said 1,00,000 shares to Mr. M. G. Bhagat (or his nominee or nominees) as aforesaid, be offered to the existing members of the Company, as nearly as circumstances admit, in proportion to the existing shares held by each member of the Company as on the date of the issue.”

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BHARAT RAM BHAGAT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

45, Tangra Road,
Calcutta-15.
Dated the 25th January, 1956.

THE SOUTH KARANPURA COAL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th February, 1956, at 11 A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and pass the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st August, 1955.
2. To elect Directors and Auditors for the half-year to 31st August, 1956, in view of the decision of the Board of Directors to hold Annual General Meetings at the end of August instead of at the end of February each year.
3. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 24th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 27th January, 1956.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

THE profit of the Bank for the year 1955, subject to audit, including the amount brought forward from last year's accounts, is Rs. 37,77,761-2-0. Out of this sum, the Directors have made the following appropriations:

Transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 8,50,000; Provision for Taxes Rs. 14,90,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,27,761-2-0.

Out of the balance, the Directors propose to recommend to the Shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting the payment of a dividend at Rs. 2-12-0 per share, free of income tax, which will absorb Rs. 11,00,000, leaving Rs. 4,27,761-2-0 to be carried forward subject to payment of bonus to staff.

The securities and investments of the Bank appear in the accounts on 31st December, 1955 at or below the market rate ruling on that date.

By Order of the Board,
S. T. SADASIVAN,
General Manager.

Calcutta, 27th January, 1956.

THE LANSDOWNE JUTE CO., LTD.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th day of January, 1956, the following Dividends were recommended to be paid for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 without deduction of income tax paid by the Company in each case.

Preference Shares	7 per cent per annum
Ordinary Shares	Rs. 2 per share

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

THE LAWRENCE JUTE CO. LTD.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th day of January, 1956, the following Dividends were recommended to be paid for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 without deduction of income tax paid by the Company in each case.

"A" Preference Shares	7 per cent per annum
"B" Preference Shares	5½ per cent per annum
Ordinary Shares	Rupee One per share

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

THE NUDEA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th February, 1956, at 10-45 A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To transact any other competent business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 24th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MACNEILL & BARRY LTD.,
A. H. FORSTER,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

2, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, 1st February, 1956.

UNION JUTE CO. LTD.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th day of January, 1956, the following Dividends were recommended to be paid for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 without deduction of income tax paid by the Company in each case.

Preference Shares	7 per cent per annum
Ordinary Shares	Rs. 5 per share

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

THE KINNISON JUTE MILLS CO., LTD.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th day of January, 1956, the following Dividends were recommended to be paid for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 without deduction of income tax paid by the Company in each case.

Preference Shares	7 per cent per annum
Ordinary Shares	Rs. 6 per share

By Order of the Board,
F. W. HEILGERS & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION LIMITED.

THE following are the returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1955:—

Ore treated	S Tons	94937
Average value of ore treated		2359
Refined Copper produced	L Tons	1979
Refined Copper issued to Mine	..	1
Rolled Brass produced	..	1359
Yellow Metal Circles produced	..	66
Rolled Copper produced	..	62

The results of development work carried out on the properties of the Corporation during the quarter under review are as follows:—

	Footage developed.	Footage sampled.	Footage payable.
Mosaboni	2172	1420	843.5
Badia	—	—	—

By Order of the Board,
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & COMPANY LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Clive Buildings,
Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 16th January, 1956.

SONAI RIVER TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-six at 11 A.M. to consider and if thought fit to pass the following Resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution:—

“That Davenport & Company, Limited be requested to resign from their office as Managing Agents of the Company on payment to them by the Company of the sum of Rs. 75,000/- as compensation for the loss of such office and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to take all such steps as may be necessary or expedient to give effect to this Resolution.”

The Share Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 21st February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
DAVENPORT & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 24th January, 1956.

NEW BEERHOOM COAL CO. LTD.

THE Directors of the Company have today decided to recommend to the forthcoming General Meeting of the Shareholders a dividend at the rate of 7½ per annum on the Preference Shares and a dividend of 8 annas per share on the Ordinary Shares without any deduction in respect of taxation payable by the Company for the half-year ended 31st October, 1955.

By Order of the Board,
ANDREW YULE & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 27th January, 1956.

THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Sixty Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th February, 1956, at 10-20 A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To transact any other competent business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 24th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MACNEILL & BARRY LTD.,
A. H. FORSTER,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

2, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, 31st January, 1956.

THE GANGES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eightieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th February, 1956, at 10-30 A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other competent business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 24th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MACNEILL & BARRY LTD.,
A. H. FORSTER,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

2, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, 1st February, 1956.

THE AUCKLAND JUTE CO. LTD.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th day of January, 1956, the following Dividends were recommended to be paid for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 without deduction of income tax paid by the Company in each case.

Redeemable Preference Shares	4½ per cent per annum
Preference Shares	5½ per cent per annum
Ordinary Shares	Rs. 4 per share

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

THE GOREPORE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th February, 1956, at 11-00 A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To transact any other competent business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 24th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MACNEILL & BARRY LTD.,
A. H. FORSTER,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

2, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, 1st February, 1956.

ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

THE Directors of the Company have recommended to the forthcoming General Meeting of the Company payment of the following dividends, (free of income-tax) for the year ended 31st October, 1955.

Rs. 9/- per share on Cum. Pref. Shares.
Rs. 4/4/- per share on 'B' Cum. Pref. Shares.
Rs. 1/8/- per share (i.e. 15%) on old Ordinary Shares.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st February, 1956 to 6th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

SAHU JAIN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 28th January, 19

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in '000	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in '000	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					1-2-56	A year ago						1-2-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	135	136	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	80	82 1/2
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb Aug.)	11.25	7	100	118	121	1935-39	British India Corporation (14)	81.00	8	100	136	153
1899-9	Borrea (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1903-5	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb Aug.)	13.00	7	100	139 1/2	140 1/2
1901	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122 1/2	118	1909-11	Burn Engineering (Feb Aug.)	15.00	6	100	124	123
1940	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	5 1/2	100	84	84	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar Sept.)	£1,900	5	£1	11 1/2	12 1/2
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	117	122	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	60	83
1931	Chas Kajora (Mar Sept.)	1.93	5	10	2	6	1938	Calcutta Tramways (Jan July)	£250	5 1/2	£1	3 1/2	100
1920	New Beerboom (Jan July)	2.00	7	100	131	122	1905-24	Carew & Co (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	143	151
1893-99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	115	115	1946	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb Aug.)	10.00	8	100	66	63 1/2
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr Oct.)	10.00	5	100	110	110	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	66	63 1/2
1884	Bangalore (Jan July)	6.00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	100	99	94 1/2
1938	Basanti (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	118	118	1937	Damia Cement (Bharat)	3,500	6	100	99	94 1/2
1896	Bengal-Nagpur (Apr Oct.)	3.00	7	100	116	116	1916	Dacca Cement (Bharat)	2,372	6	40	381	331
1906	Bowreah "A" (Apr Oct.)	6.00	8	100	135	142	1935	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	91 1/2	91 1/2
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr Oct.)	6.00	8	100	135	142	1935	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	91 1/2	91 1/2
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1940	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	71 1/2	72 1/2
1920	Buckinghamham & Carnatic (Jan July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan July)	30.00	6	100	126	128
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	101 1/2	101 1/2
1912	Central India (Apr Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan July)	£200	7	£1	17 1/2	17 1/2
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2,500	5 1/2	100	..	..
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	136	152	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1.00	6	100	77 1/2	75 1/2
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	10	91	91	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	70	69
1919	Esplanade (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr Oct.)	2,500	5 1/2	100	72 1/2	70
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	6	100	133	135	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	66	62
1921	Khatav Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	72 1/2	73 1/2
1931	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	104	104	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	66	73
1900	Muir (Feb Aug.)	30.00	6	100	81	81	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	65 1/2	70
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	100	115	115	1940	Humayun Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	10 1/2	11 1/2
1920	New Victoria (Apr Oct.)	26.00	6	50	33 1/2	33 1/2	1926	Indian Aluminium (Mar Sept.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	74	75 1/2
1934	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	100	115	115	1943	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	108 1/2	99 1/2
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	90	89 1/2	1925	India General Navy & Railways	£244	6	£10	81	73
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	120	120	1899	Indian Cable Co (Nov.)	12.88	6	100	140	136 1/2
1931	Vasanta (Apr Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1,966	7	100	104	104
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2,099.55	5	100	109 1/2	109 1/2
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan July)	10.00	7	100	116	121 1/2	1945	James Wright (Jan July)	1.30	6	50	39	38 1/2
1909	Albion (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	111	1907	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	80 1/2
1905	Alexandra (Feb Aug.)	9.00	7	100	106	106	1946	Jessop & Co	10.00	5	100	109 1/2	109 1/2
1896	Alliance (Mar Sept.)	15.00	6	100	102	101 1/2	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	100	..	..
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118	116	1916	Kumardhobi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	108 1/2	107 1/2
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	95	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	110	113
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	74	75	1915	Martin Burn Ltd	30.00	5	100	106	104
1918	Bally (Jan July)	20.00	7	100	115	115	1915	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	73	67 1/2
1896	Barnagore (Oct Dec.)	£200	5 1/2	100	46	48	1946	McLeod & Co.	40.00	5	100	83	85 1/2
1906	Belvedere (Jan July)	7.00	7	25	125	120	1930	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	97	90 1/2	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23.64	7 1/2	100	103 1/2	104	1930	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1896	Budge-Budge (May Nov.)	11.00	7	100	120	119	1930	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1934	Calcutta (Jan July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	90	91 1/2	1938	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.75	5	100	92	91
1919	Calcutta (Jan July)	10.00	7	100	118	119 1/2	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	2.00	5	10	8 1/2	8 1/2
1919	Cheviot (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	117 1/2	121	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	..	..
1928	Chitavalah (Mar Dec.)	5.00	7	100	115	112	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	80	79 1/2
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	86	1944	National Tobacco (Jan Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	70	68
1900	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	105	93 1/2	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan July)	2.00	6	100	56	56
903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	115 1/2	116 1/2	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	5	100	94	101 1/2	1936	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104	104
1912	Empire (Jan July)	10.00	7	100	120 1/2	114	1922	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1908	Fort Gloster (Jan July)	14.00	7	100	123 1/2	1916	Purtapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	100	15	15	
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	6	100	86	85	1935-36	Ramugur Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	105 1/2	106
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	120 1/2	109	1936	Rashtas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	133 1/2	125
1916	Janges (June Dec.)	6.00	8	100	134	127 1/2	1936	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	6 1/2	100	68 1/2	63 1/2
895-04	Jourepore (June Dec.)	26.50	6	100	105	105 1/2	1940-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	86	85 1/2
1935	Kastings (Aug Feb.)	25.00	6	100	107 1/2	104	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	126 1/2	123 1/2
1913	Khaguli (July)	11.00	10	10	14 1/2	15 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	101	100
1890	Kowra (Jan July)	8.75	7	100	123	124 1/2	1938	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	5	100	80	78 1/2
903-06	Howrah "A" (Jan July)	17.50	7	100	114	118	1919	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	66 1/2	68
1919	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	114	114	1933	Son Behar Sugar (Oct.)	35.00	6 1/2	100	161 1/2	161 1/2
1898-04	Kamarbhaty (Apr Oct.)	16.00	6	100	105	106 1/2	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan July)	22.30	6 1/2	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
1900	Kankarnath (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	106	105	1923	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan July)	36.80	6 1/2	100	11	10 1/2
1935	Kedarnath (Jan July)	2.00	7	100	91	93	1936	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	5	100	82	84
1907	Kelvin (Mar Sept.)	10.00	7	100	121	118	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131	131
1895-98	Khardah (May Nov.)	25.00	6	100	106	106	1920	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1900-01	Kinross (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	118	117	1919	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept Mar.)	99.28	7	100	121 1/2	121 1/2
1910	Lansdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	117	114 1/2	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	150	100	100	167 1/2	170
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	118	118	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	9,932.82	7 1/2	100	127 1/2	129 1/2
1906-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95 1/2	92	1908	Tata Power (May Nov.)	86.97	7 1/2	100	1,275	1,275
1916	Lothian (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	118	109	1908	Tatapore-Ballpara Ram (I) (June Dec.)	2.25	6	100	..	..
1903	Nabhat (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	124	113 1/2	1919	Titagarh Paper Mills (Mar Sept.)	11.50	8	100	151	155
1943	Nabhat (July Jan.)	10.00	7 1/2	100	81	68 1/2	1936	Titagarh Paper Mills "2nd" (Mar Sept.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	95 1/2	94
1917	National (May Nov.)	5.00	6	100	125	120	1937	Vellore Electric (Sept Mar.)	1.25	6	10	8 1/2	8 1/2
1939	Nellimarla (Apr Oct.)												

COAL COMPANIES

O. P. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Part Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		1-2-56	25-1-56	A year Ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	31-5	61-1	10	24	25 1/2	22 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	81-71	71-71	81-1	200	560	590	504
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	7	7	6
2,25,000	2,77,282	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043		Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	16	10	13
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaigora	9	152	8,13,899	39,978				10	63	63	63
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	7,04,051	13,643	61	61		10	14	14 1/2	14
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,618	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	-1,65,136	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	14	14	9
16,00,000	38,87,275	18,18,636	7,185	Bokarc & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	-79,196				10	29	29	30
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borra P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12	10-10	10-10	10	15	14	12
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-21	24-24	34-34	10	15	14	12
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	21			10	11	11	11
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkud P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	34-34			10	31	31	23
6,00,000		1,43,698	751,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,043	12,201				10	92	92	91
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	Nil-11	Nil-11	21-21	10	32	32	28
2,24,000	2,24,668	2,380,653	63,72,456	East Indian	4	128	1,13,640	2,59,767	181	181	71-11	10	32	32	32
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,269	10-81	71-71	71-11	10	16	16	17
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Musila	3	307	12,979	24,844				10	33	33	37
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401				10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Huriladih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-71	71-10	121-11	10	24	24	18
2,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalaphari	2-8	2	-1,08,590	-2,96,262	171-10	Nil-11	Nil-11	100	20	20	29
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	100	20	20	21
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	Nil	Nil	21	100	165	165	102
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	94	94	91
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691				10	3 1/2	3 1/2	4
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	6-12	347	82,501	25,598				10	7	7	7
1,00,00,000	6,96,864	1,75,298	56,329	New Bandepur	3-9	5	1,13,011	14,098	5			10	101	101	6
17,78,330	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,924	New Beerboom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	5-5	34-34	34-11	10	20	20	20
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,902	36,426	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	9
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,000	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184				10	2	2	2
1,15,000	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	North West	3-9	1	21,605	13,249	21-11	Nil-11	61-1	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	11 1/2
1,57,500												10	18	18	7
1,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	10-10	5-5	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	23
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasae P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11	31-31		10	14	14	9
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-81	71-71	71-11	10	25	25	24
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,330	Pure Sitapur	6-12	5	4,308	-18,381				10	6 1/2	6 1/2	4
23,96,500	36,06,224	18,67,103	40,370	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-11	Nil-11	21-21	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	12
13,50,000	7,63,901	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	238	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	71-61	81-1	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samla	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21	71	30	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	9
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsore	1	353	1,05,158	21,070	21-21	25	17-6/7	10	81	81	104
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,88,598	5,26,311	Seepore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	121-121	141-11		10	34	34	24
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,812	6,601	Nil-11	Nil-11	11-11	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	10
17,50,000	22,97,037	10,71,625	12,810	South Karanpura	2-8	21	20,768	7,446	11-11	21-21		10	12 1/2	12 1/2	10
6,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,94,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-71	5-11	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22
10,00,000	18,04,588	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911				21	3	3 1/2	3
3,50,000	4,50,000	3,50,000	11,775	Union	6-12	270	-12,698	47,938	10-71	5-21		10	16 1/2	16 1/2	24
49,98,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,749	63,500	31			10	71	71	6
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	46

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	1-2-56 25-1-56 A year Ago
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,82,919	1,73,478	11,90,000	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	5 5 5
32,72,340	22,197	305	27,69,876	25,18,809	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	-1,21,187	-4,79,347	21	10	1 1 2
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,389	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	6-12	27	5,66,176	47,818	10	10	38 38 28
27,00,000	11,476	824	23,33,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	-5,23,389	18,199	21-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	10 10 10
18,00,000	38,761	992	33,40,000	1,09,59,588	24,07,575	Birla Cotton	6-12	122	6,44,384	5,50,791	30 30 30	10	95 95 67
6,00,000	42,872	641	13,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,876	Bowrah P	6-12	122	-2,48,692	-24,31,401	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	100	385 385 405
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,393	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	6-12	122	-2,93,259	29,514	11 11 11	10	9 9 31
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	7,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P.	6	228	1,81,41,278	82,759	7 7 7	10	25 25 38
1,00,563	42,944	518	11,38,390	25,71,925	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	-7,06,926	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	100	304 304 215
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	6-12	9	32,80,464	93,386	10 10 10	10	27 27 23
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,26,87,000	36,43,234	56,69,247	Kesoram P	6-12	32	40,72,648	1,17,624	11 11 11	10	17 17 17
6,00,000	55,854	984	17,48,143	9,75,679	14,08,656	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	10 10 10	10	25 25 25
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	32,65,051	Muir P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290	10 10 10	100	118 118 125
30,00,000	78,848	1,387	43,25,577	28,09,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	237	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	Nil Nil Nil	10	11 11 11
3,47,295,000	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,08,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,832	Nil Nil Nil	10	11 11 11
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,08,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,832	Nil Nil Nil	10	11 11 11
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,999	9 9 9	10	10 10 9
1,57,50,000													
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,566	2,00,47,802	36,31,368	Bangalore W.C. Silk F.	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,111	28 28 28	100	555 555 407
1,76,47,800	120,012	2,770	5,04,32,111	1,64,10,835	21,77,357	Buckingham Carnatic F.	12	26	39,29,425	2,89,005	10 10 10	100	170 170 159
20,00,000	25,000		15,06,790	20,00,281	15,84,122	Cambodia P	12	210	61,93,37	39,657	71 71 71	10	12 12 13
12,00,000	23,694		6,41,068	36,53,002	61,404	Coimbatore Cotton	12	188	5,53,756	61,404	10 10 10	100	246 246 285
20,76,900	12,832	407	67,91,212	7,98,681	22,227	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg	6	46	-7,52,340	-10,23,340	Nil Nil Nil	10	80 80 72
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,25,405	17,99,390	58,77,434	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,05,747	7,677	10 10 10	100	300 300 353
24,00,000	30,512	200	32,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,797	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,294	29,382	10 10 10	10	17 17 12
23,64,000	48,156		15,01,051	21,70,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	4,209	10 10 10	50	176 180 146
1,75,02,493	4,65,324		2,21,42,78	11,31,878	129,35,952	Madura	12	106	1,00,56,203	9,66,800	20 20 20	15	50 50 471
12,00,000	21,556		8,43,188	5,85,363	10,32,891	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	240	-84,039	-84,039	22 22 22	200	109 111 125
60,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,211	99,00,000	11,29,142	Metur Industries	3	29	-87,009	1,43,498	10 10 10	100	379 381 2

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Acreage under Tea	Output and Average Price per lb. realized for crop		Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Capital Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until				
				1955	1954						1952	1953	1954		1-2-56	25-1-56	A year ago		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
CACHAR																			
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	28	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	12	143	
4,00,000	6,28,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	..	..	..	..	10	10	122	
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,890	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,904	Nil	Nil	71	100	101	157	
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2/5	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	116	116	132	
7,00,000	8,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	9	144	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattikhor	12	202	13,22,486	Nil	25	40	100	251	321	
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kalinukgar Khoresal	12	313	91,071	..	..	..	130	130	100	
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	3	3,31,227	Nil	..	..	191	191	23	
2,00,000	1,13,500	3,33,365	500	2,43,313	37-6	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	North Western Cachar	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	..	..	264	264	204	
1,84,000	3,00,329	Nil	486	3,54,000	29-5	..	..	3,84,000	Pathemara P.	12	202	1,64,414	Nil	..	..	191	191	261	
2,50,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Rooacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	..	..	10	24	30	
5,25,000	5,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,416	33-0	6,76,300	41-11	5,90,900	Rungmattee	12	83	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	60	139	172	
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	6,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Soni River P.	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	..	..	201	201	211	
3,75,000	5,02,337	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilkhah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	..	..	10	103	101	
DARJEELING																			
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,137	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	4	63	
2,79,900	2,72,061	1,25,000	407	1,06,688	42-1	1,41,174	62-0	1,61,300	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	..	..	173	173	204	
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,095	Nil	..	..	250	250	190	
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	39-10	1,05,760	52-5	1,28,000	Ditaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	..	..	433	433	200	
2,00,000	1,13,500	3,33,365	500	2,43,313	37-6	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	Guelle P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	..	..	301	301	141	
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,949	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,900	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	10	13	13	
10,32,000	5,57,576	11,10	500	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	5,80,000	Longview	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	7	10	181	181	234	
4,00,000	3,20,134	3,20,134	616	1,63,520	42-1	1,82,390	62-4	1,84,000	Margaret's Hope	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	..	..	300	300	251	
1,59,300	1,75,390	3,10,239	463	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,283	Nil	20	50	10	27	35	
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Okayati P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	..	..	600	600	500	
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Pashok	12	139	852	..	..	..	243	241	181	
3,30,000	3,02,868	2,61,118	776	1,47,589	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poochong	12	63	1,75,813	Nil	..	..	15	15	164	
3,00,000	2,95,000	3,73,387	500	1,03,119	39-5	1,36,740	50-8	1,69,000	Pumtong P.	12	14	2,02,628	Nil	..	..	16	16	171	
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,127	570	1,72,722	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	173	50	100	390	297	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seevok	12	63	1,99,821	Nil	25	10	30	20	164	
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,63,184	34-4 1/2	2,05,935	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	43,941	Nil	..	..	381	381	381	
6,00,000	5,88,413	1,459	747	2,36,481	35-8	2,64,900	50-1	2,80,000	Singtom P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	10	30	7	7	9	
9,00,000	9,27,323	1,46,857	683	2,67,882	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,80,390	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	5	30	50	304	304	361	
10,32,000	2,89,660	3,90,000	554	3,30,190	37-5	3,76,390	64-5	3,90,000	Sunam	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	71	10	9	10	121	
6,25,000	1,06,947	3,74,583	382	3,64,013	38-2	4,40,947	60-3	4,00,000	Trestia Valley	12	74	5,54,651	10	15	40	443	443	343	
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,401	718	6,68,592	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukar	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	..	..	13	14	172	
6,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	..	..	..	..	..											
DUARS																			
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,380	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat	12	2	51,07,307	171	45	120	100	328	328	616
6,00,000	20,53,853	13,70,000	1,105	14,08,394	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	65	10	621	621	621
9,00,000	8,05,410	11,03,942	1,112	13,97,520	39-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	..	100	31	31	494
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara P.	12	63	12,07,487	Nil	..	..	100	176	176	305
6,00,000	6,00,000	3,33,093	602	5,33,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	22	25	100	195	195	217
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabutti P.	12	63	17,59,621	10	25	90	305	305	496	
3,00,000	2,16,472	2,50,000	500	4,41,187	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Elmbarrie	12	63	3,38,023	Nil	15	100	272	272	368	
1,20,000	1,70,311	2,64,000	265	2,14,420	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,390	Engo	12	2	3,49,163	Nil	5	110	577	577	300	
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,39,440	28-9	4,75,940	39-9	5,20,000	Etheibari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	50	10	291	291	334	
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	9,11,649	33-7	7,62,120	47-4	8,40,000	Gairkhata	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	297	297	365	
10,32,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	986	11,98,881	29-4	12,26,000	47-11	14,57,349	Gopalpur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	100	231	231	
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	30,88,842	31-2	30,88,842	41-1	31,20,000	Hantanpara P.	12	63	39,77,805	2	25	60	286	286	422	
32,00,000	52,36,329	60,63,353	4,236	60,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	Hasmara P.	12	74	49,76,822	Nil	25	60	100	331	331	
8,25,000	9,40,300	19,79,215	1,452	18,54,632	32-9	16,07,368	42-6	17,20,000	Haldibari	12	74	19,89,593	Nil	22	30	100	331	331	
3,50,000	4,50,000	6,65,000	807	5,46,720	32-9	5,46,720	32-9	5,00,000	Jaybirpara	12	2	7,17,191	Nil	25	65	10	201	201	
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,883	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killoot	12	63	10,39,752	Nil	20	413	20	20	442	
2,00,000	1,21,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	5,00,000	Manabbarie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100	793	793	
9,00,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,198	33-10	1,69,538	44-9	9,60,000	Nagalsurree	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	25	40	100	235	235	
9,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,000	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Dooara P.	12	63	26,36,202	173	45	110	292	292	612	
3,20,000	5,90,182	8,80,000	578	5,64,566	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Oodlabari	12	202	9,19,256	Nil	20	75	100	381	381	
2,50,000	2,30,300	2,79,541	348	2,52,023	32-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,40,000	Phaskowa	12	63	2,61,201	Nil	10	30	100	745	745	
6,00,000	6,29,490	8,01,334	764	8,79,940	30-4	..</													

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Cont'd.

O Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Share respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		Rs.	Rs.	A year ago Rs.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Net				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
PAPER MILLS															
45,00,000	56,16,011	34,71,841	6,52,487	Bengal P.	6-12	24	9,11,051	1,73,122	Nil-64	64-64	84-11	25	117½	117½	62½
30,00,000	37,18,481	34,44,805	94,589	India Paper Pulp	3-9	2	4,23,366	2,10,695	6-6	7-7	7-11	10	23	24½	17½
25,00,000	15,55,877	10,22,640	6,37,305	Mysore Paper	9	226	3,13,542	9,553	5-5	5-5	5-11	10	18½	18½	17½
1,46,82,500	3,15,56,187	1,86,89,209	1,92,31,902	Orient Paper P.	3-9	22	51,69,103	2,05,370	10-10	42-5	5-11	10	33	33	26
1,25,07,295	59,77,575	57,28,637	1,02,83,849	Shree Gopal Paper P.	6-12	140	22,21,614	1,81,437	7½-7½	7½-7½	6½-11	10	18½	18½	16
20,00,000				Star Paper P.	3-9	36	-64,375	3,51,875	5-5	5-5	5-11	10	12½	12½	12½
10,00,000	40,34,251	9,34,115	1,35,338												
4,37,500PO															
56,00,000AO	2,66,96,845	3,07,07,316	61,35,038	Titagur P.	3-9	106	50,56,823	89,100	10-10	7½-7½	10-11	10Ao	47½	47½	41½
56,04,800BO									10-10	7½-7½	10-11	10Bo	47½	47½	41½
PRESSING COMPANIES															
8,00,000	4,64,596	5,26,886	9,04,699	Calcutta Hydraulic	6	2	-1,35,881	-85,479	3	4	Nil	100	81	81	81
4,30,000	2,07,345	1,09,495	3,57,613	Camperdown	7	311	26,986	2,501	7	4	3	100	121	121	121
5,00,000	1,61,434	1,95,990	3,90,372	Central Hydraulic	6	2	60,936	13,957	4	5	5	100	105	105	86½
REAL PROPERTY STORAGE															
10,00,000A															
1,25,000B.															
2,00,000C	15,50,000	12,34,015	6,83,896	Bengal Bonded Warehouse	4-10	73	72,019	3,040	5-5	5-5	5-5	A500	890	890	877
25,000D												B62½	107	107	107½
7,42,150	11,77,068	2,53,985	23,751	Calcutta Safe Deposit	3	5	1,05,185	9,278	33	..	..	C100	174½	174½	175
10,00,7800												D12½	22½	22½	18½
2,00,000Dd	22,96,665	6,43,170	7,48,388	Humayun Properties P.	3-9	..	14,36,449	64,769	Nil-11	..	..	10c	83	82	7½
94,00,000	93,89,847	35,71,674	62,94,136	Midnapore Zemindary P.	4	2	5,93,498	68,064	1½	4	3	1Dd	134	134	14
													25	25	25
													37	37	41½
TRAMWAYS & STEAMER															
20,00,000	1,19,92,089	1,08,42,425	23,72,280	Bengal Assam Steamship P.	10	2	5,02,294	99,699	10	7½	..	100	147	147	166
6,25,000	5,49,996	1,75,000	1,94,010	Calcutta Landing & Shipping	4-10	89	15,757	2,176	10-11½	2½-2½	..	10	15½	15½	14½
12,60,000	23,52,622	9,03,181	4,986	Calcutta Steam Navigation	6-12	113	90,794	76,939	5-5	5-5	..	100	104½	104½	127½
£700,000	£2,863,932	£1,342,035	£525,589	Calcutta Tramways P.	12	98	£189,639	£22,550	6	7½	..	£1	17½	17½	14½
3,78,050	2,52,816	4,13,728	6,83,494	Fraser	5	139	8,82,620	12,457	..	..	..	10	14	15	16½
£655,580	£2,273,174	£960,878	£135,081	India General Nav. Railway P.	12	139	£70,306	£21,366	Nil	5	..	£10	126	132	106
2,25,00,000	6,11,69,772	81,57,151	99,26,394	India Steamship P.	3	291	1,39,152	1,28,061	5	Nil	Nil	10	81	81	7½
14,08,220	25,80,196	24,75,000	14,89,360	Port Shipping	6-12	2	2,34,788	69,404	5-5	5-5	7½-11	10	16½	16½	12½

SOUTH INDIAN MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Minority Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		Rs	31-5-56	24-1-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT															
51.04,620	39,78,019	8,87,097	14,29,937	Andhra Cement P.	12	16	10.73,622	4,636	10	..	..	100	159	161	136
ENGINEERING															
7.50,000	7,12,101	82,967	15,912	Brunton & Co. P.	12	270	84,102	1,80,754	..	..	..	10	75	73	53
13,78,680	11,77,029	14,945	18,437	Indian Steel Rolling Mills P.	12	230	1,38,370	Nil	..	..	..	10	122	124	134
SUGARS															
19,92,000	57,01,920	25,64,006	3,49,248	Deccan Sugar & Akbari P.	5	318	12,39,032	1,12,386	..	..	10	5	87	87	131
£80,000A	£749,840	£896,278	£33,344	East India Distilleries Sugar P.	9	219	£217,186	£57,290	10	10	..	16sh. A	262	261	178
£3,00,000B									20	27 1/2	..	£1B	30	292	293
29,00,908	8,45,826	19,36,515	23,78,860	India Sugar and Refineries P.	9	..	10,68,060	4,30,236	25	17 1/2	..	10	221	222	164
21,79,280	23,64,171	62,95,164	26,13,235	Mysore Sugar	6	264	5,83,036	85,709	..	..	..	10	511	533	481
6,00,680	6	9,00,000	17,01,004	United Breweries	3	320	2,55,158	3,951	..	..	..	75	188 1/2	189 1/2	170
MISCELLANEOUS															
2,00,000	1,84,643	4,01,950	3,69,126	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd.	12	270	67,424	82,011	..	..	..	10	161	161	10
43,33,409	51,24,761	91,12,163	23,93,662	Champion Reef Gold Mine	12	328	30,17,946	5,548	..	..	..	10	37	37	33 1/2
3,45,96,740	3,01,66,646	3,24,061	34,63,823	Fertilisers & Chemical	12	346	43,90,272	73,018	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40,00,000	23,76,662	30,20,000	12,20,149	Parry & Co. Ltd. P.	12	319	19,29,282	1,90,750	15	15	..	2	51	52	41 1/2
40,49,345	48,82,200	7,67,206	12,93,322	Vettur Chemical Industrial Corp.	3	263	4,91,148	6,463	Nil	3 1/2	6 1/2	10	91	87	104
3,00,000	2,74,279	4,00,000	3,56,330	Mysore Chemical Mfrs P.	6	233	24,664	236	..	..	..	10	231	233	162
24,81,220	9,25,232	6,66,775	78,136	Mysore Chemical & Fertilisers	12	328	24,55,864	6,672	..	..	..	10	9	91	104
81,33,400	99,34,107	67,63,169	15,68,379	Mysore Gold Mining.	9	124	12,83,899	862	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
5,00,000	1,67,261	..	75,560	Mysore Match	3	201	10,03,939	45,631	..	..	..	10	105	104	108
10,00,000	10,94,415	8,079	Mysore Tobacco	12	328	20,43,696	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	5	4 1/2
37,73,400	48,27,424	51,84,276	3,56,689	Nunddroog Mines	12	328	20,43,696	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
32,10,369	49,89,023	22,24,495	1,75,753	Ooregaum Gold Mining P.	12	328	1,45,422	..	..	..	..	10	172	183	174
40,00,000	46,37,599	93,16,946	80,57,471	Spencer (Provisions) P	6	221	19,71,470	5,47,067	15	..	..	10	..	..	..

RUBBER COMPANIES

Paid up Capital, Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	Acreage under cultivation	Output Rubber	Estimated Rubber	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Dividends per cent			Selling price per Share	Latest Market Quotations available until		
											1952	1953	1954		31-1-56	24-1-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,32,000	9,36,219	2,06,283	4,44,630	2,052	1,45,903	..	Be Be Rubber	3	276	..	..	..	5	4½	4½	3½	
17,94,186	27,46,409	16,19,134	6,03,537	7,270	16,05,848	17,05,000	Cochin Malabar P.	2	210	7,82,593	20	25	25	3	7½	8½	7½
4,00,000	5,25,576	27,750	62,784	422	1,77,648	..	Cottanad Plantations P.	3	12	69,330	..	..	..	10	15½	15½	14
4,00,000	10,03,233	6,84,049	1,37,660	2,535	2,25,786	..	Kaipetta ..	2	270	1,13,150	..	..	..	10	25½	25½	24½
27,00,000	64,93,184	13,10,432	11,84,448	4,922	7,35,401	..	Midland Rub & Prod. P.	4	259	1,89,174	..	..	..	10	18½	18½	17½
6,00,000	6,63,636	1,46,323	1,12,561	1,273	1,93,432	..	Peninsular Plantations	4	259	1,18,650	..	..	..	10	21	20½	15
13,50,000	36,52,280	2,21,378	1,69,719	2,456	7,64,246	..	Rajagir Rub & Prod.	6	270	3,33,502	..	..	..	10	21	20½	14½
10,00,000	21,09,379	25,000	1,73,125	1,872	5,25,438	..	Teekoy Rubber	3	172	1,82,914	..	..	..	10	9½	9½	8½
41,00,000	67,21,749	19,13,944	13,12,632	6,939.5	10,03,214	10,15,000	Travancore Rubber & Tea	12	9	1,49,765	6	10	15	25	10	12½	12½
40,00,000	11,55,155	1,85,000	3,74,540	1,150	1,68,304	..	Tropical Plantations	12	271	2,04,029	..	..	..	10	26½	26½	23
26,28,580	6,72,252	2,11,412	2,49,541	738	3,74,873	..	Vaikundam	12	114	90,799	..	..	..	10	26½	26½	23

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. Po. F. Dd. G. and R. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		31-1-56	24-1-56	A year ago
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
CEMENT															
12,67,59,332	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9½	8½	10	100	210½	213	174½
ELECTRIC LTG. POWER															
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6½	6½	100	104½	105½	114½	
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,312½	1,320	1405
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	100	118½	120½	132½	
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	100	146	148	151	
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7½	7½	7½	100	135	135	148
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,951	27,952	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,370	1,372½	1500
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	100	338½	340	298½	
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,535	5,394	15	15	8	50	96	94	
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,500	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	100A	131½	131½	121
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp'n Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	96½	96½	105
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	300	173	184	156½	
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	31F	141	144	131	
1,31,250F	7,83,36,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	141	144	131
4,18,72,400															
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	228½	230½	236½
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,94,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	131	131	131
9,15,000	..	11,04,84,687	3,95,48,141	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	100	675	675	680
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	20	45½	45½	44½
18,71,940	90,315	2,68,21,051	2,51,34,191	Jupiter General P.	12	35	1,60,728	5,33,930	Nil	..	..	15	41½	41½	54
1,06,81,580	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13½	16 2/3	..	15	41½	41½	54
6,00,000	..	67,83,44,470	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	..	..	..	200	3,550	3,875	7485
15,99,270	..	26,91,301	38,49,986	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	..	..	10	15½	15½	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,396	Air Service of India	6	236	—15,61,405	—37,22,790	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
47,91,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	216½	322	313½
50,00,000				Bombay-Burmab Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	16	21	125	533½	548½	470½
42,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	..	..	25	72	72	80½
45,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,408	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,508	2,85,005	4½	4½	..	100	215	215	240
99,99,250	4,751	18,37,876	1,28,29,179	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,559	4,78,677	..	..	..	200	213½	213½	..
8,00,000	1,36,558	39,692	4,76,114	National Rayon Corp'n.	12	352	63,19,694	5,72,076	9	10	..	100	213½	213½	..
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,347	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,553	22,72,553	5	2½	2½	20	162½	174½	15½
9,99,98,066	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,381	70	80	..	10	103½	106	75
7,00,000	23,89,116	47,85,000	8,50,000	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	97,597	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	16½	16½	17
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,941	13,51,214	4,14,930	Tata Oil P.	1	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	8	25	42	43	41
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	9,28,397	11	11	..	15	185½	188½	213½
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,347												

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1952	1953	1954		1-2-56	25-1-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,370	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	56
21,89,300	30,22,402	6,20,827	Arrah Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,48,404	34,110	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	76	76	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,253	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	1,13,151	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	101	101	20 1/2
17,80,000	21,78,857	1,98,593	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	..	..	..	..	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	58
21,00,000	35,46,011	1,00,300	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	50,079	27	1.45-1.29	1.29-1.29	1 1/2-1 1/2	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	62
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	15	12 1/2	5-Nil*	5	71	71	61
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,997	4,549	Nil	1 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	10	61	61	4
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Debri-Rohas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2-10*	10	14	14	10 1/2
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,60,700	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	387	4,344	98-98	98-98	99-1	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	51
16,00,000	49,87,109	19,65,729	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	2,23,597	34,959	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	72 1/2	72 1/2	68
6,00,000	13,57,245	3,66,407	Howrah Sheakhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	3,230	3,938	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	51 1/2	51 1/2	53
89,50,000	27,91,424	2,16,338	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	-2,05,566	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	5	4 1/2	5	100	69 1/2	69 1/2	72
15,00,000	61,37,812	30,73,792	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	5,61,806	37,721	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	162 1/2
1,75,000	6,41,779	2,04,841	Tespore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	-43,374	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective addresses.—(Contd.)

* 1955

30. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15 Shih Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Borhoby Road Fort, Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—161/1 Harrison Road Calcutta.
31. P. O. Williams—14, Old Court House St. Calcutta.	330. Maindria & Maindria Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp., Ltd.—187, Maindria Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row Calcutta.
32. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort, Bombay.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta.	340. K. O. Chatterjee—Travancore, Calcutta.	349. Chandimull Bhatia—1, Canning Street Calcutta.
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REVIEWING ASIA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

CAPITAL NEEDS STRESSED AT E.C.A.F.E. MEETING

ASIA has had another year of fair economic progress, but the problems faced are as many and diverse as ever. That seems to be the verdict of the survey presented to the E.C.A.F.E. session in Bangalore. Whatever the practical value of these meetings, they do provide an opportunity for Asian countries to get their difficulties into perspective and relate them to those of the region as a whole. These have differed little since the last session. Lack of capital, shortage of technical knowledge and "know-how" and too great a reliance on traditional export staples, remain to be remedied. In individual instances, progress has taken place—India is one of the best examples. And whatever their faults and weaknesses, the various national Governments are still determined to work to improve their economic lot. But for all that, the region remains poverty-stricken and under-developed compared with the more fortunate countries of North America and Western Europe. It may have been too acute an awareness of this depressing fact which made Mr. Nehru call for a new approach to Asia's economic problems. New approaches are certainly required, but a more realistic and resolute pursuit of the old ones is just as important for producing much-needed results in the short run. Enthusiasm and impatience are only one aspect of the approach to action. The other is the will to look unpleasant economic facts in the face and do something about them. Fortunately for Asia, there has been more than the usual evidence of this at the Bangalore session.

The essential work of E.C.A.F.E. is still hampered by shortage of staff and political impediments. This point has been pressed with some force by Mr. Lokanathan, retiring executive secretary. The first complaint is one which should be dealt with at once. If the services which this organisation performs are related to the amount spent on them, it is quite clear that the world would get even better value if it gave more money. The political difficulty is one from which any United Nations agency is bound to suffer, given the current facts of the cold war. While certain nations are excluded from the benefits of E.C.A.F.E. there is little chance of the organisation achieving its maximum effect. It might help towards the eventual inclusion of these countries if their aims when taking part were less political and more economic. One of the more distressing features of Asia's struggle for development is this continued conflict of ideologies. There is little evidence that it is diminishing. Until it does, there will always be a feeling of unreality pervading all United Nations deliberations. In the meantime, a more sympathetic ear for the recommendations of Secretary-General Mr. Hammarskjöld on the strengthening of the E.C.A.F.E. secretariat, would help increase that body's influence and independence.

Development continues to be patchy throughout the region. The food shortage is easier, compared with the immediate post-war years, but total output is still only approximately the same as it was 15 years ago and in the meantime population growth has proceeded. It is clear, whatever the present position, that food must continue to be the first consideration for many years to come. Those Asian countries which have given industrial projects first priority for development have usually been taking unjustified risks; many have been disappointed. India's example of basing her first plan on agriculture is one which can profitably be copied. But planning is not the only answer to food needs. The primary problem, that of land-holding, is being tackled with determination only in Communist China. Other countries, India included, are either making half-hearted attempts at voluntary co-operation, or reconciling themselves

an academic career. In the case of girls, the motives are somewhat more diffuse, but are often in some way or other allied to the demands of the marriage market. It is not surprising that the proportion of students who aim later "to seek employment" has been steadily increasing, while those who intend "either to join the family business or start some independent business" has been steadily decreasing. This seems to be in accordance with the increasing admiration for the beauties of bigness in what is, with mistaken grandiloquence, described as the "Age of the Small Man."

The incidence of unemployment among various categories might perhaps offer a clue to where the "over-production" and "under-consumption" of educated individuals is greatest. At the time the investigation was held, 20 percent to 25 percent of those covered by it were unemployed and looking for jobs. All categories, except Education graduates, showed a steady increase in unemployment over the years. This need not necessarily imply that demand in these categories was shrinking. The incidence of unemployment was greatest among Commerce students; next came the Arts group. More than half the students in these two groups were unable to get jobs with the minimum expected income; in general, it seems that they had to wait longer than others. The first job was more often temporary in their case.

The increasing "over-production" of Arts and Commerce graduates seems indeed to be one of the key defects of the educational system. A variety of reasons has been offered in the past to explain why large numbers of students continue to choose these two types of education when they know that their chances of getting jobs are liable to diminish as a result of such a choice. One is their eagerness to secure "white-collar" jobs, which is indicated in the finding of the Lucknow report that "except for about one-third of boys, the rest are positively averse to manual work." Furthermore, as the report shows, "more students are inclined towards training of 'administrative-supervisory' nature than any other. Teacher's training and Social Service training are also coveted high by them." Another reason for the extraordinary partiality for an Arts or Commerce education may be that it is in these two categories that standards are lowest, and therefore the chances of getting a degree the best.

The lowering of standards that is widely acknowledged to have occurred in Indian universities during recent years seems indeed to be a key factor in the problem of unemployment among the educated. It is the worst disservice that the universities have yet done the country. By lowering their standards, for whatever reasons, they have increased their output of matriculates, graduates and the like. Certificates have been handed out to people who had no business to be given them. As a result, these people have arrived on the employment market only to discover that the educational training they received does not fit them for the limited number of jobs the nation has to offer. Frustration is the inevitable consequence, with all its implications of political and social unrest. It is important that it be realised that in tackling the question of educated unemployment, the universities have a fundamental rôle to play. Since their resources are limited, they are best devoted to training—but training properly—as many students as can be reasonably afforded. If staff is ill paid and overworked, if equipment is shoddy, if the library facilities are just not there, and if lecture rooms and hostels bear the appearance of slums, the solution is not to lower standards and maintain the flow of frustrated misfits. It is to offer the limited facilities to fewer people, who are chosen on merit and who are willing to go for the sort of education that society needs rather than for the sort that fits them merely for Maidan demagoguery.

A DEARER BILL MARKET

THE Reserve Bank decided last week to take two measures which will make it more expensive for commercial banks to borrow under the four-year-old Bill Market Scheme. Both take effect from 1st March, 1956. The first, and more important, is that advances to banks against usance bills will be made at an interest rate of 3½ percent, instead of 3 percent as hitherto. The second is that the Reserve Bank will pay no portion of the stamp duty. The change is described, somewhat euphemistically, as a withdrawal of "concessions" given originally to popularise the Bill Market Scheme. It is thereby implied that the Scheme has now become sufficiently popular, so the need for concessions no longer exists. To some extent, this may be true; the Scheme has made useful progress in financing the short-term needs of trade, and good advantage has been taken of it by banks, especially in meeting seasonal demands. But whether the progress has been sufficiently fast to be able to stand the deceleration that is likely to result from the increase in borrowing costs, is a matter on which not all may be entirely agreed. It is, of course, not possible to calculate with any precision what the practical effects will be—that is, to what extent the qualifying banks will hold down their demands on

the Reserve Bank. But it is conceivable that, should circumstances justify it, these restricting effects might perhaps be partially offset by later revision. Some speculation has arisen as to whether the latest measures regarding the Bill Market Scheme presage a move toward higher interest rates generally. It is pointed out that as heavy deficit financing is proposed or under way, these may be the first of a series of disinflationary moves. There are, of course, few signs of inflation yet; but it is not impossible that the authorities may be girding their loins to meet such a situation, should it arise. The more sanguine feel, however, that the measures are of no more than limited significance, because they merely indicate that the Reserve Bank would like to make more money on what is doubtless an already quite profitable venture.

Meanwhile, some reform seems to be necessary in the Reserve Bank's manner of presenting its statistics on this subject. The latest communique, for instance, mentions that "advances available of by banks under the Scheme have increased from Rs. 81 crores in 1952 to Rs. 255 crores in 1955." The significance of such figures is difficult to appreciate, unless there is also some indication of the average outstandings during the period covered. In so far as they represent cumulative totals of varying advances, they do not convey very much. Advances against usance bills could, under the Scheme, be retained for 90 days, but many are liable to be repaid a good while earlier, and it is this that vitiates the value of the cumulative total. A hypothetical example could perhaps illustrate the point better. Bank X may, during a particular week, find it necessary to borrow and repay Rs. 1 crore on each day of the week against various usance bills. Its cumulative total, such as would be given by the present Reserve Bank statistics, would total Rs. 7 crores for that week. Another bank Y, which borrowed Rs. 1 crore under the Scheme and repaid it a week later, would be shown to have a cumulative total of only Rs. 1 crore. Clearly the needs of, and the accommodation given to, the two banks have been nowhere near as dissimilar as the widely divergent totals would suggest. Reporting the advances under the present system, the Reserve Bank would claim that they totalled Rs. 8 crores—Rs. 7 crores for Bank X and Rs. 1 crore for Bank Y. In fact, they would be nearer Rs. 2 crores—Rs. 1 crore for Bank X and Rs. 1 crore for Bank Y.

CURRENT COIN

Steel Retention Prices.—The market was mildly pleased when the Government of India announced the new steel retention prices for the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company last week. Sentiment showed a minor improvement in the midst of preoccupations with settlement muddles, but the pleasure was qualified by an inability to calculate quickly whether the new retention prices would enable the companies to find enough money for their expansion plans. Doubts regarding the latter have grown since, and the trickle of extracts from the Tariff Commission's report that has been appearing almost daily has given the impression that the Government has been niggardly. The details remain to be worked out, and it will probably be some time before it is discovered what the conception passing under the description of an "average retention price" means in actual practice. Summarising the decisions, the official Press Note says that the Government has accepted the Tariff Commission's main recommendation that the average retention price of steel produced by Tata and Indian Iron should be fixed at the uniform rate of Rs. 393 a ton, and that the revised price should remain in force for a period of five years from 1955-56 to 1959-60. It has also accepted the Commission's recommendation that the 1954-55 retention prices, adjusted for variations in manufacturing costs, for Tata and Indian Iron, should be Rs. 343 and Rs. 386 a ton respectively, and the amount to be credited by each to its development fund should be the difference between the adjusted retention price and the uniform retention price referred to above and its actual sales. The scheme of retention prices is based on the assumption that Indian Iron will also sign an agreement with the Government similar to that signed by Tata, so that the excess of the effective retention prices, as adjusted for the factors that may be current from time to time over the 1954-55 retention prices, similarly adjusted, would, after deduction of all taxes payable thereon, be transferred to a separate fund. The amounts in that fund would be used only for the purpose of financing the company's expansion programme. If, for reasons beyond its control, Indian Iron finds its works costs in 1958-59 or 1959-60 to be higher than those assumed by the Commission to such an extent as to cause a serious decline in the total internal resources expected to be available to it over the period of price fixation, it may ask the Government to review the retention prices. The

retention prices, the Commission recommends, may be adjusted from time to time to the extent that the Government is satisfied that manufacturing costs have altered from the 1954-55 level as a result of changes in railway freights, changes in statutory prices of coal and other fuel, raw materials, stores or machinery and changes in labour costs caused by labour legislation or adjudication or conciliation awards. It will be open to the companies to make representations to the Government if a situation visualised in these recommendations arises.

Nationalised Life Insurance.—Life insurance has begun to don its new look under State management. Premium rates have been reduced with effect from 20th January, and the machinery is soon to be set in motion for securing the merger of individual units into big zonal organisations. Even the possibility of the entire life insurance business being managed by a single-firm organisation has been mentioned in Press reports. That might very well happen, as the planners' standards for judging the social consequences of a State monopoly are different from those applied to private business. The case for reducing premium rates under State management has been judged in a similar way. When the private companies reduced premium rates to enlarge their business the Government frowned on the idea. Now the Government is doing the same thing, fundamentally for the same reason, and quite forgetting what are its professed aims of life insurance nationalisation. For all one can see, the immediate effect of this reduction will be a fall in premium incomes, as that was the experience of those companies who reduced their premium rates in 1954. It is interesting to recall the observations of Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the matter, at the seventy-ninth ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance in 1954—the company whose premium rates now form the basis of the new tariffs: "It is unfortunate," he said, "that premiums have been reduced, as has happened, to such an extent that it becomes worthwhile for existing policyholders to drop their policies, which have been placed on the books after incurring the usual heavy initial expenditure, and take instead policies offering similar benefits at the revised rates of premiums. The overall effect of this is that insurers have to suffer a considerable reduction in premium income, and at the same time bear the higher initial cost resulting from the process of substitution." There is no reason why that eventuality will not repeat itself now. The Government, of course, does not bother about costs, but will its objective of securing larger funds for development planning be served, in the short run at any rate, if premium incomes fall? As for the long run, a good deal will depend on the state of efficiency of this State-run business. The field staff, it has been suggested, should be remunerated better so that it can work more usefully and efficiently, and a comparison has been made with the average income of an insurance agent in Australia. But such comparison is meaningless, without going into the causes that make life insurance canvassing such a well paid calling in that country, and without examining how far those conditions can be fulfilled by a non-competitive State-run business in an economically backward country.

Transport Shortage.—The presidential address of Mr. N. L. Kanoria to the third quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce laid special stress on the current shortage of transport. The existing transport services, he pointed out, were already falling short of the economy's requirements, due to the increase in industrial production during the first five year plan, and Mr. Kanoria thought the situation during the next five year plan might well be worse with the heavy reduction in the railway's plan for developing traffic. Some of the statistics which he quoted in support of his case were convincing enough. The average number of wagons loaded in 1950 was 522,000 a month, and it increased to 640,000 in 1955, representing an increase of 25 percent. As against that, industrial production over the five-year period increased by 50 percent, with the result that the railways were hard put to it to carry the extra volume of traffic with the desired speed and efficiency. Explaining why he anticipated worse difficulties during the next quinquennium, Mr. Kanoria said that the original railway plan of Rs. 1,480 crores was based on the assumption that 61 million tons of new traffic would result from the second plan activities. That estimate itself erred on the low side, as the steel, coal and cement industries would alone require 43 million tons of new traffic. Yet the Planning Commission, while agreeing with the needs of the railways as estimated by the Railway Board, had cut down the plan to Rs. 1,125 crores, and chances were that further reductions might be made. Fearing that the private sector in particular might suffer as a consequence of this reduction, he suggested that road transport should be developed as the only alternative in the circumstances. But here again, the crippling burden of taxation stood in the way. Compared with

the rate in the United States, Mr. Kanoria pointed out, the lorry-owner in India was taxed "seven times as heavily".

Blueprint for State Enterprise.—That State control over a large portion of the economy has been adopted as the leit motif of India's future planning policy appears now an open secret. But its successful interpretation in the form of an incentive to development has yet to come. It is revealing therefore to have the criteria for such success, set forth by no less a person than the Comptroller and Auditor General, Mr. Asok Kumar Chanda, in an address to members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Madras last week. "State enterprise in India is on trial," said Mr. Chanda. "It has come to be established in the teeth of the opposition of vested interests. It is necessary for the success of this policy of nationalisation to provide a form of management suitable to the requirements of each undertaking, endowed with the same degree of flexibility in operation as the private enterprises." Against this background of development, Mr. Chanda discussed the question of the public accountability of State undertakings and the provisions needed to secure a measure of Parliamentary control consistent with the requirements of autonomy. Mr. Chanda remarked on the unsuitability of departmental management in the administration of industrial enterprise when, in competition with private enterprise, mass production and competitive efficiency were essential. Such units as have been set up, he said, statutory boards, corporations, joint stock or limited companies, must be organised and operated on business lines with a comparable degree of elasticity of control and business efficiency as private units in the same field. This could only be done if they were managed on commercial lines, adopted a commercial form of accounting and were operated, financed and taxed in the same manner as enterprises in the private sector. In the words of Mr. Herbert Morrison, said Mr. Chanda: "I am certain that if we run these public corporations—highly commercial, highly industrial, highly economic—on the basis of meticulous accountability to political channels, we are going to ruin the commercial enterprise and the adventurous spirit of these public corporations in their work." "These considerations," added Mr. Chanda, "apply with even greater force in the case of State industrial units in competition with private units in the same field." Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but such high standards as Mr. Chanda has attributed to private enterprise will not be easy of attainment. Efficiency, scrupulous accounting, freedom from day-to-day Parliamentary control, all may be achieved, but there can be no substitute for personal initiative and responsibility.

International Trade Statistics.—Between 1937 and 1954 the quantity of goods moving in world trade, excluding Communist countries, increased by about 51 percent and the average price (computed in U. S. dollars) increased by about 118 percent. The result of these two increases is that the value of trade in 1954, in dollars, has increased more than three times its value in 1937. The exports of the highly industrialised areas of the world (the United States, Western Europe and Japan) contributed considerably more than their share to the increase in quantity and markedly less than their share to the rise in price (increase in index figures for 1954 as a percentage of their values in 1937: quantity, 77 percent; price 88 percent). In the same period, the quantity of goods produced by industry and mining increased by about the same amount as the volume of exports of the manufacturing areas. A higher proportion than before the war of the exports of the manufacturing areas is now sent to the less developed areas (45 percent by value in 1954 as against 40 percent in 1937). These general increases since the war in the level of world trade are shown in the fifth issue of the *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1954* to be due to increases in the trade in all regions of the world. The largest increases in exports are those of the Middle East (increase in 1954 of 405 percent by value over 1937, mostly due to increased exports of oil) and North America (337 percent). The smallest increase in exports is shown by the Far East (65 percent). The largest increases in imports are 326 percent for Latin America and 269 percent for North America, while the smallest increase in imports is that shown by the Far East (123 percent). The *Yearbook* shows that in recent years world exports had a peak value (\$75,100 million, U.S.) in 1951, they climbed from \$55,400 million in 1950 and in 1952 fell to a value of \$72,450 million. They then began climbing again, reaching the value of \$76,250 million in 1954. The figures for the first quarter of 1955 indicate that a further increase will probably be registered in 1955. The remarkable growth in U.S. exports (from 14 percent to 20 percent of the world exports between 1937 and 1954) has been accompanied by a less than proportional expansion in the U. S. imports (from 12 percent of the world total in 1937 to 13 percent in 1954). This disparity between the levels and rates of growth of U.S. exports and im-

tion of world trade, explain many of the current problems of the restriction and currency convertibility which continue to hamper international trade. The share of Continental Western Europe, including their dependencies, in world exports has recovered steadily year by year to a figure of 32 percent of world exports in 1954, which is one point above its share in 1937. The exports of the sterling area countries in 1954 constitute 24 percent of world exports compared with 26 percent in 1937. This fall was due mainly to a decrease in the exports of the United Kingdom and Malaya (1 percent each). The *Yearbook* which is the only readily available source of data in the external trade of many countries, provides detailed statistics of imports and exports of 100 countries (as against 90 in the previous issue) covering over 98 percent of that part of world trade for which current statistics are available at all. For 55 of these countries (covering about 81 percent of world trade) the analysis by commodity of imports and exports is according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification.

Capital Needed, Not Charity.—In view of the suspicion with which certain efforts to assist the development of Asian countries are regarded, some pertinent and even useful advice was given by Lord Chandos, a former Colonial Secretary, when addressing a luncheon meeting of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce in London. "It sometimes seems curious that the United States should pour out vast sums in dollars by way of gifts of goods. I would like to see the quantity of these goods—so generously given—reduced, and the amount of money invested increased. There is something artificial, something not built to last, about financing a surplus of exports by gifts and subsidies. I would much prefer to see these surpluses invested in developing countries, and the American investor get some return." The great challenge to the nations of the West today, he continued, was the low standard of life in many countries of Asia and Africa. The fate that had already befallen some of those countries was a warning of the consequences if the challenge was not met. It did not require the statesmanship of a Lincoln to see that the free world could not survive half in reasonable comfort and half in penury. But this was not a problem to be solved by doles and charity. Some countries with forms of government and languages

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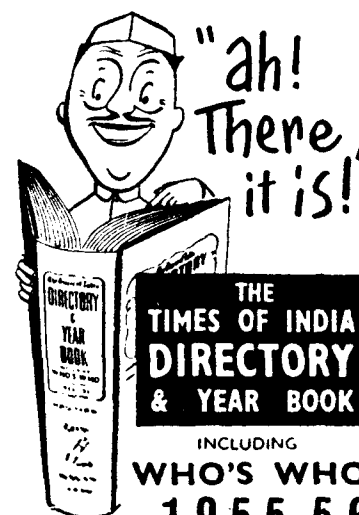
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different from our own did not particularly appreciate the outright gift of cash or goods. Often they misused such gifts and they did not appreciate them as much as investment. What was required from the more advanced nations of the West was a readiness to communicate skill and knowledge, and to invest capital with an eye to the long term, as well as to the short. Describing himself as "notoriously pro-American," Lord Chandos said he hoped it would not be misunderstood if he suggested that the burden of the new international adjustment by overseas investment should now be borne by America, as the world's chief creditor nation.

More Joint Stock Companies.—According to the monthly blue book on joint stock companies in India, issued by the Department of Company Law Administration, during November, 1955, the number of new registrations in all States, excluding Jammu and Kashmir, totalled 102 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 16,24 lakhs. Of these, 22 were public and 80 private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 12,40 lakhs and Rs. 3,84 lakhs, respectively. The cumulative total of the newly-formed companies at the end of November, 1955 for the current fiscal year, was 892. Total authorised capital was Rs. 96,73 lakhs. The number of new registrations exceeds those during the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year by 144. The progressive total of 892 companies comprises 128 public and 764 private companies. Of the 102 new companies formed during November, 1955, 32 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 3,51 lakhs were registered in the State of West Bengal. The States of Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Travancore-Cochin registered 18, 17, 9 and 8 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 1,84 lakhs, Rs. 1,36 lakhs,

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CASES OF MALICIOUS EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THIS case was reported just too late to be included in our recent survey of outstanding decisions for the past year of Industrial and Appellate Tribunals. What the reader's reaction will be to a certain aspect of the case, the writer, of course, is unaware; personally one views it with astonishment and disquiet. This aspect concerns the law of privilege and an attempt to extend its scope, hitherto, as far as the writer knows, entirely unprecedented. Therefore let us, for the benefit of the non-legal reader, say an explanatory few words about what privilege is. It is one of the most ancient and jealously guarded rights known to the law. It dates back far beyond the time when Britain first began to have settled laws, to ancient Rome itself. It was introduced into Britain by the Roman conquerors under their name for it, *privilegium*, and (extended but not substantially altered in principle down the centuries) that is what it still is, a right to immunity or exemption granted from "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" to certain individuals or classes of individuals, from the consequences of acts or words which would otherwise be civilly actionable or criminally punishable; the *privilegium* of Parliament under which an M.P. or a peer may in Parliament slander and ruin thereby anyone he likes with impunity, that of solicitors and counsel who are protected from disclosing information on their clients disclosed to them professionally.

But, straying away from the main point and just as a matter of passing interest, a doctor or a priest has not, as is often erroneously believed, any such privilege of the surgery or the confessional. In judicial proceedings he would be legally liable on *subpoena*, under pain of contempt of court and jail, to disclose that his patient suffered from syphilis, or that his penitent was a murderer. No doubt, physician or priest would go to jail rather than do so, but that is not the point. Neither has any *privilegium*. Now, the form of *privilegium* with which we are concerned here is that of a witness giving evidence in the witness box. That is

a case of what the law terms "absolute privilege". No action will lie for any statement, however defamatory, wicked and scandalous made by a witness in the course of any proceedings before a court of justice. One remembers well the tall, languid monocled figure of the late Mr. Pemberton-Billing, M.P., quietly spitting out in the King's Bench Division the most venomous and ruinous allegations against the world-famous lady who was prosecuting him for libel, one of the least harmful of which was that her brother had been hanged for murder. The extraordinary young man was acquitted and the lady could do nothing about his vile allegations. Made in court, they were the subject of absolute privilege. And that brings us to the latest and very remarkable attempt to extend the exemption afforded by the age-old doctrine in a manner never before sought to be done.

There were two cases before the Labour Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta, and they were heard together for the sake of convenience. The first was an application by employers under Section 22 of the 1950 Act for express permission in writing to dismiss one of their employees, Sri Kashi Nath Das; and the second was one started by the same employee with a complaint under Section 23 of the same Act for punishing him during the pendency of the appeal without the permission of the Tribunal.

Sri Kashi Nath Das was, the Appellate Tribunal found, a responsible employee under the employers, Ispahani Ltd., and was drawing a salary of Rs. 594 a month. He was the chief accountant of the company. It was an admitted fact that he fell into disfavour with the management, though the reasons assigned therefor were different. According to the employee, the reason for this disfavour was that he had become the assistant secretary of the newly formed union, according to the employers, the reason was his irresponsible conduct. But whatever the reason may have been, its effect was that the employee was transferred to the company's tea department, but without any loss of salary. This transfer was, as the Appellate Tribunal held later, "not taken in good grace by Kashi Nath Das." There were references of two adjudications before the State Tribunal, one relating to retrenchment and the other to wages and claim for bonus. It was the case of the union that the company made large profits, but that in spite of this a loss was shown in the balance-sheet. In this case, Sri Kashi

Nath Das gave evidence for the union, and in the course of his evidence said: "In 1952-53 the balance-sheet disclosed a loss. The accounts have been manipulated so long. I was instructed to prepare false accounts, which I did." The Appellate Tribunal, referring to these statements in its order, observed that: "The Tribunal thoroughly disbelieved the witness on this point and proceeded to observe that these statements were made with a view to advance the cause of the union and to bring discredit to the company and to injure its reputation."

It is hardly surprising that a charge-sheet for dismissal was drawn up against Sri Kashi Nath Das for giving alleged "false evidence containing imputations against the company, intending or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the company." He was asked to submit his explanation within seven days and pending enquiry he was suspended. Sri Kashi Nath Das duly submitted his explanation. In it, he protested against the action of the management as an infringement of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, denied the charges and stated that he would make a further statement afterwards. He did not reply on the facts, though he threatened legal action against the company for alleged violation of Section 33. The enquiry was eventually held by three of the directors of the company and though asked, Sri Kashi Nath Das refused to make any statement or produce any witness. "The directors," the Appellate Tribunal's order proceeds to say, "thought that it would be highly prejudicial and adverse to the interest of the concern to have in employment such a person who could make such unwarranted false, malicious and damaging statements before the judge," and accordingly it was decided to apply to the Appellate Tribunal under Section 22 of the Act for permission to dismiss him. The employee, on the other hand, alleging that his suspension amounted to a transgression of Section 22 and that he had been punished during the pendency of the appeal (it will be remembered that two adjudications of the State Tribunals were the subject of appeals, so pending) filed his complaint on that ground.

We are concerned here with one aspect only of the two cases, namely, the employee's statement in the witness box and its consequences. Counsel for the union referred to the chapter on "Absolute Privilege" in that standard authority, *Frazer (Sir Hugh) on Libel and Slander*, and contended that the statements made by Sri Kashi Nath Das on the witness stand were absolutely privileged. It was argued that when these were privileged statements, the master who had been the opposite party could take no action against him in any way. That was the foundation of the argument advanced, and it is the argument on account of which one finds the case disquieting. If sound, it would mean not only absolute privilege but absolute chaos. We are not now referring to Sri Kashi Nath Das or in any way whatsoever to his particular case or to the facts therein. But, speaking generally and without reference to him, if the argument advanced were a sound one it would follow that the master is at the mercy of the servant. Imagine some honest and reputable firm or company in a delicate financial position but one from which, given a reasonable chance, there is every hope that it will recover. It is touch and go. Its secretary, next to the manager its most important employee, in litigation in which the concern is involved volunteers to go into the witness box and, his loyalty to his employers disregarded, gives evidence on the other side. Not only that, which you may think, even if it were truthful evidence, was given in breach of duty and by itself would justify dismissal, the secretary gives evidence which is false and malicious on the employers' financial position. He might easily ruin the company. What an opportunity for the exercise of spite or for blackmail! Now, true it is and hard it is that the secretary can so wreak his vengeance, immune by the law of absolute privilege from liability for civil or criminal, for libel or for slander. But if it were the law also that the employers, though the secretary's evidence may be proved to be untrue, cannot even take disciplinary action against him and must retain him in his post or, at any rate, in their employment, it would be simply staggering.

To return to the case of Sri Kashi Nath Das, whom and whose employers let us again emphasise we disassociate expressly from the preceding paragraph, the Appellate Tribunal held that "the doctrine of 'absolute privilege' as prevalent in England has not, however, been accepted by the court of India so universally as in England.... In civil action for damages for defamation, absolute privilege has been allowed following the English rule. The case here is different—this is neither a civil action nor a criminal case for defamation. The master who has been maliciously defamed by the servant does not want to proceed against him in any civil or criminal court but wants to cut off all connection with him. I do not think this is covered by the doctrine of 'privilege' as enunciated in English law." Then followed words which, if one may respectfully say so, are pregnant with wisdom and common sense. "The question is whether the extension of the doctrine of 'absolute privilege' to the sphere of the master and servant relationship will be conducive to the good of the country or to industrial peace. I think industrial peace will be at stake if the servant be given immunity of maliciously scandalising the master and the next moment work under him. The doctrine of 'absolute privilege' cannot be extended to these matters.... Trade unionism is no excuse for a malicious libel." Permission was granted to the company to dismiss the employee with effect from a future date.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

Ford, could still afford to pay (or couldn't afford not to, have it how you like) its chairman, Mr. K. T. Keller and its president, Mr. L. I. Colbert, the handsome sums of \$300,900 and \$250,900 respectively in 1954, which, when all is said and done, are fair incentives. But no salary figures have much importance unless the share of the tax authorities is deducted and top-ranking salary drawers in the United States, although considerably less affected by this grasping hand than those of Britain and India, nevertheless get their share of its attention. As one of the articles puts it: "Financially, any salary above \$300,000 (just over £100,000) per annum confers comparatively little in the way of additional benefit, and certainly nothing commensurate with the gross increase." At \$300,000, tax takes 90 percent of every additional dollar. After tax, a man with Mr. Curtice's income will take home only \$112,280, or about £40,000. Messrs. Ford and Breech are left with a paltry \$91,670. But the picture is not as black as all that. There are ways of softening the blow and the United States Government takes a more lenient view of these than most. Some of the devices include company-financed retirement pensions; endowment insurance taken out by the company and paid to the executive on maturity; deferred compensation schemes by which actual payment of salary increases is postponed until retirement when the recipient falls to a lower tax bracket; and options to buy stock in the company on favourable terms. The last mentioned is becoming quite a favourite. Just how much these executives do get, in all probability neither they nor the tax authorities really know. But one thing is quite clear, somebody must consider them worth it.

I read that Calcutta's annual dog show has just been held on the Maidan. Never having been to one, I have no more than a vague idea what happens there. I always visualise them as being occasions when that infinite variety which is the canine world is held up for public admiration and awarded suitable prizes. As one who has always had little to do with animals, I am no more than theoretically interested in alsatians, bloodhounds, great danes, dachshunds or pekinese, although I do feel on occasions that they may be better company than some humans. The dog that I have loved most since my childhood is the one seen on some gramophone records; there is another couple which I came to appreciate rather later and they are found on the label of the bottle whose contents are at the same time exhilarating and mildly medicinal. But history is, of course, full of famous dogs and their exploits. I shall mention only two to show that sometimes these friends of man have inadvertently done great mischief. One is Diamond, Sir Isaac Newton's pet, who once upset his master's table lamp, thereby starting a fire which consumed the manuscripts of the *Principia*, embodying the results of two decades of strenuous research. The other is John Stuart Mill's dog. By an exactly similar act, it helped to destroy the manuscripts of Carlyle's *French Revolution*, which had been given to Mill to read. In both cases, however, the authors succeeded in rewriting the books largely from memory. If I mention these incidents, it is certainly not to suggest that dogs should be treated as they frequently are in this city—with cruelty and indifference. In fact, it gives me great pleasure to learn that Calcutta's All Lovers of Animals Society, which held its flag day last week, plans to build an animal hos-

pital in this city where sick animals, including no doubt sick dogs, will receive proper medical attention.

It is easy to be impressed when Mr. Khrushchev promises to share Russia's last crust of bread; if one is gullible enough that is. And when the Soviet representative at the Bangalore session of the E.C.A.F.E. suggests a grant of two hundred scholarships, people who do not know any better are apt to marvel at his generosity. That is why it is good for those of a more practical turn of mind to learn that real progress, as distinct from big talk, is taking place with little publicity and even less fuss. I am referring of course to the Colombo Plan and the training which is being given under it. The one-thousandth trainee, Mr. B. P. Singh, the fifty-year old blast furnace fireman from the T.I.S.C.O. works at Jamshedpur, was selected a few days ago and the news prompted me to make a small calculation. If the Soviet Government were to grant two hundred scholarships a year, which is not in fact anywhere near what Mr. Maletin suggested, it would take it about seventeen years to catch up on Britain's achievements if the record of the last seven or so were simply to continue. What is more, all this has been accomplished without the least suggestion of the political indoctrination which all but the determinedly simple-minded know is the usual price of Russia's generosity. I hope Mr. Singh enjoys his stay in Britain and profits from it. One thing is certain, if he does derive anything from his training it will be in the form of knowledge and technique of a practical nature and will not be just a carefully implanted desire to create chaos and overthrow democratic government.

A correspondent writes to me with news of the Reverend C. J. Alchin, formerly senior chaplain at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta and as such one of the most popular figures in the resident British community in the city. After his marriage, which took place at the end of last week, Cecil Alchin is taking the post of Rector of Theydon Mount, Epping, Essex. His bride hails from Johannesburg, where Alchin was a clergyman prior to the thirteen years which he spent in India, first as chaplain to the forces and then at St. Paul's, Calcutta. His new living is in a remote rural area on the edge of Epping Forest and, I understand, includes the spiritual supervision of one of the new "open jails" or prisons without bars. Since leaving Calcutta he has been on the staff of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, a large parish in the West End of London. He now goes to a ministry quite different from anything he has known before and will, I am sure, take with him the good wishes of many old friends in this country.

When a worker left his factory at the end of the day pushing a wheelbarrow full of straw the policeman at the factory gate halted him and carefully examined the straw, but found nothing. Each day the performance was repeated, and each day the policeman found nothing, no matter how carefully he searched. After a month of this, he said to the worker: "Look, I'm leaving this job tomorrow; so you can talk freely. I give you my word I won't tell. But I'm curious—what are you stealing?" "I'm stealing wheelbarrows!" the worker confessed.

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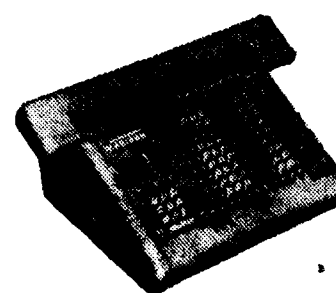
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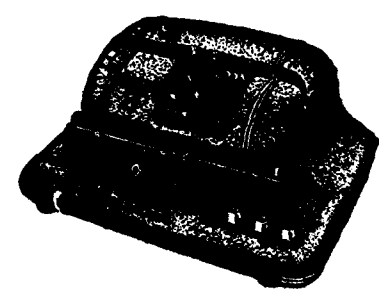
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LITTLE CHANGED

London, 8th February.

THE revival of interest in gold shares and the consequent sharp advance in prices provided the main feature of otherwise quiet stock markets during the past week. Outside gold shares, business and interest was at a very low level. The slightly harder tendency which developed prior to the week-end was not maintained following the Chancellor of the Exchequer's review of the economic situation calling for restraint and warning of the dangers of inflation. The slight improvement before the week-end was apparently due to the firmness of Wall Street and the end-January gold reserve figures, which showed a rise for the first time since last April. On balance, gold shares recorded extensive and appreciable gains compared with previous levels, but other sections of the market were little changed. Small gains were recorded in gilt-edged securities before the week-end under the lead of undated stocks but were not fully held subsequently and prices on balance were only slightly firmer. Interest in foreign bonds was at a low level, although Rumanians improved. Rails were subdued, but dollar stocks moved up in response to the improvement on Wall Street. Industrial equities gave a rather mixed display, although business was very small and selective. The better tendency which developed at the start of the new account in the previous week was not maintained after the week-end and prices resumed their dull trend later. On balance, however, the markets were a little higher and the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index recorded a small rise. Gains were largely confined to leading issues. The improvement in gold shares started at the end of the week and continued on Monday when the Kafir market had its most active day for a long time. Free State issues and other developing mines led the advance and gains ranged up to several shillings in these shares. Coppers tended higher, but other base metals moved uncertainly. Oil shares went further ahead, although the best levels were not always maintained. Rubber and tea shares lacked interest and generally were inclined to be easier.

The Money Market

Credit was kept tight in the money market last week, and under the pressure of demand day-to-day money ruled on the basis of 4 percent. The heavy seasonal tax payments continued to be a drain on resources, but another factor that contri-

buted to the contraction in supplies was a fall in bank deposits. So far, the banks' and the market's resources have been bolstered by a large number of excess bills. In view of the difficulties of the past week and the high cost of money, and expectations that there will be no improvement in short loan conditions, the money market raised the share of Government borrowing through the Treasury. Applications for £250 million worth of 91-day bills totalled £395,350,000, of which the former amount was allocated at an average rate of 82s 6.14d against 81s 4.97d in the previous week. Offerings this week will consist of £260 million of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 1st February showed notes in circulation £1 million lower at £1,771 million, while bankers' deposits were £3 million lower at £234 million.

Activity on Wall Street

A feature in domestic bonds was the strength of activity in Missouri Pacific issues, with the balance of the list showing a mixed appearance. American Telephone and Telegraph were higher among convertibles in heavy dealings. Prices, however, backed away later. Quality corporates were firm but quiet with U.S. Governments steady in small volume. World Banks were neglected. In foreign dealings, a number of German Nationals showed gains and losses of a point. Berlin City Electrics fluctuated erratically. Italians were slightly higher. Australians were firm and Japanese also gained ground.

Hongkong Gold Steady

Prices on the Hongkong gold market were steady last week, but trading was restricted because of the approaching holidays. There were no special features, and prices moved purely in accordance with traders' sentiment. Carryover charges were 5 cents in buyers' favour. Official offtake was 2,720 taels, and unofficial offtake 15,000 taels. Arrivals were 50,000 ounces. Forward contracts quoted \$(U.S.) 37½ c.i.f. Macao.

Quicksilver Decline Continues

The ex-warehouse price of quicksilver continues to decline and is now indicated from £87 to £87½ a flask, a fall of 10s from recent levels. Demand is generally still sluggish as consumers are presumably buying only their bare necessities on hopes of a further decline in prices soon. Competition for the limited demand circulating remains keen, while available stocks are reported to be at a much better level than for some time past.

U.S. Imports of Lead and Zinc

Saint Joseph Lead Company has proposed a 2 cent a lb. import tax on foreign lead and zinc when prices fall below a point which imperils domestic ore producers. Its spokesman told the National Western Mining Conference in Denver that domestic producers should not seek restrictions in im-

ports that would cut off the United States entirely from foreign sources of ore and slab.

Steel Goods for India

The Stanton Iron Works Company near Nottingham announces that it received orders worth £700,000 from India in 1955. The orders were for pipes and special castings for water supply schemes, and included some from the Andhra and Saurashtra Governments and the Madras Corporation.

Vegetable Oil Market

Demand for linseed oil was quieter last week following satisfaction of heavy consumer demand. Indian affloat to London was offered at £12½ c.i.f. but found no takers. There was more interest in castor oil for shipment but offers were sparingly obtained. Indian BSS February-March shipment was quoted at £118 to £124 a ton. Demand for tung oil remained steady, but with the reaction in linseed oil there was a tendency for prices to be shaded. Indian tobacco-seed oil for shipment firmed to £115 c. and f. in drums. Demand for groundnut oil was sustained and Indian was sold afloat to Rotterdam at £118½. Indian kardi and nigersed oil have shown some advance, and for the latter Genoa paid £118 in drums.

Rubber Slightly Easier

The rubber market had a firm tone at the beginning of last week. Values hardened by nearly 1d a lb largely because covering demand for February shipment of No. 1 RSS found offers scarce. Demand subsided later, and the easier trend was accelerated by a sharp decline at Singapore following up-country liquidation. Minor upturns in modest trading were short-lived as the market lacked support from the consuming end of the trade. Towards the close, dull conditions were relieved by some switching deals, but finally a few Continental enquiries induced a steadier tone. Values were about ½d lower on balance. Very little interest was shown in sole crepe and prices were difficult to maintain on the basis of 40d a lb for ½ inch smooth No. 1 on the spot.

NEW STOPS FOR B.O.A.C. FREIGHTER

Two new stops in Europe are to be included in the schedule of the B.O.A.C. freighter which operates through India between Singapore and London. They are Milan (Italy) and Frankfurt-on-Main (Germany). The new stops will come into use from the middle of February subject to governmental clearance. Freight shippers in India will thus have an important service available to them, operating once weekly to the continent of Europe. The service will be flown by Hermes airliners instead of the Yorks which have previously been used. The Hermes are faster and capable of carrying bigger loads. Their stops west of Calcutta will be Delhi, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Tripoli, Milan, Frankfurt and London.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR MONEY

Wednesday, 8th February.

THE excellent offtake of funds has continued throughout the past week and banks are reporting that requirements are showing new high levels. There has been fresh buying of raw jute following the announcement that more looms are to be unsealed next month. Other sources of demand, such as the sugar industry and the cotton mill industry, have maintained their requirements. Money is going upcountry on account of kharif crop storage. Labour conditions in the banks have been better in the past week, and normal working was resumed on Tuesday. Money remains very tight in the interbank market with borrowers over at the unchanged call rate of 3½ percent.

After last week's slight improvement in the bill market, conditions have once again been quiet this week. Only a few tea and gunny bills have been reported. Remittance is about normal for the time of year. Sterling remains steady and the dollar rate is unchanged at Rs. 47½.

* * * *

Silver was steady. The price rose from the previous week's level of Rs. 173-15 to Rs. 174-1, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 174-4. The London price advanced from 77½d. to 77½d. The price of foreign silver in New York also rose from 90 cents to 90½ cents.

Gold was firm on good demand. The price advanced from Rs. 96-8 to Rs. 97-4. The sovereign at Rs. 61-15 showed a gain of 3 annas.

* * * *

A rise of Rs. 13.30 crores to Rs. 1,392.37 crores in notes in circulation was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 3rd February, 1956. The total note issue was Rs. 1,22 crores lower at Rs. 1,400.82 crores. An increase of Rs. 14.91 crores to Rs. 603.27 crores in rupee securities was offset by a fall of an equivalent amount to Rs. 652.16 crores in foreign securities. This was done by a transfer to the Banking Department in which foreign balances rose by Rs. 14.36 crores to Rs. 81.41 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts declined by Rs. 1.14 crores and Rs. 4.07 crores to Rs. 52.88 crores and Rs. 14.40 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 63.23 crores were Rs. 1.01 crores lower. Other loans and advances rose from Rs. 44.33 crores to Rs. 49.62 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 18.88 crores (Rs. 17.70 crores). Ways and means advances were higher at Rs. 2.52 crores against Rs. 1.79 crores. Other features showed little change.

* * * *

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 27th January, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 3.48 crores in total deposits to Rs. 238.42 crores. Investments in Government securities and other authorised investments are down by Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 107.15 crores and Rs. 8.97 crores, respectively. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 4.38 crores to aggregate to Rs. 114.47 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 32.04 crores or Rs. 1.27 crores higher.

* * * *

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 27th January, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 648.88 crores (Rs. 6.45 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 409.88 crores (Rs. 3.31 crores) compared with Rs. 655.46 crores (Rs. 7.34 crores) and Rs. 411.08 crores (Rs. 2.88 crores) respectively, in the previous week. Cash has increased by Rs. 1.04 crores to a aggregate Rs. 37.22 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have decreased by Rs. 1.19 crores to stand at Rs. 62.04 crores. There is a rise of Rs. 17 lakhs in investments to Rs. 381.77 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 677.60 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 11.90 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 9.4 percent and 64.0 percent against 9.3 percent and 62.4 percent.

* * * *

According to the land-borne trade returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the provisional figures of the total value of India's foreign trade by land with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Burma during December 1955 are as follows: Merchandise: Exports Rs. 93 lakhs. Exports to Eastern Pakistan Rs. 60 lakhs, exports to Western Pakistan Rs. 20 lakhs and exports to other countries Rs. 13 lakhs; Re-exports—nil; imports Rs. 317 lakhs; imports from Eastern Pakistan Rs. 227 lakhs; imports from Western Pakistan Rs. 2 lakhs and imports from other countries Rs. 88 lakhs; total trade Rs. 410 lakhs. Trade in Treasure: Negligible. Balance of Trade: The total value of exports fell short of imports by Rs. 224 lakhs.

* * * *

In terms of the Government of Pakistan Notification No. F. 12(4)—IF. 11/55, dated 1st February.

series in the denominations of Rs. 10/- and Rs. 100/- printed in red and green colours respectively and signed by the then Minister of Finance Mr. Ghulam Mohammad will cease to be legal tender with effect from 1st August, 1956. On and after that date these notes will be accepted for exchange with bank notes printed on water mark paper with security thread only at the offices and branches of the State Bank of Pakistan, all the branches of the National Bank of Pakistan and all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries in Pakistan. To avoid inconvenience to themselves, the public are requested to get their holdings in the notes mentioned above exchanged with bank notes before 1st August, 1956.

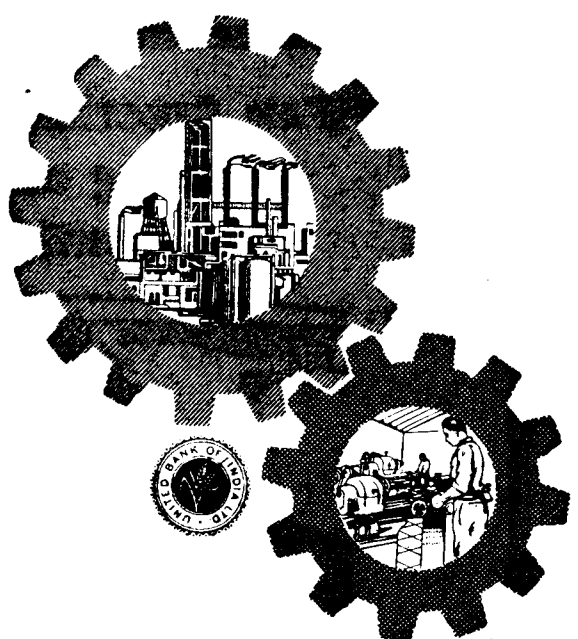
LIFE INSURANCE

It has been decided that in future all insurers carrying on life insurance business in India will offer uniform rates and policy conditions. The new rates and policy conditions will be applicable to all policies where the risk commenced to run on or after 20th January, 1956. The new rates will be the rates of premium quoted hitherto by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited diminished by Re. 1 for every Rs. 1,000 of the sum assured for all terms and ages and for all plans of assurance, provided that where the premium is below Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 of the sum assured, the reduction will be 5 percent of the premium. Plans of assurance which are not covered in the current prospectus of the "Oriental" will be discontinued for the present. As regards annuities, the present rates of the "Oriental" will be adopted. The present rates will continue unchanged in respect of business transacted outside India.

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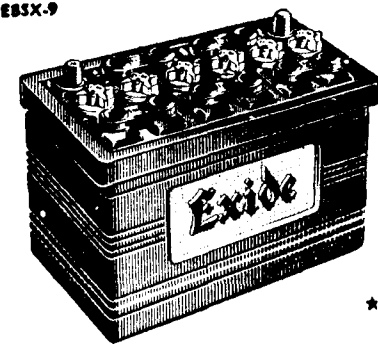
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RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT
(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	27-1-56	4-2-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,45.54	22,96.98	12,78.95
Notes in Circulation	13,92,36.87	13,79,07.34	12,91,82.11
Total Notes Issued	14,00,82.41	14,02,04.32	12,44,61.06
Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,52,15.97	6,47,06.09	6,63,15.11
Total A	6,92,17.68	7,07,08.31	7,03,16.82
B. Rupee Coin	1,95,38.04	1,96,59.95	1,93,81.65
Rupee Securities	6,03,26.69	5,88,36.06	4,37,62.59
Total	14,00,82.41	14,02,04.32	12,44,61.06

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural Credit Fund	10,00.00	.....	.....
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	52,87.58	54,01.74	48,63.97
(b) Other Govts.	11,40.46	18,47.56	19,35.70
(c) Banks	63,23.09	65,23.80	54,89.63
(d) Others	15,79.83	17,10.07	34,55.69
Bills Payable	17,85.82	10,38.29	4,61.44
Other Liabilities	24,42.47	30,25.33	18,84.13
Total	2,08,59.25	2,05,04.61	1,90,69.96

Assets—			
Notes	8,45.54	22,96.98	12,78.95
Rupee Coin	3.76	8.45	11.00
Subsidiary Coin	6.72	6.43	13.44
Bills Discounted Int.	45.59	45.59	49.80
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	2,11.53	4,46.29	1,71.71
Balances held abroad	81,41.90	67,04.77	71,71.79
Loans to Govt.	2,32.90	1,79.00	95.00
Other Loans etc.	49,02.20	44,32.69	21,25.45
Investments	50,37.50	51,17.50	68,59.26
Other Assets	13,53.50	13,27.20	11,95.56
Total	2,08,59.25	2,05,04.61	1,90,69.96

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	6,44.52	7,24.22	10,24.43
(b) Others	6,42,43.58	6,48,11.62	5,99,72.19

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	3,30.70	2,87.59	2,91.05
(b) Others	4,06,57.58	4,08,20.54	3,67,51.47
Borrowings from State	11,56.29	11,20.84	4,21.28
Bank Demand Liabilities	37,31.81	36,27.56	33,93.74
Cash	62,04.38	63,22.52	57,87.85
Balances with the Reserve	10,80.62	10,98.74	10,16.53
Balances with other banks	9,45.25	9,97.15	17,51.93
Money at calls and short notice	3,81,77.20	3,81,59.84	3,52,79.18
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	5,43,19.13	5,31,74.29	4,01,01.89
Advances	86,55.24	85,50.76	47,50.46
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	47,85.24	48,55.32	31,35.52
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	.....	.....	.....

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
3-2-56	81,79.56	.....	.....
27-1-56	48,42.17	45,51.09	.....
20-1-56	95,13.56	50,68.45	.....
13-1-56	NH	62,56.15	.....

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	20-1-56	13-1-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Department	10,15.54	6,14.85	.....
Notes in Circulation	2,85,64.57	2,84,90.04	.....
Total Notes Issued	2,95,80.11	2,91,04.89	.....

Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58	.....
Sterling Securities	80,00.23	80,00.23	.....
Government of India Securities	28,53.67	26,33.67	.....
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81	.....
B. Rupee Coin	6,61.45	1,86.23	.....
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.26	1,22,43.26	.....
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02	.....
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	.....
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	.....
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51	.....
Total	2,95,80.11	2,91,04.89	.....

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	19,17.01	13,62.54	.....
(b) Provincial Government	50.10	45.42	.....
(c) Banks	12,35.59	11,59.54	.....
(d) Others	20,66.88	21,70.01	.....
Bills Payable	8.12	8.07	.....
Other Liabilities	7,33.48	5,28.02	.....
Total	66,11.18	58,74.50	.....

Assets—			
Notes	10,15.54	6,14.85	.....
Rupee Coin	.....	.....	.....
(a) Pakistan	8	11	.....
Subsidiary Coin	.....	.....	.....
(b) Pakistan	9	1	.....
(c) India	.....	.....	.....
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	58.74	1,06.17	.....
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	1,85.00	7,800	.....
Loans and Advances to Govt.	2,08.27	1,79.77	.....
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	30,01.02	18,44.47	.....
Other Loans and Advances	30,01.02	18,44.47	.....
Investments	10,82.36	10,82.36	.....
Other Assets	.....	.....	.....

Stocks and Shares

CONFIDENCE GRADUALLY RETURNING TO THE SHARE MARKET

DELIVERIES RESUMED: TECHNICAL POSITION IMPROVED

Wednesday Evening.

THE share market has shown distinct signs of returning life during the last day or two. With clearing number 203 out of the way and deliveries resumed, confidence is beginning to revive. Attention is now turned to the prospects of clearings numbers 204 and 205 which are to take place together possibly early next week. At the moment there are reasonable prospects of these clearings going off without hitch, but it is too early to say definitely. Deliveries of shares up to 13th January are due to take place tomorrow. There is some business being transacted in the market, but dealings are largely a matter for direct negotiation between the parties concerned. The last couple of days has brought two reassuring events for stock markets throughout the country. The first has been the purchase by a number of custodians of the newly-nationalised life insurance companies of Tata Steel and Associated Cement equities in Bombay. The second is the fact that in Calcutta, two clearing shares have already crossed the minimum price line set by the Stock Exchange Committee; they are Texmaco and Orient Paper, both in the Birla group of companies.

The gilt-edged section of the market continues to enjoy buoyant conditions in an otherwise completely dull setting.

Details of the week's limited trading follow.

The recent crisis in the Calcutta stock market appears to be resolving itself following the satisfactory settlement of clearing difficulties at the 203rd clearing and the resumption of normal deliveries. There has been a slight increase in the volume of business and the technical position of the market, if anything, appears somewhat healthier.

The gilt-edged section was the once bright spot in a featureless market and prices improved due to the fact that there was a strong demand with insufficient scrip in the market. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 improved from Rs. 80-7 to Rs. 80-9 but 3% Non-terminable Paper was unchanged at Rs. 80 at which price there were buyers. Of the short-dated Loans 3% 1957 continued to have strong buyers and the price was marked up to Rs. 99-10. Similarly 3% 1958 improved to Rs. 99-9. Medium-dated loans were steady. Three percent 1959-61 was inquired for at Rs. 98-4 and 2% 1961 improved by 4 annas to Rs. 93-5; 2% 1960 was 2 annas better at Rs. 96-4 while 2% 1960 was unchanged at Rs. 93-12 at which price there were sellers and 3% 1961 had buyers at Rs. 99-8 as did 3% 1964 at Rs. 98-12 and 3% 1965 at Rs. 98-9. Three percent 1963-65 met with good enquiry and was taken up to Rs. 94-11. In the long-dated section 3% 1966-68 was firm at Rs. 92-5, an improvement of 3 annas on the previous price and 3% 1970-75 was also a strong feature, improving from Rs. 88-2 to Rs. 88-6. During the week the Reserve Bank of India raised the selling price of 2% 1976 from Rs. 82-2 to Rs. 82-6.

There was again a good inquiry for Provincial loans, particularly 4% West Bengal 1967 at Rs. 100-1.

There were buyers of selected Preference shares, but sellers were not keen to part with their holdings. In the miscellaneous group, Calcutta Electric were turned over freely at around Rs. 11-8 and Chrestien Mica Industries were placed at Rs. 66. Dalmia Cement partly paid Preference were quoted at Rs. 38-8 and Elgin Mills "B" changed hands at Rs. 9-4. A small odd lot of Indian Iron & Steel came to hand at Rs. 109 as did Jardine Henderson at Rs. 79. Orient Paper 2nd were taken at Rs. 75 and Shaw Wallace were crossed at Rs. 85-8. A solitary transaction was reported in the jute section, namely the Belvedere at Rs. 119.

In the banking section, Hind Bank were marked at Rs. 38-4 and Punjab National Bank were knocked down from Rs. 45 to Rs. 43-8. Similarly United Commercial came back from Rs. 51-8 to Rs. 49-8.

In the railway section, the only share dealt in was Dehri Rhtas at Rs. 13.

The reports of the MACNEILL & BARRY group of jute mills for the half-year ended last September are published below. Gouapore and Nuddea have

Half-year ended	Gunny Sales	Depreciation	Rs.	Rs.
The Gouapore Co. Ltd.—				
Sept./55	1,34,19,855	1,50,000	Nil	3,12,039
Mar./55	1,45,05,084	1,50,000	Nil	2,07,742
Sept./54	1,15,87,496	2,66,880	Nil	5,64,283
The Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd.—				
Sept./55	1,07,17,041	3,50,000	Nil	—3,20,482
Mar./55	1,11,23,471	1,00,000	Nil	79,266
Sept./54	94,65,299	2,00,000	Nil	93,454
The Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—				
Sept./55	1,54,68,499	3,00,000	Nil	—3,14,292
Mar./55	1,60,23,779	2,00,000	Nil	6,51,897
Sept./54	1,42,96,053	1,22,368	Nil	5,40,848

Among cotton shares, Elgin improved from Rs. 26-15 to Rs. 27-8. Jayshree Textiles were crossed at Rs. 5-14 and New Victoria were done at Rs. 1-15. Swadeshi Cotton Preferred-Ordinary were transacted at Rs. 10.

There was little activity in coal shares and prices were changed were lower than the opening rates. For example, Amalgamated were marked down from Rs. 24 to Rs. 23-2, Bengal from Rs. 550 to Rs. 548, Equitable from Rs. 33-4 to Rs. 33 and East Indian from Rs. 32-12 to Rs. 32-4. Burrakur were quoted nominally at Rs. 15-4 which is the price fixed by the Calcutta Stock Exchange Committee. Central India changed hands at Rs. 7-7 and Western Bengal at Rs. 7-4. South Karanpura were quoted lower at Rs. 11-6.

Business in jute shares was practically moribund and a minimum number of transactions were reported. Howrah came to hand at Rs. 25-10, Presidency at Rs. 6-4 and a small odd lot of Waverley at Rs. 5-12. Reliance were marked at Rs. 12. National were quoted nominally at Rs. 30-8 which is the minimum price fixed by the Committee of the Calcutta Stock Exchange.

In the electric supply section, Calcutta Electric initially met with selling pressure and were marked down to Rs. 13-9 but towards the close buyers appeared and the price improved to Rs. 13-14. No other shares in this section were dealt in during the period under review.

Sugar shares were devoid of interest and the only share mentioned was Shree Krishna Gyanodaya at Rs. 12-10.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron & Steel shares were quoted nominally at Rs. 36 (fixed price), but there was an improvement in the Bombay quotation on bear covering from Rs. 33 to Rs. 34. Burn & Co. were a shade better at Rs. 312 and Indian Standard Wagon were unchanged at Rs. 161. Jessop & Co. were steady at Rs. 69 ex dividend cum-rights as were Richardson & Cruddas at Rs. 26-2. Kumardhubi Engineering were sold at Rs. 11-2 against a previous quotation of Rs. 11-10 but recovered again to Rs. 11-8.

In the miscellaneous section, India Paper Pulp were crossed at Rs. 22-14 and Orient Paper were taken up to Rs. 35-10 against the fixed price of Rs. 33-8. Shree Gopal were better at Rs. 18 while Titagur eased from Rs. 45-4 to Rs. 44-12. Ashoka Cement were placed at Rs. 9-10. Dalmia were crossed at Rs. 13-7 and Sone Valley were quoted at Rs. 7-12. In the insurance section, Great Pyramid were sold at Rs. 3-7. India Steamship met with enquiry on expectations of a valuable Government contract and improved from Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8-8. Aluminium Corporation were done at Rs. 9-12 and Anglo Brothers were better at Rs. 24-12 as were British Burmah Petroleum at Rs. 4. British India Corporation recovered from Rs. 11-11 to Rs. 11-14 while Dunlop Rubber eased from Rs. 33-8 to Rs. 33. Imperial Tobacco were unchanged at Rs. 14 while Indian Aluminium were marked back from Rs. 192 to Rs. 185. Indian Cables met with good enquiry and recovered from Rs. 29-12 to Rs. 30-12 as did Alkali & Chemical from Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-12. Indo-Burma Petroleum were unchanged at Rs. 42-8 as were Indian Wood Products at Rs. 41. Martin Burn were quoted at Rs. 27-4 and Metal Box eased from Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 25. F. & C. Osler had sellers at Rs. 14-8 while Rallis were fairly steady on expectations of a better report at Rs. 36-12. Rohtas Industries improved from Rs. 21-9 to Rs. 22-8 and there was a nibbling enquiry for National Insulated Cables at Rs. 21. Shaw Wallace were steady at Rs. 15-8 as were Clive Row at Rs. 11-2. Indian National Airways Ordinary were placed at Rs. 5 and the Preferred-Ordinary at Rs. 7-2.

In the mining section, Indian Copper were quoted nominally at Rs. 6-12 (fixed price), Burma Mines were unchanged at Rs. 2-6 and Western Stockholders Investment at as. 15-6. Karanpura Developers were marked at Rs. 19. Metal Corporation at Rs. 10-14 and Orissa Minerals at Rs. 24-8.

Tea shares continued weak and for the few transactions recorded, prices were generally lower. Among Assam scrips Bishnauth declined to Rs.

maintained the dividends while Ganges have passed it. The profit of Gouapore rose while Nuddea and Ganges incurred losses.

Reserve for Taxation	Profit including Taxation	Dividend percent P. O.	Carried forward
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
The Gouapore Co. Ltd.—			
Sept./55	1,34,19,855	1,50,000	Nil
Mar./55	1,45,05,084	1,50,000	Nil
Sept./54	1,15,87,496	2,66,880	Nil
The Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd.—			
Sept./55	1,07,17,041	3,50,000	Nil
Mar./55	1,11,23,471	1,00,000	Nil
Sept./54	94,65,299	2,00,000	Nil
The Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—			
Sept./55	1,54,68,499	3,00,000	Nil
Mar./55	1,60,23,779	2,00,000	Nil
Sept./54	1,42,96,053	1,22,368	Nil

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agricultural commodities in the States so as to cover all of them before the end of the second five year plan.

Market News Service

Realising the importance of the market news service in providing all segments of the industry from the grower to the processor with information on prices, arrivals, movements, sales and other factors affecting prices of farm produce as promptly as modern communications permit, the Government of India proposes to set up an All India Markets News Service in collaboration with State Governments during the second five year plan.

It is proposed to have four regions, namely—

1. **Northern**—comprising Punjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Western U.P. with a regional office located at Delhi;
2. **Eastern**—comprising Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Eastern U.P. with a regional office located at Calcutta;
3. **Western**—comprising Bombay, Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad with a regional office located at Bombay and
4. **Southern**—comprising Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin with a regional office at Madras.

To begin with, it is proposed to have nine to 11 field offices in each region which would collect information from five or six primary assembling centres, preferably regulated markets. During the second five year plan, it is proposed to set up 40 field offices in various states, four regional offices and a Central office. The field offices, which will be located in the States, are to be run by the State Governments concerned, with financial assistance from the Centre on a fifty-fifty basis. The regional offices will collect information from the terminal or central markets in which they are located and forward it to all field offices in the region. The field offices will then issue a local report for the sub-region incorporating the information received from the key market. The regional offices will issue a comprehensive daily report for their region disseminated through radio, press and mimeographed hand-outs and the central office in Delhi will issue periodical national reviews for different commodities.

In the first instance, it is proposed to cover only important commodities falling under different groups namely (1) foodgrains, fibres, oilseeds and pulses; (2) fruit and vegetables, and (3) livestock and its products. The organisation will be gradually expanded to cover more markets and more commodities. It was originally proposed to commence the scheme in the first year of the second five year plan, namely 1956-57, in the Western Region and to cover the entire country by 1960-61. The subject was discussed at the Regional Conference on Marketing and Co-operation held at Hyderabad from 27th to 29th November 1955, and the Conference resolved that "the Market News Service is an important activity for the dissemination of market information to the farmers in order to enable them to market their produce at the best available prices and that the entire country should be covered within three years instead of five years as now contemplated." The scheme has been revised accordingly and it is now proposed to cover the entire country by 1958-59, commencing with the Western Region in 1956-57, followed by the Northern and Southern Regions in 1957-58 and the Eastern Region in 1958-59.

Warehouse Construction Programme

The programme for warehouse construction in the second five year plan is expected to cost about Rs 20 crores to Rs 25 crores, with the result that storage capacity of 2 million to 2.5 million tons is likely to be available. It is expected that the Central Warehousing Corporation will establish nearly 100 warehouses, each having storage accommodation of 10,000 tons to 20,000 tons or more. On the basis of information available from sources like the Prices Enquiry Committee Report, the Marketing Reports, etc., a list was circulated to all the State Governments for their comments on the location of Central Warehouses. In addition the State Warehousing Corporations are likely to have about 250 warehouses of 2,000 tons to 10,000 tons capacity in important trading centres. The ware-

houses can be classified under the following five categories of storage accommodation:

1. Important ports, towns and centres: 20,000 tons and above.
2. 10,000 to 20,000 tons capacity.
3. 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons capacity.
4. 2,000 tons to 5,000 tons capacity.
5. 1,000 tons to 2,000 tons capacity.

The warehouses in the first two categories will generally be established by the Central Warehousing Corporation, while the State Warehousing Corporations are expected to establish warehouses with the capacities indicated in categories 3, 4 and 5.

The total number of warehouses in each category is estimated as follows:

Category	Warehouses
1	25
2	75
3	100
4	100
5	50

State	Total No. of warehouses proposed.	State
1. Assam	5	—
2. Bihar	15	15
3. Orissa	9	—
4. Uttar Pradesh	14	—
5. West Bengal	10	62
6. Rajasthan	6	41
7. Madhya Bharat	6	—
8. Delhi	1	—
9. Himachal Pradesh	1	—
10. Vindhya Pradesh	12	—

List of commodities for which warehouses are to be constructed:

Food Grains.		
1. Rice	8.	Gram
2. Paddy	9.	Maize
3. Wheat	10.	Toor (whole)
4. Barley	11.	Toor (dhal)
5. Jowar	12.	Moog (whole)
6. Bajra	13.	Moog (dhal)
7. Ragi	14.	Urad (whole)
	15.	Urad (dhal)

Oil Seeds.	
1. Groundnut	—
2. Mustard	—
3. Sesamum	—
4. Coconut	—
5. Linseed	—
6. Castor	—
7. Rape	—

Fibres.	
1. Jute	—
2. Cotton	—
3. Wool	—

Miscellaneous.	
1. Gur	—
2. Tobacco	—
3. Potato	—
4. Cashewnut	—
5. Pepper	—
6. Arecanut	—
7. Onion	—
8. Chillies	—

Industrial Expansion

Applications for industrial expansion totalling 1,006, were made during 1955 of which 756 were considered by the Licensing Committee; 563 were approved, 119 were rejected, 18 were referred back, 5 were withdrawn and the decision on 52 was deferred. Of 563 applications approved, 164 were in respect of new undertakings, 319 for substantial expansion, 5 were for shifting, and 75 for "carrying on business." The details follow:

	Number considered	Number approved	Expansion	Total
Iron and Steel	79	16	29	57
Sugar	36	9	17	26
Textile cotton	159	53	59	124
Jute	3	1	—	1
Wool	14	4	9	13
Silk	5	—	—	5
Art. silk	65	5	22	41
Staple fibre	9	—	7	1
Automobile	39	8	18	30
Cement	39	9	18	27
Electric lamps and fans	7	1	3	6
Heavy chemicals	37	10	16	26
Ball bearings	19	1	10	16
Rolling stock	13	2	8	11
Pharmaceuticals and drugs	29	3	19	24
Vegetable oils	23	4	2	10
Bievels	25	3	8	11
Glass and ceramics	25	13	8	24
Soap	7	—	5	7
Ferro-manganese	5	3	1	4

Considerable progress is reported in regard to the reorganisation of the small-scale industries sector. Dr. Eugene Stanley of the Stanford Institute and his team of economists and technicians have completed a detailed survey of six industries, namely footwear, bicycle and sewing machine parts, cutlery, sports goods, agricultural implements and electrical appliances. The team has made concrete suggestions for assisting these industries through credit facilities and technical assistance. It has been decided to start industrial extension centres for four of these industries; for footwear at Agra, for cycle and sewing machine parts at Ludhiana in the Punjab, for sports goods at Meerut, and for agricultural implements at Batala (Punjab). At the same time, foreign experts have been engaged to render assistance. Two Germans have been appointed, in the footwear industry. Experts have also been appointed for the lock industry (located at Aligarh) for cycle and sewing machine parts, electro-plating and surgical instruments (located at Bombay), glassware and cutlery.

The team under Dr. Stanley has also trained Indian personnel, working in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in groups of four economists and two technicians. Dr. Stanley and his team are now working out blueprints for industries which do not exist at present but the products of which are in considerable demand in India. The Ford Foundation proposes to train 50 more Indians during the current year.

The necessary finance is made available on easy terms. The security required includes all assets plus stock-in-trade. The rate of interest is three percent per annum and 2½ percent for co-operatives.

India's Trade with Japan

Indo-Japanese trade has been steadily on the increase. During the six months ending September 1955, for which the figures are available, imports from Japan have risen from Rs. 6,58,77,013 in 1954 to Rs. 12,29,97,689 in 1955. Exports to Japan, during the same period, increased from Rs. 5,47,17,153 to Rs. 12,11,40,873 in 1955. Iron ore, raw cotton and cotton waste accounted for more than half the exports.

Commodity	Sept. 1955	Six months ending Sept. 1954	Six months ending Sept. 1955
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raw cotton	133,63,091	166,38,655	481,54,781
Cotton waste	26,82,212	65,47,747	179,52,662
Iron ore	25,99,517	78,30,042	160,33,514
	186,44,820	310,16,444	824,40,957

The Indo-Japanese Treaty includes trade clauses, which accord "Most Favoured Nation" treatment to Japan for a temporary period, which expires on 27th April 1956. A matter which is giving some anxiety to Japan is how to stabilise her trade relations with India after the Trade Clause of the Treaty expires. This aspect is an important one, because India is one of the countries which, in order to protect its industries, has involved Article 35 of the GATT against Japan. Enquiries show that India is not in a position to give unqualified "Most Favoured Nation" treatment to Japan, particularly because Indian goods cannot stand Japanese competition, due to the comparatively low prices of Japanese goods. Japan, therefore will have to ally India's apprehensions in this respect before the question of a bilateral trade agreement can be entertained.

Trainees for Steel Plants

The Government of India in the Ministry of Iron and Steel has appointed a Committee to survey existing training facilities in India and to make recommendations for the expansion of existing institutions or the establishment of new ones in order to meet the requirements of the three steel plants for trained personnel. Mr. M. K. Rangnathan, former Chief Engineer of Madras State, is Chairman of the Committee which includes two Russians, Mr. G. F. Michalevich and Mr. P. C. Ivanov, and Mr. N. N. Sengupta, Mr. K. A. Shenoy and Mr. D. V. Krishna Rao.

London

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

CREDIT SQUEEZE MAKES POOR CONTRIBUTION

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THERE are at least indications that the deterioration of the economic situation which threatened a crisis throughout last year is at last being held in its broader aspects, but the contribution which the credit squeeze was expected to make towards this process would appear to have fallen lamentably short of requirements. Bank advances in December fell by £62.4 million, but repayments by the Electricity and Gas Boards amounted to £75 million. The mid-January figures, however, are more encouraging, showing a further drop of £13 million for ten of the 11 clearing banks without any funding by nationalised industries to set against this. As shown in more detail below, capital spending by industry and hire purchase sales are still being maintained at comparatively high levels, while the January deficit with the European Payments Union, at a time when we should normally be running a fairly substantial surplus, confirms that our imports continue to be much higher than they should be if the economic deterioration is not only to be stopped but the whole process reversed.

Mr. Macmillan, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has apparently made some assessment of the situation, for he addressed a meeting of the Conservative Finance Committee on the subject the other day. His diagnosis, apparently agrees with that of his predecessor, Mr. Butler. He was fairly optimistic, and indicated that new measures to deal with inflation would probably have to await the Budget. On the other hand, the Opposition is pressing hard for an early debate on the economic situation and this may well take place before the end of the month, though it is unlikely that Mr. Macmillan will do more than make a general statement on the position. Meantime, he has received some further advice on what he should do from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, namely, to defer expenditure by the Government, to increase interest rates on savings accounts, to remodel purchase tax and, as an aid to reducing prices, to reduce the petrol duty. It also suggests raising earned income relief to £660 and setting back the commencing point of sur-tax to £2,500 to stimulate effort. Mr. Macmillan's anticipated revenue surplus, which should be well in excess of the estimate, is certainly being rapidly dispersed by his "advisers."

Gold Reserve Improves

A welcome addition of \$29 million raised the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves to \$2,149 million last month after the steady fall in the second half of last year. Further, January witnessed a substantial improvement in the residual surplus in defence aid of \$6 million, for £23 million paid in to E.P.U. in settlement of the December deficit and for \$2 million paid to E.P.U. creditors in bilateral settlements, last month's residual figure came out as a surplus of \$48 million. This compares with a residual surplus of \$29 million in December and of \$10 million last November. Although these are small credits in relation to the formidable task of re-building the reserves, they do at least suggest that the external payments position is slowly improving, and it has been achieved moreover in spite of speculative influences having worked against sterling in foreign countries and the hold-up in wool sales to America occasioned by the Australian dock strike. The deficit with E.P.U. in January was reduced to \$14.2 million after \$30.8 million in December. This is not so satisfactory a result, since the sterling area ought at this time to be in surplus with the E.P.U. The tailing off in coal exports to Europe is probably the explanation, which, since it is likely to continue, may mean that this deficit may become a permanent feature of sterling trade.

Industry's Capital Outlays

First results of the Board of Trade's inquiry into private industry's capital outlay forecasts (a new aid to official planning of economic policy in which about 650 firms have co-operated) show that the rise in spending is likely to be less steep this year than last. Compared with the 1954 total of nearly £600 million, manufacturing industry is estimated to have spent 18 percent more last year. The increase this year is likely to be 17 percent. Within the total, where new building is estimated to have absorbed 34 percent more in 1955 than it did in 1954, this year a rise of only 27 percent is forecast. Outlays on plant, machinery and vehicles, which last year were estimated to have been 14 percent above 1954, may be 15 percent up in 1956. For "other industries," excluding shipping but including building and service enterprises, capital expenditure last year is estimated to have been 21 percent higher than the actual figure of about £250 million for 1954. This year the rise may be only 12 percent. These are generally the smaller industries where capital spending is more sensitive to the economic climate. In the case of the larger companies it is frequently more difficult to retard expansion programmes once they have been put in hand and fresh capital is readily available.

Hire-Purchase Upswing

Reversing the downswing at the end of 1955, motor vehicle hire-purchase contracts last month rose by about 4 percent to 48,510 from 46,360 in

December. This compares with a fall from 42,306 in December, 1954, to 41,912 in January, 1955. Hire-Purchase Information reports 6,782 contracts in new cars for January, 570 more than for December, 4,088 in new commercial vehicles, against 3,607, and 3,427 in used commercial vehicles, against 3,128. In contrast, contracts in used cars rose by only 456, or 2 percent, to 21,546. The total figure is well below the peak of 87,842 reached last July, just before minimum deposits were stepped up. But in view of recent speculations about the motor trade it is much higher than might have been expected.

Changes in Industrial Output

Industrial production last year is estimated by the Treasury to have risen by 4.6 percent. The index for the year averaged 136, compared with 130 in 1954. In December it is estimated that the index reached 134-135, representing an increase of only three percent over December, 1954. This confirmed the trend which had become evident from earlier figures. In the first two quarters of the year production was six percent higher than in the first half of 1954. In the last two quarters the increase was only four percent. The index has been revised to include new information on plastics and on building. Because of this the figure for each month in the last three years has been increased by one point.

A comparison of the December figures for the two years shows how the pattern of production has changed in the intervening twelve months. Output of commercial vehicles is up 22 percent. Cotton yarns are down 17 percent. Passenger cars, up 12 percent, have gained less than commercial vehicles. While cotton yarns have fallen, rayon, nylon, etc. are up 12 percent. Crude steel is 7½ percent higher. Output of bricks is unchanged, but cement is 13 percent up. Coal, with a 4 percent increase, does better than might have been feared.

The Monopolies Bill

Regarded as a powerful weapon in the official campaign for checking rising prices, the Government's proposed Monopolies Bill has been approved in its main principles by the Cabinet and is undergoing a lengthy process of drafting because of its complex nature and in an effort to reduce to the minimum the inevitable controversy to which it will give rise. It is intended to present it to Parliament some time this month as the Restrictive Practices Bill and it will, it is understood, lay down the basic principles according to which the effect on the public interest of any particular practice or agreement in industry will be judged. The Bill will empower the President of the Board of Trade to call for registration of restrictive practices which are held to operate against the public interest. These will become illegal unless firms employing them can show before a new High Court division, staffed by judges specialising in industrial cases, that they are not against the public interest. Practices held to be against the public interest will not be made criminal offences. They will be forbidden by injunction, defiance of which will involve the penalties of contempt of court.

Report on Nationalised Electricity

The first major independent survey of a nationalised industry, the Herbert Committee's report covering electricity supply in England and Wales, made its appearance this week after an inquiry extending over a period of eighteen months. A critical document of 150 pages with 125 recommendations, it will take some time for its conclusions to be properly appreciated although its main points have been generally well received. While stating that the industry is not inefficient, it holds that it is in danger of losing efficiency, "partly for reasons beyond its control," and proceeds to speak its mind frankly and outline what needs to be done. Its main criticisms are that the formal structure of the industry is not conducive to the highest efficiency; the industry has not yet solved the problem of the right degree of delegation; it has a long way to go in the introduction of modern aids to good management; it must take energetic steps to ensure that it attracts and retains an adequate supply of first-rate talent for both technical and managerial posts; and it has not done as much hard thinking as it should about the economics of electricity supply. Because the supply of electricity is a monopoly—for whose product the demand is constantly growing—there is a danger that it could be used for transferring wealth from one section of the community to another without the consent of Parliament.

It proposes a drastic overhaul of the organisation. The Central Electricity Authority's existing responsibility for generation of electricity, including the construction and operation of power stations, should be transferred to a new body to be called the Central Electricity Generation Board. The reconstituted Central Authority, it is suggested, could become an independent body of expert opinion to "provide the critical scrutiny of the industry's finance and development which is now lacking." Detailed criticism is made of some of the Authority's financial policies, including its acceptance "in the national interest" of the need to replace capital equipment from British manufacturers instead of inviting competitive tenders. Its financing of investment programmes under a Treasury guarantee is also criticised, and it is suggested the industry should work as a commercial concern and raise what money it needs in the market. Concerning sales policy, it is suggested domestic tariffs should be related to the price of coal, all consumers should be given the chance to buy electricity more cheaply at off-peak hours, and consumers in rural areas where costs are higher must

either pay more for their power or help to pay for the installation of the lines.

De-Nationalising Steel

In its second annual report, covering the year to 30th September, 1955, Sir John Morison's Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency records distinctly satisfactory progress. Despite many difficulties, it has somehow succeeded in accomplishing the major part of its task. In its first financial year, the Agency realised a gross sum of £78 million. To this another £741 million was added in the year ended 30th September last, making a gross total of £1521 million. Out of this amount £55 million came from the sale of 19 companies whose entire capital was disposed of. These realisations gave a profit of £41 million over book values. By the end of last September, 28 companies had ceased to be subsidiaries of the Agency. But in nine instances, including such important concerns as United Steel, Dorman Long, Colvilles, Stewarts and Lloyds and Whitehead Iron, the Agency has retained big blocks of prior-charge securities with a book value of £63.2 million for future disposal.

In terms of employment and steel production the 28 companies, whose equities had been sold, represented about three-fifths of I.S.H.R.A.'s inheritance. Since 30th September Brymbo Steel Works and John Lysaght's Scunthorpe Works have been disposed of by private sale, and Consett Iron and South Durham Steel have been sold by public offers, bringing up the proportion of the industry back in private hands to nearly 70 percent and total sales to nearly £196 million. The Steel Company of Wales and Richard Thomas and Baldwins alone now account for about two-thirds of the Agency's assets in companies still to be sold.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN ASIA
FINDINGS OF E.C.A.F.E. SURVEY
FOR 1955

THE Economic Survey for 1955, presented to the twelfth session of the E.C.A.F.E. at Bangalore, speaks of an improvement in food and agricultural production in Asia and the Far East. The 1954-55 cereal production in the region, excluding the Chinese mainland, was lower by 1.5 percent than in 1953-54, but in the mainland of China, it rose by over 2 percent. Although the production of agricultural commodities other than food was well above the pre-war average, production of cotton and jute in particular was still lower than the pre-war average. The region as a whole, according to the Survey, has still a long way to go before its food and raw material supplies can be said to match the needs of domestic consumption and of export to exchange for capital goods or other essential imports. The per capita agricultural production in the region, excluding the Chinese mainland, was still 14 percent below its 1934-38 level. As the slow recovery of agriculture could become a serious obstacle to rapid economic development, the emphasis in many countries continues to be on programmes of agricultural development.

Industrial Production

Industrial production has increased at a rate varying from 5 to 8 percent over 1954 in China, India and Japan. The foundations for industrial development have been laid in many other countries in the region. The desire of countries to process their own materials and become self-suffi-

cient in certain commodities is responsible for the growth of cotton textile, paper, rubber re-milling, leather, sugar-refining, oil-pressing and other food-processing industries. Special attention is being paid to certain basic commodities, such as cement. The accent on cottage and small-scale industries is due to social as well as economic considerations. The total power capacity in the region excluding Japan is expected to be doubled to about 15 million k.W. While China, India and Japan have plans for the rapid expansion of heavy metals, engineering and chemical industries, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines have set up or are about to set up caustic soda and fertiliser plants, iron and steel works, machine shops and other industries.

Monetary Conditions

Monetary conditions in the region, says the Survey, have continued to be fairly stable and variations in prices and the cost of living have remained within fairly narrow limits. All available evidence points to a rate of economic growth which in many cases, surpasses that of population growth in the post-war period. This economic growth since 1948 is the result of successful efforts for development and capital formation. The really significant thing, continues the Survey, is perhaps that Asia seems to have emerged at last from a long period of economic stagnation and is ready for a decisive forward march towards economic development. But the margins of advance are still narrow and insecure, and the scarcity of foreign exchange resources continues to be a threat and hindrance to the implementation of development programmes. So, the extent to which adequate external assistance will be available will determine the trend of progress in the ensuing years. Although population pressures in the region make progress more difficult, the fact that the rate of production has, in a number of countries, outpaced the rise in population during the last few years

is too significant to be missed. This, says, the report should give hope and strength for further effort.

Although countries are generally developing a policy for population control, the Survey advises that in view of the divergent emotional attitudes which the subject evokes, it may be helpful to remember that it is economic growth that will ultimately bring about a better balance between birth and death rates. In any case, it is not so much the population increase in itself that governs living standards as the low rates of savings and investment. An eclectic approach and a comprehensive social and economic policy seem to be called for, it concludes. While this is the picture of the region in general, the major cause of the unemployment problem in India, says the Survey, has to be sought in the rapid growth of population. While this has been generally true of India, the diagnosis does not wholly explain the aggravation of the problem in recent years. There is a view here, which is explained in some detail in the following paragraphs, that the ill-conceived land policy of the first five year plan has precipitated considerable rural unemployment in the last few years.

The Human Aspect

The Indian delegate to the session said that whatever political, ideological or doctrinaire system of Government each of the Asian countries might adopt for its speedy advancement in the course of its future history, for the next few decades the human aspect of economic development alone could and should be considered the determining factor in the matter of external assistance. Whether a largely political approach in India to internal social and economic problems is consistent with the expectation of a non-political approach on the part of countries in a position to give assistance, is a matter to be seriously pondered. A strictly liberal-conservative or moderately progressive approach, which does not allow the party in power to be stamped into an emotional or doctrinaire form of radicalism as the only antidote to Communism, appears to be called for in underdeveloped countries that need external assistance so desperately. In this context, the Indian delegate's hope that in the years to come, with the increasing tempo of industrial development, the scope for private foreign investment would be even greater than it has been hitherto may remain largely unfulfilled. The delegate himself appeared to be aware of this when he said that the bulk of the resources from abroad "must continue to come from international agencies and from government and semi-governmental agencies."

Thailand's Open Door

The Thai delegate to the session said that his country hoped to attract foreign capital by offering it the most liberal terms. The Government of his country had promised not to nationalise any industry and also guaranteed the transfer of invested capital and its profit out of the country in foreign currency. The Government had also promised not to interfere with the operation of investors except in a few cases which might prove to be harmful to the country. The British delegate said that the net British private investments in India amounted to Rs. 137 crores between June 1948 and December 1953. This was more than 10 times the net investment of any other foreign country. The U. S. delegate admitted that private U. S. investments in the E.C.A.F.E. region had not been large.

Business Confidence

At Bangalore, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, told the business community that the fears entertained by it about the Government's policy of nationalisation were largely psychological, and therefore not real. He said that the private sector would remain so long as democracy prevailed in the country, although it might not be dominant. He continued that in the three cases of nationalisation to date, the Government should have intervened earlier. It was decided to nationalise the Imperial Bank because "it was imperial in name, content and behaviour." The Minister concluded that the goal of a "socialistic pattern of society" was not merely an ideology but, as far as the Government was concerned, a grim necessity in view of the common man's poverty.

Viewpoints on Land Policy

The Rent Bill of the Madras Government, just referred to the Select Committee, continues to occupy a major place in the Press and Public debate here. The Hindu and other papers have written a number of leading articles. In public discussions, the view has crystallised that, in the present agrarian situation in Tamil Nad, it would be most desirable to enable all wage labourers and tenant-labourers to get, without any attendant social tension, something more than their present subsistence wage generally in all areas where acquiescence on their part in the customary scheme of things has been more assiduously undermined than elsewhere. The national land policy is also being discussed by a public organisation here. One strong criticism is that the real cost of the first five year plan policy, in terms of human misery and suffering and of the additional rural unemployment precipitated by it, is yet to be measured. As the evolution of land policies continues to be in the hands of immature, though well-meaning, radicals, the land policy of the second plan will continue to be its Achilles' heel. Basically, the land problem is the most difficult of all problems facing the country because of the huge number of people involved.

Ceylon

CEYLON INVESTORS LOOK
OVERSEASGOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR
IDLE CAPITAL

(FROM OUR COLOMBO CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Minister of Finance, Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardene, disclosed here last week, that the Central Bank of Ceylon had advised him that there was plenty of money in the country, and it was becoming increasingly difficult to resist the pressure for permission to invest abroad. According to figures released by the Central Bank, the money supply has increased by over Rs. 427 million during the last year. Most of the country's new wealth is stated to be in the hands of the plantations, which have accumulated the funds during the past few months, following the favourable price trends both in the tea and rubber trade. The Central Bank has also revealed that a foreign commercial bank in the country has several million rupees lying idle, in the hope that the Government will permit its investment abroad. This, according to the Central Bank, is one of several institutions in Ceylon at the moment looking around for suitable investment opportunities.

The Government of Ceylon does not, however, favour the idea of overseas investments, particularly at a time when the prices of both tea and rubber appear uncertain. Rubber, particularly, is worrying the Government, following reports from Malaya that Malayan rubber producers may soon be in a position to supply Red China with the bulk of her requirements. If this is so, the five-year Sino-Ceylon rubber-rice trade agreement, which terminates next year, stands a very slender chance of renewal and Ceylon rubber will once more have to find a place in the world market. The Government is therefore anxious to conserve to the greatest possible extent all the country's capital resources. A proposal is now under the consideration of the Government for floating a big loan in order to siphon off excess funds, and allow the money to remain in the country. If the loan is raised, it is expected, that it will be utilised to pay off a part of the debt to the U.K.

Tenders for Bank Deposit

The Bank of Ceylon, the biggest Ceylonese commercial bank, has taken what must be regarded as an unprecedented step in banking history, by calling for tenders for deposits. The Bank has invited holders of money in the country to tender for medium-term deposits of four, five, and six years' duration. Tenderers have been asked to quote the rate of interest at which they are prepared to deposit the money, and those who quote the lowest, will be accepted. Initially the bank wants deposits up to a total value of Rs. 150,000 for four years, up to Rs. 200,000 for five years and Rs. 650,000 for six years. These deposits will be used to grant medium-term loans for house building and development projects. The demand for loans for house building has been increasing in the last few months, following the Government's recent announcement that it is prepared to give all assistance to help make Ceylon a house owning democracy. Under a Government scheme now in operation, people wishing to build houses are required to purchase the land on which the houses are to be built, while the Government makes available the funds for the construction of the houses, repayable over a 20-year period. The Bank of Ceylon will repeat its tender call for deposits if more money is required to match advances in housing and development work.

Asbestos Factory for Ceylon

The first factory to be established here for the manufacture of asbestos (plain and corrugated) will go into production in June this year. Asbestos production, which marks another step in the island's progress in the field of small industries, will be undertaken by the Asbestos Cement Industries Ltd., a public liability company with a capital of Rs. 5 crores, which includes Government participation to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The manufacturers expect, on the basis of the present production programme, to turn out sufficient asbestos products to meet Ceylon's entire requirements, which are now imported, and valued at over Rs. 4 crores annually. Asbestos products, which will be turned out locally, are expected to find a ready market here, because at the present moment nearly 40 percent of the cost of import represents freight, insurance and commission charges. The manufacturers hope to be able to meet local needs within two years, and then to begin production for the overseas market. They are confident that they will be able to find buyers in the Eastern markets. This will be the second Ceylonese enterprise connected with cement to be started here. The other is the Rs. 12½ crores, Ceylon Cement Corporation, which was floated a few months ago, to undertake the production of 100,000 tons of cement annually.

Rubber Reserve Fund

The Government has decided to set up a Rs. 50 crores fund to maintain rubber prices at certain established levels, for all grades, during a slump, and to meet claims made by Red China in the matter of weight and quality of rubber, shipped to that country from Ceylon, or demurrage incurred on the loading of ships. The fund, which will be known as the Rubber Reserve Fund, will be established from the profits made by the Government of Ceylon on the sale of rubber to Red China under the five year rubber-rice trade agreement contracted between the countries. Already, the

Government has Rs. 30 crores to its credit from the business so far concluded. Any money in excess of the Rs. 50 crores which the Government will obtain from the sale of rubber to China, will be credited to revenue. The rubber trade here has welcomed the Government proposal, but is opposed to the fixing of a ceiling to the fund, or the crediting of any part of the takings to revenue. The trade view is that a bigger fund should be built up with the profits, in view of the fact that the agreement with China concludes next year, and Ceylon will have to sell once more in the open market.

World's Biggest Rubber Nursery

A further step in the Government's plan to rehabilitate the rubber industry in Ceylon, has been taken by the decision by the Ceylon Rubber Rehabilitation Board, to open a 90-acre rubber nursery at Agalawatte, in the centre of the island's rubber-producing regions. This nursery will supply three million seedlings a year, and provide high quality planting material to rubber owners under the Government-subsidies rehabilitation scheme. Together with the nursery already set up at Egaloya, also in the heart of the rubber-growing country, it will provide material for replanting nearly 25,000 acres of rubber land in the next two years. This replanting programme will cost the Government over Rs. 20 crores.

More Hardships for Coconut Growers

The Low-Country Products Association, the biggest association of Ceylonese planters, has protested to the Government against the 25 percent increase in the freight rates on copra and coconut oil, between India and Ceylon, imposed recently by shipping interests. This increase is expected to have a serious effect on the Ceylon coconut trade, especially as India recently reduced her freight rates on copra and coconut oil to Europe. Already Ceylon has lost a share of its West German market,

because the Philippines, enjoying cheaper freight rates from Manila to Hamburg, has been able to offer these commodities at cheaper rates. The trade here has taken a grave view of the situation, and feels that immediate action should be taken by the Government to induce shipping interests not to raise their charges without prior consultation with the Government. Producers have also urged the Government to take steps to stabilise the freight rates on coconut products between India and Ceylon.

Fall in Tea Prices Expected

A warning that there will be another steep drop in tea prices around Easter if there is over-production and a fall in quality as well, is given by some members of the tea trade here. The trade view is that producers would be well advised to concentrate on quality, and not quantity, in the next few months. The cause for this pessimism, is the continuing accumulation of stocks of poor-quality tea in Calcutta, and reported financial stringency in London. The present drought in Ceylon has therefore, been welcomed by the trade, which hopes that it will correct any tendency towards over-production.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Amounts totalling about Rs. 13.57 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government of India for road development work in Manipur, Andhra, Saurashtra and Kutch. Schemes sanctioned are: A bridge across the Imphal river at Mayang-Imphal costing Rs. 2.79 lakhs; construction of an 18-mile road from Chinturu to Kunavaram in East Godavari District, Andhra State, at a cost of Rs. 3.53 lakhs; construction of the Ranavav-Bhanvad section of the Jamnagar-Portbandar Road costing Rs. 6,57,600 and Rs. 67,300 for a bridge on the Manjal-Lakhpat Road in Kutch.

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● Pykara, Mettur,	2,15,450 KW
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Commodity Markets

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FALLS

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) declined by 0.1 percent to 375.6 during the week ended 21st January, 1956 as compared with 376.1 for the previous week. The index was higher by 1.3 and 3.7 percent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of last month and a year ago. The effect of lower prices of wheat at Amritsar (-5%) and at Jabalpur (-3%), bajra (-5) and dal arhar (-2%) was almost neutralised by higher prices of gram at Patna (+10%), wheat at Hapur (+3%), tea (+2%) and sugar (+1%), and the index for Food Articles stood at 333.6 as compared with 333.8 for the previous week. The index for Industrial Raw Materials declined by 0.7 percent to 452.0 due to a fall in the prices of lac (-7%), raw jute (-5%), raw silk at Bangalore (-4%), cottonseed at Amravati (-2%), groundnuts at Cuddalore and raw wool at Kalimpong (-1% each) although prices of manganese ore (average export prices) (+27%), raw cotton (Umma) at Amravati (+3%), Bengal cotton in Bombay and rapeseed in Calcutta (+1% each) showed advances. The index for Semi-Manufactures advanced by 0.6 percent to 354.4. Items which witnessed noticeable changes during the week were: groundnut cake (+9%), buffalo hides (+5%), castor oil in Madras (+4%) and in Calcutta (-2%), groundnut oil in Madras and goatskins (+3% each) cop-

per in Calcutta (+2%), and zinc (-3%). A decline in the prices of jute manufactures (-3%), brought about a fall of 0.4 percent to 374.4 in the index for Manufactures. The index for the Miscellaneous group moved down further by 0.7 percent to 534.6 as a result of a decline in the prices of tobacco in Calcutta (-2%) and black pepper at Cochin (-1%).

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-groups	21-1-56	14-1-56	24-12-55	22-1-55
I. Food Articles:	333.6	333.8	325.3 (R)	305.6
Cereals	397	399	385	342
Pulses	370	362	359	241
Others	238	237	235 (R)	265
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	452.0	455.2	446.5	430.9
Fibres	450	459	443	474
Oilseeds	457	458	454	361
Minerals	447	426	431	411
Others	453*	459*	461*	481
III. Semi-Manufactures:	354.4	352.4	350.4	344.6
Leather	424	418	408	387
Mineral Oils	292	292	292	221
Vegetable Oils	424*	426	425	411
Cotton Yarn	434	433*	431	451
Metals	280	280	279	240
Outleaves	394*	359	351	301
Others	330	330	330	334
IV. Manufactures:	374.4	375.8	372.6	376.4
Textiles	407	408	404	421
Jute	412	426	411	463
Cotton	402*	403*	399*	411*
Raven and Silk	436*	436*	436*	464*
Wooden	278	278	278	310
Metal Products	351	351	351	340
Others	285	285	285	284
V. Miscellaneous:	534.6	538.4	546.6 (R)	567.1
All Commodities	375.6	376.1	370.9 (R)	362.1

R - Revised

* - Estimated

RAPE AND MUSTARD ESTIMATES

The all-India first estimate of rape and mustard for the year 1955-56 puts the current year's area at 2,403,000 acres as against the adjusted first estimate of 2,374,000 acres for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 29,000 acres or about one percent in area over last year. The increase in acreage under rape and mustard during current year has occurred mainly in PEPSU, the Punjab and Rajasthan due generally to favourable weather conditions during sowing time. This increase has, however, been reduced to some extent by the decrease reported mainly by Bihar. The information given in this estimate relates generally to the period up to the middle of December, 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. This estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to this crop. Information regarding the crop sown mixed with other crops will be given in the final estimate only. Past experience has shown that the area in the first estimate forms roughly 40 percent of the area under the crop finally reported.

HEAVY-WATER PLANT FOR INDIA

To meet the forward commitments of its atomic energy plan, the Government of India is to build a £15 million fertiliser and heavy-water plant, and the British firm of Costain-John Brown Ltd. has been appointed to advise on the type of heavy-water plant to be installed. The first step, according to information available in London, may be the installation of plants associated with nitrogen fertiliser factories which will be built in conjunction with the Bhakra-Nangal dam project. The proposal is that the electric power from the dam project will be utilised to operate the fertiliser plant. The integration of heavy-water production with the manufacture of fertilisers means that the heavy water may be produced at considerably less cost than by other methods, such as that which was proposed for the Wairakei scheme in New Zealand, which has now been abandoned. Costain-John Brown Ltd., who are experts in the specialised aspects of atomic energy, state that they will first conduct a world-wide examination of all processes of making heavy water—including the capital costs—and then relate the best methods to Indian conditions. In the meantime, the company's technicians are leaving for India immediately to study the entire project.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1956

The Companies Act, 1956, is expected to come into force with effect from 1st April this year. The Act is being published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary and copies which may be obtained from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, and all authorised agents are expected to be available for sale to the public before the end of February.

International Finance Corporation

The Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company Ltd. is releasing its Managing Director, Mr. J. G. Beevor, to work with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Mr. Beevor is to undertake preliminary work on the International Finance Corporation (I.F.C.)—the proposed new affiliate of the World Bank.

Jute

GUNNIES EASE AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

VERY STEADY CONDITIONS CONTINUE IN RAW

JUTE MARKETS

THE jute goods market was firm during the early part of the week mainly because of very heavy covering business by speculators in anticipation of orders from Australia, Burma and other centres. Prices rose generally, but the main interest was in heavy goods. Hessian moved in sympathy. At one stage, following the confirmation of enquiries from Burma, sacking rates rose by Rs. 2.8 a 100 bags over the week's opening prices. But they soon fell back when reports on the size of the Australian order did not come up to expectations. After the week-end, there appeared to be a general reaction against the earlier activity, and an easier tendency prevailed with the trade awaiting the January stock figures, which were rumoured to be high. There was very little interest from the U.S.A., but this was not surprising in the light of the normal seasonal decline in consumption at this time, and the fairly healthy burlap stock position. Overseas buyers felt that prices would decline once the full weight of the increase in Calcutta production was felt, and were thus inclined to delay their purchases. Mills were keen for business for much the same reason, and were encouraged to sell at the higher levels. Rumours of Russian interest in gunnies continued to excite the market, but so far no confirmation of any business could be obtained.

The very firm conditions prevailing in raw jute influenced the gunny section to a large extent, and helped keep prices steady. The Calcutta market derived much of their strength from up-country centres, which continued to report very small imports, and they in turn were encouraged by conditions in Pakistan. Consequently, sellers were very reserved being reluctant to release any of their holdings while there was a prospect of higher prices. At the beginning of the period, Calcutta mills supported the firm tendency by daily purchases, being encouraged by the higher goods prices, but towards the close a reaction set in, and the majority of buyers showed no interest. There was very little alteration in fibre rates, but prices may be regarded as nominal as the market had not been tested, and there was no indication as to which way sellers might react if business had been offered.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: The gunny markets opened firm last Thursday, prices having advanced rapidly towards the close the previous day on heavy speculative covering. B Twill quotations rose by Rs. 1-12 in the ready position to Rs. 114 a 100 bags, with forward shipment at a premium of Rs. 1-12, making April-June shipment Rs. 115-12. This latter price was Rs. 2 over the previous day's quotations. Hessian, although neglected by overseas interests and speculators alike, moved in sympathy. Ready shipment 40in. 100z. rose by 6 annas to Rs. 40-14, while forward shipment jumped by 10 annas to Rs. 41-4. Mills took advantage of the higher rates to sell small quantities, but buyers were few and far between, so the constant selling pressure caused prices to ease towards evening. Rumours regarding business with Russia arrested the fall, and by Friday morning sacking rates showed a further gain of 8 or 12 annas, hessian prices remaining constant. Small business was reported, but profit-taking at the higher levels soon brought about a decline, and prices receded rapidly, losing the previous day's gains by Saturday morning. Local operators lost interest at this stage and prices were only prevented from falling by the very steady raw jute markets. Over the week-end, rates fluctuated within narrow limits, but conditions in general pointed to a downward tendency. Following a quiet opening after the week-end, prices again hardened in sympathy with the fibre section, but the general lack of interest produced a decline and easier conditions prevailed. By Tuesday morning, B Twills had fallen back to Rs. 114 in the near positions, with forward shipment only showing a Re. 1 premium. The trade in general was then reluctant to enter into any fresh business. Speculation regarding the mills' gunny stock figures for January, which were rumoured to be higher than anticipated, caused a quieter tone to develop towards evening on Tuesday and rates again fell back. At the close the market is slightly easier and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	Ready	February	March	Apr.-June
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 80z.	33-6	33-6	33-4	33-2
40in. 100z.	40-11	40-13	41	41-2
B Twills	114	114-4	114-8	114-12
Heavy Ceers (Plain)	113	113-4	114	114-4
A Twills	141	140-8	140	139
Liverpools	130	130	130	129-8
Cornsacks	116-4	116-4	116-4	116-4

Raw Jute: Calcutta mills took a fair amount of interest in the fibre markets early in the period, and are reported to have bought 3 or 4 lakh maunds. Such support at rising prices encouraged operators to push up rates, which rose to Rs. 31 a maund, the highest figure touched for nine

months. They were further assisted in their efforts by the very steady upcountry markets, where imports at most agencies were small. Buyers were influenced by these events; visualising the possibility of shortages later in the season, with further rises, they covered for forward shipment. Towards the close, the situation changed, and with the goods market showing an easier tendency, mills were content to sit out and await the gunny stock figures. Consequently, with interest in raw material waning, easier conditions prevailed in this section, but prices showed no change and could be regarded as nominal.

Prices at the opening of business on Thursday advanced Re. 1 a maund over the previous week's closing rates and Upper Assam jute was quoted at Rs. 31 a maund basis Bottoms for February-March shipment. Good business at this level on both Thursday and Friday maintained prices. But on Saturday less was wanted and Upper Assam rates were reduced by 8 annas a maund, though Dhubri and Northern prices were unchanged. Little business was reported at this stage, but the steady upcountry markets continued to influence sellers' ideas, so they remained reserved with the market steady.

The main business was transacted in Dhubri-Northern jute at prices ranging between Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 31 a maund for deliveries during February and March; in many cases the contracts carried options to deliver the jute ex local godown. Ordinary local Northern was also done at Rs. 30 to Rs. 30-8 a maund. Daissee and Karimpore-Bongaon Tossa came in for a great deal of interest and the main business was done at Rs. 30-8 to Rs. 31 a maund for February-March shipment. Daissee Middles alone were also done for the same period at Rs. 32-8 a maund. Interest in Daissee Mesta slackened, but small lots were done at Rs. 28 a maund basis Bottoms, the same price being paid for F.A.Q. bimli. Pakistan Cuttings were reported done at between Rs. 130 and Rs. 137-8 a bale for ready and February-March shipment.

At the close, the market is unchanged with sellers' ideas slightly easier and mills showing no interest. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute:	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis Bottoms	Shipment
Lower Assam	31	February-March
Upper Assam	30-8	"
Northern	30-3	"
Murshidabad White	29-8	"
Daissee ex Agency	31-8	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	31	"
Daissee Mesta	28-8	"
Local Packing (Northern)	30-8	"
Bimli	29 for F.A.Q.	"

Tossa is quoted at Re. 1 a maund above the price of white jute.

Pakistani Jute:	Rs. a maund basis Bottoms	Shipment
Jat	34	February-March
District	33	"
Northern	32-8	"
Jat Cuttings	135 a bale	"

Conditions in the local Cossipore markets have been very steady over the past week, as a fair amount of mill interest in the early period caused sellers to hold reserved ideas. Mill representatives have again been busy and all available supplies have found ready buyers. Imports have improved and a total of 700 wagons arrived, which is 285 more than in the previous week. The increased arrivals have had no effect on prices as a large percentage was low quality jute, for which there was only a limited demand. At the close quotations were based on Kishenganj jute at Rs. 29-4 a maund garsat quality. In the Daissee section, prices have ruled very firm throughout the period due to the poor imports in all agencies. Only small business has been reported, mainly in middles only, but in spite of the lack of interest sellers hold very reserved ideas. Quotations in Sheoraphuli at the close are based on Rs. 28-8 a maund for garsat quality, but guaranteed dry jute commands a premium of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 a maund.

Mofussil: Indian upcountry markets are very firm indeed. Imports into all the principal agencies are negligible, and prices quoted by sellers and stockists are very often as much as Rs. 2 a maund above the parity of those quoted to Calcutta mills. A large amount of covering has still to be done and operators are relying on this to keep up prices. The steadiness in the Pakistan markets has also influenced sellers' firm ideas, as they have been able to increase rates without the fear of Indian jute becoming unattractive in favour of the Pakistan variety. At the close, quotations in Dhubri were based on Rs. 27 a maund for garsat quality.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment from the port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented:

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 31st January, 1956	2,563.7	21,382.3	23,946.0
1st to 31st December, 1955	2,876.4	35,230.1	38,106.5
1st to 30th November, 1955	2,115.7	27,144.0	29,259.7
	Sacking		
1st to 31st January, 1956	27,747.8	976.1	28,723.9
1st to 31st December, 1955	37,253.9	418.3	37,672.2
1st to 30th November, 1955	34,038.0	783.5	34,791.5

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

FIRM CONDITIONS PREVAIL

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

THE raw jute market is very firm; and some sellers are even making it "strong" in Pakistan. Spinners here, however, are not to be intimidated into following any advance and purchasing is being done on a quiet scale. So far as white jute is concerned, it is impossible for spinners to pay new rates and sell their yarns at the current maximum fixed prices. Daissee and Tossa are obtainable at more reasonable limits, but these too are now beginning to show an upward tendency. Until last week, it was possible to buy the dark-coloured jute at 20s under the minimum rates, but now, with the new £1 niger freight quotations, the minimum rates have become lowest. This means that Daissee and Tossa are actually advanced by £2 a ton. Quotations are £91 for crack marks of Daissee-2/3 and sellers are now wanting £82 10s for grade (against £81 minimum), while good Tossa-2/3 is lowest at £110 and fours at £100, with grade at £100 and £90 respectively, cif. U.K. The cheapest seller on the market here is now at £100 for Mill Firsts, £89 for Mill Lightnings and £78 for Mill Hearts, but there are others asking £2 to £3 more, all cif. U.K. Spinners are buying a few parcels of Daissee, and Tossa, but it is unfortunate that, so far, they have received little advance in their prices for yarns. They must now buy the dark jute, which will change the colour of their yarns. Dundee manufacturers have now been accustomed for some time past to buy light-coloured yarns spun from Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings, which were for months quoted at practically the same level as Daissee-2/3 and Tossa-4.

There are expectations in the trade that those responsible for changing prices for yarns and cloth will move to intimate a rise in the course of the next day or two. In anticipation of this, there has been a fair volume of business done and spinners and manufacturers are comfortably situated with orders for delivery over the next three months at least. Some manufacturers have bought yarns for delivery to the end of June. Calcutta goods are very firm and dearer now after displaying weakness. Hessians are quoted at 62s 3d for 100z. 40in. and 47s 6d for 70z., February and March, and 62s 6d and 47s 3d April-June, with "B" twills at 17s 6d, 17s 6d and 17s 3d for the respective positions of shipment, all f.o.b. Calcutta.

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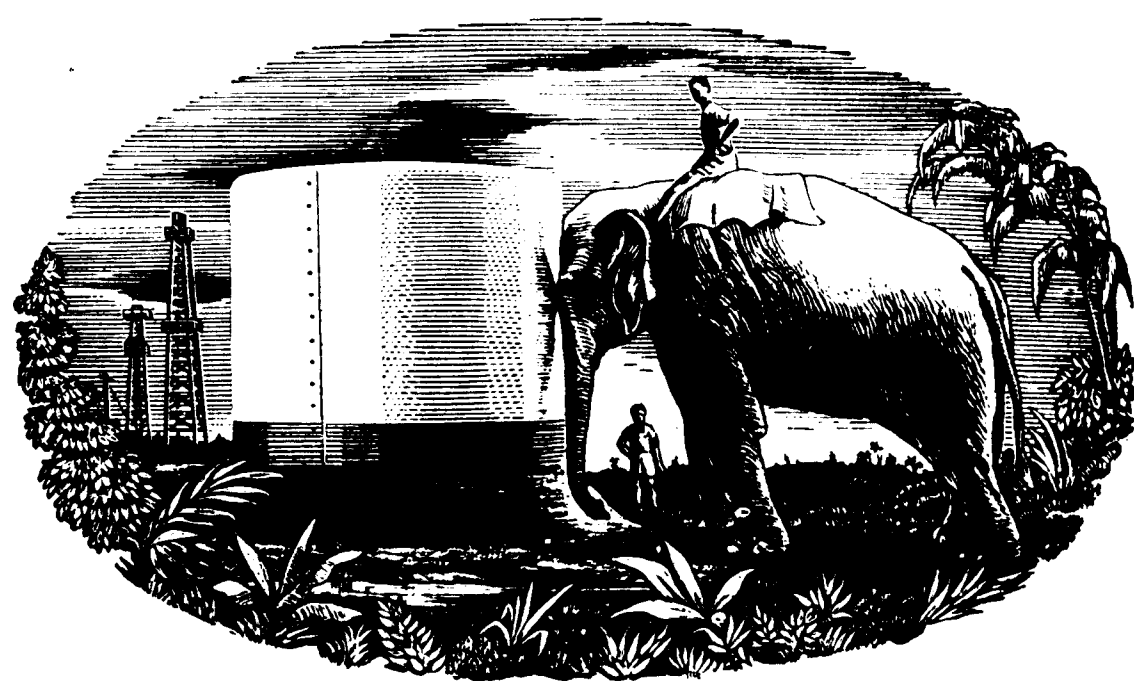
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It's a BIG job....
running an oilfield

Many special kinds of skill are required to keep India supplied with oil, from the study of fossils to the operation of complicated plant in refineries—and not excluding the care of elephants.

Consider the complexity of the Assam Oil Company's operations at Digboi, in north-east India. Here, at India's first and hitherto only oilfield, nearly a thousand wells have been drilled into the earth's rocks—a total of over 300 miles of hole. More than 600 of these wells still yield oil regularly, modern production techniques ensuring that the maximum amount of crude is recovered from the field. Science and engineering skills guide every phase of the company's work, nowhere less than in Digboi refinery which in a single day supplies the Indian market with over 250,000 gallons of high-quality petroleum products. In all branches of this full-scale industry the Assam Oil Company employs nearly 9,000 persons, while many hundreds more are engaged in serving the consumer.

Yes, the day-to-day running of the oil industry is a big job. To keep it running the Assam Oil Company has to spend crores of rupees just in "looking ahead". For no oilfield lasts for ever, and in order that India's vital flow of oil may be supplied to an increasing extent from India's own resources, the company is constantly exploring for new sources of petroleum.

ASSAM OIL COMPANY

does it all



A member of the
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PROSPECTING • DRILLING • PRODUCING • REFINING

LONDON INSURANCE LETTER

ANOTHER BUOYANT YEAR

By Air Mail.
THE figures for new life assurance compiled by the Life Offices' Association, the Associated Scottish Life Offices, and the Industrial Life Offices, show a substantial increase for 1955 over 1954. Net new sums assured under individual and group contracts amounted to some £1,050 million, compared with £920 million for 1954. On figures which are not quite complete, it appears that the percentage increases were approximately 14 percent for ordinary life business, 12 percent for ordinary and "home service" combined. A corresponding figure for group business would probably be roughly similar, or larger.

In percentage terms, the increases in ordinary and "home service" business are slightly less than those of 1954 over 1953, but it is evident that 1955 maintained the inflationary standard of the two preceding years. When the whole working population was in employment and incomes and profits were rising, the further growth of life assurance might seem natural enough; yet the fact remains that saving in other forms last year was disappointing. When figures for life assurance funds at the end of 1955 are available it will be possible to see more clearly how much was saved through this medium, but it was certainly satisfactory. Group business is more fluctuating, but it was active last year. In last year's circumstances it increases for two reasons. New groups swell the total membership; and there were many new schemes last year, including one of the largest ever transacted in this country, on behalf of the British Motor Corporation. And as the wages and salaries of existing members rise so group assurance rises automatically.

Investments and Bonuses

A mutual office, the Scottish Widows' Fund, declared recently an intermediate bonus increas-

ed by 4s. to 44s. percent on claims arising under with-profit policies on or after 1st January and a special additional intermediate bonus of 7½ percent on with-profit policies in force at the end of 1955 on which at least 5 years' premiums had been paid on the participating scale; which special bonus might be worth in an average case some 30s. percent. These seemingly mundane figures are mentioned with a purpose. Even in a period when the virtues of ordinary shares are well appreciated, the Scottish Widows' Fund is uncommon in the extent of its participation in ordinary shares, roughly one-third of its funds being invested in them—including U.S. and Canadian. The uncommonly large bonuses are a result of this enterprising policy.

There are still differences of opinion on equity investment of insurance and pension funds. It can be argued that known commitments are best covered by investments yielding a known income and that capital profits are not appropriate to this kind of business. But capital profits have unquestionably helped the Scottish Widows' Fund, and in varying degrees other offices, to accord generous treatment to with-profit policyholders. The recent behaviour of the stock market does not suggest that capital profits will come easily in 1956. Yet it is doubtful if other offices can afford to ignore the competitive advantage that the Scottish Widows' Fund has gained by the bonuses resulting from its investment policy.

Special Treatment for Abstainers

Motor insurance is not as adaptable in this country as in some others, but attempts are made periodically to fit premiums to individual risks. One company, United Kingdom Fire and Accident, made an interesting innovation, not long ago, by reducing substantially premiums payable by drivers who never drank alcohol. It is apparently too early to judge whether the experiment is successful. The company's accident manager, Mr. L. D. Gates, writing to the National Commercial Temperance League, has reported: "Our experi-

ment is still in the early stages, and until we have had at least three years' experience I should hesitate to quote any statistics, because three years is regarded by insurance companies as the minimum period from which to derive any conclusions." Mr. Gates is satisfied, however, that "very many accidents arise not because the driver is drunk but because he has been drinking". If, in due time, statistics can confirm this belief, it will doubtless be possible to correct some of the anomalies whereby, generally, safe and dangerous drivers pay the same for quite different risks. Such anomalies are only modified by no-claims bonuses.

INDIAN FIRM TO BUILD BRITISH ENGINES

Automobile Products of India (API) has made an agreement with the firm of Henry Meadows—a subsidiary of Associated British Engineering Ltd.—for the manufacture of British engines under licence in India. The agreement is the culmination of negotiations begun about 12 months ago, and provides that API will sell, service and ultimately, manufacture the whole range of Henry Meadows products in every type of application—automotive and marine engines, generating sets, and compressors. A three-year period is envisaged before Indian production of the Henry Meadows range of engines is fully under way. Thus, the agreement provides that in the initial stages complete engines will be imported from Britain; and the first batch, worth about £1 million has already been shipped. Progressively, over the next three years, these will be followed by "knocked-down" engines of increasing range to the point where all Meadows engines will be fully manufactured in India under the control of Indian nationals. API's managing director is at present touring Britain and the Continent to arrange for the purchase of £250,000 worth of machine tools for the further equipment of the company's Indian factories.

Engineering and Transport

TURBINE-DRIVEN CARS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.K.

ONE day we may wake up to find that the development of automatic transmissions for motor vehicles, research work on petrol injection systems and the ceaseless controversy about the qualities of air or water-cooled engines, have become things of the past. For this is what the turbine can mean to motorists: no clutch or gearbox for normal forward driving, no carburation problems, and no cooling system. Furthermore, it starts easily and reaches normal working temperature in a few seconds, whatever the weather, can operate on low grade fuels, uses little lubricating oil, and is easily maintained. But it has its drawbacks, chiefly the cost of production and its high rate of fuel consumption. The recent announcement by the Austin Motor Company, seems to bring the golden age of gas turbine motoring closer, and the development of their secret turbine engine has reached a stage where operating economy even approaching that of diesel engines, can be foreseen.

Principles of the Gas Turbine

Britain was first off the mark with the gas turbine car which the Rover Company demonstrated in 1950. Since then experimental cars have come from the United States, France and Italy, but in no case has the principle of the Rover power unit been substantially changed. In the gas turbine engine a revolving compressor passes incoming air under pressure to a combustion chamber, where it is mixed with fuel. The mixture becomes transformed into hot, expanding gases, which leave the combustion chamber with tremendous force to rotate the turbine wheel. This wheel drives the compressor.

This arrangement is appropriate for aircraft requirements where the compressor and turbine need only operate over a limited speed range. The Rover design, however, introduced a second free-running turbine, driven by the still expanding gases issuing from the compressor turbine. This second free turbine, which is coupled through a reduction gear to the road wheels, provides the variations of speed required of a motor vehicle, and performs the functions of a clutch and gearbox.

Recent Experiments

The original Rover turbine, developed to give 240 b.h.p. was installed in an open two-seater car, and in 1952 this was officially timed on the Jabbeke highway near Ostend at 151.965 m.p.h. (244.585 k.p.h.). This remains the world speed record for a gas turbine engine car. By June, 1954, a scaled down version of this engine, delivering 100 b.h.p. was fitted into the luggage boot of a Rover 75 saloon. Only a streamlined exhaust funnel, moulded vertically into the body of the car at the rear, revealed that it was no ordinary Rover.

By August, 1954, Austin, whose experiments with a small gas turbine had been going on for five years, installed a complete 125 h.p. power unit in the normal engine position in an Austin "Sheerline" saloon. The only alterations found necessary to the car were the extension of the bonnet nose to accommodate the air intake silencer, and the provisions of louvers in the bonnet to allow excess heat to escape. Less than 12 months later this car made its first and only public appearance at the company's jubilee celebrations, and it was then made known that it had covered several thousand miles in Great Britain without anyone noticing that it was different from an ordinary "Sheerline".

In this car the Austin Company had gone a long way towards solving the problem of excessive fuel consumption by incorporating a highly developed heat exchanger. This device utilises the heat of the exhaust gases to warm up the air from the compressor before it enters the combustion chamber. It has the dual effect of cooling the exhaust gases to a safe temperature before they are allowed to escape into the atmosphere and, most important of all, reducing the amount of fuel required to raise the compressed air to its proper working temperature.

Problems of Production

There are still many difficulties to be overcome, mostly problems of economical production. The gas turbine demands great precision in its construction with clearances of less than one thousandth of an inch between parts which are rotating at speeds up to 50,000 r.p.m. The metals which must be used to withstand temperatures ranging from 1,200°F to 1,800°F (640°C to 970°C), together with the high speeds are themselves expensive, and the manufacture of the highly accurate turbine blades is a costly process.

For example, the blades of the Rover engine are machined from a solid alloy disc, although Austin has succeeded in producing 90 blades at one operation by casting them by the "lost wax" process. Many other well-known names in the British motor industry are known to be carrying out researches behind the scenes.

Pronouncements made by the experts at this juncture are a mixture of optimism and caution. Dr. J. H. Weaving, head of Austin's gas turbine research, points out that among problems still to be solved is the production of a cheap heat-exchanger of light construction. When this has

in compressor and turbine efficiencies, he foresees fuel economy comparable to that of diesel engines.

The construction of a power unit suitable for modern production methods and road conditions is however now a possibility. The gas turbine may well be the automobile engine of the future and may one day make the piston engine as outmoded as the horse. And Britain, who led the world with the first practicable gas turbines in aircraft, is working ceaselessly to maintain its lead in the field of turbine driven motor vehicles.

AUTOMATION AND MACHINE TOOL CONTROL

A recent number of *The British Export Gazette* describes what is believed to be the first example of automation applied to machine tool control, either in Britain or America, which has travelled outside the development laboratory and has been installed in the workshop of an independent user. At the Norwich works of Laurence, Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., a milling machine based on a copy miller made by Research Engineers, Ltd., and modified by the British firm of Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd., for fully automatic electronic control, has been installed for precise copying of two-dimensional cams.

The normal copy-miller can copy a master quickly and cheaply but when a new master is required it must be made by hand—a slow and extremely costly process when a high degree of accuracy is required. The electronically-controlled machine, on the other hand, takes its instructions not from a master but direct from design data fed to the control unit in the form of a table giving the dimensions of the part required at a series of specific points. The control unit deduces what movements should be made by the cutting tool and the work-table to produce the correct profile and passes appropriate instructions to servomotors controlling the respective feeds of the machine.

From Design to Prototype

The table of dimensions forming the design data can be prepared immediately the design is fixed. It is typed on a special machine which records the figures as perforations in a tape, in which form they are assimilable by the control unit, and simultaneously produces a typed copy for checking purposes.

The perforated tape is then run through the "reading head" of the control unit which transfers the data to the information store. To reduce complication the tape is made to run at a speed which corresponds to the cutting speed of the machine and the store only retains information referring to points in the immediate vicinity of the tool. In order to reduce to a minimum the number of dimensions to be worked out and listed in the table, the control unit includes an interpolator which permits it to deduce, from a relatively small number of "marker" points in the table, a large number of other points lying on a smooth curve through the "markers". These points are then used to give the profile which the tool is instructed to cut.

The E.M.I. system can be adapted to a wide range of machines used in a variety of manufacturing processes. Operation is simple and one operator can supervise several machines. Changing from one job to another is equally simple and can be effected in a matter of seconds. It offers tremendous savings in both time and cost by making it possible to produce a single development prototype immediately the design is finished and at no more cost than a mass production part or to make changes during production runs without scrapping costly templates or enduring long waits for making and setting up new ones.

INDO-U.S. AIR AGREEMENT

The Government of India and the Government of the United States have signed a civil air transport agreement governing the operation of air services between the two countries. Mr. M. M. Philip, Secretary, Ministry of Communications, signed for the Government of India and Mr. L. Satterthwaite, Special United States Representative, for the United States. In addition, the Government of India and the Embassy of the United States entered into an exchange of letters noting the unique nature of air transport between the United States and India, and setting forth certain procedures which would serve as guidance in interpreting and carrying out the agreement. The agreement together with the letters of exchange replaces the Air Transport Agreement signed on 14th November, 1946, which expired on 15th January, 1955. United States air services to India since the expiration of that agreement have been carried on under a temporary permit issued by the Government of India.

The Government of India and the Government of the United States recognised that in many respects their philosophies differ as to the methods through which to achieve the orderly development of air transportation, but were agreed that air transportation between the two countries would continue the rapid growth of the last few years. Accordingly, the two Governments contemplate consultations, in order to ensure that the arrangements entered into remain adequate, not only to deal with any situation which may arise, but also to provide the necessary flexibility to guarantee a permanent foundation upon which their respective air transport systems could prosper. Both delegations were gratified with the progress which had been made in developing the new agreement and the exchange of letters, and were confident that both nations would benefit from the successful aviation relationship which would ensue.

Plantation Topics

TEA EXPORT QUOTA

BIGGER RELEASE

The Government of India has raised the export quota of tea (1955 crop) to 480 million lbs. The new quota is 15.1 million lbs higher than the previous season's 464.9 million lbs. It amounts to 69.3 percent of the total crop. In terms of the "standard export" figure, it would have represented 138 percent, or 3 percent more than was permitted under the International Tea Agreement—which expired last March.

COCHIN TEA SALES

Offerings at Sale No. 3, held on 31st January (reported briefly last week) amounted to approximately 9,85,000 lbs. There was a fair selection on offer, and quality, particularly for Medium and Low Medium descriptions, showed improvement. The Sale was characterised by a good general demand. Best Liquoring Nilgiri Highgrowns were well supported, but at rates which were irregularly easier, other Nilgiri descriptions being about steady. Improved Bright liquoring Mediums and Fannings grades advanced by 2 to 4 annas while Common Brokens were firm to dearer. There was a better demand for Whole leaf grades which were a full 2 annas dearer, while black leaf Middle East types were a strong feature.

	1956	1955
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
Low Grown Travancore B.O.P.	1 12 0	3 10 0
Medium Travancore B.O.P.	2 2 0	3 10 6
Anamallais B.O.P.	2 8 0	3 13 0
The Best Liquoring Nilgiri B.O.P.	4 3 0	4 8 0
Black well made O.P.	2 7 0	3 9 0

The Export Quota market has shown an easier trend, and sellers were quoted at 17 pies with buyers scarce. Export Sale No. 4 will be held on 14th February.

At Dust Sale C, held on 7th February, 425,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. There was a strong and general demand, and prices tended higher.

INDO-BRITISH COLLABORATION

Close and happy co-operation with the Tata Iron and Steel Co. was stressed by Mr. A. G. Stewart in his address to the 67th annual general meeting of Stewarts and Lloyds Ltd., held in Glasgow recently. This United Kingdom firm, which specialises in the production of steel tubes, has associations with all the major countries of the Commonwealth. Referring to Stewarts and Lloyds' collaboration with Tata's, Mr. Stewart said that as a result of this, the Indian Tube Co. (1953) was formed and the first plant—a continuous weld mill for the production of commercial-quality tubes—had recently commenced operations. "We are now engaged", he said, "in installing for the Indian Tube Co. an electric resistance weld tube plant which will produce high-quality tubes for use in the boiler and bicycle industries and for other pressure and non-pressure purposes. We are also installing a mill for cold-rolling strip, which is essential for the production of precision tubes on the electric resistance weld tube plant, and which will also supply strip for bicycle components, electrical parts, box strapping, and other similar purposes. These units should be completed early in 1957". Mr. Stewart added that, at 1st October, 1955, Stewarts and Lloyds had invested £658,000 in the Indian Tube Co. representing the British company's 40 percent interest in the Indian venture.

Mr. Stewart also said that Tata's and his own company were considering further expansion, and had formally applied to the Government of India for permission to erect a seamless-tube plant. These seamless tubes, he explained, were required for high-pressure work and for certain other special purposes. Mr. Stewart declared that his firm was happy to be associated, through the Indian Tube Co., with the Tata interests, and that he felt that through this joint venture Stewarts and Lloyds was making a not inconsiderable contribution towards equipping India with the technical knowledge, capital and plant which she undoubtedly needed and desired. Speaking of Stewarts and Lloyds' activities generally, Mr. Stewart said that the post-war plan begun in 1945 had been practically completed, at a capital cost of more than £40 million.

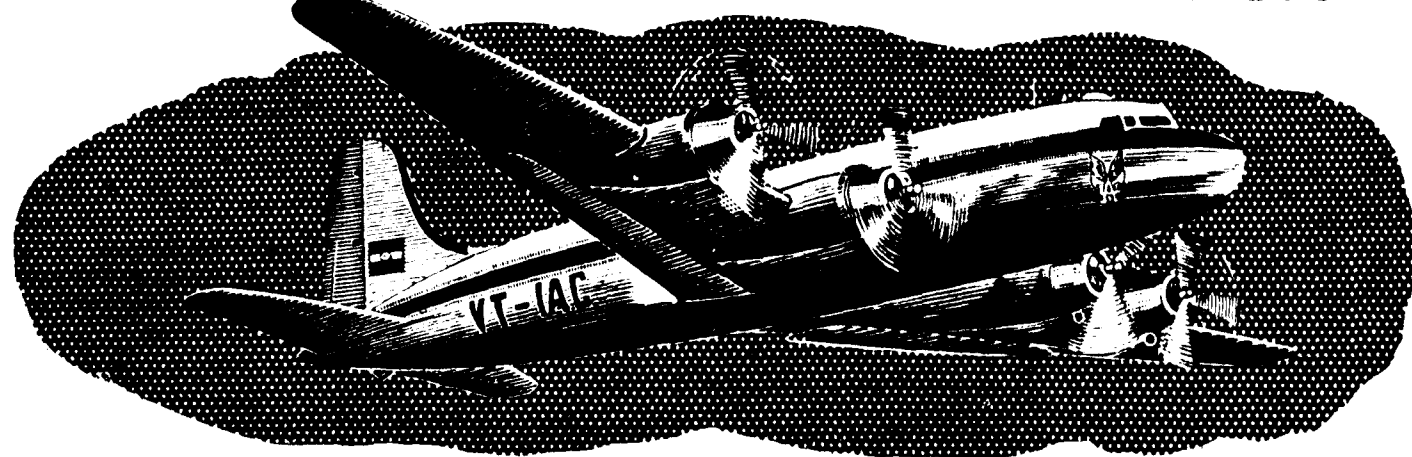
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Calcutta Markets

DEMAND IMPROVES AT TEA EXPORT AUCTION

EASIER CLOSE AT INTERNAL SALE

AT Sale No. 34, held on 6th and 7th February, there were 67,250 chests on offer in the Export auction. The market opened with a fair general demand which strengthened considerably as the sale progressed. When the sale opened commonest and common broken were from 1 to 2 annas easier but at the close were only about half an anna below valuations. Any teas with useful bright liquors were a very strong feature and were dearer by 2 to 3 annas, while the more ordinary CTC teas were from 1 to 2 annas higher. Fannings grades, particularly those of black leaf

appearance, were again the strongest feature being generally 2 to 3 annas dearer and sometimes more. Whole Leaf grades were the weakest feature and were from 2 to 3 annas easier.

	Quotations		
	1956	1955	
Clean Black Pekoe	1 13 0	3 10 0 to 3 11 0	
Plain B.P.	1 7 0	3 9 0	
Medium Assam B.P.	1 9 6 to 1 10 0	3 11 0	
Best CTC Assam B.P.	2 5 0 to 2 6 0	Not Quotable	

At the internal sale, 20,600 packages of Dusts were on offer. There was a fair demand and the market opened fully firm, but towards the close demand eased. Black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East received fair support but generally sold at prices below those of the last sale, when they were the strongest feature. All teas with bright liquors were fully firm, but poorer liquoring teas were an irregular half to one anna easier. The best CTC Assams with good liquors

were strong but poorer teas of this type were inclined to be irregular.

	Quotations		
	1956	1955	
Medium Doorga Dust	1 7 0	2 10 0	
Medium Assam Grassy	1 8 6	2 11 5	
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 4 0 to 2 6 0	3 1 0 to 3 2 0	

There were 3,450 packages of Leaf on offer, which met with a fair demand at prices which were generally 1 to 1½ annas below those of the last sale.

FREIGHT MARKETS QUIET BUT FIRM

THERE has been little activity in the chartering market. The undertone however remains quiet but firm in most trades. The demand for tonnage for long periods of consecutive voyages in the American coal trade to the Continent remains unabated, but no new fixtures have been reported. The enquiry for grain from North America is a little brighter, but there appears to be less early business available, although tonnage has been fixed from Northern Range to West Pakistan at \$ (U.S.) 22.95 for heavy grain and \$ (U.S.) 18.90 for wheat in bulk, and it is understood that charterers require further tonnage for the same destination. Idle conditions prevail in Eastern markets, but it is reported that tonnage is negotiating for cereals from North China to the Black Sea. A number of ore cargoes are available from India but no fixtures have been reported. A cargo of phosphates has been fixed from Aqaba to Bombay at 67s 6d f.i.o. and stowed. The Time Charter market remains quiet with rates maintained on the few fixtures made.

SUGAR MARKET

During the week ended 8th February, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,500 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 1,200 bags and stocks totalled 70,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapukur delivery were Rs. 31-6 for ordinary grain and Rs. 33-2 for big grain of new sugar. The increased prices reflected better conditions in the market where prices tend to rise even further.

LINSEED

After the strong upward tendency of the past few weeks, a reaction has set in, and the past week saw an appreciable lowering in the price level. This was attributable to two factors, namely, a slackening in the demand for linseed oil from abroad and a fear of the imposition of an export duty on linseed oil. The prevailing scarcity of linseed at the centres continued and whilst new crop seeds were offered more freely, local crushers were experiencing an acute shortage of ready goods. Very little fresh business was reported in linseed oil. Buyers were pausing, whilst sellers indicated £128 for ready and £125 for April-May shipment.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market continued dull. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 31st January and 6th February, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 2,500 pcs. on the basis of Annas 10 to Annas 13-3; Wet salted (Ord.) 5,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 11-8; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 16,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 13 to Rs. 22.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 83,900 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 275 to Rs. 295, Rs. 330 to Rs. 350 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 400; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 6,900 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 280 to Rs. 330; Purneah-Kissenganj 4,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 290 to Rs. 300; Muzafferpore 1,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 375 to Rs. 385; Muzafferpore-Patna 9,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 320 to Rs. 330.

Bazaar Stocks

(6th February, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 1,89,600 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted 22,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 68,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kissenganj 4,92,000 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET STEADY

During the week ended 7th February, the market was steady. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 158, 150 to 158 buyers
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 150 done, 151 to 157-8 buyers
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 141 to 149-8 buyers, 153 done
F.O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 136-8 buyers, 140 done and buyers, 147 done
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 132-8 to 142 basis done and buyers
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 124 to 134 buyers
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 142-8 value, 150 to 155 buyers
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 134-8 value, 130, 145 done and buyers
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 130-8 value, 129 to 141 buyers
Fine Katki Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 121 to 127-8 buyers, 133 done
Katki Seedlac (C.P.) under 5%	Rs. 109 value, 112 to 118 buyers
Ordinary Katki Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 104-8 value, 105 to 110 buyers
Kiroelac	Rs. 59, 58, 60-8 buyers

Shipments during February until the 4th were 2,990 packages comprising shellac 2,047 packages, Seedlac 730 packages, buttonlac 93 packages, others 120 packages.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ARRAH-SASARAM LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-first Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th February, 1956 at 11 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st March, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1956.

NOTE: The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after the 27th February, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on that date, or to their Mandatees.

THE SHAHDARA (DELHI)-SAHARANPUR LIGHT RLY. CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th February, 1956, at 11-3 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st March, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1956.

NOTE: The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after the 27th February, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on that date, or to their Mandatees.

THE HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th February, 1956 at 11-12 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st March, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1956.

NOTE: The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after the 27th February, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on that date, or to their Mandatees.

THE HIND BANK LTD.

WORKING RESULTS FOR 1955.

THE profit of the Hind Bank Ltd. for the year 1955, subject to audit, including the amount brought forward (Rs. 1,12,820-6-8) from last year's accounts, is Rs. 11,99,277-15-9. Out of this sum, the Directors have made the following appropriations:—

Transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 2,50,000/- and provision for taxes Rs. 4,00,000/-, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,49,277-15-9.

Out of the balance, the Directors propose to recommend to the shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting the payment of a dividend at Rs. 3/- per share, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 3,00,000/- leaving Rs. 2,49,277-15-9 to be carried forward subject to payment of bonus to staff.

The Securities and investments of the Bank appear in the accounts on 31st December, 1955 at or below the market rate ruling on that date.

THE HOWRAH-SHEAKHALLA LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th February, 1956 at 11-15 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st March, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1956.

NOTE: The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after the 27th February, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on that date, or to their Mandatees.

THE CHAPARMUKH SILGHAT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th February, 1956 at 11-9 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st March, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1956.

NOTE: The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after the 27th February, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on that date, or to their Mandatees.

THE FUTWAI-ISLAMPUR LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th February, 1956, at 11-6 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st March, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1956.

NOTE: The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on receipt of the amount due from the Government of India to those shareholders whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on 27th February, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

THE SOOM TEA CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 10% on Ordinary Shares for Season 1955 was declared on the 31st January, 1956, as payable on or after 17th February, 1956.

Warrants will be issued to the Registered Shareholders whose names appear in the register on the 9th instant.

The share transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON MAGOR & CO. LTD.,

N.B. Shareholders are requested to notify any change of address.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1956.

RALLIS INDIA LIMITED
NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 16, Hare Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1956 at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes.

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To elect Directors.
- (3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- (4) To transact such other competent business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February, 1956 to 28th February, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KENNETH SHEPPARD,
Secretary.

16, Hare Street,
Calcutta, 31st January, 1956.

THE KINNISON JUTE MILLS CO. LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of THE KINNISON JUTE MILLS CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 10 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. W. HEILGERS & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTES:—1. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

2. Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

THE LAWRENCE JUTE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of THE LAWRENCE JUTE CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 10-20 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTES:—1. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

2. Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.



THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA

LONDON BRANCH: 15, THROGMORTON AVENUE, E.C.2.

G. D. BIRLA Chairman

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 4 Crores
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 2 Crores
Reserve Fund	Rs. 95 Lakhs
Total Working Funds (As on 31.12.55) Over	Rs. 81 Crores

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA, MALAYA & HONGKONG

Agents all over the world

S. T. SADASIVAN
General Manager

Rupee Travellers' Cheques issued in convenient denominations.



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Take a trip to Tokyo in luxurious Constellation comfort... courteous Japanese hostesses to look after you. No change of planes, no overnight stops... delicious free meals, and stopover privileges.

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THE NORTHBROOK JUTE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of THE NORTHBROOK JUTE CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 10-55 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTES:—1. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

2. Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

THE AUCKLAND JUTE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of THE AUCKLAND JUTE CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 11-05 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTES:—1. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

2. Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

THE LANSOWNE JUTE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of THE LANSOWNE JUTE CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 11-30 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTES:—1. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

2. Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

UNION JUTE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and fiftieth Ordinary General Meeting of Union Jute Co. Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 10-30 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTES:—1. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

2. Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

THE STANDARD JUTE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of THE STANDARD JUTE CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 10-45 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTE:—Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

THE DALHOUSIE JUTE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and fourth Ordinary General Meeting of THE DALHOUSIE JUTE CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 11-15 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTES:—1. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

2. Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fiftieth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 8th March, 1956 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon:—

- (1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955,
- (2) To declare a dividend,
- (3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, and
- (4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1956 to Friday, the 9th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

D. R. THOM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 4th February, 1956.

ANGELO BROS., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Angelo Bros., Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta, on 29th February, 1956 at 3-45 P.M.

1. To receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors.
2. To consider the declaration of the Dividend as recommended by the Directors.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 21st February, 1956 to 5th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the dividend when declared will be forwarded in accordance with registered instructions, but if no such instructions have been received, to the registered address of the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register at the date of declaration.

By Order of the Board,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 6th February, 1956.

THE NAIHATI JUTE MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and first Ordinary General Meeting of THE NAIHATI JUTE MILLS CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta at 10-10 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd day of March, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, and for transacting any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. W. HEILGERS & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTE:—Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 16th February, 1956.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 28th January, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour L.S.T.
Dimakusi Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	9-2-56	Noon
Bor Pukhuri Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	9-2-56	12-10 p.m.
Jessop & Co., Ltd.	13-2-56	11 a.m.
Naskarpara Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	14-2-56	3-15 p.m.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	17-2-56	3 p.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd. (E)	18-2-56	3-30 p.m.
Bengal Pottery, Ltd.	21-2-56	11 a.m.
Sonari River Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	21-2-56	10-20 a.m.
Ganges Rope Co., Ltd.	24-2-56	10-30 a.m.
Ganges Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Jute)	24-2-56	10-45 a.m.
Nuddea Mills Co., Ltd. (Jute)	24-2-56	11 a.m.
Gouropore Co., Ltd. (Jute)	24-2-56	11 a.m.
South Karanpura Coal Co., Ltd.	24-2-56	11 a.m.
Arrah-Sasaram Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11 a.m.
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-3 a.m.
Futwah-Islampur Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-6 a.m.
Chaparmukhi-Silghat Ry. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-9 a.m.
Howrah-Amta Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-12 a.m.
Howrah-Sheakhalla Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-15 a.m.
Railis India, Ltd.	28-2-56	3-30 p.m.
Angelo Bros., Ltd.	29-2-56	3-45 p.m.
State Bank of India	29-2-56	4-30 p.m.
Kinnison Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10 a.m.
Naihati Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-10 a.m.
Lawrence Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-20 a.m.
Union Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-30 a.m.
Standard Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-45 a.m.
Northbrook Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-55 a.m.
Auckland Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	11-05 a.m.
Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	11-15 a.m.
Lansdowne Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-30 a.m.
Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd.	7-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Bank of India, Ltd.	8-3-56	4 p.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.
* Meeting will be held in London.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Gouropore Co. Ltd.—7½ p.c. (o); Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd.—1 p.c. (o); Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—Nil (o); Jessop & Co. Ltd.—30 p.c. (o); Ganges Rope Co. Ltd.—7½ p.c.; Futwah-Islampur Light Railway Co. Ltd.—Rs. 1 per share; Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway Co. Ltd.—6 p.c. t; Chaparmukhi-Silghat Light Railway Co. Ltd.—Rs. 1-4-0 per share; Howrah-Sheakhalla Light Railway Co. Ltd.—3 p.c. t; Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Co. Ltd.—3 p.c. t; Hind Bank Ltd.—Rs. 3 per share; Soom Tea Co. Ltd.—10 p.c. (o) (Int.).

O.—Ordinary Dividend. In.—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. F.—Final Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F.—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend. Cm.—Cumulative.
1 Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £

NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES

Mill Stores & Cotton Co. Ltd.—Director, Mr. S. R. Motayed, 24, Netaji Subhas Road. Suppliers of raw materials. Capital Rs. 10 lakhs.

Inland Picture Distributors Ltd.—Director, Mr. A. Das Gupta, 6, Greek Church Row. Business of motion pictures. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Soorya Investment Co. Ltd.—Director, Sumitra Devi, 137, Harrison Road. Business of an investment trust company. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Charles Hope & Cresswells (Private) Ltd.—Director, Mr. H. R. Townsend, 6, Hastings Street. Business of brokers. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Hind Refractories Ltd.—Director, Mr. T. C. Basu, 135, Canning Street. Manufacturers, exporters and importers of firebricks and silica bricks. Capital Rs. 30 lakhs.

Ganapati Investments Ltd.—Director, Mr. S. Nive-tia, 178, Harrison Road. Business of an investment trust company. Capital Rs. 10 lakhs.

Swadeshi Ayat Niryat Ltd.—Director, Mr. N. Himatsingka, 6, Old Post Office Street. General merchants and agents. Capital Rs. 10 lakhs.

Bengal Naxpur Engineering Co. Ltd.—Director, Mr. G. Sarangi, 4, Lyons Range. Builders and contractors, iron foundries and steel makers. Capital Rs. 50 lakhs.

Hindustan Super Films Ltd.—Director, Mr. P. L. Vora, 58, Bentinck Street. Business of cinematographic films. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Jasoda Lal Ghosal Ltd.—Director, Mr. B. L. Ghosal, 20, Mahabhi Debendra Road. Hardware merchants, electrical engineers and mechanical engineers.

All rights reserved.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA				
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	80½
			At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice.	
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97		80
57,00,59,000	2½	1946	1951	93½
45,63,07,000	2½	1946	1950	96½
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99½
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94½
1,10,11,76,000	3	1943	1966-68	92½
75,86,72,000	2½	1947	1962	93½
		1948	1962	93½
		2nd issue		
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94½
14,77,48,000	2½	1946	1976	82½
63,30,26,000	4	1928	1959-70	101½
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	88½
1,14,06,89,000	3	1945	1957	99½
5,85,20,000	4½	1928	1958-68	103½
75,29,00,000	3½	1953	1961	99½
1,13,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	98½
1,58,14,96,000	4½	1954	1964	98½
1,03,67,91,000	3½	1955	1965	98½
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99½
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93½
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96
3,00,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½
3,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	101½
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101½
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99½
52,69,800	3	1944	1958	98½
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	94
1,00,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½
1,29,76,600	3	1939	1959	96½
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1956	99½
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96
3,90,93,300	2½	1946	1961	92½
4,47,00,000	3	1946	1960	96
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½
1,69,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90½
3,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	98½
2,36,21,900	3	1945	1960	95½
2,41,19,800	2½	1946	1961	92½
2,00,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½
1,75,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½
5,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	100½
2,95,85,200	3	1933	1953-63	101½
5,99,72,800	3	1936	1956-61	99½
5,06,05,700	3	1946	25-1-1958	99½
3,00,00,000	3	1953	15-7-1963	100½
30,00,000	3½	1936	1956-61	99½
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98½
50,00,000	3½	1936	1956	99½

PORT TRUST LOANS

PORT TRUST LOANS										LOANS				
Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
CALCUTTA					BOMBAY					CALCUTTA				
30,24,300	4	1914	1974	99	16,50,000	4	1904	1964	100	Rupees				
76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	100	25,00,000	5½	1929	1959	107
					15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100	30,00,000	4	1934	1964	99
63,32,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	14,00,000	4	1907	1968	100	35,00,000	3½	1935	1965	94
1,50,00,000	6½	1921 2nd	1981	144N						30,00,000	3	1936	1966	90
										50,00,000	3	1937	1962	91
£892,600	5	1923	1953 83	£87½	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100	20,00,000	3	1938	1963 68	90
£901,000	5	1924	1954 84	£87½	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100	30,00,000	4	1952	1962	99½
					56,00,000	4	1910	1971	100	BOMBAY				
					35,00,000	4	1911	1972	100	50,00,000	4	1899	1959	99½
38,21,600	3½	1926 1st	1956 86	100						30,00,000	4	1901	1961	100
39,49,500	3½	1926 2nd	1956 86	100½						30,00,000	4	1902	1962	100
1,49,30,000	5	1927	1957 87	102½						60,00,000	4	1903	1963	100
		1928	1958 88	103						60,00,000	4	1904	1964	100
										30,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
30,00,000	4	1931	1991	95	STERLING LOANS									
£835,100	3½	1932	1962	£96						20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
80,00,000	3	1933	1965	97½	£892,600	5	1923	1953 83	£87½	15,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	£901,000	5	1924	1954 84	£87½	30,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
					£835,100	5½	1932	1962	£96	£566,600	4	1909	1969	£95½
50,00,000	5	1945	1-2-2005	74						£333,000	4	1910	1970	£95½
80,00,000	5	1945	1-2-1975	85										
2,31,07,100	3½	1936-37	1956 66	95½						25,00,000	4	1912	1972	100
25,00,000	3	1938	1963-68	90						18,00,000	4	1913	1973	100
50,00,000	5	1946	2006	74						50,00,000	4	1914	1974	100
50,00,000	2½	1947	1977	79½						25,00,000	4	1916	1976	100
50,00,000	3	1948	1978	33½	MADRAS									
30,30,000	3	1949	1959	97						40,00,000	5	1919	1957-79	103
50,00,000	3	1950	1980	95½	31,47,169	3½	1947	1977	A	66,00,000	5	1920	1955-80	103
1,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	95½						25,00,000	5	1926	1956-86	102½
50,00,000	3	1951	1981	91½						10,00,000	4	1927	1961-70	99½
50,00,000	3½	1951	1961	98½						25,00,000	3½	1936	1966	94
50,00,000	4	1953	1963	100										
50,00,000	4	1953	1963	99½										
50,00,000	4	1953	1963	97½										

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations	
					8-2-56	A year ago						8-2-56	A year ago						8-2-56	A year ago						8-2-56	A year ago
BANK.																											
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	132	136	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	82	1935	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	151	151	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151
COAL.																											
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	113	121	1935	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15	8	10	151	151	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151							
1899-97	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	117	119	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151							
1901-2	Durrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122 1/2	119	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151							
1940	Durrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	5 1/2	100	118 1/2	122	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151							
1899	Equitable (May Nov.)	1.00	5	100	116 1/2	122	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151	1935	British India Corporation (Feb.)	7.50	6	5	151	151							
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	10	5	6	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan. July)	2.00	6	10	131	125	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1898-99	Ordeal (June Dec.)	2.99	6 1/2	100	113	113	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
COTTON MILLS.																											
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	110	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1884	Bangalore (Jan. July)	9.00	6	100	124 1/2	124 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1938	Basanti (Oct.)	3.00	5 1/2	10	8	7 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1896	Bengal-Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6	100	110	118 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6	100	135	142	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1900	Bowreah "B" (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	7	100	135	142	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7 1/2	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	4 1/2	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1912	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	126 1/2	152	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1943	Elgin "B" (May Nov.)	4.20	6 1/2	10	91	91 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1919	Erithstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	6	100	134	135	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1921	Khatu Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1931	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	104	104	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1910	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	88	81	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1910	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	200	18 1/2	18 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1921	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.00	6	100	91	91	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1935	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	100	58 1/2	58 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	115	115	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	90	85 1/2	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1931	Vasanta (Apr. Oct.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80	1940	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	5	100	60	80							
JUTE MILLS.																											
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	121 1/2	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	40	38 1/2	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	40	38 1/2							
1919	Albion (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	111	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	98 1/2	101 1/2	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1917	Anglo India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	129	116	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1906	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	98	95	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	76	75	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	6	100	116	116	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1896	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	2.00	5 1/2	100	48	48	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1906	Bevedere (Jan. July)	1.00	6	100	119	120	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	23.84	7 1/2	100	103 1/2	104	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	9.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1896	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	6.00	6 1/2	100	90	91 1/2	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1934	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81							
1940	Calcutta (Jan. July)	10.00	6 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2																	

COAL COMPANIES

O Po F and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	Quotations A year ago
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	1955 1954 1953	Rs	8-2-56 1-2-56 A year ago	Rs
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-6 3-5 6-1	10	231 24 224	
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	1	33,14,146	7,80,965	8-7-7 7-7-7 8-1	200	548 7 500	500
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	1	15,149	4,951	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	16 16 13	
2,25,000	1,77,252	5,20,149	6,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043		11-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 6	
15,97,900	14,16,665	9,81,475	13,52,076	Bhaigora	9	152	3,13,899	39,978	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	16 16 13	
40,00,000	61,93,314	29,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	7,04,051	13,643	6-1 6-1 6-1	10	8 8 7	
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhutabaraes	6-12	106	16,884		11-11 11-11 11-11	10	14 14 14	
18,00,000	38,87,274	16,18,636	7,185	Bokaro & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936		11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 13 13	
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borra P	6-12	106	1,83,443	98,656	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	291 291 30	
90,92,400	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	15 15 12	
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	186	1,19,181	3,038	2-3 2-3 2-3	10	73 73 60	
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	3-1-3 3-1-3 3-1-3	10	11 11 11	
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	35,989	Churulia	6-12	106	2,043	12,201	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	31 31 21	
16,70,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	2,37,456	Dheme Main	6-12	119	70,891	2,43,279	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	91 91 91	
2,24,000	2,24,668	2,380,653	2,37,456	East Indian	4	128	1,17,640	2,37,456	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	321 321 28	
29,87,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,523	93,269	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	331 331 321	
10,00,000	6,50,856	2,07,486	3,32,373	Ghusick & Muslia	6-12	307	12,979	24,844	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	161 161 174	
8,00,000	2,81,843	75,00,000	4,93,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	2,401		11-11 11-11 11-11	10	4 4 4	
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Hurhidah	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	241 241 19	
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	20 20 294	
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	3	21	2,23,402	2,681	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	165 165 102	
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	642 642 48	
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	91 91 91	
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	3 3 4	
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	3 3 4	
7,00,000	6,96,868	7,75,298	56,329	New Bandsoorpur	3-9	3	1,13,011	14,898	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 6	
17,18,230	30,94,786	19,41,763	34,924	New Beerboom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	104 104 19	
6,00,000	12,44,425	85,000	69,929	New Manhood	3-9	202	45,902	17,707	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	20 20 2	
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,918	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	2 2 2	
1,15,000	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	North West	3-9	1	21,605	13,249	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	191 191 11	
1,57,500	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	18 18 23	
7,50,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Paras P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 13 9	
8,34,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,732	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	254 254 24	
2,50,000	2,62,406	1,506	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,098	18,581	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	6 6 4	
29,87,760	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,379	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,782	33,013	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	12 12 12	
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	238	2,76,942	28,521	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	22 22 22	
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	131 131 91	
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,866	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	81 81 12	
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,98,989	5,26,311	Serbore	6-12	7	2,10,776	40,187	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	34 34 25	
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Senda	6-12	106	6,801	38,812	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	111 111 101	
17,50,000	22,97,037	19,71,625	12,011	South Karanpura	2-8	21	7,116	11-11	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	111 111 101	
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	224 224 20	
10,00,000	15,04,569	15,075	2,164	Union	9	271	2,375	3,56,911	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	3 3 3	
3,50,000	4,59,904	3,59,000	11,775	Western Bengal	6-12	279	12,698	47,938	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	161 161 24	
49,98,000	32,43,794	Nil	6,01,573	West Jamuria	6-12	195	5,09,749	63,500	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 6	
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849		11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 13 16	

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	Quotations A year ago
Rs	Spindles	Looms	Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	1955 1954 1953	Rs	8-2-56 1-2-56 A year ago	Rs
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,82,915	1,73,479	11,90,000	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2 2 2	10	5 5 5	
32,72,340	22,197	905	27,69,877	23,18,909	24,351	Denares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	1 1 1	
7,11,280	36,300	932	17,17,121	2,20,369	30,842	Dengai Laxmi	6-12	27	3,66,176	47,818	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	38 38 28	
27,00,000	31,476	924	23,43,301	15,50,000	3,84,224	Dengai Nagpur P	6-12	236	4,44,384	18,199	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	101 101 10	
15,00,000	38,764	623	33,41,900	9,58,588	24,07,575	Dirta Cotton	6-12	22	5,50,791	24,314	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	95 95 67	
4,00,000	42,872	841	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,878	Dowreah P	6-12	138	2,48,612	24,314	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	95 95 67	
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,398	25,93,976	3,30,062	Jawnpore Textiles	6-12	25	2,93,256	29,514	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	385 385 404	
3,27,02,900	1,01,896	2,762	9,94,633,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	91 91 91	
1,00,463	42,944	518	31,58,395	25,71,923	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	238	2,20,749	7,06,926	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	38 38 31	
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,369	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	22	32,80,464	93,386	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	304 304 217	
63,30,000	59,250	1,872	1,26,87,001	36,43,234	55,69,241	Kesoram P	6-12	238	40,72,648	1,17,624	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	272 272 231	
3,00,000	38,894	884	17,48,147	3,75,675	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,311	4,158	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	171 171 161	
33,96,288	88,000	1,824	17,44,344	52,19,801	12,65,051	Muir P	12	208	18,77,941	7,77,296	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	118 118 125	
22,89,882	78,844	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	239	18,83,371	13,76,472	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	118 118 111	
19,47,750	23,196	793	22,64,999	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	111 111 12	
5,00,00,000	1,14,836	2,071	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,690	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	10 10 8	
17,50,000	1,14,836	2,071	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,690	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	10 10 8	
1,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,596	2,00,47,602	38,31,389	Bangalore W C Silk F	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,711	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	543 543 407	
1,50,000	120,000	2,770	1,04,52,711	1,64,10,835	21,77,957	Bombay Carnatic F	12	26	39,29,373	2,60,005	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	171 171 155	
20,00,000	28,000	...	15,06,191	20,00,281	15,64,122	Bombay Carnatic F	12	26	39,29,373	2,60,005	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	171 171 155	
32,00,000	23,894	...	5,41,058	3,00,000	36,53,502	ombatore Cotton	12	31	6,19,437	39,657	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 13 12	
20,76,900	12,832	407	17,31,212	7,98,681	22,227	ombatore Cotton	12	31	6,19,437	39,657	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 13 12	
6,50,000	30,945	295	12,25,000	17,91,909	18,77,414	ombatore Sng & Wvg	6	41	7,52,341	10,23,340	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	346 346 290	
24,00,000	30,912	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kaleeswarar	12	39	2,05,787	7,677	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	80 80 71	
						Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,892	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	305 305 353	
23,64,000	48,754	...	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	171 171 121	
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	...	2,21,42,719	1,13,81,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	171 171 121	
12,00,000	1,456	...	2,43,18	3,85,363	10,32,989	Malabar Sng & Wvg	12	108	1,00,56,200	9,66,800	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	491 491 50	
60,00,000	24,252	903	20,81,211	69,00,000	11,29,151	Mettur Industries	12	40	85,192	84,039	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	109 109 125	
13,61,781	3,006	...	14,15,99	8,90,213	1,34,661	Mysore Sng Silk	3	29	37,00,499	1,43,408	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	374 374 284	
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	3,36,84	5,00,000	24,24,909	Sitaram Sng & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	150 150 114	
7,78,700	15,546	516	5,42,111	2,43,421	2,65,911	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,459		11-11 11-11 11-11	100	257 257 218	
7,00,000	28,104	270	14,06,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,459		11-11 11-11 11-11	100	257 257 218	

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Output and Average Price realised for crop				Estimate 1955	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Latest Market Quotations as available until			
				1953	1954	1955	1956						1952	1953	1954	8-2-56	1-2-56	A year ago	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CACHAR																			
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	
4,00,000	8,28,239	49,818	965	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,997	Nil	..	..	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,380	8,01,327	41-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,10,000	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	..	71	100	101	101	
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2/5	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,00,000	649	3,74,486	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	9	0	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,133	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hatikthira	12	202	13,22,856	Nil	25	40	10	251	251	
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinagar Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	..	..	100	130	100	
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	33	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	271	191	191	210 1/2	
7,00,000	3,28,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4 1/2	7,33,257	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,671	Nil	Nil	20	100	264	264	
1,84,000	1,00,329	Nil	1,865	3,54,900	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara P.	12	202	1,64,419	Nil	Nil	..	10	194	194	
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,180	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	3,84,000	Rooapachera	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	10	24	24	
5,25,000	3,25,909	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,390	Rungamatiee	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	138	138	177	
4,00,000	6,88,315	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,49,136	36-7 1/2	5,12,000	Sonai River P.	12	74	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	121	201	201	201	
8,75,000	5,02,337	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	Tilkah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	101	101	
DARJEELING																			
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,097	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	
2,79,900	4,72,361	1,25,000	407 1/2	1,06,686	42-9 1/2	1,41,174	62-0	1,20,000	Champong	12	279	1,34,299	Nil	Nil	20	10	171	171	
3,75,000	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	71	100	290	290	206	
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	498	2,45,013	39-10	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	Ditaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	21	100	250	250	190	
2,00,000	5,13,306	3,33,385	500	3,94,222	38-0	6,33,740	58-31	6,64,000	Guelle P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	10	431	431	
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,513	48-8 1/2	5,80,000	Lingpa P.	12	79	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	301	301	141	
10,32,000	5,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,513	48-8 1/2	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	131	131	231	
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	616	5,09,521	42-4 1/2	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	71	100	181	181	251	
1,59,000	1,75,390	1,10,239	463	1,82,080	62-4	2,10,365	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	300	300	351	
2,99,390	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9 1/2	4,35,016	53-4 1/2	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,263	Nil	20	50	271	271	351	
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,01,500	354	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okrai P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	371	100	600	600	191	
3,00,000	3,02,668	2,61,113	778	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	1,73,612	Nil	..	15	10	241	241	161
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,599	35-9	1,69,897	54-5	1,76,000	Pooabong	12	63	1,73,612	Nil	..	15	10	15	15	161
2,05,000	4,20,300	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5 1/2	1,38,430	40-8	1,60,000	Pumding P.	12	74	2,02,628	Nil	10	16	16	16	171	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,129	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	171	50	100	390	297 1/2	
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,794	53-3	1,60,000	Seevok	12	63	1,99,821	Nil	21	15	20	20	161	
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	747	1,63,184	34-4 1/2	2,05,935	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	Nil	Nil	100	381	381	81	
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	983	2,36,381	35-8 1/2	2,64,900	50-4 1/2	2,80,000	Singapore P.	12	779	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	5	10	7	7	361
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	903	4,81,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Sooni	12	279	4,43,350	Nil	5	30	50	304	304	361
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,180	37-9 1/2	3,76,900	54-5	3,90,000	Surgana	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	40	10	304	304	361
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,491	718 1/2	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8 1/2	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	Nil	10	15	45	10	444	444
8,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,947	50-5 1/2	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	171	
DUARS																			
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,680	32-4 1/2	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat P.	12	2	51,07,307	171	45	120	100	324	328	604
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,394	32-3 1/2	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	6	30	65	100	621	621	431
9,00,000	8,03,410	11,03,442	1,112	13,97,520	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	100	176	176	290	
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343 1/2	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Barpara P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	100	195	316	
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,081	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Barpara	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	221	25	100	335	335	491
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,569	32-2	10,68,490	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti P.	12	63	17,59,621	Nil	25	90	100	272	272	371
3,00,000	2,16,473	2,50,000	303	4,81,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,023	Nil	5	110	100	577	577	331
1,20,000	1,70,517	2,64,000	265	2,14,429	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Enop	12	2	3,49,460	Nil	5	110	100	291	291	365
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	50	100	297	297	365	
10,00,000	14,08,452	19,75,874	996	11,64,881	29-4	12,26,090	47-4	14,57,249	Gairkhat	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	100	297	297	365
24,00,000	20,80,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	39-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Gopalpur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	25	231	231	400
32,00,000	22,36,929	60,63,335	4,236 1/2	55,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,901	Hantapara P.	12	74	39,77,805	21	25	60	100	331	331	441
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	18,54,630	27-2 1/2	16,07,368	42-5	17,20,000	Huldibari	12	63	19,89,389	Nil	25	60	100	331	331	441
8,25,000	4,50,325	6,65,000	607	4,46,720	32-9	4,86,490	54-3	6,00,000	Jaybirpara	12	139	7,17,191	Nil	25	65	10	241	241	47 1/2
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	931	9,39,393	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killeot	12	63	10,39,753	Nil	20	411	10	201	201	29 1/2
9,00,000	2,12,609	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	35-2	5,69,338	44-5	9,60,000	Manbarrie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100	233	233	450
9,00,000	9,00,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,33,193	33-10	10,90,330	44-5	10,90,330	Narsaurree	12	63	12,38,301	Nil	25	45	100	292	292	404
8,30,000	6,38,444	23,45,000	1,178	14,84,800	31-5	15,32,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Doonars P.	12	63	28,36,254	171	45	110	100	98	98	53
3,20,000	3,96,142	8,80,000	563	3,64,500	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Oodlabari	12	202	6,19,256	Nil	75	10	245	245	266	
2,53,000	2,30,300	2,79,541	348																

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs. Rs. Rs.
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.										
11.00.000	6.45.722	3.75.000	10.90.564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95.437	52.275	..	6 1/2
9.00.000	7.28.559	17.64.369	58.734	Purtapur Sugar	10	25	5.08.340	6.871	10	17 1/2
16.39.320	27.13.340	28.00.000	13.482	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4.27.005	29.230	20	10
19.99.600	25.62.563	39.82.218	13.92.315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10.78.192	3.144	10	15
8.00.000	4.42.169	6.54.762	1.85.115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1.43.798	24.340	5	5
11.99.000	15.94.631	18.37.529	98.312	Samastipur Central Sugar	7	25	79.022	8.477	10	10
20.00.000	51.76.892	35.59.419	2.00.338	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar P.	7	335	3.98.138	5.475	15	15
7.94.500	13.54.878	11.65.175	11.16.798	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1.90.057	7.991	..	14 1/2
9.99.950	14.92.288	1.96.234	2.47.379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	2.04.011	1.89.266	Nil	41
6.00.000	6.07.804	7.99.778	4.22.572	United Provinces	9	341	4.23.890	39.091	5	23
8.00.000	38.92.308	21.57.550	9.60.236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10.24.525	82.931	25	25
12.00.000A	12.87.227	16.58.379	9.76.174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10.83.339	35.370	..	100AC 12 1/2
2.00.000B										15
MISCELLANEOUS										
0.00.000	2.20.232	1.56.200	9.53.562	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	65	84.318	4.475	..	4 1/2
0.00.000	1.40.80.594	6.21.715	51.961	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6.02.785	14.30.401	..	..
0.00.000	2.58.39.656	68.01.534	50.922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10.51.340	30.205	..	..
0.00.000	1.31.03.534	15.00.000	5.97.941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12.82.024	32.582	..	100
0.00.000	42.43.917	14.50.000	55.36.059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4.94.322	24.401	6	7 1/2
0.00.000	10.65.294	37.61.942	17.67.158	Angelo Bros.	5	268	3.65.008	2.39.798	12 1/2	12 1/2
0.00.000	9.57.734	17.69.161	9.81.316	Assam Match	12	274	11.14.515	1.34.529	12 1/2	12 1/2
0.00.000	21.51.664	27.73.991	1.35.799	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	2.98.409	4.17.492	Nil	3
0.00.000	52.44.822	9.53.610	48.10.716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12.44.032	9.240	..	61
0.00.000	33.60.000	79.13.763	61.74.905	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21.23.529	5.49.717	20	13
0.00.000	3.03.700	7.99.390	2.34.486	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	1.38.793	12.449	7-7	7 1/2
0.00.000	76.414	Nil	30.72.414	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	6.43.104	1.19.103	..	100
0.00.000	19.53.822	Nil	19.59.359	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3.19.489	3.19.229	..	10
0.00.000	Nil	7.95.430	62.81.006	Birds Investments P.	9	160	5.89.372	1.15.707	12 1/2	12 1/2
0.00.000	71.47.579	27.44.814	2.71.498	Britannia Biscuit P.	12	6	27.75.295	1.98.518	5	10
0.00.000	13.98.798	43.18.775	3.38.373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27.75.295	1.98.518	5	10
0.00.000	62.15.490	1.03.16.399	2.47.63.978	British India Corporation P.	12	33	4.79.711	2.81.142	10	11
0.00.000A	3.61.392	..	1.22.07.620	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5.19.223	12.596	..	10A
0.00.000B	5.92.780	2.40.684	1.02.576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45.711	22.586	..	10B
0.00.000	17.68.710	67.71.168	2.49.58.018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48.24.539	4.28.060	10	12
0.00.000	1.74.64.829	1.79.00.000	4.16.03.071	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	98.37.915	11.88.391	15	15
0.00.000	53.95.753	1.39.92.312	1.39.92.312	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11.24.352	3.13.308	9	9
0.00.000	13.79.357	4.33.826	1.02.21.271	F & C Oster (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4.26.249	5.26.954	..	100
0.00.000	16.59.676	25.63.120	16.59.676	French Motor Car	3	51	19.33.237	1.02.899	..	5
0.00.000	14.52.075	9.97.000	11.37.72	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	1.91.585	52.823	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2
0.00.000	17.671	17.671	4.86.072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13.938	7.556	21-21	7 1/2-7 1/2
0.00.000	34.18.813	42.00.000	1.09.15.528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29.71.899	1.51.360	7 1/2	14
0.00.000	27.68.49	5.00.324	12.84.357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7.02.792	34.255	..	10
0.00.000	34.13.703	7.02.390	51.322	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7.15.189	13.30.375	17 1/2	10
0.00.000	32.80.010	17.22.273	6.22.424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5.30.579	16.373	..	250
0.00.000	17.38.764	1.61.173	9.221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	294	43.377	24.274	..	5
0.00.000	31.95.729	19.00.000	19.72.433	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91.339	67.868	..	7
0.00.000	7.28.49.459	7.23.36.779	5.90.97.499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3.18.18.033	25.00.733	4 1/2	10
0.00.000	2.42.06.856	36.15.090	9.12.713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	248	6.23.388	4.96.512	..	100
0.00.000	98.54.740	1.62.50.000	3.90.322	Indian Cable P.	12	44	77.23.781	28.98.462	10	10
0.00.000	22.07.260	2.21.280	11.69.467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36.302	12.62.971	..	10PO
0.00.000	6.57.319	8.08.306	8.08.202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	3	173	4.07.288	1.36.845	..	10D
0.00.000	4.66.334	15.40.390	6.64.390	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13.50.146	1.79.368	25	27 1/2
0.00.000	1.45.789	11.19.693	1.45.789	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41.660	9.201	21-21	21-21
0.00.000	15.362	4.46.244	3.20.757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1.39.321	36.496	..	100
0.00.000	2.23.827	2.97.161	6.66.685	James Wright P.	12	281	62.875	5.299	6	5
0.00.000	51.23.900	55.00.000	3.73.43.917	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41.68.361	4.70.107	7 1/2	100
0.00.000	3.17.353	6.02.958	3.21.817	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14.378	4.849	..	10D
0.00.000	82.21.300	44.53.211	3.30.53.361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37.93.320	6.21.756	7 1/2	7 1/2
0.00.000	35.31.261	73.41.497	1.83.22.846	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	56.62.355	2.52.480	13 1/2	13 1/2
0.00.000	37.19.459	72.01.900	2.34.00.534	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25.04.502	1.87.834	10	17
0.00.000	1.08.76.848	57.93.141	4.02.203	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35.27.178	14.43.141	10	10
0.00.000	19.40.407	74.12.035	11.31.121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30.26.006	2.22.282	10	15
0.00.000	31.74.413	40.40.000	2.67.563	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18.65.519	31.724	5 1/2	10
0.00.000	61.97.295	78.53.576	23.37.205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12.06.160	9.03.430	Nil	5
0.00.000	2.322	1.11.197	29.55.297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1.38.595	1.72.173	..	75
0.00.000	1.51.265	36.49.630	75.67.949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17.51.273	99.624	10	7 1/2
0.00.000	92.230	37.231	1.58.191	Premnath Transport	3	295	51.906	45.126	..	10
0.00.000	2.95.655	9.88.739	1.70.032	Publicity Society of India	7	145	1.15.866	45.517	21 1/2	25
0.00.000	1.17.66.127	6.41.684	32.93.236	Rail India Ltd. P.	3	332	52.44.829	42.97.367	Nil	..
0.00.000	3.95.11.512	1.17.70.208	21.19.539	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	68.20.185	4.46.951	12 1/2	15
0.00.000	49.34.769	45.00.000	1.41.14.150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	378	39.23.001	3.63.851	10	12 1/2
0.00.000	45.479	94.865	73.529	Spence's Hotel	6-12	111	35.475	64.659	10	11
0.00.000	4.57.789	15.00.000	2.42.789	Walford Transport	12	195	33.59.934	1.34.123	8 1/2	10
0.00.000										10
INSURANCE COMPANIES										
0.00.000	4.10.33	16.68.332	57.38.239	Bharat Fire & Genl. Ins. Ltd. P.	12	303	2.05.348	93.523	..	100D
0.00.000										..
0.00.000	2.54.788	49.32.216	63.50.722	Concord of India	12	174	4.19.675	1.21.419	25	35
0.00.000	27.708	11.15.446	24.97.523	Great Pyramid	12	298	1.29.230	3.661	5	2 1/2
0.00.000	41.735	58.14.560	1.12.82.981	Hercules	12	248	11.92.740	3.34.700	15	20
0.00.000	14.85.073	26.76.18.052	22.26.32.150	Hindusthan Co-operative	12	71	4.98.539	1.83.375	12 1/2	12 1/2
0.00.000	5.68.807	17.75.868	3.25.24.266	New Asiatic	12	37	3.50.916	7.677	7 1/2	7 1/2
0.00.000	12.80.031	2.84.32.627	2.88.83.939	Ruby General	12	38	1.67.272	20.310	3 1/2	8
0.00.000	..	21.62.072	27.92.596	Standard General Assurance	12	328	51.898	12.241	..	5 1/2
0.00.000	..	64.54.928	88.89.765	Triton	12	39	10.63.724	2.09.628	35	45
FLOUR MILLS										
0.00.000	7.72.000	9.10.637	98.371	Bengal	6-12	24	4.53.061	72.375	61-81	10-15
0.00.000	6.51.040	2.47.038	2.11.394	Delhi P.	10	97	1.09.413	1.26.891	..	10
0.00.000	75.77.076	81.36.587	9.23.119	Ganesh P.	1	175	16.53.760	41.761	..	12 1/2
0.00.000	3.09.001	5.86.202	3.21.07							

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O P. F. D. G. and R. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	A year ago
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs	1952 1954 1955	Rs	7-2-56 31-1-56 A year ago	Rs
CEMENT											
12,57,59,33	16,10,27,68	6,15,51,96	3,90,26,91	Associated Cement	1 53	4,71,77,96	5,62,770	9 6 10	100	204 210	171
ELECTRIC LIT. POWER											
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,86	50,04,85	15,70,44	Ahmedabad Electricity	3 146	39,47,38	1,357	6 6	100	103 104	114
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,35	52,34,507	65,30,39	Andhra Valley Power Supply P	5 267	46,19,171	25,735	7 7 7	1,000	1,300 1,312	1,406
1,49,97,650	1,68,80,152	29,96,228	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	1 146	13,82,151	150	7 7	100	120 118	125
38,08,200	17,49,052	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P	12 229	3,85,315	..	..	100	146 146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,19,875	Lata Hydro Elec. Power Supply P	6 267	37,75,587	21,171	7 7 7	100	133 135	147
1,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Lata Power P	6 267	77,32,361	27,952	7 7 7	1,000	1,365 1,370	1,487
ENGINEERING & METAL											
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Asdown	12 268	11,78,891	44,704	..	100	363 338	296
6,00,000	36,053	4,53,124	91,438	Just's Engineering	2 115	1,17,555	5,394	15 15	50	96 96	94
35,00,000	10,87,686	3,25,000	7,51,111	Larsen & Toubro P	1 151	12,09,397	25,125	10 10	100	134 134	127
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,333	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P	3 130	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	100A	..	96
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,144	1,06,296	McKenzie	1 283	1,49,388	64,338	..	100	369 369	105
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,52	1,79,52,147	Premier Construction P	12 284	3,35,178	59,102	..	300	175 175	150
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,430	Lata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3 69	3,302	50,350	Nil	100	141 141	128
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Lata Iron & Steel P.	3 259	1,62,47,077	5,52,518	28 14 14	750	229 228	228
INSURANCE COMPANIES											
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12 297	4,24,829	1,18,606	..	10	131 131	131
5,10,000	..	11,34,84,687	1,95,46,181	Empire of India Life	12 253	..	..	..	10	675 675	680
8,46,120	..	35,33,999	46,38,811	Indian Mercantile	12 5	..	1,13,109	..	100	450 450	442
18,1,940	90,315	2,68,21,551	2,51,34,131	Jupiter General P.	12 55	1,60,728	5,33,930	..	15	91 91	111
1,06,81,590	..	1,68,41,133	27,25,18,952	New India	12 179	43,58,653	71,250	13 16 2/3	15	41 41	55
6,00,000	..	67,81,119	53,48,53,42	Oriental Life	12 238	..	..	..	200	3,670 3,550	7,050
15,99,270	..	26,91,301	38,49,397	Vulcan	12 255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	10	151 151	15
MISCELLANEOUS											
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,396	Air Service of India	6 136	15,61,405	37,22,790	..	15	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,99,034	Belapur Sugar	9 42	53,89,000	61,389	..	50	222 216	310
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmah Trading	5 285	47,93,172	61,990	..	125	536 536	457
42,00,000	1,21,04,353	31,44,431	31,14,408	Bombay Steam Navigation P	6 256	4,54,217	30,135	..	25	190 191	169
45,00,000	4,751	18,57,876	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12 799	5,44,508	2,85,005	4 4	100	72 72	80
99,99,250	8,00,000	1,35,588	1,16,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3 57	4,99,509	4,78,677	..	200	215 215	240
1,57,71,400	4,74,08,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	National Rayon Corp.	12 352	63,19,694	5,72,676	9 10	100	213 213	151
9,39,98,065	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,355	Scindia Steam Navigation	9 158	32,72,555	22,72,555	5 21	20	164 164	75
7,00,000	23,84,111	47,85,000	4,14,333	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11 146	34,37,392	13,381	70 80	10	103 103	103
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,941	13,51,214	4,14,333	Tata Chemicals P	6 289	13,55,026	57,501	Nil	10	164 164	161
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,30,261	Tata Oil P	6 289	9,47,111	13,236	7 9	25	431 42	41
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,816	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,347	Western India Match	12 274	75,92,258	5,28,297	11 11	15	187 185	212

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profit	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	A year ago
Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs	1952 1954 1955	Rs	8-2-56 1-2-56 A year ago	Rs
CALCUTTA										
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,79,575	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3 165	27,533	..	2 1/2 2 1/2	100	611 611	56
12,59,300	30,22,402	6,20,327	Arrah Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9 32	1,48,404	34,110	3-3 3-3	100	76 76	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,453	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3 165	1,13,151	..	2 1/2 2 1/2	100	601 601	62
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Baharhat D.B.G.	3-9 311	18,844	1,18,863	..	100	102 102	20
17,80,000	21,78,857	1,98,195	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3 165	57,121	..	3 4	100	601 601	58
31,00,000	35,46,011	1,00,300	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9 32	50,079	27	1 1/2-1 1/2 1 1/2-1 1/2	100	561 561	52
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatat Ropeway	3 88	7,071	9,917	15 12 1/2	10	71 71	61
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3 101	18,397	4,549	Nil 11 2 1/2-2 1/2	10	63 63	4
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,477	Dehri Rontas	3 335	5,10,918	26,753	6 6 7 1/2-10 1/2	10	131 131	101
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,60,700	Futwah-Islampur S.S.G.	3-9 32	387	4,344	98-98 98-98	100	561 561	51
16,00,000	49,87,109	19,65,729	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9 32	2,23,507	34,959	3-3 3-3 3-3	100	721 721	68
6,00,000	13,57,245	3,66,407	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9 32	3,938	3,230	3-3 3-3 3-3	100	511 511	53
19,50,000	27,91,424	2,18,338	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3 165	2,05,356	..	2 1/2 2 1/2	100	611 611	59
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,351	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3 165	31,257	..	5 6	100	691 691	72
15,00,000	61,37,812	30,73,792	Shandara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9 32	5,61,806	37,721	6-6 6-6 6-6	100	1461 1461	162
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9 165	43,374	5,944	..	100	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective addresses.—(Contd.)

320. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Shagat—15 Shib Tharur Lane Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road Fort.
321. F. J. Williams—14, Old Court House St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay.	339. M. J. Investment Corp., Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.
322. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta.	340. K. O. Chelvan—Travancore.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—1, Wellesley Place Calcutta.	332. F. A. Lykardopolis—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.
324. Bathgate & Co.—17/19 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	333. J. A. Lattimer—3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	342. U. A. Jaster—29, Royal Exchange Place Calcutta.
325. John Rutherford—1, Dalkeith—Virginia House, 11, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. V. I. Pillai—Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—18, Clive Row Calcutta.
326. Beriwal Bros.—63, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sabu Jain Ltd.—Dalmenagar.	344. V. I. Pillai—Victoria Bunder, Colaba.
327. Marwar Textiles (Agency), Ltd.—Fandhy Road Fort Bombay-1.	336. Dulaisda Kilanand—Scindia House, Douglas Road Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta.
328. John Parier & Sons (India), Ltd.—Mysore Oorgram, South India.	337. Beriwal & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Seshayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Bloor Factory, Alway.
		347. Associated Commercial Co., Ltd.—161/1 Harrison Road Calcutta.
		348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
		349. Chandmull Batts—2, Canning Street, Calcutta.
		350. K. & Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road Fort Bombay.
		351. B. & R. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
		352. C. U. Mahant—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay.
		353. N. K. Natharia—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
		354. L. C. Kadi—P. A. Mission Row, Kalyan, Calcutta.

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THE OUTLINE FOR PROGRESS

SECOND PLAN BLENDS MUCH OPTIMISM AND SOME REALISM

THE past few weeks have been packed full of pointers to the direction in which India's economic affairs are moving. Most of them, practical or idealistic, seemed to have found a place somewhere in the draft outline of the second five year plan. That is what makes this document so important as a blueprint for the future. It is not that the plan is likely to succeed. Nor that it is the best from a purely economic point of view. Its significance lies in the way it has reconciled the economically desirable with the politically possible and yet preserved most of the essentials for increasing the nation's wealth. Its targets are probably over-ambitious, its assumptions too optimistic and its aims more dictated by ideology than they ought to be. But it has more than a semblance of a practical proposition and deserves to be respected and supported accordingly. One of its more encouraging features is the comparative neglect of such red herrings in the path of economic progress as prohibition and support for the Ambar Charkha. Too little consideration may have been given to the railways' claims and there is no doubt that increases in teachers' salaries are both socially desirable and eventually an economic necessity. But few will regret the omission of atomic energy development, at least in its present costly experimental stage; and increased defence expenditure seems out of place if India's foreign policy is as successful as the Government suggests. On the whole, the plan is remarkably successful in steering a course between ideological considerations and conflicting ministerial claims. If economic progress eventually founders, it will not be because the shoals have been ignored by those whose business it has been to set the course.

The criticism which can be levelled against the plan is that it is too large and is based on too many economic imponderables. When the various categories of resources are mustered for inspection, it can be seen that their success depends on two main factors—the expansion of the public sector and the availability of external assistance. When other doubts are added, such as whether there will be five good monsoons in a row and how badly the confidence of the private sector has been shaken by threats of more nationalisation and higher taxes, all of which planning tends to overlook, it can be seen how shaky the basis of this blueprint really is. There is no questioning the importance of making all efforts to achieve the targets. And if the attitudes towards the first plan's shortfalls are any guide, progress actually attained will always be rated higher than what might have been. But the fact must be faced that, with all the will in the world, nothing short of a miracle can ensure that the second plan accomplishes all that has been set for it.

Just how optimistic are some of the assumptions on the resources side can be judged by taking each item in turn. They are five in number—that current revenue will yield a surplus of Rs. 800 crores, public borrowing Rs. 1,200 crores, other budgetary resources Rs. 400 crores and external assistance Rs. 800 crores, over the five years; and that deficit financing totalling Rs. 1,200 crores will be absorbed successfully. The yield from current revenues will depend on the general increase in overall wealth, and especially in that section of the community which pays most of the taxes. But one of the aims of the plan is to redistribute income so that this section gets a progressively smaller proportion of it. Success under this particular resources target will, then, vary inversely as the energy with which one of the plan's chief purposes is pursued. The only way shortfalls in the item "surplus from current revenue" could be avoided would be to broaden the basis of taxation. How this can be done has already been indicated by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. It will involve taxing small incomes indirectly

just as large ones are already curtailed directly, total wealth in land at least as much as is contemplated for total wealth in the bank and agricultural betterment as rigorously as that suggested for betterment in stocks and shares. These needs have only to be enumerated to show that political considerations will finally decide if this target is to be reached, whether the 25 per cent expansion in income on which it is based is realised or not. The temptation will be to heap more and more on salary earners and business profits. But that will only make the planned expansion of the private sector less likely, increase evasion and set unhealthy precedents in social injustice. The coming Budget and its successors are awaited with trepidation by all whose efforts will be required to achieve this resources target. If they bring fresh blows to incentive, more harassment for the honest taxpayer and new evidence of ideological aims, the possibility of such bright hopes being fulfilled are bound to be the first casualty.

Borrowings from the public are expected to provide Rs. 1,200 crores over the five-year period. A target for market loans averaging Rs. 140 crores a year is large compared with the present annual average for new capital raising of perhaps Rs. 70 crores. The main factor here will be the health of the capital market which has lately suffered a number of serious blows to its confidence. Firms and individuals do not lend their money if there is civil unrest in the community, whatever its causes. Nor can they if it is taken from them in taxation or frightened into inactivity by general economic uncertainties. The capital market has been remarkably healthy in the past year, but it is difficult to see how it can double its capabilities, unless the resources of the nationalised life insurance industry are to be used to a greater extent than at present promised. Much the same can be said of small savings. These are likely to vary directly with the Government's success in holding back inflation and here again the prospects are not reassuring. They in their turn must also bear some relation to the rigours of future taxation provisions.

The two items whose prospects are most difficult to assess are undoubtedly the "external assistance" and the "deficit financing" ones. Doubts about the first are too obvious to need much comment. Apart from such sources as the World Bank, almost the whole is going to depend on the mood

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS IN PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN'S economy has in recent times achieved a stability that was conspicuously absent during the first six years of its separate existence. The earlier disturbances it suffered were to some extent caused by circumstances beyond its control, such as refugee migrations, a Korean war boom and the subsequent slump. To a considerable extent, however, they were also man-made: the administration of the country had passed into the hands of inexperienced politicians, who devoted themselves more keenly to ideological preoccupations than to establishing a sound political and economic structure. The progress which has now been achieved owes as much to good luck as to good sense. Greater political realism within Pakistan has been matched by greater economic stability outside, and the two together have facilitated advance on a scale that is not unimpressive in relation to the serious limitations imposed by the nature and size of the country's resources. The chief weakness of the economy still lies in the fact that, in common with many other under-developed countries, it is very narrowly based; its mainstays have been a few agricultural commodities, the production of which depends

of the United States Congress. And this towards a country which is rightly determined to offer no accommodation in its foreign policy. It is a tribute to American generosity and the farsightedness of many of her leaders that efforts are being made to ensure aid to India which can be counted on not to rise and fall with the prevailing tides of political opinion. But it remains true that the only certain thing about this item is its uncertainty. Even the present high figure of Rs. 800 crores may be an under-estimate. It is based on the assumption that Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange will be available from private investment. This is a hazardous one to say the least, especially after the recent nationalisation of life insurance. The proposals for deficit financing call for discussion. The target is more than twice that set for the first plan, which itself is still a long way from being attained. If it were in fact possible to create Rs. 1,200 crores in five years, it is difficult to see how a runaway inflation could be avoided. To date, deficit financing in the first plan is probably Rs. 150 crores, and lately prices have begun to rise. The impact of eight times this total, one-third of which is proposed for the first year of the plan and will therefore meet a volume of goods and services only slightly greater than exists at present, could inflate the economy like a balloon. When the chances of increasing the volume of goods and services depend so much on an inelastic agricultural economy, a doubting private sector and a new and untied public one, it is not difficult to see the dangers involved. The inflationary possibilities of this huge quantity of created funds would be less if they did not depend on the rapid installation and utilisation of new capacity, especially in a public sector wholly unfamiliar with, and completely unadapted to, the techniques of industrial management. The chief safeguard against inflation is

are in operation, and Mr. Cree states that "by this time next year, with the anticipated 7,500 looms working double shifts, the annual exportable surplus should be in the region of 200,000 tons." Other major industrial enterprises which have started production during the past year are the sugar mills at Jauharabad and Leiah, the caustic soda and the D.D.T. factories at Nowshera, the cardboard and strawboard mills at Rihawali and Nowshera, the Pakistan Cables and Glaxo Laboratories factories at Karachi, and the cement works at Hyderabad.

One of the chief factors hampering industrial expansion in Pakistan—both East and West—is the shortage of power resources. This has been accentuated by the pursuit of illogical policies on the import of coal from India, but attempts are being made to ease the shortage from new sources of gas, petroleum and electricity. Supplies of natural gas from Sui have been available in Karachi for the past four months, and new reserves have been found at Uch, Attock and Sylhet. Consumption of gas by various industries has already reached 20 million cubic feet a day. Prospecting for petroleum is also proceeding in West Pakistan, extensive geophysical surveys have been carried out and drilling is expected to start soon. Several major oil companies have been negotiating with the Government to start operations.

Progress in agriculture seems to have been less solid than that of industrial and power plans, but this is perhaps inevitable in view of its susceptibility to climatic factors. During the past year, food crops in both East and West Pakistan have been severely damaged by floods, and wheat has had to be imported. The cotton and jute crops have also suffered from bad climatic conditions, and output of the former is well below the official target of 2.5 million bales. Tea production has fallen, mainly because fertilisers, fungicides, insecticides and machinery have not been available in adequate quantities; it is hoped, however, that more liberal import policies may allow these deficiencies to be overcome later. As various irrigation schemes are implemented, it is likely that agriculture, especially in West Pakistan, will be placed on a more stable foundation. The ambitiousness of these schemes is indicated by the proposals for developing an extra 11 million acres of land; but there are doubts as to how far achievement will correspond to ambition.

Pakistan's decision to devalue her rupee six months ago has been commended as a recognition, even if rather belated, of economic facts. Mr. Cree describes it as "a wise and bold step," and adds: "I have every confidence that the operation will, in its long-term effects, prove beneficial to the country's economic health." For years foreign investors, who could have made a large contribution to Pakistan's development plans, have hesitated because of the adverse exchange rate and the possibility of devaluation. Now that the uncertainty has been removed, their interest is likely to grow, since many attractive opportunities are forthcoming, especially in secondary industries. The attraction is increased by the fact that after an initial spell of muddled thinking on capitalist enterprise, particularly foreign, the Government has been settling down to a more realistic assessment of the possibilities. The difficulties in setting up industries are still formidable. There is too much "red tape", technical skill is often difficult to come by, serious labour troubles sometimes take place, living costs are high, and domestic entrepreneurs and investors are shy. But against these difficulties must be counted at least one major advantage: that in the past couple of years, the administration has become increasingly conscious of the country's economic shortcomings and is making correspondingly greater efforts to overcome them by allowing more scope to private enterprise. These efforts are seen in the evolution of helpful taxation policies whereby partial exemptions from income-tax have been allowed on profits from new enterprises, special depreciation allowances have been given, and some local products have been exempted from sales tax and excise duty. The Pakistan Government also does not have the same attachment to ideas of nationalisation such as is to be found in many newly independent countries, including India. It has been arriving at the sound conclusion that since it does not itself have the money, equipment and skill to do all that is necessary for the country's growing prosperity, the alternative is to encourage those who do have them—and are willing to bring them in.

BURMA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CRISIS

SINCE the seller's market for rice collapsed, Burma has been facing uneasy days. The country has become involved in a balance of payments crisis which still shows no sign of ending. The Government has made all possible efforts to get rid of the rice surplus year after year, and India has been able to render some assistance. But the essence of this nagging problem still defies a permanent solution. Other Asian countries with a predominantly rice economy have been facing

difficulties similar to Burma's, but the country's misfortunes are two-dimensional, being as much a product of political insurrection as of the caprices of international commerce. This is a conspiracy of circumstances which could have broken any Government's will. But that of U Nu has stood up manfully to its task of restoring peace and order to the countryside and the country's economy to its former health. How far it will succeed will depend on a number of factors outside the Government's control.

In his chairman's address to the last annual general meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, as also in the review of the economic conditions in Burma in 1955, Mr. E. P. Stewart-Williams fully appreciated the Government's problems, and commended it for the measures taken to re-construct the country's economy. He also spoke well of the Government's capital development programme, which made significant progress during last year, of its efforts to develop some of the principal industries such as oil and pharmaceuticals, to rehabilitate timber, mining and rubber industries, and of the way it has been facing its own political problems. As a well-wisher of Burma and her people, Mr. Stewart-Williams expressed his sympathy with their social and economic aspirations. But he had a few suggestions to offer in the practical field. These related, first, to the stringent system of import controls, essentially a device to save the country's depleted foreign exchange resources, but which in effect created such difficulties for the trading community that it was often impossible to honour commitments entered into with overseas suppliers before the import controls were established. As a result, not only were the credit and reputation of the importers in danger, apart from their being involved in unnecessary losses, but the good name of the country itself was suffering. Mr. Stewart-Williams suggested that the "price" of granting licences for all prior commitments was not too high to pay for Burma's good name. He also stressed the obvious economic effect of consumer goods scarcities when the Government was making large capital outlays, and pointed out that the inflationary conditions of 1955 were its inevitable result. He might have added that the increased unemployment in the country during the year was also partly due to cuts in import trading, which in Burma affords a livelihood to a very large number.

As a chosen representative of foreign capital in Burma, Mr. Stewart-Williams's offer of co-operation in the country's economic development was forthright. "Foreign enterprise in Burma" he said "can hope to survive only in so far as it contributes to Burma's best interests. We think, however, that there is still a not inconsiderable part which can be played by us in Burma's development and which we are ready, as always, to play." He mentioned the various advantages which foreign concerns in Burma offer in the promotion of the country's foreign trade, and in general economic progress. The decision rested with the Government whether or not to make use of these assets, but he considered their value to the economy of the country was undoubtedly great. At the present stage of the country's foreign trade development, particularly that of exports, which are at present in difficulties not only because of the buyer's market in rice, but also due to the decline of the trade in timber and other products, the foreign concerns in the country, with their long-established contacts abroad, could play a highly useful part. The encroachment of the State in this field has brought no rich dividends. Also, in its desire for quick economic development, the Government has chosen many other wrong methods. After its eight years of struggle to stand on its own feet, the Burmese Government should have come to realise that foreign capital is indispensable for the economic progress it desires. Unfortunately, the restrictions placed on foreign capital in the country will not only scare away new investors, but will also force existing enterprises to disinvest.

CURRENT COIN

The World of Labour.—The I.L.O. Director-General, Mr. David A. Morse's review of the general labour conditions in the world in 1955 is a happy picture. It shows, in the aggregate, increased employment, higher productivity, better wages and a rise in real incomes due to the stable level of prices and many additional welfare benefits. Mr. Morse describes it as another "good year for world labour", and the data on which this conclusion is based fully confirm the statement. Employment increased in 21 of the 22 countries reporting—a gain which was shared by most regions. Total employment in the world reached an "all-time high", despite an addition of 12 to 15 million new working hands. The picture was particularly favourable in Europe, and also in North America including Canada. The countries reporting the largest increases were the United States (5 percent), Canada (4 percent), in both of which there had recently been concern over an increase in unemployment, Japan and Austria (4 percent each),

Western Germany (6 percent) and Luxembourg (7 percent). Consumer prices remained relatively stable with a variation of 3 percent either way in half the 72 countries reporting. Real wage gains amounted to 3.5 percent in some 20 countries; liberalisation and extension of social insurance and more working amenities contributed substantially to the economic betterment of workers in most countries. Improvements in wages in 1955 surpassed all previous post-war levels, and the median increase from 1954 (three-month average) to late 1955 was 3.5 percent. Among the countries indicating the largest increases were Finland and France, where real wages rose by about 9 percent. Others were Norway (6), Germany (5), the United States (5), Austria (5) and Belgium (4). The increase in wages, both real and nominal, and in employment were more than matched by the rise in labour productivity. Per capita output expanded, and, in many countries it too was at "an all-time high". In the United States, the increase in per capita output was 8 percent and in Canada 3 percent; France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Norway recorded increases as high as 10 percent each. For Western Europe as a whole, the average increase has provisionally been estimated at 8 percent. In the East, Japan showed a 5 percent increase; data from other countries were insufficient to work out any definite result. But this picture of general improvement has some important qualifications. Firstly, industrial disputes in the year increased to 55 million man-days from 49 million in 1954, though the figure was appreciably below the average of 70 million for the five year period 1950-54. Secondly, unemployment increased in the five Asian countries reporting, such as Burma, Ceylon, India, Japan and Pakistan. Commenting on this divergence Mr. Morse writes: "The labour market in Asia is characterised by unemployment of serious dimensions. Rising unemployment in Asia must consequently be regarded as a serious problem, which will justify continuing attention."

U.S. Business Upturn Slowing.—The January business reports have again been good, except for the downward revision of automobile production schedules, says the First National City Bank of New York in its monthly letter on U.S. economic conditions. Since the automotive industry is the largest buyer of materials, parts, and supplies in the country, even a modest curtailment causes some dampening of enthusiasm and takes something away from the force of the business advance. Together with the slippage in housing starts, which continued through December and has now lasted for some months, it signifies a narrowing and slowing of the rise, and possibly the reaching of the crest which so many have been expecting. In other lines, however, there are few indications of slackening, and some are still gaining. Where a crest seems to be forming, as in steel and certain other industrial materials, it is due generally to limitations of capacity rather than to softening demand. In many industries, manufacturers would be producing more if they could possibly do so. Unfilled orders are heavy, often requiring capacity output for months to come. Incoming business holds at high levels. Machinery and equipment output and non-residential construction are expanding. In the general merchandise trades, reports from the January wholesale markets, which reflect retail conditions and buyers' sentiments, have been uniformly good. From all indications, the country will cross the invisible boundary line into a \$400-billion-a-year economy, measured by the total output of goods and services, some time in the current quarter. There is no particular magic in this figure except as it emphasises the rapid growth of the past year, the unprecedented height reached, and the way in which many lines must strain at the limits of manpower, materials and capacity to make this possible. In the past year the extraordinary total of 3.1 million people have been added to the working force, and output of steel, non-ferrous metals, glass, paper and other materials has been pushed as close to capacity as is economically feasible. At such high levels, further gains are difficult and limited, while cutbacks in lines which have become temporarily over-extended are to be expected. This is the situation in automobiles. The stock market has been vacillating, and some tendency to shorten commitments is reported by purchasing agents. In view of the dangers of duplication of orders and excessive inventory build-up, which could only carry on the boom at the expense of later recession, conservative buying policies should be welcomed. None of these developments provides clear signs that business is at a turning point.

Swiss Economy Set Fair.—Switzerland has just enjoyed one of the best years in her economic history. Prices during 1955 remained stable in spite of the increasing cost of raw materials and all sectors of the economy recorded great activity. The capital investment industries in particular still enjoy well filled order books. Full employment with jobs for nearly 300,000 foreign workers during the peak season appears to have brought no attendant train of labour troubles. The consumer price index rose only slightly and there were few demands for higher wages. Imports increased by

15 percent over the figures for 1954, reflecting the continued upward trend in the spending power of the population, with motor cars heading the list. Within the last six years the number of motor vehicles registered in Switzerland has doubled so that there is now one car or motor vehicle for every nine inhabitants, an astonishingly high ratio for such a small and mountainous country. Although exports also registered an increase in most of the articles of traditional Swiss manufacture, an advance of seven percent was not sufficient to prevent a particularly high adverse balance of trade, more than double that of the previous year. The deficit was mainly incurred in trade with Europe and Germany in particular, which is now Switzerland's biggest supplier and best client. Imports from European countries accounted for 71.4 percent of the country's total imports, against an export percentage of 59.9. Exports of machinery, instruments, apparatus and watches all increased and the opening up of new markets largely offset the obstacles encountered in trade with America, Britain and France. While Swiss exports to France and Italy fell off slightly, exporters exploring the overseas markets recorded their biggest increases in Egypt, Argentina, Japan and Canada. Trade with America was characterised by a substantial increase in imports from that country, whereas the value of exports from Switzerland remained unchanged. A firm believer in free trade, Switzerland has always been noted for the quality of her products. With a sound economy at home and a flourishing tourist trade the prospects for the future seem favourable indeed.

November Coal Output.—The output of coal in collieries in India increased to 3,387,664 tons in December, 1955, from 3,096,644 tons in November, according to official statistics released by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Despatches of coal amounted to 2,782,267 tons in December, 1955, against 2,770,609 tons in the preceding month. Coal stocks at pitheads totalled 3,605,870 tons at the close of the month. During the month, 832 collieries were reported to be working with an average daily employment of 337,065 workers. Output per man-shift was estimated at 1.13 tons for miners and loaders; 0.60 ton for all workers underground and in open workings and 0.39 ton for all persons employed including surface workers. The percentage of absenteeism was about 13.22. Coke plants at collieries and elsewhere produced 355,450 tons of hard, soft and other kinds of coke during the month and despatched 170,684 tons.

China as a Textile Competitor.—Far Eastern competition is a question to which a great deal of thought is being given in Lancashire at present. There is a tendency to regard Japan as a much less serious danger, at any rate in cotton goods, than it was formerly considered to be. Japan grows no cotton and the state of its balance of trade frequently restricts the expenditure which it can undertake on the purchase of cotton abroad. China, however, like India, can grow enough cotton to meet a large proportion of its own needs, and in the report of the China and Far East section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce attention is drawn to what China is already doing in world trade in cotton goods and what it may do in future. In recent years China has both exported and imported less cotton than India in order to adjust its supplies to the particular requirements of its textile industry. It is thus in a better position than India to disregard the level of cotton prices in the world market and to provide its own cotton to domestic mills at prices well below those which mills in other countries have to pay for raw material of comparable spinning value. There can be little doubt that India, by regulating internal prices of raw cotton and charging a duty on the cotton it exports to spinners in other countries, has given its own mills a considerable advantage, and China could no doubt go much farther in that direction. Another possibility must be borne in mind. Russia, when it has needed foreign exchange for particular purposes, has been known to export cotton piecegoods at low prices even in times when there was an internal shortage of cloth and clothing. Much the same thing has been done by other authoritarian States, and it is an expedient which Communist China would no doubt adopt if it suited its purposes at any particular time. Chinese goods, unlike goods from India and Hongkong, would not enjoy duty-free entry into the United Kingdom but they might well cause much more serious damage to Lancashire trade elsewhere.

Non-voting Shares.—For some time now controversy has raged in British business circles on the uses and abuses of the growing tendency to issue non-voting shares or shares with restricted voting rights. Institutional investors have come out strongly against the practice; others do not feel quite so strongly. It now appears that the Chartered Institute of Secretaries has taken a hand in the matter. Their view is that the practice tends to contravene the commonly accepted doctrine that the equity shareholder should have a voice in the control of the company. Acting on

this, the Institute recently approached the London Stock Exchange authorities with a request that it should be made a condition precedent to the granting of an official quotation that the words "non-voting" or "voting restricted" should appear in the title of any such shares or stock. In reply, the Stock Exchange Council has informed the Institute that with regard to new issues it is not prepared to make the matter a condition of the granting of quotations for non-voting shares. It has met the Institute's case up to a point, however, by instructing the Share and Loan Department to recommend that the words "non-voting" be included in the title. With regard to shares with restricted rights, the Stock Exchange has decided that it would be "impracticable" to adopt the Institute's recommendation. Further, in the case of all existing shares the Stock Exchange considers it would be impossible to insist on companies altering the title of their securities and that any such alteration would require legislation. Another possibility considered by the Quotations Committee of the Stock Exchange was that of placing a note in the Official List against non-voting securities. This course has been rejected "in view of the practical difficulties and the risk of further confusing the public."

Outlook for Tin.—With the U. S. stockpile absorbing more tin than the actual surplus of world supplies over consumption, the present tightness in tin is expected to continue for some months. But, say A. Strauss and Company, the London metal dealers, the second half of the year should see a surplus. Its size will depend on the speed with which the International Tin Agreement comes into operation. The Texas Smelter is taking up to 23,000 tons of tin-in-ore during this financial year, whereas the world surplus is running at the rate of about 16,000

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tons. Even assuming, as is expected, that American stockpiling will end with the closing of the Texas Smelter at the end of June, the full amount of the supplies thus released cannot become available to the market before July. The International Tin Agreement, only awaiting ratification by Indonesia, cannot now be expected to come into operation before the middle of the year. It would be unable to operate while a shortage of metal exists as it would not possess the stocks with which to relieve the scarcity. Among recent factors aggravating the short supply position was the ending of deliveries in the latter half of December by the Straits Trading Smelter in Singapore. One of the two largest tin metal producing plants in the world, it was closed for annual stock-taking and overhaul. As the Smelter's normal deliveries amount to about 2,750 tons a month, the close-down means that for a few weeks there has been a drop in shipments of about 1,250 tons. This is expected to intensify the shortage in late January and early February. Two other minor factors recently have been the loss in Nigeria of 350 tons due to a strike and the loss of about an equal amount in Malaya due to floods in November. Small in themselves, these losses have gained in significance as they have come at a time when the market is already short of metal.

New Plant for Textured Yarns.—Just over a year ago Fine Spinners and Doublers Ltd. announced that it had secured a licence to produce yarns textured by the Taslan process devised by the du Pont concern in the United States. It now announces that it has completed the installation in Britain of its first plant for this production and that textured yarn is being offered to the weaving and knitting trades from both nylon and "Terylene." In contrast with the smooth, rod-like structure of ordinary filament yarn and the less uniform and fibrous staple yarn, the Taslan textured process produces a yarn covered with innumerable minute loops, each formed by an individual filament. The loops give fullness and bulk, besides making the material opaque and soft to the touch. At the same time the valuable properties of ordinary nylon and "Terylene" materials—quick drying, ease of ironing, resistance to crushing, and durability—are unimpaired by the treatment.

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LIABILITY FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

SLAUGHTERED COWS, CONVICTED THIEVES AND ANGRY EDITORS

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THIS is another case of alleged contempt of court by a newspaper, and it is interesting, as all these newspaper contempt cases are, because they illustrate the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the Press to liberty and to free discussion of the proceedings of courts of justice with the court's right, and indeed its duty, to punish by imprisonment or fine conduct tending to bring the authority or administration of the law into disrespect or disregard. The particular form of contempt alleged here was what is called "scandalising the court" by attacking, ridiculing and attributing motives to a judge in regard to his conduct and judgment in a criminal case tried by him. Now the editor who indulges in that form of personal invective is almost certainly "for it", and is hardly likely for a considerable time to be at large to continue his editorial functions. Only an abject, unqualified and humiliating apology will sometimes induce the court to substitute a fine for a jail sentence. Moreover, in addition to the actual writer of the article who will probably accompany the editor into enforced retirement, the owners of the paper, the manager and the printers may in varying degrees of culpability be held liable too.

Nevertheless, the existence of this power vested in the court to punish for contempt does not militate against the right of the Press to publish full reports of trials and judgments, or to make with fairness, good faith, candour and decency comments and criticisms on what passed at the trial, and on the correctness of the verdict or the judgment. Fair criticism is allowed, but not the imputation of bad faith. It is sometimes difficult to steer a perfectly straight course between the two banks, however careful one is, especially in regard to comments and criticism. To slip up is so easy; and, perhaps, it is especially so when the editor or writer in his script is trying to be funny. Fancying himself as a wit and moved by genuine indignation at what he honestly considers a monstrous grievance, he tries to crack the satiric thong, which turns out not to be a thong but a boomerang. That, if one may respectfully and sympathetically suggest it, was the cause of the trouble which descended on the editor of *Vatan*, a newspaper published in Bombay. That and a failure to realise a vital distinction, which is this. It is not the law

but its administration, its officers, its courts and its judges which and who respectively are protected by contempt procedure. You may with impunity attack the law as much as you like. Sir Alan Herbert in *Holy Deadlock*, with its savage satire, virtually forced through Parliament the 1925 Divorce Act; and consider the present envenomed assault on the law of capital punishment. But you must not attack the judges whose duty it is to administer the law though they may, as individuals, disapprove of a particular enactment and the sentence they have no alternative but to impose, as much as you do. That is where the editor of *Vatan* came to grief. In attacking the law he attacked the judge. And that was fatal.

The case on which editor Saifuddin Kharawala commented was not of any outstanding importance, except in regard to one aspect of it, which was the amazing sentence imposed on the culprit. One Traya Bavla Nathu was tried by the Additional Sessions Judge, Kutch, for having committed the theft of a cow and having slaughtered it. Four other persons were charged with him, but they were acquitted and only Traya Bavla Nathu was convicted. We have said that the sentence was amazing, by which we mean not so much the sentence itself as the law under which it had to be imposed. The unhappy man was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years for the theft of the cow and rigorous imprisonment for seven years and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, further rigorous imprisonment for one month, for slaughtering it, the sentences for theft and slaughtering to run concurrently.

Now, when you are simmering with indignation at some event which you think monstrously unjust, and intend to let yourself go in a scaringly article, there are several things to bear in mind.

The first is to get your facts right; and the second is like unto it—get your law right. Or you will be "for it", yourself; and that criminally. The two most powerful and moving pieces of invective the writer has ever read were composed in just blazing wrath. The first was the work of Cardinal Newman. An unfrocked Italian priest, Dr. Achilli, an ex-Dominican friar, was touring Britain mouth-ing charges of immorality against the hierarchy and priesthood of the Church from which he had himself been expelled for that identical offence, and Newman ground him to powder in a wonderful article in which he recited in detail numerous acts of immorality. But a few of his facts were wrong, or rather not demonstrably true, and the ex-priest seized on these, with the result that perhaps the most venerable and venerated man in England found himself in the dock charged with criminal libel. The jury reluctantly convicted him

and the fine and costs amounted to over £14,000. The British public of all creeds and no creed subscribed for and paid it within a matter of days. The second instance concerns Robert Louis Stevenson. He knew and held in great affection Father Damien and had visited and bravely stayed in the leper settlement at Molokai. Father Damien died, a leper, among his lepers; and some American missionaries safe in Honolulu and jealous of the saint published a scurrilous attack on the dead man. Stevenson went clean berserk and there sat down and wrote his *Father Damien: An Open Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde of Honolulu* in vindication of his friend and his work among the lepers of the Pacific. Cardinal Newman's attack is immensely powerful, but Stevenson's is incomparable. Lloyd Osbourne tells us that there were consequences. Lawyers were consulted, who conveyed the usual threats. But with all his seething anger Stevenson, unlike Newman, knew his facts at first hand and had taken care to get them right. He refused to apologise or withdraw a single word and nothing was done. That is the lesson for the editor of *Vatan*. Be sure of your facts or else.....

That was where the editor went wrong. Like Newman and unlike Stevenson he erred in some of his facts. And equally serious was another fundamental error. He had what he, no doubt, genuinely considered a very serious grievance to disclose with the object, one assumes, of securing a merciful diminution of a remarkably heavy sentence. But instead of attacking the system or the law which makes the penalty inevitable, he poured his invective on the judge who, being helpless, was blameless. Moreover, he tried to "write sarkastikul". Now, you need not be a Chesterton or a Belloc or a Gilbert or an Orwell, a Swift or a Maugham to possess in your humble way that most piercing of all weapons, the gift of sarcasm. But it is a gift and not an acquired art and you have to be born with it. It must be spontaneous, sharp, deadly and incisive. You are better without it, for it can break hearts and an habitually ironic man has no friends. He is a living sneer. And our editor, instead of the keen polished razor, operated with a blunderbuss. This is the material part of the article which landed him for contempt.

It started all wrong with the caption: "What is more important—a man's moustache or a cow's tail?" Then there were two smaller headlines: "Unmatched favour of a magistrate of Kutch—Imposed sentence of eight years for the offence of cow-slaughter." The article then went on to say that the sentence of eight years' imprisonment was given because one man of Kutch had slaughtered the cow of another person, and to comment on the severity of the sentence, asserting that lesser sentences are imposed by courts for offences like murder or culpable homicide, abduction, rape, etc. The article then ironically commented that a cow is more sacred and more valuable than human life; and that cow dung is more valuable than the prestige of a woman; and that the tail of a cow is more valuable than the moustache of a man; and, after saying that the learned "magistrate" was carried away by the atmosphere and sentenced the man to eight years' imprisonment, sarcastically stated that no one should say that the sentence was severe; and added: "Really it was very light. The learned Additional Sessions Judge could even pass a sentence of death.... Sentence of eight years is negligible and the learned judge showed great pity to the offender in sentencing him to only eight years' imprisonment. The magistrate could have passed a sentence of 14 years and 50 stripes with the whip but the learned magistrate is very kind of heart and merciful and that is why he took pity on the offender and gave him a smaller sentence of eight years." In the last paragraph the article ridicules the cow and says that "no one should even give a push to one otherwise he will be imprisoned for one or two years."

You could hardly have a better instance of how not to do it.

Personally, one was thunderstruck to know that in this year of grace a man can go to jail for a period of seven years and more for the offence which this man had committed, and if the writer of that article had contented himself with a dignified, accurate protest at the existence of the legislative enactment by which such a state of things is possible, many may think he was performing a public service. Instead of this, he splashed about him with corny heavy-handed humour, amid a mass of inaccurate allegations. The sentence was passed by a judge and not by a magistrate. It was not for eight years but for seven. Lesser sentences are not and cannot be passed for the crime of murder. The judge could not have passed a sentence of 14 years and 50 stripes. It was a simple fact and not a matter of ironical suggestion that the judge showed pity on the culprit by passing upon him the very lowest penalty it was within his power to impose. Moreover, the judge himself commented on the fact that he had no scope or discretion to inflict a lesser sentence and that was why he passed that particular sentence.

There was no excuse for the editor's not getting his facts right and very little for his not acquainting himself with the law, which is that under the Kutch Penal Code the maximum sentence for killing a cow is ten years and the minimum seven, plus a fine. For doing his inescapable and unpleasant duty, the judge was publicly ridiculed and his impartiality attacked. This was clear contempt of court. While declining to accept the editor's full and unqualified apology in extenuation, the court was merciful too, and let him off with a fine of Rs. 200 and the costs of the proceedings.

[State v Saifuddin. 43, A.I.R. (1956, February). Kutch. 7.]

IT was no doubt the preoccupation with State-reorganisation worries which steered this year's Congress session surprisingly clear of excesses in economic matters. Not that the depressed stock markets can take heart from the fact; the Planning Commission's proposals were endorsed, even if they were not elaborated upon. Government spokesmen tended to be as non-committal as usual and were obviously at pains to avoid any rash promises about limitation of incomes. Mr. Nanda paraded his favourite *Ambar Charkha* hobby-horse, but otherwise his performance at last Friday's Subjects Committee meeting was statesmanlike. So was Mr. Dhebar's address the following afternoon; the Congress President has obviously come a long way since the occasion when he appeared to be advocating that the Government take its orders from the Party. But this proposal to limit incomes is beginning to catch the imagination, in spite of the Government's obvious interest in keeping discussion on a logical plane. There is a good deal of difference between the effective limitation of incomes by progressive taxation, as most countries indulge in these days, and the fixing of an absolute ceiling such as some fanatics advocate. The first is a sign of the times, although a dangerous one for India at the present stage of development. The second is economic suicide, if indeed it is not political suicide as well, because senior civil servants in addition to the higher-paid managers and technicians in State enterprises, will be among the first to suffer. It is idealistic claptrap to suggest that patriotism and the desire to help in the country's development are substitutes for a reasonable rate for the job. Even Britain at the height of the war, when patriotism could be relied on to the limit, shrank from the final step of removing incentive altogether. It was a wise decision. While there remains something to work for, even if it is more the prestige of a multi-figure income than the actual reality, a man will go on working. But remove completely the reward for extra effort and for a hundred and one excuses will soon be found for not making it. And if the socialists do not believe that, they need look no further than the experience of the Soviet Union for confirmation. India might still find, as Britain has already done, that the only practical way to ensure equality is to create equal opportunity, not penalise those whose willingness to risk ulcers, insomnia and early death is at the root of all liberal economic progress.

All men of goodwill must agree that at this troubled hour India needs addition and subtraction, not division and multiplication. That is to say, she will benefit by reducing the number of States, not by creating more of them. The proposed merger of West Bengal and Bihar would thus appear to be nothing if not rational although, unfortunately, there is little evidence that the idea has attracted many heads and hearts in either of these States. In many cases, even when the head is for, the heart is against. In Bihar, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, among others, has condemned the idea out of hand, while in West Bengal there are few outside Government circles who bless it. Nothing but uncompromising opposition is heard either in private conversation or from public platforms. West Bengal's fear centres round her culture. She is afraid, under merger, of being swamped by a majority whose scale of values is "different". She is full of apprehension that her language, of which she is justly proud, will wither away under the dominion of State-pampered Hindi. These anxieties will have to be faced, they cannot just be wished away. Other objections to merger, and they come not only from West Bengal, are based on concepts of democracy. People are beginning to feel that a wide gulf divides them from

A DITCHER'S DIARY

their leaders who alone, they complain, decide crucial issues regardless of their feelings and emotions. For the Congress as well as the Government this is a danger signal. Whether it will be taken as such is, of course, a question apart. When things are thus so dark and confused, it was disappointing to find less than adequate guidance issuing from Shaheednagar. In the first place, Mr. Pant decreed, not inappropriately considering his official position as Home Minister, that the merger "is going through and will go through." This was followed by Mr. Dhebar who wisely took note of the widening gap between the masses and the Congress. In his reference to the question of merger there was no note of ominous finality, and he felt the need for "identification at an emotional level with the people." And then, rather at a tangent, Mr. Nehru deprecated the term "High Command", saying incidentally that everything is done by that august pantheon only after mutual consultation. But consultation with whom? The people who will be affected by the merger are being told merely to obey without so much as seeing a blueprint. Those who seek solutions in the streets are being warned that they "will be met in the streets", but how much better would it be to keep them from going out there in the first place. It is here that a dose of democracy may be needed. If the leaders wait for further experience, they may discover that it alone remains after everything else has gone.

In a city with a notoriously high infant mortality rate among its philanthropic organisations, it is good to know that a few do manage to attain a respectable old age. The Society for the Protection of Children in India—better known by its short name, the S.P.C.I.—is one of them. I must admit that along with many others, I was completely unaware, until some of its literature recently came my way, that it is due to celebrate its diamond jubilee two years hence. That shows, among other things, how quietly the Society has been going on doing its good work. Founded in 1898, it spends every month over Rs. 12,000 on schooling and providing for the large number of derelict children in its care. These are of various castes and creeds, and so far over 100,000 children have passed through its hands to find useful places in society. The patron-in-chief of the organisation is none other than Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union, and its local chief patron is Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal. Its patrons include the Governors of Bihar and Orissa, His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta and The Most Reverend the Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon. The committee, which is composed of the city's leading social workers, is this week presenting *Hamlet* on the stage of the New Empire cinema. The object is to raise funds to finance the transfer of its children's hostel to better and larger accommodation. Having been to a few rehearsals of the play at the British Council auditorium, I think I can recommend to Calcutta's charitably disposed that a ticket for one of these performances will mean the double pleasure of contributing to a good cause and ensuring a really enjoyable evening.

The chief reason why the United States Government refused to accept the recent pleas for an increase in the price of gold, was the benefit which the Soviet bloc was bound to derive from it. It is difficult to blame the U.S. Treasury. It already has a very large proportion of the world's gold stacked up in Fort Knox and, to parody the late Lord Keynes, there are by no means enough rick-

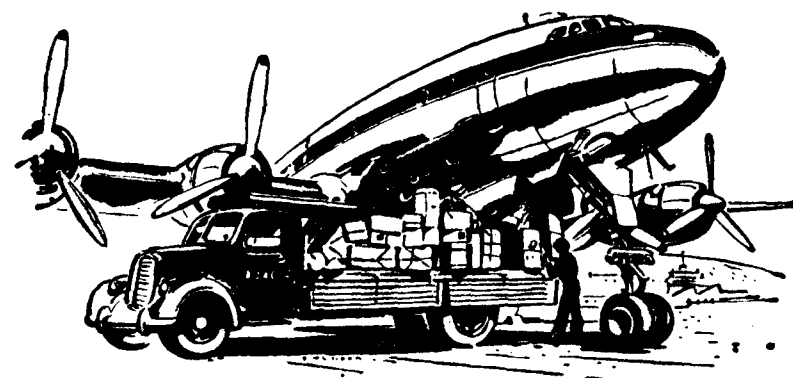
ety teeth in the United States to compensate for the expense of keeping it there. The reason people buy gold, as Keynes never tired of pointing out, was due to the remarkable capacity it has always possessed for inspiring confidence in those who have it that somebody else is prepared to accept it from them. I might mention in passing that I can recommend a study of the history of gold to all those, Mr. Krishnamachari included, after what he said in Bangalore a fortnight ago, who do not believe that confidence is at the root of all affairs economic. Now the February issue of *Pick's World Currency Report* publishes figures which give some idea of the "unearned increment" which the communist world would get if the United States were to increase its price for gold. The report accepts figures recently given by the German Industrial Institute of Dusseldorf as being approximately true and on that basis, shows that the Soviet orbit's gold production is about 30 percent of the world's total output. The Soviet orbit here covers the U.S.S.R., North Korea, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and China. The pattern of world gold stocks presents a similar picture. Valued at \$35 an ounce, the Soviet monetary gold stock at the end of 1955 was larger than the combined gold reserves of the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium and Germany. The French stocks, if they were to be placed on the scale, might change this balance. Habit, bitter experience and inherent Gallic mistrust of paper money have left France with private hoards estimated at \$1,200 million compared with a total of \$11,500 million for the rest of the world outside the iron curtain and \$7,250 million for the entire stocks of the Soviet bloc. The United States would certainly benefit the world by increasing the price it is prepared to pay for its gold. But it could achieve the same effect so far as the non-communist countries are concerned, and at the same time avoid enriching the world behind the iron curtain, by simply paying them a sum equivalent to the difference.

It is not only the heat, the Budget and an end to the social round that this time of year brings with it. It is also the season for departures and there is every sign that this one will see more than most. One personality which has been a part of the Clive Street scene since—to quote our legal correspondent—the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, made a quiet exit a week or so ago. It belonged to "Teddy" Shuttleworth, senior partner of the stockbroking firm of Stewart & Company, who has retired after very nearly a lifetime spent in India. Edward Shuttleworth left the army in 1922 to join the Calcutta exchange brokers, Normans, Ross & Co., with whom he stayed until 1937, the last two years as head of the firm. He went to Stewart & Company a year later and became senior partner in 1942. His interests were widespread. He played cricket and hockey and was a member of the only Calcutta Football Club team ever to win the Beighton Cup. Timekeeper, assistant judge and judge to the R.C.T.C. for eighteen years, he acted from time to time as steward, generally during the moonson meetings when it did not interfere with his shooting. He was a well-known *shikari* and probably one of the best shots in the country. I am told that his last few years in Calcutta were troubled by personal anxieties—something about his not being able to leave Bengal before the arrival of Prohibition. He plans to settle in Bishop Stortford, Essex, where I am sure he will not have that sort of worry. I know he takes with him the best wishes of us all.

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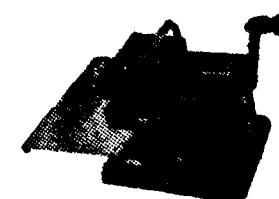
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THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF LIFE INSURANCE UNDER STATE OWNERSHIP

NEW METHODS FOR EXPANDING BUSINESS

By N. T. Raju

NATIONALISATION of life insurance is now an accomplished fact, and no useful purpose will be served by debating its reasonableness. It is now the duty of everyone, who has the interest of the country at heart, to co-operate with the State and make its efforts a success. Life insurance made remarkable progress in the past decade, nearly doubling the business in force but it had many shortcomings. Firstly, competition among life offices was severe—perhaps more so than was necessary to maintain efficiency and advancement. There were too many independent units, most of them uneconomic, badly managed and barely solvent. The result could be seen in the increase in the number of companies transferring their business to others, or of those in course of liquidation. Secondly, expenses were heavy, mainly because of the craze for new business. The rate of lapses was high, exceeding by nearly a third that prevailing in some of the more advanced countries where new business bears a similar proportion to the business in force (though part of the extra cost in India can be attributed to the lower sum insured per policy). Lastly, the investments of some life offices were causing much concern. Insurance legislation had to be specifically recast to cope with the situation and during the last five years the penal provisions of the Insurance Act had to be invoked by the Government with disturbing frequency.

The circumstances leading to the appointment of an Administrator for Bharat Insurance and the numerous cases of misappropriation of funds of other offices which came to light after Custodians were appointed under the Insurance Ordinance, apparently support the Government's move. These facts, governing its latest and probably greatest venture into the conventional reserve of the private sector, have alienated much of the sympathy felt for those firms thus deprived of their control

of life insurance. Most of these shortcomings could have been avoided by stricter official vigilance over the affairs of individual companies. Additional powers could have been assumed by the Government to ensure their management on the right lines. In lieu of such action nationalisation is bound to leave the impression on the private sector that it is a collective fine on the good neighbours of a few culprits, even when the latter were within easy reach of the arm of the law.

Control of Funds

Whatever the arguments put forward by the Government or private enterprise for or against nationalisation, the bone of contention is the control of the huge funds which accumulate in the process of the business. Dividends to shareholders of life offices, with two or three exceptions, have not been excessive. The main attraction lies in the right to manage the funds which are many times the share capital. Control of such large funds without an adequate stake in the results obviously involves certain moral principles and their accumulation in private hands could conceivably be construed as not wholly in the public interest.

Surplus Staff

With the acquisition of the management of life offices by the State as a prelude to nationalisation, several problems arise. The number of offices in existence is unquestionably far beyond that necessary for promoting healthy competition. Most of the large and medium-sized offices have branches in all the big cities, where competition, not infrequently, has been carried to the point of duplication and wasted effort. Each major office has its full complement of technical, office and field staff, and the fusion of all offices into one or a few units cannot but result in a substantial surplus of personnel. The Government may have plans to enter new and hitherto insufficiently explored fields to tap new sources of business and at the same time, to provide employment for the surplus staff. But a sudden increase in the volume of life policies is not likely; it takes time for new business to pick up. In the meantime, the uneconomic load of the under-employed but not under-paid staff has to be borne by the insurance organisation, or the awkward problem of retrenchment must be faced.

New Business Prospects

It is generally agreed that life insurance will have to continue to be sold in the country for several years to come. The rate of progress will therefore depend on the success with which an enthusiastic and dynamic field force is established. Adequate incentives will have to be provided for rousing and sustaining the zeal of the agents and supervisory staff. Efficiency of service to the policyholders will have to be maintained if not improved and a creative approach made to make life insurance increasingly popular. Social needs are ever changing so a constant watch has to be kept to ascertain these and cater for them. Even fresh needs will have to be created by devising new types of policies. In the past, the expansion of life insurance gathered momentum with the introduction of the now familiar endowment assurance and family income policies. In such matters, experiments will have to be made, many without success, others at considerable cost, and some may take years to yield favourable results. For instance, the introduction of disability benefits attached to life policies proved extremely expensive in North America and many life offices had to pay dearly for it until the nature of the benefits were gradually altered as experience was gained. In India, group insurances and life annuities are practically non-existent. Provident funds, which are most popular with employees, leave very little for the dependents in case of early death, and no pension for those who live long. There is thus a vast field awaiting exploitation for making up the deficiencies in the prevailing systems of employees' benefits. It is a familiar criticism that the impersonal nature of State-ownership, and the stereotyped and dilatory procedures which are alleged to be its characteristics, are inimical to a highly specialised and personalised business like life insurance, and that it may induce an insensibility or irresponsiveness to the needs of the clients. It is often said that under the aegis of the State, rewards for enterprise and successful work are likely to be inadequate or even absent. In this connection many, including chairmen of life offices have referred to the state of Government-managed insurance offices in other countries, especially in New Zealand, and the closure of Postal life insurance in the United Kingdom.

Japanese Experience

The Union Finance Minister, in his recent broadcast on the nationalisation of life insurance, stated that there was no reason why State enterprise should not succeed if it was taken up wholeheartedly. Recently, Dr. Paul Einzig, writing about nationalised industries in Britain, stated that the employees were not exerting themselves sufficiently to make nationalisation a success. Yet, there is the example of the postal life insurance system in Japan which has witnessed a significant rise since 1948, and the authorised number of em-

ployees is, according to recent figures, 57,206 of which 47,102 are engaged in field work. The following tables show the comparison between the operations of the Postal life insurance and those of private companies in that country (20 companies as at the end of March 1951):

	(In million Yen)		(In million Yen)	
	New Contracts.	Outstanding Contracts.	Postal Life	Private Cos.
1940	2,589	8,020	9,057	20,282
1948	104,743	227,526	143,367	365,619
1949	218,608	248,918	322,672	477,412
1950	187,024	235,481	426,098	551,532

INCREASE IN ASSETS.

	(In million Yen)		(In million Yen)	
	Postal Life	Private Cos.	Postal Life	Private Cos.
	Amount of increase.	Balance as at the end of fiscal year.	Amount of increase.	Balance as at the end of fiscal year.
1948	3,795	9,827	2,059	18,974
1949	8,629	18,456	5,082	24,056
1950	18,211	36,767	12,599	36,555

The reasons for the prosperous expansion of Postal life insurance in Japan are stated to be that the insurance premiums are collected mostly on a monthly instalment basis by Post Office employees going from door to door, and that canvassing is very actively carried on because of the encouragement given in the form of allowances to Post Office employees. If similar encouragement is given in this country to lower grade Government employees, good results may, not unreasonably, be expected. Remittance of premiums from rural areas will be greatly facilitated if it is arranged through local post offices. Introduction of Insurance Payment books for recording premium payments would save much of the labour and expense involved in sending premium notices and issuing individual receipts. In that case the insurance organisation could concern itself chiefly with policyholders who default in the payment of premiums. The use of literature, documents and advice, translated into the local language could help the average man to understand better the policy contract, the rights and obligations of the policyholder and the formalities to be gone through in particular instances.

Settlement of Claims

One feature which gives rise to some anxiety is the prospect of prompt settlement of death claims under State-owned insurance. It is well known that the settlement of pensions for retired Government employees often takes several years, and that in numerous instances, the earned pension has been granted to the dependents only after the pensioner's death. This aspect of the problem deserves careful consideration. All possible efforts should be made to cut red tape to the minimum, and to create conditions which will facilitate the early settlement of claims. It is often found that a good number of death claims remain pending for want of evidence as to the age of the deceased. Sometimes, the claimant has to obtain a grant of representation to enable him to receive the policy monies. The process is costly where small amounts are involved, especially so when the grant has to be obtained only for receiving the insurance monies and for no other purpose. These hardships could be avoided, and consequently, the settlement of some claims facilitated, if it were made a rule that no life policy would be issued in the absence of definite proof of the proposed policyholder's age and unless there is a nomination or an assignment in favour of a named beneficiary, in case of death.

Investment Policy

With the State acquiring ownership of life business, it is obvious that the investment of the accumulated funds will be considered in the context of the larger interests of the country. The old dictum that these are in the nature of trust funds for the benefit of policyholders will no longer hold. It is not improbable that the investment policy relating to the life fund may become a political issue, influenced by pre-election promises of political parties. It is possible that risk capital for industries which it is the desire of the Government to support, may be provided partly by the life fund, and in that case it may be argued that such a course of action would be in the national interest even if the life fund stands to lose. The question of insurance finance for the construction of private houses will no doubt receive special consideration. The practice of granting long-term loans for such purposes repayable in instalments, coupled with life insurance to liquidate the loan in case of the premature death of the breadwinner, has been very successful in many countries. Such easy finance for house building not only adds to savings but also provides employment to the building trade as well as to those engaged in manufacturing household goods.

Interest in life insurance could also be created among the rural population by financing small local projects wholly out of insurance funds, and giving wide publicity to the fact. As they reap the benefits flowing from the project after its completion, the families will constantly have before them the picture of the life insurance organisation responsible for the project, in which it has been able to take part through the life policies they themselves have taken out. Life insurance has vast potentialities in the country, and it is for the State to develop it at a rapid pace by freeing the organisation from the traditional inflexibility, characteristic of Government management. The State must now demonstrate that by nationalising life insurance, it can not only make the business more secure but that at the same time prove itself the equal of private enterprise.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

CONTINUED SCARCITY OF EXPORT BILLS

Wednesday, 15th February.

GOOD demand for funds has been maintained throughout the past week. Offtake is chiefly from the sugar industry and on account of storage of the kharif crop. Cotton mills are at present buying raw material, and purchases of raw jute have maintained their volume. Money continues to be very tight in the interbank market, chiefly due to the continuing shortage of export documents. There are borrowers over at the unchanged call rate of 3½ percent.

There have been very few export documents reported in the market again this week, and those that have been in evidence have been chiefly on account of tea. Remittance has been good. Sterling is steady and the dollar rate is unchanged at Rs. 47½.

Silver was steady on good demand. The price improved from the previous week's level of Rs. 174-1 to Rs. 175-9, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 175-10. The London price advanced from 77½d to 79½d. The price of foreign silver in New York also rose from 90½ to 91 cents.

Gold maintained a very steady tone in sympathy with silver and the price registered a rise from Rs. 97-4 to Rs. 98-15. The sovereign at Rs. 62 showed a gain of 2 annas.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on Tuesday, 14th February, 1956, totalled Rs. 1,53,00,000. The average rate of acceptance was unchanged at Rs. 2-8-3 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 percent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-4 percent allotted approximately 88 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres up to Monday, 20th February. During the week ended 10th February, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,29,50,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

Rises of Rs. 14.14 crores and Rs. 15.28 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation to Rs. 1,414.96 crores and Rs. 1,407.65 crores were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 10th February, 1956. The expansion in currency was covered by increasing foreign securities by Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 667.16 crores. Deposits of the Government of India were Rs. 7.68 crores higher at Rs. 69.55 crores but other Government accounts dropped by Rs. 3.40 crores to Rs. 11 crores. Balances of commercial banks declined by Rs. 10.22 crores to Rs. 53.01 crores, following increased monetary demand. Balances held abroad fell by Rs. 10.45 crores to Rs. 71.06 crores due to a transfer to the Issue Department. Investments at Rs. 49.36 crores showed a decrease of Rs. 62 lakhs. Other loans and advances rose from Rs. 49.62 crores to Rs. 54.36 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 19.41 crores (Rs. 18.88 crores). These advances totalled Rs. 13.79 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances were up at Rs. 3.69 crores against Rs. 2.52 crores.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 3rd February, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 1.74 crores in total deposits to Rs. 236.68 crores. Investments in Government Securities and other authorised investments are up by Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 63 lakhs to Rs. 107.31 crores and Rs. 9.60 crores, respectively. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 3.24 crores to aggregate Rs. 117.71 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 29.85 crores or Rs. 2.19 crores less.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 3rd February, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 635.76 crores (Rs. 6.88 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 412.30 crores (Rs. 3.56 crores) compared with Rs. 648.88 crores (Rs. 6.45 crores) and Rs. 409.88 crores (Rs. 3.31 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash has decreased by Rs. 2.66 crores to aggregate Rs. 34.66 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have increased by Rs. 1.18 crores to stand at Rs. 63.22 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 1.32 crores in investments to Rs. 380.45 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 683.04 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 5.44 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 9.3 percent and 65.2 percent against 9.4 percent and 64.0 percent.

The working of the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD. for the year ended 31st December, 1955 shows that the profits including Rs. 4.99 lakhs brought in, amount to Rs. 73.6 lakhs.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 17-2-56.			
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
17-2-56	18-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3½
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3½
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3½
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-5½
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3½
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-1½
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-2½
16-12-55	17-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
9-12-55	10-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
2-12-55	3-3-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
25-11-55	26-2-56	1,50.00	Rs. 2-8-0½
19-11-55	20-2-56	2,00.00	Rs. 2-7-10½
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
February, 1956	...	3,50.00	
March, 1956	...	3,00.00	
April, 1956	...	4,00.00	
May, 1956	...	3,00.00	
Total	...	12,50.00	

NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES

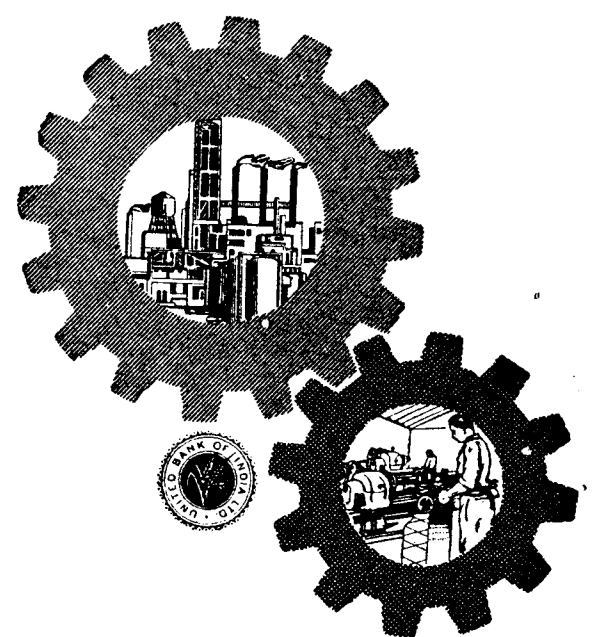
S. Bhur Ltd.—Director, Mr. S. Bhur, 2, Russell Street. Merchants, traders, commission agents, brokers, etc. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Bengal Lime & Stone Company Ltd.—Director, Mr. A. K. Ray, 11, Rajani Sen Road. Coke manufacturers, lime burners and manufacturers, etc. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Bantra Pal Chowdhury Estates Ltd.—Director, Mr. R. K. Palchowdhury, 1, Narasinha Dutta Road, Kadamtala, Howrah. To deal in lands and houses and other landed property. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Insulation Materials Mfg. Co. Ltd.—5 Fairlie Place. To deal in rock wool, glass wool and other insulation materials. Capital Rs. 20 lakhs.

INDUSTRY AND THE BANK..



United Bank of India Ltd.

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RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT
(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	10-2-56	3-2-56	11-2-55
Liabilities—				
Notes in Banking Dept.	7,31.47	8,45.54	11,43.92	
Notes in Circulation	14,07,64.57	13,92,36.87	12,42,57.17	
Total Notes Issued	14,14,96.44	14,00,82.41	12,54,01.09	
Assets—				
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71	
Foreign Securities	6,67,15.97	6,62,15.97	6,62,15.11	
Total A	7,07,17.68	6,92,17.68	7,03,16.82	
B Rupee Coin	1,04,55.84	1,05,38.04	1,03,10.42	
Rupee Securities	6,03,22.92	6,03,26.69	4,47,73.85	
Total	14,14,96.44	14,00,82.41	12,54,01.09	
BANKING DEPARTMENT				
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	.....	
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	60,54.78	52,97.58	52,57.64	
2 Other Govts.	11,00.36	14,40.46	11,07.94	
(b) Banks	53,01.16	63,23.09	48,77.98	
(c) Others	15,92.94	15,79.83	34,02.94	
Bills Payable	18,97.03	17,85.82	5,35.25	
Other Liabilities	24,30.30	24,42.47	20,57.85	
Total	2,03,85.57	2,08,59.25	1,82,39.60	
Assets—				
Notes	7,31.47	8,45.54	11,43.92	
Rupee Coin	8.21	3.76	17.40	
Subsidiary Coin	4.75	6.72	14.37	
Bills Discounted Int.	45.50	45.50	49.05	
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	3,52.42	2,11.53	1,73.68	
Balances held abroad	71,96.45	81,41.00	69,29.57	
Loans to Govt.	3,69.00	2,32.00	1,24.00	
Other Loans etc.	54,36.36	49,62.20	21,80.52	
Investments	49,75.51	50,37.50	64,05.31	
Other Assets	13,55.90	13,53.50	12,01.68	
Total	2,03,85.57	2,08,59.25	1,82,39.60	

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	10-2-56	27-1-56	4-2-55
Demand Liabilities—				
(a) Borrowings from				
Banks	6,88.18	6,44.52	10,22.22	
(b) Others	6,28,87.50	6,42,43.58	5,71,77.23	
Time Liabilities—				
(a) Borrowings from				
Banks	3,55.50	3,30.50	2,56.05	
(b) Others	4,08,74.59	4,06,57.58	3,06,99.94	
Borrowings from State	13,73.42	11,56.28	5,05.28	
Time Liabilities	34,65.53	37,31.81	32,71.16	
Cash	63,21.66	62,04.38	54,96.89	
Balances with the Reserve	11,20.33	10,80.02	10,25.15	
Banks with other banks	8,89.80	9,45.25	17,68.96	
In current account	3,80,45.40	3,81,71.20	3,54,47.28	
Money at calls and short notice	5,46,06.32	5,43,19.13	4,89,30.69	
Investments in Central and State Govt Securities	88,56.73	86,55.24	49,02.66	
Advances	48,41.13	47,85.24	31,58.90	
Inland Bills purchased and discounted				
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted				

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended	Rs (thousands)
10-2-56	68,67.17	
3-2-56	61,79.36	
27-1-56	48,42.17	
20-1-56	96,13.56	

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	27-1-56	20-1-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Department	9,33.93	10,15.54	
Notes in Circulation	2,86,74.15	2,85,04.57	
Total Notes Issued	2,96,08.08	2,95,80.11	
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,78.58	11,19.58	
Sterling Securities	80,00.28	80,00.28	
Government of India Securities	26,53.67	26,53.67	
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81	
B Rupee Coin	6,80.42	6,61.45	
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.26	1,22,43.26	
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	10.02	10.02	
Gold Coin and Bullion	4,40.83	4,40.83	
Sterling Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	
Govt. of India Securities	29.51	29.51	
Rupee Coin	2,96,08.08	2,95,80.11	
BANKING DEPARTMENT			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	20,08.93	19,17.01	
(b) Provincial Government	51.13	50.10	
(c) Banks	12,17.00	12,35.59	
(d) Others	20,87.00	20,66.88	
Bills Payable	8.00	8.12	
Other Liabilities	6,61.50	7,33.48	
Total	66,33.05	66,11.18	
Assets—			
Notes	9,33.93	10,15.54	
Rupee Coin	.....	.....	
(a) Pakistan	8	8	
(b) India	11	9	
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	20.13	58.74	
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	1,60.00	1,85.00	
Loans and Advances to Govt.	2,10.34	2,02.27	
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	20,12.19	20,01.02	
Other Loans and Advances	21,64.22	20,65.44	
Investments	10,92.35	10,83.96	
Other Assets	66,33.05	66,11.18	

Stocks and Shares

STOCK MARKET REMAINS DEPRESSED

BUDGET FEARS REPLACE EARLIER CONFIDENCE: BUSINESS ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL

Wednesday Evening.

THE moderate optimism of last week-end has completely evaporated and the market is once again depressed and inactive. Operators are still doubtful about the outcome of the latest clearing and, together with other rumours which are prevalent in the market, this has brought prices to a new low with all clearing shares below their fixed quotations. Any revival in the market will have to wait at least for settlement difficulties to be cleared up and possibly for Budget anxieties to be dispelled as well.

Details of the week's limited trading follow.

The gilt-edged section of the market has remained steady, but a few more sellers appeared at the higher rates and the volume of business was smaller. Three percent Conversion Loan 1966 was easier at Rs. 80-8 and there were more sellers than buyers. Three percent Non-terminable Paper was unchanged at Rs. 80. In short-dated loans, 3% 1957 was again in strong demand at around the previous quotation of Rs. 99-10 but there were very few sellers. Three percent 1958 was wanted at Rs. 99-9 but here again offerings were small. Three percent 1959-61 improved to Rs. 98-5 and was later marked at Rs. 98-3 ex-voucher. 2% 1961 remained unchanged at Rs. 93-5; 2% 1960 was one anna better at Rs. 96-5; 2% 1962 had small buyers at Rs. 93-12; 3% 1961 was quoted at Rs. 98-8 and there were sellers of 3% 1964 at Rs. 98-12 and 3% 1965 at Rs. 98-9. Three percent 1963-65 improved further to Rs. 94-12. In long-dated loans, 3% 1966-68 was unchanged at Rs. 92-5 but 3% 1970-75 moved up smartly to Rs. 88-11 on persistent enquiry and acute shortage of scrip. Among Provincial Loans, there was enquiry for 4% issues, particularly West Bengal 1964 and 1967, Madras 1967 and U.P. 1967.

Investment enquiry continued for selected Preference shares but sellers were not keen to part with their holdings. In jute, Anglo-India were marked at Rs. 120 and a small odd lot of Shree Ambica at Rs. 102. Among miscellaneous issues a small lot of Associated Hotels was placed at Rs. 62-12 and Bharat Collieries at Rs. 59. British India Corporation changed hands at Rs. 135 and Calcutta Electric at Rs. 11-9. Dalmia Cement Rs. 40 paid-up shares were crossed at Rs. 37. Dunlop Rubber 1st were marked at Rs. 128-8 and Elgin Mills at Rs. 135-8. Indian Iron & Steel changed ownership at Rs. 109-8 as did Kumardhubi Engineering at Rs. 108-8. Rohtas Industries 2nd Preference were reported at Rs. 67.

In the banking section, Hind Bank were a shade easier at Rs. 37-8 and Hindustan Commercial were quoted at Rs. 9-8. There was a small enquiry for Punjab National at the lower rate of Rs. 43 and United Commercial at Rs. 49. United Bank of India "D" shares were steady at Rs. 4-12.

In the railway section, a small lot of Burdwan-Cutwa was crossed at Rs. 60 and Dehri Rohtas came to hand at Rs. 13.

Cotton shares tended towards lower levels. Bengal Nagpur were marked down from Rs. 19-3 to Rs. 10. Bowbazar from Rs. 360 to Rs. 350 and Dunbar from Rs. 300 to Rs. 288. Cawnpore Textiles were easier at Rs. 8-15, as were Elgin Mills at Rs. 27-4. Kesoram dropped Re. 1 to Rs. 16.

Coal shares attracted very little enquiry and in fact prices displayed a sagging tendency. For example, Bengal came down from Rs. 548 to Rs. 540, Central India from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-1 and Western Bengal from Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7. East Indian were easier at Rs. 31-12, as were Equitable at Rs. 32-8. New Beerboom dropped from Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 19-12. After a long interval, Standard came to hand at Rs. 21-4.

Jute shares spent another dull week and transactions were few and far between. Belvedere were marked at Rs. 181, Kamarhaty "B" at Rs. 150 and Khardah at Rs. 170. Kinnison closed at Rs. 191 against the opening quotation of Rs. 195. Lansdowne were crossed at the lower rate of Rs. 125. New Central were done at Rs. 16-8 and Rameshwar were marked at Rs. 6-12.

In the electric supply section, Calcutta were steady at Rs. 13-12.

Sugar shares were devoid of interest. Ramnagar Cane were placed at Rs. 24-8 and S.K.G. at Rs. 12-10.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron & Steel were quoted nominally throughout at the fixed price of Rs. 36, the unofficial quotation being substantially lower at Rs. 32-6. Burn & Co. were marked down from Rs. 310 to Rs. 303 and Jessop from Rs. 59 to Rs. 57-8. Indian Standard Wagon closed Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 159 and Richardson & Cruddas receded from Rs. 27 to Rs. 25-12.

In the miscellaneous section, Bengal Paper were fairly steady at Rs. 117, while Titagurh dropped back from Rs. 45-2 to Rs. 44, as did India Paper Pulp from Rs. 23-10 to Rs. 23. Shree Gopal Paper eased to Rs. 18 and Sone Valley to Rs. 7-8. Indian Steamship were neglected at Rs. 8, while Alkali & Chemical met with small enquiry at the lower rate of Rs. 21-4. British India Corporation were

marked back from Rs. 11-13 to Rs. 10-13 and Calcutta Tramways from Rs. 17-4 to Rs. 16-10. Dunlop Rubber were offered at the lower rate of Rs. 31-4, as were Clive Row Investment at Rs. 10-12. British Burma Petroleum were subbed at Rs. 3-14, while there was a good enquiry for Godfrey Phillips around Rs. 20 but no declared sellers. Imperial Tobacco were done at Rs. 14 and Indian Cables were lower at Rs. 30. Indo-Burma Petroleum dropped from Rs. 42-8 to Rs. 40-8 and India General Navigation from Rs. 124 to Rs. 118. Metal Box changed hands at Rs. 24-14 and Shaw Wallace at Rs. 15-2. Rohtas Industries opened at Rs. 22-8 c.d. and closed at Rs. 19-9 x.d.

In the mining section, Burma Mines were subbed at Rs. 2-3, as were Western Stockholders Investment at 15 annas. Metal Corporation met with enquiry at Rs. 10-8 and Indian Copper were quoted unofficially at Rs. 6-4 against the fixed price of Rs. 6-12.

There was little of interest in the tea section, prices declined further and the volume of business was at a minimum. Of the Assam shares, Bishnauth were easier at Rs. 36-4 and Brahmaputra had sellers at Rs. 9-8, as did Brooke Bond at Rs. 19-14, and Dhelakhat at Rs. 18-2. Jutilibari changed hands at Rs. 28 and Methoni came to business at Rs. 20-14. Tezpur declined by over a rupee to Rs. 21-6. In the Doorga section, small lots of Banarhat and Hantapara changed hands around Rs. 322 and Rs. 240 respectively. Jaybirpara had sellers at Rs. 24-14, as did Huldibari at Rs. 29-10. Of the remaining shares, Chamong were crossed at Rs. 15, whilst Lackatooah continued to be supported, the price advancing from Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 23-2. Sonai River were also slightly better at Rs. 19.

The ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA increased its profit from Rs. 8.37 lakhs to Rs. 19.40 lakhs for the year ended last September. Bringing in Rs. 1,13,627 and crediting Rs. 2,39,696 on account of exchange reserves no longer required, there is Rs. 22,93,168. Reserve for taxation liability is allocated Rs. 124 lakhs (Rs. 3 lakhs) and dividend equalisation reserve Rs. 2.73 lakhs (nil). The ordinary dividend has been increased by 2% to 8%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 1,19,168.

Production improved all round, and factories worked to capacity.

The SOUTH KARANPURA COAL COMPANY incurred a loss of Rs. 10,025 for the half-year ended last August. The dividend has been passed (1%) after providing Rs. 26,164 for depreciation. The carry-forward is a debit balance of Rs. 51,533.

Raisings totalled 84,571 tons (90,000 tons) and despatches 85,487 tons (93,324 tons).

The directors say that provided transport facilities become available in due time it is hoped progressively to increase output from the colliery from the present average of 12,000 tons per month to 30,000 tons per month.

RALLIS INDIA LTD. again showed a loss of Rs. 22,02 lakhs for the year ended last August. Bringing in a debit balance of Rs. 42,97,067 the total debit balance amounted to Rs. 63,99,179 which is carried forward. There is again no dividend.

The directors say though the re-organisation of the company was effected during the year under review substantial losses had been incurred before the re-organisation was completed and the accounts for this period bear the heavy cost of compensation payable to retrenched staff amounting to no less than Rs. 14,70,456. It will be seen from the accounts, however, that although turnover was slightly below the corresponding figure for the previous year, the gross profit made by the company showed a considerable increase Rs. 15,78,652 over the gross profit for the year ended 31st August, 1954.

The NATIONAL CARBON issue is reported to have been over-subscribed nearly six times. It is understood that processing of applications and allotment of shares has been delayed by difficulties arising out of the suspension of bank clearing in Calcutta as well as by interruptions in mail services, with the result that the company did not receive its final returns until the first week of February.

It is hoped that mailing of allotment letters and refund cheques can commence by the end of February.

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, managing agents for the TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED, report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during January 1955 was: pig iron 103,900 tons; steel ingots 96,800 tons; semi-finished steel for sale 24,000 tons; finished steel 47,600 tons.

HINDUSTHAN GENERAL INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

FOR SERVICE & SECURITY

Board of Directors:

Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D. (Chairman.)	
Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy.	Dr. S. B. Dutt, Ph.D. (London).
Shri P. N. Talukdar, M.A. (Cantab.)	Shri M. L. Dahanukar.
Shri J. N. Sen Gupta.	Raja Radharam of Pilibhit.

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BETTER FEELING IN BOMBAY MARKET

TATA ISSUE PROPOSALS

Wednesday Evening.

AFTER falling throughout the week on panicky selling, equities on the Bombay stock market rallied substantially today as a result of short-covering and replacement buying. It is generally felt that present prices have discounted almost all adverse developments.

During the week, operators were upset by two main factors. First, the outline of the second five year plan introduced prospects of increased taxation. Secondly a reorientation of the 1948 Industrial Policy Resolution in line with the socialistic pattern of society will, it is feared, prejudice the working of private enterprise. Continuation of the settlement crisis in Calcutta contributed to weakness, and this was mainly responsible for a further decline in the price of Indian Iron.

Tata Ordinary improved from Rs. 219.8 to Rs. 224. An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company has been called on 12th March, to consider resolutions pertaining to the proposed issue of new capital for Rs. 9.63 crores. It has been proposed that a sum of Rs. 35 a share, made up of Rs. 10 on premium and Rs. 25 on capital account, should be payable on application and that the balance of Rs. 70 a share on allotment, or as and when called up by the directors. Indian Iron improved from Rs. 31.3 to Rs. 31.12. Larsen and Toubro changed hands higher, following their inclusion in the forward list. Alcock Ashdown shot up to Rs. 373.12 on the report that the company's Karachi factory will be sold.

Some smart rallies occurred in cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeing rose from Rs. 493.12 to Rs. 516.4, as did Kohinoor from Rs. 323 to Rs. 331. Svaldeshi were higher at Rs. 211 after Rs. 206 and Century improved from Rs. 443 to Rs. 462.8.

In the miscellaneous group, National Rayon rose from Rs. 209 to Rs. 217.8 and Tata Chemical from Rs. 15.9 to Rs. 16.6 on professional support. Belapur Sugar lacked interest at Rs. 215 on fears of an agricultural levy. Bombay-Burmah slumped to Rs. 525 on fears that the profit of the tea industry will be regarded as an industrial one. Associated Cement ended higher at Rs. 203.8 after Rs. 199. Hindustan Motors were available around Rs. 9, while Tata Locomotive were maintained at Rs. 140 on expansion prospects.

Banking and insurance shares were bare of buyers. Among electricity undertakings, Ahmedabad Electric rose to Rs. 105.5 on rumours of an increased dividend.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago, the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% Loan (1962) Rs. 93.13-93.13-93.9-93.11.
7% Govt. Paper Rs. 79.11-79.11-79.11-79.11.
3½% Loan (1966-68) Rs. 92.6-92.6-92.3-92.3-6.
3½% " (1966) Rs. 80.8-80.13-80.6-80.6.
3½% " (1957) Rs. 99.10-99.11-99.10-99.11.
3½% " (1959-61) Rs. 98.4-98.5-98.4-98.5.
3½% " (1963-65) Rs. 94.12-94.12-94.12-94.12.
3½% " (1964) Rs. 94.13-95-94.12-6-94.12-6.
3½% " (1970-75) Rs. 88.10-88.14-88.7-88.13.
3½% " (1958) Rs. 99.10-99.10-99.10-99.10.
3½% " (1957) Rs. 99.10-99.11-99.10-99.11.
4½% Wep Bengal (1967) Rs. 100.1-100.2-100.1-100.2.
4½% U.P. (1967) Rs. 99.11-99.11-99.8-99.8.
4½% U.P. (1964) Rs. 100.3-100.3-100.3-100.3.
4½% Loan (1969-70) Rs. 101.14-101.14-101.14-101.14.

BANKS

Central Rs. 47.8-47.8-47.8-47.8-55).
Hind Rs. 38.8-39-38-8-38-8-26-8).
Hindustan Commercial Rs. 9.8-9.8-9.8-9.8-10-10).
Panjab National Rs. 44.8-44.8-43.4-43.4-40-3).
United Bank of India (D' Share) Rs. 4.14-4.14-4.12-4.14-4.10).
United Commercial Rs. 49.4-49.8-49.4-49.8-44-14).

RAILWAY

Dehri Rontas Rs. 13.4-13.6-13-13-10-4).

COTTONS

Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 9.1-9.2-8.13-9-8-4).
Elgin Mills Rs. 27.5-27.6-27.2-27.2-16-12).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 135.8-135.8-135.8-135.8-152).
Kesoram Rs. 17-17-15.15-15.15-23-8).
New Victoria Rs. 1.15-2.1-1.15-2.1-1-15).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 3.9-3.9-3.7-3.7-3.7).
Svaldeshi (P.O.) Rs. 11.4-11.4-10.12-10.12-8-13).

COALS

Amalgamated Rs. 23.8-23.8-23.4-23-6-21-8).
Bengal Rs. 545-548-540-540-500).
Burrakur Rs. 120-120-120-120-121).
Bharat (Pr.) Rs. 58-58-58-58-58).
Do (Ord.) Rs. 8.4-8.4-8-8-8-8-4).
Central India Rs. 7.8-7.8-7.1-7.3-6-13).
Daemo Main Rs. 8.5-8.6-8.3-8.3-9-4).
East Indian Rs. 31.14-31.14-31.12-31.12-32-8).
Lakurka Rs. 10-10-10-10-10).
New Broomham Rs. 20.4-20.4-19.12-19.12-19-12).
Shree Mahakali Rs. 4.1-4.2-4.1-4.1-4.2).
Standard Rs. 21.4-21.4-21.4-21.4-20).
Talcott Rs. 3.7-3.7-3.7-3.7-3-3-3).
Western Bengal Rs. 7.2-7.2-6.14-6.14-6-10).
JUTES

Agarpara (Pr.) Rs. 118-118-118-118-121-12).
Anglo-India (Pr.) Rs. 120-120-120-120-117).
Auckland (Pr.) Rs. 97.8-98-97.8-98-105).
Bengal Rs. 18-18-17.12-17.12-15).
Belvedere Rs. 182-182-181-181-204).
Hooghly (Pr.) Rs. 14.5-14.5-14.5-14.5-14.5).

India Rs. 155-155-155-155-207).
Kamarhaty (CB Ord.) Rs. 150-150-150-150-187).
Khardan Rs. 170-170-170-170-187).
Kinnison Rs. 190-191-190-191-191).
Kankarab (B' Ord.) Rs. 119-119-119-119-119).
Lothian (Pr.) Rs. 113.8-113.8-113.8-113.8-109).
Landovine Rs. 125-125-125-125-136).
Northbrook Rs. 25.10-25.12-25.10-25.12).
Nex Central Rs. 16.3-16.8-16.8-16.8-12-4).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 114-114-114-114-111).
Presidency Rs. 6.4-6.4-6.4-6.4-7-2).
Rameshwara Rs. 6.6-6.6-5.12-5.12-3-8).

MININGS

Burma Mines Rs. 2.3-2.4-2-2-2-1).
Christian Alca Rs. 16.3-16.4-16.3-16.4-10-7).
Metal Corporation Rs. 10.14-11-10.6-10.9-8-12).
Orissa Minerals Rs. 24.12-24.12-24.12-24.12-26-10).
Tavoy Tin—As. 10-10-10-10-10).

CEMENTS

Ashoka Rs. 9.15-10-1-9-15-10-1).
Dalmia (Bharat) Rs. 13.12-14-13.8-13.9-12).
Do (Deid.) Rs. 4-4-4-4-4-4).
Do (2nd Pr.) Rs. 37-37-37-37-33-4).
Sone Valley Rs. 7.13-7.14-7.7-7.7-7-9).

CHEMICAL

Alkali & Chemical Rs. 21.4-21.4-21.2-21.2-17).

ELECTRICS

Bareilly Rs. 14-14-14-14-17).
Benares Rs. 18.6-18.6-18.4-18.4-19-14).
Calcutta Rs. 14.2-14.2-13.10-13.11-14-11).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 11.8-11.9-11.6-11.8-12-7).

ENGINEERING

Burn & Co. Rs. 309-310-309-303-246).
Do (6% Pr.) Rs. 122-123-122-123-124-12).
Indian Iron (Pr.) Rs. 111-111-109-8-109-8-109).
Indian St. Wagon Rs. 159-160-159-160-113-8).
Jesop & Co. Rs. 59-60-57-57-57-57-57).
Kumardhul Rs. 11-12-11-12-10-15-11-1-11-11).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 108.8-108.8-108.8-108.8-107-12).
Marshall Rs. 6.12-6.14-6.12-6.12-6-14).
National Iron Rs. 6.14-6.14-6.13-6.13).
Richardson & Cruddas Rs. 26.1-27-25-10-25-12).
Textile Machinery Rs. 20.11-20.13-20.8-20-13-15-6).

FLOUR MILL

Bengal Rs. 29.8-29.8-29.8-29.8-23).

INSURANCES

Concord of India Rs. 12-12-12-12-13-11).
New Asiatic Rs. 4.11-4.11-4.11-4.11-5-10).

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium Corp. Rs. 9.10-9.12-9.8-9.10-6-4).
Anglo Brothers Rs. 24.10-24.10-24.10-24.10-19-6).
Associated Hotels Rs. 7-7-7-7-7-7).
B. I. Corporation Rs. 11.13-11.13-10.14-11-7-10).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 135.8-135.8-135-135-133).
Britannia Biscuits Rs. 13.15-14-13.15-14-13-3).
Calcutta Tramways Rs. 17.2-17.2-16.7-16.9-14-4).
Cherra Chhatrak Rope Rs. 7.7-7.7-7.7-7.7-6-10).
Clive Row Investment Rs. 11.3-11.4-10.12-10-13).
Dunlop Rubber Rs. 33.1-33.1-31.10-31.10-35).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 127-128-8-127-128-8-100-8).
Do (2nd Pr.) Rs. 102.8-102.8-102.8-102.8-102-8).
Duncan Brothers Rs. 124-124-124-124-139-9).
Gillanders Arbuthnot Rs. 14-14-13.15-13-15).
Imperial Tobacco Rs. 14-14-13.8-13-14).
Indian Aluminium Rs. 184-184-184-184-181).
Indian Cables Rs. 30.12-30.12-30-30-1-23-6).
Indian National Airways Rs. 5-5-5-5-5-5-4-12).
Do (P.O.) Rs. 7.3-7.4-7.3-7.4-6-8).
Ivan Jones Rs. 2.5-2.5-1-10-1-10-3-11).
Indian Rubber Manfg. Rs. 11.7-11.7-11.7-11.7-12-9).
James Wright Rs. 3.12-4-10-3-12-4-10-2-13).
Jardine Henderson Rs. 107-107-107-107-117).
Martin Burn Rs. 27.4-27.4-27.4-27.4-23-8).
Metal Box Rs. 25.5-25.5-25.2-25.3-20-4).
Macfarlane & Co. Rs. 2.5-2.6-2.5-2.6-1).
National Insulated Cable Rs. 21-21.4-21-21-21-11).
National Rolling Rs. 9.13-9.15-9.10-9.12-14-4).
National Tobacco Rs. 10.14-10.15-10.12-10.12-10-4).
Osler Elec Lamp Rs. 5.6-5.6-4.14-4.14).
Rohtas Industries (Ord.) Rs. 22.10-22.12-19.7-19.7-22-6).
Do (New) Rs. 21.4-21.5-20.4-20.5).
Do (2nd Pr.) Rs. 67-67-67-67-64).
Rallis India Rs. 35-35.4-35-35.4-39-8).
Spencer & Co. Rs. 18-18-18-18-18).
Shaw Wallace Rs. 15.3-15.4-15.3-15.4-14-12).
Walford Henderson Rs. 2.6-2.7-2.6-2.6-1-10).
Do (P.O.) Rs. 1.14-1.14-1.14-1.14-1-17).
Western Stockholders Investments Rs. 14-15-14-15).

OIL SHARES

British Burma Petrol Rs. 4-4.2-3.12-3.14-3-11).
Indo Burma Petrol Rs. 40.4-40.4-40.4-40.4).

REAL PROPERTY

Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 34.4-34.4-34.4-34.4-40-8).

PAPER MILLS

Bengal Rs. 120-120-119-119).
Indian Paper Pulp Rs. 23.12-23.12-22.14-22.14).
Orient Rs. 35-35.4-33.8-33.11-23).
Do (Pr.) Rs. 103-103-103-103-103).
Shree Gopal Rs. 18.6-18.7-17.14-18.1-15-9).
Titagarh Rs. 45.2-45.2-44-44-42-7).

SAW MILL

Assam Sawes Rs. 5.1-5.2-4.13-4.13-6-8).

SHIPPING

India Steamship Rs. 8.4-8.8-7.14-8-7-8).

SUGAR SHARES

Bharat Rs. 17.11-17.11-17.11-17.11-17-15).
Carew & Co. Rs. 11.8-11.8-11.8-11.8-9-8).
Cawnpore Rs. 21.14-21.14-21.14-21.14-18-3).
Dabhang Rs. 22.3-22.3-22.3-22.3-17-1).
Rannhager Cane Rs. 24.8-24.8-24.8-24.8-28-8).
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Rs. 12.12-12.12-12.2-12.2-17-3).

TEA SHARES

Bishnath Rs. 36.12-36.12-36.4-36.4-48-8).
Brahmaputra Rs. 10-10-9.8-9.8-9-13).
Brooke Bond Rs. 20.2-20.6-19.14-19.14-41-10).
Banarhat Rs. 322-322-322-322-560).
Bormahjan Rs. 17.8-17.8-17.8-17.8-20-4).
Chamung Rs. 15-15-15-15-18-4).
Dhalakhat Rs. 18.6-18.8-18.2-18.4-20-12).
Hulidbari Rs. 29.10-29.12-29.10-29.12-46-4).
Huntapara Rs. 239-239-237-237-376).
Jaybirpara Rs. 25.2-25.2-24.14-25-44-6).
Jalibari Rs. 28.2-28.5-28.2-28.5-24-5).
Jayshree Rs. 11.7-11.8-11.7-11.8-11-7).
Lackatooah Rs. 21.2-21.2-21.2-21.2-23-20).
Methoni Rs. 21.2-21.2-20.5-20.7-25-10).
New Dooars Rs. 285-286-285-286-607).
Sonai River Rs. 18.14-19-18.14-19-19-8).
Tezpur Rs. 21.6-21.12-21.6-21.12-38-8).

DEBENTURES

6% Carew & Co. Rs. 99.8-99.8-99.8-99.8-99.8).
5½% Do (2nd Mortgage) Rs. 94.8-94.8-94.8-94.8-94.8).
5% Cal. Elec. Supply Rs. 101.8-101.8-101.8-101.8-101.8).

New Delhi

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND PLAN

DEMANDS OF THE AMBAR CHARKHA ADVOCATES REMAIN UNSATISFIED

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

SCARCELY was the draft outline of the second five year plan completed, when the Planning Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, speaking at the Amritsar Congress Session on the Resolution relating to the plan, said that those who conducted the trials of the *Ambar Charkha* were of the view that it was capable of meeting the demands of the weavers. "There should, therefore, be no doubt about its utility," he added. A modest sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been allotted towards the pilot scheme for the *Ambar Charkha*. The following data should speak for itself in regard to the progress of khadi:

Particulars of the schemes.	Funds sanctioned to 31st Dec., 1955 Rs.	Funds utilised. Rs.
Rebate of three annas in the rupee on all sales of khadi	55,00,000	37,47,831
Rebate on the sale of implements	4,25,000	2,60,420
Training in khadi	16,46,700	3,59,497
Research in khadi	53,000	11,709
Spinning competitions	55,530	22,144
Subsidy on the production of khadi	20,18,567	10,15,111
Rehabilitation of weavers	1,00,000	23,000
<i>Ambar Charkha</i>	23,52,625	17,78,625
<i>Khadi Hundees</i>	2,40,000	14,732
Development of khadi on an intensive sale.	2,00,000	43,000

The All-India Board, however is confident that it will be able to utilise the balance of the money during the next three months ending 31st March, 1956. So far as the Handloom Board is concerned a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was sanctioned to it during the three years ending March 1956. The Board has utilised about Rs. 7 lakhs, while surplus goods worth nearly Rs. 2 lakhs are lying idle at various centres.

Unsatisfied Demands

After the Union Cabinet had finally approved the coal production plan, raising the output to 60 million tons by 1961, the Planning Commission, according to reports, intimated to the Railway Ministry that it would be called upon to provide transport for 48 million tons of coal, or seven million less, in 1961. This follows the reduction in the provision of funds for the railways from Rs. 1,480 crores to Rs. 1,125 crores. In other words, a sum of Rs. 355 crores has to be added to the plan outlay, if the railways are to discharge their function adequately in 1961. Dr. Bhabha has a demand for Rs. 60 crores for the development of atomic energy, Dr. J. C. Ghose for Rs. 65 crores for subsidising teachers' salaries and Dr. K. N. Katju for Rs. 350 crores for defence developments. This leaves unsatisfied the demand of the Commerce Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari for Rs. 55 crores in respect of heavy industry. Neither does it allow for the cost of Prohibition which is placed at Rs. 250 crores. To sum up the position, the following items have been left out of the plan outlay, namely:—

	Rs. Crores
Subsidy on <i>Ambar Charkha</i>	200
Subsidy on teachers' salaries	65
Unsatisfied demands of the railways	355
Finances for:	
Atomic Energy	60
Defence Developments	350
Heavy Industry	55
Loss on Prohibition	250
	1,275
or	1,300

The real plan outlay, might amount therefore, not to Rs. 4,800 crores but Rs. 6,100 crores.

Curbing Expenditure

A safety valve is being devised by the Ministry of Finance, which is to set up a "watch-dog" organisation to examine the scheme, its administrative machinery, the spending capacity of a unit of administration in the light of past experience and audit objections and the benefits claimed and realised. The flexibility of the plan and its modifications on a yearly basis, is another safety valve. Looked at from this angle, the draft plan is the sum total of all the desirable things India should have during the next five years, with their respective costs. The Government with the assistance of the Planning Commission will allot priorities and undertake schemes in accordance with the resources available.

Survey of Managing Agencies

The three-day conference of Registrars of joint stock companies, held here during the week, finalised plans for a detailed nation-wide survey of managing agencies and foreign concerns operating in India. The meeting considered the practical problems facing the newly-created department of Company Law Administration and the devising of

cities of Bombay and Calcutta. Registrars have been asked to verify the lists by the end of February. Task teams from the department will be later deputed to various States for the collection of detailed information from files in the offices of the Registrars. This phase is expected to be over by June when investigations into the nature of investments and directorates of managing agencies should be complete. The survey will serve as a basis for the inquiry to be made later under Section 324 of the Companies Act.

Foreign Companies Under Scrutiny

The Department of Company Law Administration has also planned a detailed survey of foreign companies. An examination of the annual returns of foreign companies for the year 1953-54, forwarded by the Registrars, showed that a good proportion of their number did not have their registered offices in India. This doubt was confirmed by the examination of the documents available in the Registrar's office of a premier State. It was found that the information relating to foreign companies has in some cases been given from documents filed as long ago as 1935 or in a large number of cases, from documents filed during 1946-47. It was thereupon decided that the position of foreign companies would be checked by making a reference to their head offices and to foreign trade missions in India.

Under the new Act, however, there will be a central registry for foreign companies in Delhi, which will facilitate the verification of data concerning them. Meanwhile a corrected list of foreign companies is being drawn up. The survey will also be extended to Indian companies controlled or managed by foreign companies and their branches and subsidiaries. Citing cases of maladministration, the department has disclosed that 269 companies were finally dissolved between April 1954

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and October 1955. For seven of these companies the process took 20 to 30 years. Only 40 companies were finally dissolved within a year of their going into liquidation, the rest taking often between two and 20 years. Considerable discrepancies were discovered in the periodical statements of capital in the existing companies. Normally under the law a company has to intimate changes in its capital within a period of two weeks to a month but the average time-lag was found to be five to six months. Similarly, the Registrars took an inordinate time in reporting liquidations to the research division. Of the 550 cases reported during the year ending April 1955, only 265 were intimated within one month. In 55 cases the period ranged from one to ten years. Consent was given by the Controller of Capital Issues for share capital amounting to Rs. 125 crores during the calendar year 1955. Reports from the Registrars were, however, received by the department only in respect of Rs. 25 crores.

Road Transport Committee

The Transport Advisory Council, at its meeting here during the week, decided to set up an *ad hoc* committee to advise on the re-organisation of transport administration in the States. With the increasing emphasis on industrialisation, the economy of the country has undergone a rapid change during recent years, and there is an increasing demand for transport to carry men and materials. Simultaneously with other forms of conveyance, the development and expansion of mechanised road transport has become a pressing problem. It has been urged that one of the contributory factors to the slow development of motor transport has been the administrative machinery in many of the States, which is concerned more with the regulation of motor transport rather than its planned development. A more concerted effort however, would appear to be necessary if the demand for additional transport capacity arising out of the implementation of the second five year plan is to be met. It is felt that if the development of transport is to keep pace with the expanding economy of the country, it is necessary that:

- Each State should be capable of organising the constant supervision of its road transport requirements;
- there should be regular planning for the development of motor transport so that the fullest use is made of the available road facilities;
- there should be close liaison between the statutory Transport Authorities and the development agencies at different levels.

At present most States have regular Transport Commissioners who are required to undertake the planning as well as the development of road transport. They are however so short-staffed and heavily

burdened with routine administration that they have hardly any time for development problems or the implementation of development plans. At the district level there is no effective agency to tackle transport problems. The work is usually entrusted to the statutory transport authorities to which the already heavily worked District Magistrates or police officers are appointed on a part-time basis. The result is that problems relating to road transport operation and control can be given little attention and the Transport Authorities function more or less as licensing authorities. It is therefore a common feature that undeveloped routes are neglected and over-crowding takes place on routes which are already well served.

To remedy these defects it is proposed that a high-powered *ad hoc* committee, composed of members of Parliament and a few State Legislature representatives of interests connected with the development of road transport like I.R.T.D.A., one or two persons connected with the large-scale operation of transport vehicles and some officials with a knowledge and experience of motor transport administration should be appointed. Broadly speaking, the committee will be required to survey the existing arrangements for the administration of road motor transport in the States and to make recommendations for a model administrative organisation which, in addition to establishing a close liaison with the statutory Transport Authorities at different levels, will be competent to undertake a study of the traffic requirements of the areas under its administrative charge and to plan and foster the development of road services with a view to meeting traffic requirements and making the fullest use of the available road facilities.

It is further proposed that this committee should also review the working of State transport undertakings and make recommendations as to what is the best method of managing nationalised transport—departmentally or through a corporation. With the progressive nationalisation of road motor transport in the States, the problem of administering State undertakings on a sound basis has been engaging the attention of the various States, the Planning Commission and the Central Government. Some States, which have large nationalised transport units, have been urging that departmental operation has proved very successful, whereas the Planning Commission and the Central Government have been of the view that operation through a corporation set up under the Road Transport Corporation Act should basically prove more efficacious. It is desirable to examine these views in the light of practical experience so that the resulting analysis can be profitably utilised by the States in furthering their plans for the nationalisation of transport.

U.K. Insurance Delegates Confer

Sir Percival Griffiths and his colleagues, Mr. Redington and Mr. Males of the Prudential Insurance Company, Mr. Cockram of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Heale of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and Mr. Roberts had a prolonged conference with the Finance Secretary, Mr. H. M. Patel during the week, when problems connected with the nationalisation of the life business of non-Indian Insurance Companies were discussed. Nationalisation in these cases involves the buying up of the Indian business and the provision of facilities for the repatriation of funds brought into India to provide against claims of policy-holders. It is no secret that British Insurance Companies make a larger provision to meet their liabilities in the initial years of a policy, for which funds are imported from abroad.

Over-production in Tea

While in Delhi, Sir Percival will meet the Commerce Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to discuss with him the "over-production" of tea. It is claimed that tea production has been in excess of demand, and if the present situation is allowed to continue without control it might lead to disastrous results. Sir Percival will press for the resumption of international control over the production of tea.

Compensation for the Coal Industry

The Ministry of Production is examining legislative proposals for acquiring the unworked coal-bearing areas of the existing leaseholds. The compensation to be paid is the main issue for determination. There could be three alternatives for the payment of compensation, namely:

1. Salami plus prospecting expenses.
2. Salami plus prospecting expenses plus a certain percentage for solatium.
3. Payment of Royalty for a fixed number of years.

Mr. R. S. Krishnaswamy, I.C.S. has been appointed to the new post of Coal Production and Development Commissioner, and will be in charge of both the existing and the new State collieries. The Coal Controller, however will continue to be in charge of the control aspect of the industry.

Indo-British Aircraft

A team from the Folland Aircraft Company, designers of the Gnat light-weight fighter, is here finalising the terms of agreement under which the Company will collaborate in the manufacture of aircraft at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore. Another team sponsored by Bristol's axial-flow turbo-jet engines in India to be fitted into Folland's Gnat fighters. The Defence Secretary, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, is expected to lead the mission which will visit England this spring to sign both these agreements so that India may be able to manufacture the complete Gnat fighter aircraft by 1961, the end of the second plan period.

U.K. Steel Mission

Sir Cyril Jones and his colleague representing the British Steel Mission have arrived here and held Conferences with the Secretary, Iron and Steel Ministry, Mr. S. Bhoothalingam. While the nationalisation of life insurance has had some repercussions in the London money market, the revised British proposals for setting up a one million ton steel plant at Durgapur, in West Bengal, have failed to evoke the requisite enthusiasm in New Delhi. A resumption of the talks is therefore greeted with cautious optimism.

The Railway's Plans for Coal

The Railway Ministry has taken in hand the following schemes for increasing the movement of coal during the plan period:

1. Ranigunj fields.
 - i. Doubling of the line between Ondal and Ukhra.
 - ii. Doubling of the line between Asansol and Adra including another bridge over the Damodar river.
2. Jharia field.
 - i. Doubling of the line between Amlo and Barkakana.
3. Karanpura field.
 - i. Extension of the Patratu Damodar branch up to Garsula, bridging the Damodar river with back links to the coal bearing area of Gidi.
 - ii. Increasing capacity on the Barwadih-Sone Nagar section.
 - iii. Branch line from Ranchi Road station to Ramgarh coalfield.
 - iv. Extension of the Patratu-Damodar Branch to Garsula and beyond for developing the contiguous coal bearing areas in North Karanpura.
 - Branch line off Patratu-Damodar Branch to serve Sanyal area.
 - vi. Branch lines from Ray and Hindigir to serve the areas nearby to be developed in Karanpura coalfield.

State Bank's Proposals

According to reports the management of the State Bank of India, has been discussing proposals which will have the effect of increasing the pay bill and giving bonuses to its employees in the higher grades. The management has been able to open less than three dozen new branches as against the target of five hundred branches in three years.

London

THE NEW CHANCELLOR'S FIRST PUBLIC ADDRESS

NO FRESH PRONOUNCEMENT ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN made his first public statement as Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he addressed the National Advisory Council composed of representatives of industrialists and the T.U.C. Anticipations that he might utilise the opportunity at least to hint at his proposed economic policy were not realised, but he did review the situation as it stands to-day and reiterated the warnings that Government spokesmen have been uttering for some time against rising prices, wage claims, higher dividends and too much consumption. The analogy he used was that of an overloaded electricity system. Put in yet another plug and the fuse blows. It was his intention, he said, to study the position and then decide which of the plugs would need to be pulled out. That process, we can only presume, will be left until the Budget is presented in April.

There are many, however, who feel that the Chancellor should not wait that long, and that he could well take certain steps, apart from taxation, to stem the inflationary danger right away. Lord Pakenham, chairman of the National Bank, has suggested "a thorough up-to-date practical re-examination of financial ideas and policy" by a committee appointed for the purpose, because he has doubts whether "crucial financial decisions" are receiving the ranking they deserve among the "social priorities." Mr. A. W. Tuke, Barclays' chairman, on the other hand, in an *addendum* to his earlier statement says that since it was issued "some signs have begun to show themselves that economically speaking the weather may be going to change." He did not specifically indicate whether the change was for better or worse, but drew attention to stocks beginning to pile up in the motor industry which may or may not be worked off at present prices in the spring and summer, and to the "menace" hanging over this situation in the shape of wage demands "more related to the conditions of yesterday than to-day." He advised both sides of industry to mark time until the Budget.

Advice to the Chancellor

Meantime, Mr. Macmillan continues to receive advice from all and sundry as to how he should frame his Budget proposals. The Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress has drawn up a general memorandum on the subject which is to be considered by the General Council before it is formally presented to the Chancellor. This document, it is understood, covers much the same ground as previous representations from this source—which, it is emphasised, Mr. Butler ignored—even down to the imposition of a capital gains tax. The Chancellor has also received a deputation from the Institute of Directors. The Institute is pressing for a reduction of 50 percent in the surtax on incomes between £2,000 and £5,000 a year, and of 25 percent on incomes above £5,000 a year. On death duties its proposal is that the present principle of taxing gifts when they are made within five years of the death of the giver should be abandoned, and instead, that the duty should be graded over the period so that if a person lives for four years after the date of the gift the duty would be reduced by four-fifths, and so on for other periods. On pensions, the Institute has pointed out that the Millard Tucker Committee reported two years ago and "there is still no evidence of any active steps being taken to bring any of the recommendations into effect." In a letter to the Chancellor, the Institute has stated: "Employers are becoming increasingly active in making pension benefits available for their employees. In this they have the active co-operation of the Inland Revenue. What we now seek is that similar benefits should be made available to directors."

The Position of Sterling

With the general increase in world trade, and the increasing relaxation of restrictions on the use of sterling, much greater use is being made of sterling to finance such trade. As the Midland Bank suggests, these developments impose a special responsibility on this country. The background against which management of the currency must work has moved from a creditor to a debtor position. In 1938 sterling liabilities of £598 million were more than matched by gold and dollar reserves of £615 million. Further, Britain had overseas investments in securities known to the Stock Exchange of £3,545 million nominal value. By June last year sterling liabilities to individual countries amounted to £3,860 million, Government debt to £2,130 million, and the European Payments Union debt to £96 million. Gold and dollar reserves were only £957 million. Overseas investments had dropped by over £1,500 million to £2,013 million in nominal value by December, 1953. Even allowing for an increase in market value and that Britain's post-war investment abroad has largely been made directly by companies, the net result is certainly a debit in place of a sizeable surplus. Within the total of sterling balances held, the colonial territories have increased their assets, principally as a result of external investment and not from persistent balance of payments surpluses. Countries outside the sterling area have shown no tendency to reduce their sterling balances, although restrictions on use have become comparatively light. This suggests that the bulk of sterling is held voluntarily. Sterling debts could be

viewed with equanimity were it not for recurring balance of payments crises. The aim of domestic policy in managing the currency must therefore be to ensure that enough of Britain's growing output is made available for settling external obligations. In other words, as the bank chairman pointed out in their speeches last month, the value of the pound can only be backed by suitable goods sold at competitive prices.

The Labour Problem

One of the influences which has worked against the worst effects of inflation in this country has been the steady increase over the past few years in the size of the labour force. In 1953 it rose by 180,000, in 1954 by a further 270,000 and in 1955 the latest statistics released by the Ministry of Labour record a further rise of 280,000. The total number of people in civil employment at the end of December was 23 million. The increase over the year resulted from a fall in the number unemployed and 60,000 in the Armed Forces, with a rise of 200,000 other workers, mainly women. The main increases in employment during 1955 were 180,000 in manufacturing industries and 60,000 in distribution. Within manufacturing there was a rise of 170,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles. Most other groups showed increases, but there was a fall of 10,000 in clothing and 40,000 in textiles, including 30,000 in cotton. There was a seasonal increase of 48,000 in the number of registered unemployed between 12th December and 14th January. Then the total was 264,000, of whom 16,000 were temporarily stopped. The total was 24,000 less than a year earlier. The percentage of unemployment in January was 1.2 compared with 1.0 in December and 1.4 in January, 1955.

The figures suggest that we are, in fact, scraping the bottom of the barrel so far as labour is concerned, especially in industry. Can future needs in this sphere be met? Vital statistics suggest that from 1957 onwards the high birth rate of the war and immediate post-war years will tend to swell the numbers entering the labour market, but the problem will not be solved unless these new entrants can be canalised into production jobs in industry as opposed to clerical or Government service, for the former's proportion is quite inadequate to produce the goods and services we need.

The Colombo Plan

It was appropriate that a special ceremony should have marked the recent arrival in London of the thousandth trainee to come to this country under the Colombo Plan, for this helped to focus attention not only on the value of this scheme for technical co-operation in the economic development of the countries in South-East Asia—which is not, perhaps, appreciated as it should be—but also on the not inconsiderable progress which has been made in the five and a half years since its inception. A 50-year-old blast furnace foreman, Mr. Bisheshwar Prasad Singh, from the Tata Iron and Steel Company was the trainee in question, and he was accorded an official reception at the Ministry of Labour by Mr. Iain Macleod, the Minister. Mr. Singh, it should be mentioned, took this honour in his stride and made a most favourable impression on the invited gathering. His special interest is the use of high pressure, top blast furnaces and sintering plants (a device for using material that is wasted in other processes), and he will study these as well as other processes during the next six months at the Colville Steel Works on the Clyde. Welcoming Mr. Singh, Mr. Macleod said it was appropriate that the thousandth trainee should come from India, which had played from the beginning a key part in the development of the scheme. India had been a most generous exporter of her own skilled men under the scheme and she had also provided training facilities herself for 350 trainees from the other Colombo Plan countries. Nor is the training of technicians overseas the only form of technical co-operation carried on under the scheme. There is also the despatch of experts to give advice on the spot and the provision of training equipment. As Mr. Macleod explained, the United Kingdom has provided 40 percent of the experts sent under the scheme during the past five years (an achievement that was not always easy in a time of full employment). Of the thousand technicians who have received training in Britain, 284 have come from India and the rest from Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam.

Rise in Freight Rates

The U.K./India-Pakistan Conferences, which comprise British and Indian lines, announce that, owing to further increases in operating costs of ships, they have been compelled to revise the existing rates of freight. The increase generally is 10 percent, but with a few items below and a few above that amount. The decision to increase rates to meet part of the higher costs has been made only after the most careful consideration, but the lines emphasise that the existing rates of freight must be more closely related to operating costs if efficient services are to be maintained. The new rates, obtainable on application to the individual lines, will apply to shipments made by vessels commencing to load at each individual U.K. port on and after 15th March. A similar announcement has been made by the U.K.-Colombo Conference, while rates from North Continental ports will be similarly increased. The Continental Conferences comprise Belgian, British, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Indian, Norwegian and Swedish lines. The rates from India-Pakistan to U.K. and Continental ports are being advanced by 10 percent with certain exceptions.

Defence Bonds Conversion

The Treasury is making a conversion offer to holders of 2½ percent Defence Bonds maturing

between May and September, 1956, of which about £12 million are outstanding. Holders will be invited to exchange into 4 percent Defence Bonds, and if they accept will be paid interest at 2½ percent for the period from 1st April to the date of exchange and 4 percent from the date of exchange to 30th September, 1956. The maturity premium of £1 percent will be paid on the date of exchange. The terms of the conversion bonds will be the same as those of the 4 percent Defence Bonds now on sale, except that interest will be paid on 1st April and 1st October. The full terms with forms of request for conversion will be issued to holders on 14th February, and the list of acceptances of the offer will be closed on 15th March. Apart from bonds inherited from a deceased holder, the maximum permitted holding of Defence Bonds is £1,000 of the 4 percent, £2,000 of the 3½ percent, and £3,500 of all other issues, including the present conversion issue.

Brevities

In the liquidation of the Oriental Telephone and Electric Co., the holding of Hongkong Telephone Company shares are to be distributed to Oriental shareholders.

The Board of Trade has announced that the open general licence which authorises the export of certain iron and steel goods valued at more than £25 a ton is being replaced by a new open general licence which raises the limit to more than £35 a ton. This licence will come into operation on 15th February, and from that date individual licences will be required for exports where the value is £35 a ton or less. The licence does not apply to China, Macao, North Vietnam, or Tibet.

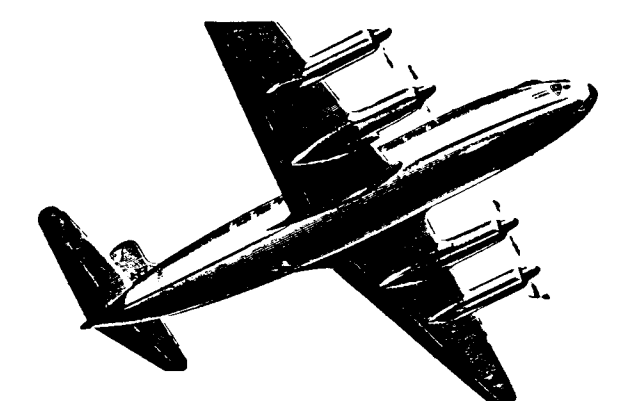
British steel output in January was at a rate of 21,069,000 tons a year, about 6½ percent more than in January, 1955. Pig iron output rose even more, being 10 percent higher than a year ago at an annual rate of 13,558,000 tons. Steel stocks in the hands of producers increased by no less than, 380,000 tons last year and consumer stocks are believed to have risen considerably in the last six months.

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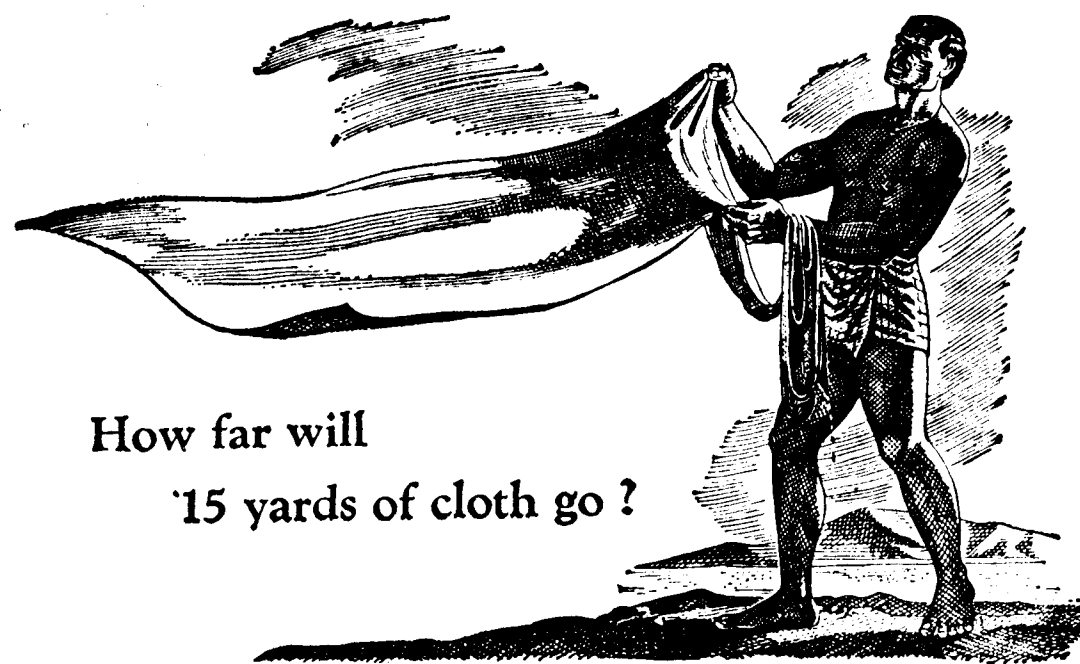
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Uttar Pradesh

CONGRESS SHAKEN OUT
OF COMPLACENCY
THREE SUCCESSIVE DEFEATS
IN BY-ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Congress Party in the State suffered three defeats in by-elections during last week—two in the district of Bara Banki and one in Budaun. Bara Banki achieved some notoriety recently because of the murder, in rapid succession, of a Congress M.L.A. and a Socialist M.L.A. Both the murders were committed in broad daylight and it is believed that the outrages were responsible for the slump in Congress stock in the district. As regards Budaun, the Congress candidate was a former Muslim Leaguer, and though Muslims formed a sizeable part of the electorate in this constituency, he was defeated by a Socialist. These three defeats will not, of course, make much difference to the solid Congress strength in the State Assembly, but Congress circles realise that the position of the Party is no longer unchallenged and that it must be prepared for shocks in straight fights. Since the last general elections, Congress has won four Parliamentary and 10 Assembly by-elections, while the P.S.P. has won one Parliamentary and eight Assembly seats. Four Assembly and one Parliamentary elections were won by Independents. The Jan Sangh has annexed one seat.

Mr. Krishnamachari on Costs

A searching enquiry into the affairs of the Kanpur textile industry was urged by the Union Industries and Commerce Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, who visited the city towards the end of last month. He said: "I do not approve of your employer-employee relations. I do not agree with your logic of geographical drawbacks. Some of the factors operating here are to your advantage. You are producing goods right down your consuming centre." He was also critical of the suggestions of the President of the U.P. Merchants' Chamber that the employment potential and not the cost factor must dominate the location of new industries in U.P. This proposition might suit the fertiliser factory, which is proposed to be started in U.P., but in the view of Mr. Krishnamachari, that principle if applied universally would mean giving support to the Karve Committee's recommendations. The cost factor, according to him, is extremely important from the point of view of consumption in an under-developed economy. By way of an example he recalled his visit to the Kanpur Technological Laboratories. He saw excellent water colours being manufactured there,

but their cost was more than double the present price paid by school children. "Merely because somebody has done a laboratory experiment," he said, "it cannot be encouraged on a commercial scale without regard to the price factor."

Aluminium Factory

The possibility of starting an aluminium factory is suggested in the preliminary report of the State's Directorate of Geology. The site suggested is near the Rihand dam area where bauxite is found in the nearby region belonging to Vindhya Pradesh, in which the 900-sq. mile Singrauli coal-field is situated. It may be mentioned in this connection that public opinion is moving in favour of the merger of Vindhya Pradesh with Uttar Pradesh. The preliminary report also draws attention to the discovery of gypsum in a pure form in the Naini Tal district. The previous estimates of 200,000 tons of gypsum will be greatly exceeded with the new find. At present good quality gypsum, which can be used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, is being washed down by the Nangal river from Naini Tal. It is being dynamited in Dehra Dun and exported from the State for the manufacture of fertilisers. The report says that this is a waste of good quality gypsum and that for fertilisers, an inferior quality of the mineral should suffice. The Central Government has recommended the manufacture of sulphuric acid from gypsum to the greatest possible extent because it will also yield clinker for the manufacture of cement as a by-product. At present, U.P. is producing, by various methods, 6.7 percent of India's total output of sulphuric acid.

Estimates of Rural Income

Certain glaring discrepancies between the claims put forward by Government and the figures put out by the State's Economics and Statistics Department have become the subject of much unfavourable comment here. In a recent Press hand-out issued in connection with the Chief Minister's Press conference on the second plan, it was claimed that the rural income increased from Rs. 999 crores in 1947-48 to Rs. 1,070 crores in 1952-53. But the index of the value of agricultural produce, which accounts for nearly 75 percent of the rural income, shows that it fell during this period from 98 to 93. The index for the value of cottage industries has remained constant at 129. The index of income from agricultural trade it is shown, fell from 34.1 to 32.2 during the same period. If these statistics are correct, then the Government's assessment cannot be an accurate one. If the Government is correct, then the Department's statistics are false. The same discrepancy occurs also in respect of food production. Whereas the Government has been claiming that food production has registered a phenomenal increase as a result of various schemes, the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics shows that the general index of agricultural

production, which was 110 in 1947-48, never rose even once in the following seven years, and actually dropped to 108 in 1953-54.

Regulated Marketing

Following the Planning Commission's directives, the State Government proposes to take early steps to regulate rural marketing in Uttar Pradesh. The articles to be covered under the scheme would include cereals, pulses, oils and oilseeds, fruits and livestock. The scheme also envisages the licensing of warehouses. At present, warehouse owners, who are generally wholesale dealers, are at liberty to purchase any amount of stocks and keep them for any length of time. In future, they will not only be required to take out licenses but their purchases and sales will also be regulated. The expenses of the scheme will be met by a small cess imposed on the sale of goods in the markets. The surplus from the cess, if any, it is stated will be expended in providing amenities for the producers. It is announced that the work of collection of the necessary data will begin in the next budget year. About 600 persons will be employed for the purpose.

Interim Bonus for Textile Workers

Some 13 sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh have been ordered by the State Industrial Tribunal to pay an interim bonus to their workers for the year 1954-55. The total amount to be paid by these mills is Rs. 692 lakhs. The mills concerned had sought exemption from the orders of the Government directing them to pay the interim bonus.

PUMPS FOR ALL PURPOSES

A British firm, the Crown Engineering Co., have brought out new designs in self-priming pumps. The gear type "A" is designed for use where high or low pressures are required and is especially suitable for water, insecticides and certain chemicals. The models available range from the 1-in. B.S.P., giving 150 gallons per hour at 100 lb. pressure to the 2-in. B.S.P. giving 2,350 gallons. The gear-type B, for use with cutting oils and self-lubricating liquids, is suitable for machine tools where a constant and regular supply of lubricant is required at high or low pressure. There are all sizes available. The vertical pump is specially designed for use with machine tools or open sumps where the pump itself is operating at a depth of 1 in. to 7 in. As the pump is below water level no suction line is necessary. The vane-type pump, of which there are few models, has been designed for use where a strong flow of liquid is required on any machine tool. It needs no priming and will run for long periods without attention. It can be used with all self-lubricating liquids and is especially useful where a fluid of dense quality requires displacing.

Jute

QUIET CONDITIONS IN GUNNY AND
FIBRE MARKETSSUBSTANTIAL ACCEPTANCES AGAINST BURMESE
TENDER REPORTED

DURING the early part of the past week, there was very little of interest in the jute goods market and conditions in general were dull. Buyers were content to watch developments, and showed no inclination to support the prevailing prices. Rumours of interest nearer home caused temporary steadiness when speculators covered in heavy goods, but the rise was short-lived due to the lack of support. Calcutta mills, although keen for business, were looking for higher prices in the light of the steady jute markets, but met with very little success. Their selling pressure was concentrated on the forward section, where prices continued to show premiums over the nearer positions. These premiums, however, were reduced considerably. There were very few opportunities to avail of, as any business going was for early delivery and mills in general were well sold for these positions.

After the week-end, interest revived when confirmation of a small Indian Government order for internal consumption was received. This in itself was not large enough to cause any large alterations, but on Tuesday it was coupled with the Burmese Government's acceptance of tenders made against its recent enquiries. The latter order was understood to be in the region of 36,000 bales, with delivery spread over the April-June period. Operators who had submitted tenders and had them accepted immediately began covering in the sacking market against the earlier shipment dates. During the day, prices rose about Rs. 1-8 a 100 bags, but most of the business was absorbed by bazaar parties and very little found its way to mills. There was still no confirmation at this stage of the long-awaited Russian order, but speculation regarding its outcome continued to play a major part in price movements for all deliveries.

Raw Jute Quiet but Steady

Events in the goods market appeared to have very little effect on fibre prices, and raw jute continued to show a firm trend in the initial stages. Sellers persisted in their ideas in spite of the almost complete lack of interest among mills. Business concluded was the smallest for several weeks, and consisted in the main of inter-seller covering. Upcountry markets, encouraged by firm conditions in Pakistan, continued to lead Calcutta rates, and imports in most agencies were negligible. The local Cossipore markets, however, once again reported larger imports. Wagon arrivals over the week-end averaged about 110 a day, this being more than double those in the corresponding period of last year. It is reported that much of this jute was from the Daissee areas, and consisted mainly of Daissee Mesta. Advances from the interior appeared to indicate that 25 percent of the crop had still to come forward. Most of this was Mesta, and very little Daissee had yet to be marketed. These balances are larger than normal for the time of the year, but are not really unexpected considering the bumper crops reported in the early days of the season. It may be that cultivators have held on to these surpluses too long, as demand for Mesta has diminished of late due to the poor yield of this season's deliveries.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: Publication of the mill stock figures for January, showing substantial increases, had a bearish effect last week, but speculative covering at the lower levels in anticipation of orders from Burma soon brought about a recovery. On Thursday morning, B Twills had advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 115-4 for February shipment, and Rs. 115-12 for April-June shipment. Although no business was reported in hessian, 40in 100z rose by 4 or 5 annas. February shipment stood at Rs. 41-2 and forward shipment at Rs. 41-6. Prices continued to rise after the opening, but profit-taking at the higher levels and lack of support from overseas buyers caused a gradual decline. Over the next two days, they fell back to last week's closing rates. Very little business was reported and over the week-end listless conditions prevailed with prices fluctuating narrowly. Monday's opening brought no improvement, and heavy goods lost a further 6 or 8 annas in the absence of buyers. On Tuesday, B Twill quotations had fallen back to Rs. 113-4 for the near positions, with forward shipment at a premium of 6 annas. Hessian also showed a weaker tendency and 40in 100z dropped to Rs. 40-8 for February shipment. Quiet conditions prevailed for most of the morning, but by the afternoon local and shipper covering at the lower levels against Indian and Burmese Government orders brought a recovery. Prices then advanced by Rs. 1-8 a 100 bags in a few hours.

At the close on Wednesday morning, prices had eased slightly from the highest touched on Tues-

day but quotations were well up on the previous day's opening rates and were as follows:

	February	March	April-June
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in 80z	33-6	33-4	33
40in 100z	40-10	40-13	41
B Twills	113-14	114-4	114-8
Heavy Cees (Plain)	112-4	113-12	114
A Twills	130	138-8	138
Liverpools	130	129-8	129
Corn sacks	115-12	115-12	115-12

Raw Jute: The fibre markets experienced their quietest session for several weeks. Apart from small mill purchases, business was confined to inter-seller covering, mainly in Daissee, against previous contracts. Prices showed very little alteration in the early period, but as the week progressed rates declined and sellers showed more inclination to sell but were reluctant to discount to any great extent due to the very steady upcountry markets. Operators in the agencies were encouraged in their bullish attitude by the firm Pakistan markets, and it is very unlikely that there will be very much alteration while this disparity exists. Mills have shown no interest at all in Pakistan jute which is about Rs. 3-8 a maund higher than Indian fibres.

Opening quotations on Thursday last were unchanged from the previous day and Upper Assam Bottoms were quoted at Rs. 30-8 a maund. Mills showed no interest at these levels due to the weaker goods markets, but as the session progressed and gunnies improved, small business was transacted which pushed prices up 8 annas a maund by Friday morning. Steady upcountry markets fixed local rates at this level, and up to the week-end no alterations were recorded. During the week-end a fair amount of business was reported on an inter-seller basis, mainly covering in Daissee against last week's purchases. This strengthened the market, although by the time business commenced on Monday morning Upper Assam rates had fallen back to Rs. 30-8 a maund. Lack of mill interest and the quieter goods markets reduced prices a further 8 annas on Tuesday. Activity in gunnies in the late afternoon arrested the fall and the market closed on a steady note, but with prices unchanged.

Business reported during the week was on a very restricted scale. Only small lots of Dhubri-Northern jute changed hands at Rs. 30-8 to Rs. 31 a maund basis bottoms for February-March shipment, and local Northern at Rs. 30 to Rs. 30-8 a maund for ready and one month's delivery. The main business of the week was in Daissee jute, and inter-seller covering took place at Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-8 a maund, with a Rs. 2-8 difference between Middles and Bottoms, and also at Rs. 33 a maund for Middles only, delivery dates in all cases being during February and/or March. Some Daissee Mesta was also included in these transactions at Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 28 a maund basis Bottoms for the same deliveries. Small parcels of Pakistan Cuttings were done at Rs. 130 a bale.

At the close, markets were unchanged and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute:	Landed at Mills Rs. a maund basis Bottoms	Shipment
Lower Assam	29-8	February-March
Upper Assam	30	"
Northern	30	"
Murshidabad White	29	"
Daissee ex Agency	30-8	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	30	"
Daissee Mesta	27-8	"
Local Packing (Northern)	29-8	"
Bimil	28	"
Tossa is quoted at Re. 1 a maund above the price of white jute.		
Pakistan Jute:	Rs. a maund basis Bottoms	Shipment
Jat	34	February-March
District	32-3	"
Northern	32	"
Jat Cuttings	135 a bale	"

Local Cossipore markets have again reported increased activity, and imports have improved to the extent that over the week a total of 750 wagons arrived at the sidings. Inter-seller covering has accounted for most of the business, but mill representatives have been active, and all arrivals have been snapped up. Consequently prices have tended to rule steady in spite of the Calcutta mill prices easing. Quotations at the close were based on Kishengani jute at Rs. 29 a maund for garsat quality. The Daissee markets are reporting increased imports of Daissee Mesta, but Daissee is still in very short supply. Cultivators estimate that there is still about 4 annas of the entire crop to be marketed, but most of this is Mesta. Heavy covering during the week for Daissee kept the markets steady. At the close sellers are reserved

and quotations in Sheoraphuli are based on Rs. 28 a maund for garsat quality.

Mofussil: Reports from upcountry indicate that there has been no improvement in the import position, but over the week demand has increased. Consequently, prices continue to be very firm, supported by the Pakistan markets. Quotations are still in advance of Calcutta prices, but in spite of this there is keen competition among operators for the small supplies available. At the close, Dhubri quotations were based on Rs. 26 a maund for garsat quality.

Raw Jute Consumption

The consumption of raw jute by mills reporting to the I.J.M.A. during January 1956 was 518,300 bales, which was 48,100 bales less than the previous month. This fall was partly due to the fact that January was a shorter working month due to mill holidays. The total consumption for July 1955-January 1956 is now 35,45,300 bales. In January 1955, the consumption was 489,000 bales, and the total for the corresponding period of last season was 33,78,000 bales. Thus, in the current season, consumption is now ahead of last season by 167,300 bales.

I. J. M. A. Production

The production in January 1956 of jute mills reporting to the I.J.M.A. was 86,900 tons, or 8,400 tons less than in December 1955. This figure was made up of 30,300 tons of hessian, 52,600 tons of sacking and 6,000 tons of miscellaneous manufactures. During the month the percentage of hessian goods produced dropped 0.8, while that of sacking increased by 1.1. The general trend of the market can be studied from the variations in production over the last six months. Since August 1955, hessian production has dropped from 40.8 percent to 34.1 percent, a drop of 6.7 percent, while sacking production has increased from 53.6 percent to 59.2 percent, a rise of 5.6 percent. The balance of 1.1 percent was taken up by an increase in miscellaneous goods. It would appear from these figures that the increased world demand for sacking goods has been satisfactorily catered for by the industry, and that the recent increases in production came from sacking looms.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR JUTE
TRANSPORTCONFLICTING INFORMATION GIVEN
ON BOOKING FACILITIES

THE figures given by the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways, in his recent letter, regarding the loading of jute wagons in the current season compared with those of last season show an improvement that is gratifying. It is to be hoped that there will be further improvement so that the large quantities of jute awaiting transport to mills may be moved expeditiously and thus bring about an improvement in the mills' stock position. The figures given relate, of course, only to the Eastern Railway. No information has been given by the other railways concerned in the transport of jute. As regards the lack of co-operation between railways, we have had an instance cited where the North-Eastern Railway (Bareilly-Lucknow section) stated that booking to certain mills in the Calcutta area had been stopped at the request of the authorities in Calcutta. On reference being made to these authorities in Calcutta it was denied that any such request had been made. At the time of writing, the station-masters on the Baharwa-Howrah section and the Murshidabad-Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway say that booking to certain mills has been stopped but the authorities in Calcutta say that this is incorrect. Nevertheless those who want to book jute cannot do so and this produces a sense of frustration besides the possibility of loss through contracts not being fulfilled in time. The cases cited are only a

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONCondensed Statement of Condition December 31, 1955
(Figures of Overseas Branches are as of December 23, 1955)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$1,609,581,021.51	Capital	\$150,000,000.00
United States Government Securities and Securities Guaranteed by the Government	2,149,433,488.43	Surplus	200,000,000.00
Federal Agency Securities	147,209,756.53	Undivided Profits	130,080,550.05
State, County, and Municipal Securities	576,145,111.55	Reserves	5,767,846.25
Other Securities	101,279,432.42	TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS	\$485,848,396.30
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	10,500,000.00	Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	71,133,473.10
Loans Guaranteed or Insured by the United States Government or its Agencies	1,273,977,300.06	DEPOSITS	\$4,577,799,240.25
Other Loans and Discounts	3,453,984,172.54	Savings and Time	4,224,706,887.96
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	51,963,655.34	Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor of and Endorser on Acceptances, Bills, and Notes	205,235,881.78
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures, and Safe	87,145,920.50	Reserve for Interest Received in Advance	52,434,432.24
Deposit Vaults	2,545,371.65	Reserve for Interest, Taxes, etc.	51,987,660.50
Other Real Estate Owned	203,963,115.65	TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$9,669,145,972.13
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit and Acceptances, and on Endorsed Bills and Notes	1,417,425.95		
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$9,669,145,972.13		

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A wholly-owned subsidiary

Condensed Statement of Condition December 31, 1955

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$54,261,250.17	Capital	\$10,000,000.00
United States Government Securities	13,984,649.66	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Other Securities	8,789,717.69	Undivided Profits	708,686.09
Loans and Discounts	76,970,419.74	TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS	\$14,708,686.09
Accrued Interest	381,184.45	Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	1,117,063.13
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit and as Acceptor of and Endorser on Acceptances, Bills, and Notes	78,746,526.53	Deposits	137,306,776.27
Other Resources	\$13,223.50	Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor of and Endorser on Acceptances, Bills, and Notes	79,697,301.31
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$234,856,960.14	Reserve for Interest Received in Advance	323,516.18
		Reserve for Interest, Taxes, etc.	900,606.66
		TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$234,856,960.14

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONBANK OF AMERICA (INTERNATIONAL), New York
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Paid-Up Capital ... Rs. 2 Crores
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 95 Lakhs
Total Working Funds
(As on 31.12.55) Over ... Rs. 81 CroresBRANCHES IN INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA,
MALAYA & HONGKONG
Agents all over the worldS. T. SADASIVAN
General ManagerRupee Travellers' Cheques issued
in convenient denominations.

few of the instances which are almost continually occurring.

On the question of shunting capacity, it is interesting that it is ample in the Sealdah division, but here is an example given to us from personal observation of how jute wagons are handled. A train of 50 or 60 wagons, not necessarily all jute, arrives at junction A about 30 miles from Calcutta where there are four or five jute mills. The train is put in a siding and the main-line goods engine is then used to place jute wagons at several or all of the mills in that area—say two or three wagons to each mill. The train then moves down to station B where there are several more jute mills and the train again goes into a siding while wagons are distributed by the main line engine to the mills in that area. This process is repeated until all the jute wagons have been distributed. The delay caused by this system is so obvious that it needs no emphasis and it could be avoided by the use of a shunting engine.

If there are, as the Public Relations Officer says, sufficient shunting engines, why is the train delayed at these stations while its engine distributes wagons to various destinations? Surely the wagons should be dropped at each station to be dealt with by a shunting engine while the train goes on its way. The system which appears to be in vogue at present probably accounts for the fact that it sometimes takes a wagon two weeks to be moved 20 miles.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER 1955

The following are the total net figures of manufactured jute goods shipped from Calcutta during the month of December 1955 after providing for short shipments. These figures include shipments to coastal ports.

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
Gross	2,876.2	35,230.5	38,106.7
Short shipped	134.8	827.7	962.5
December 1955 (Nett)	2,741.4	34,402.8	37,144.2
November 1955 (Nett)	2,097.9	26,728.5	28,826.4
October 1955 (Nett)	2,588.7	24,561.5	27,150.2

I.J.M.A. STOCK FIGURES FOR JANUARY

The Indian Jute Mills Association reports the total stock of jute goods at the end of January 1956, as follows:

Description	31st January 1956		31st December 1955		Increase over (+) or decrease from (-) last month		31st January 1955	
	Lakh Yds.	000 Tons	Lakh Yds.	000 Tons	Lakh Yds.	000 Tons	Lakh Yds.	000 Tons
Hessian Cloth and Bag	9.41	25.6	8.82	23.5	+ 59	+ 2.1	9.06	24.0
Standard Hessian (included in above)	6.80	18.6	6.37	17.0			7.72	20.4
Sacking Cloth and Bag	10.66	45.3	7.96	34.4	+ 2.70	+ 10.9	11.53	51.2
Standard Sacking (included in above)	8.83	36.2	6.91	29.6			11.05	47.9
Others		7.5		5.6		+ 1.9		1.2
Grand Total (000 Tons only)		78.4		63.5		+ 14.9		76.4

N.B. These figures are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhai.

	Sacking		
Gross	37,254.0	418.3	37,672.3
Short shipped	1,795.2	39.2	1,834.4
December 1955 (Nett)	35,458.8	379.1	35,837.9
November 1955 (Nett)	32,319.6	778.3	33,097.9
October 1955 (Nett)	22,450.8	718.6	23,169.4

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

A QUIET TONE PREVAILS

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

PRICES for raw jute have again been tending upwards during the past week, but there is now a rather quieter tone about, with the news that loose jute has gone easier in Pakistan after being quite strong. Growers are evidently in a position to keep back supplies and there seems to be a definite scarcity of good white jute in the upcountry markets. There are certainly few offers of Mill Firsts and grades above, for which fantastic prices are quoted when offered. Crack Lightnings, for instance, are mentioned at £130 and crack Hearts at £120, while there is only an occasional seller of Mill Firsts at £106 to £109, c.i.f. U.K. Mill Lightnings have been sold this week at £92 and that is the cheapest rate yet, with some asking as much as £98 and Mill Hearts are from £85 to £88, c.i.f. U.K. More interest has been taken in Daissee and Tossa by Dundee spinners, as assortment and fours respectively are priced at a level at which yarns can be spun and sold at week-end prices without showing a loss. Good marks of Daissee-3/3 are being sold at £90, £91 and £92, and Tossa-4 at £92 and £92 10s, with Tossa-2/3 done at £102 and also at 10s more, c.i.f. U.K.

On 3rd February, the trade was advised that prices for jute yarns and cloth in the U.K. had been advanced by about £5 a ton, the only exception being sacking wefts, which remain unchanged on the basis of 11.76d a lb. for 24 lbs. Hessian yarns are raised to 15.55d from 14.77d a lb. for common 8 lb. cops and 8 lb. spools, and 3 ply 8 lb. twist to 17.04d from 16.46d a lb. Rove is up from £96 10s to £99 5s for 48 lbs. and from £78

to £80 15s for 200 lbs. This has practically stopped all business in yarns, as buyers refuse to follow. The same applies to the cloth market where very few fresh orders are being placed. Hessians are advanced from 13.51d to 13.92d a yard for 10½oz. 40in., 12.80d to 13.17d for 10oz. and 10.51d to 10.80d for 8oz., while 14d for 36in. 18oz tarpaulin is up from 24.08d to 24.79d a yard, and 8d for 27in. 16oz. twilled sacking from 18.02d to 18.31d a yard.

Calcutta goods are irregular, closing quieter at 62s 0d for 10oz. 40in. and 47s 3d for 7½oz., February, 62s 3d and 47s 3d March, and 62s 6d and 47s 0d April-June, with B twills at 175s 3d, 175s 6d and 176s 0d for respective positions of shipment, f.o.b. Calcutta.

I.J.M.A. PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR JANUARY

The Indian Jute Mills Association reports the total production of jute goods during January 1956 as follows:

Description	Quantity
1. Twist and Yarn	
(a) For Sale	2,774 tons
(b) All other including that used in sewing bags	1,121 tons
2. Canvas	343 tons
	8.2 lakh yds.
3. Gunny Bags (Tonnage exclude sewing twist)	
(a) Hessian	2,229 tons
	78.2 lakh yds.
	59.6 lakh Nos.
(b) Sacking	50,671 tons
	12,342 lakh yds.
	5,222 lakh Nos.
4. Gunny Cloth	
(a) Hessian	27,764 tons
	10,563 lakh yds.
(b) Sacking	1,956 tons
	46.9 lakh yds.
5. Other manufactures (including ropes)	2,048 tons
6. Total production (above figures combined)	
(a) All kinds	88,906 tons
(b) Hessian (both bags and cloth)	11,345 lakh yds.
(c) Sacking (—do—)	12,812 lakh yds.
(d) Canvas (—do—)	8.2 lakh yds.

Summary						
	(00,000 Yds.)			(000 Tons)		
	Jan '56	Dec. '55	Jan. '55	Jan. '56	Dec. '55	Jan. '55
Hessian	11,43	12,91	12,84	30.3	34.0	32.5
Sacking	12,81	13,60	11,44	52.6	56.6	48.5
Others				6.0	6.7	2.9
Grand Total	88.9			97.3		83.9

N.B.—These statistics are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhai with estimates for three non-member mills.

EXPANDING MARKETS IN WOOL

PRICES TEND HIGHER

AN increasing number of men in Asia are wearing styles of dress. Women also are following the same trend. One result, reports Radio Australia News, is a big expansion in the market for Australian wool. There is an increasing demand for wool in India and China, and expanding markets also in Turkey and Mexico. Spain, the original home of the merino, has again entered the wool-buying field. Prices at February's Melbourne wool sales were about 5 percent above December levels. United Kingdom and Continental buyers were active. Japanese orders and buying on behalf of Australian mills contributed to the higher trend.

Japanese Wool Goods

The Japanese Wool Spinners' Association announces that all goods produced by its members in future are to be marked "Made in Japan". The undertaking is timely in view of the fact that the Anglo-Japanese trade and payments agreement is shortly due for review, writes the I.W.S. trade correspondent in Bradford. Alleged misleading descriptions of exported Japanese wool cloths have been a subject of complaint among British manufacturers for many months. Cases have been cited of Japanese cloths being shipped abroad marked "Made in England", with the word "as" in very small lettering, or bearing in English, such inscription as "guaranteed all wool", "guaranteed English wool" and other expressions and markings calculated to suggest that the goods were of British origin. Many such examples have accumulated in Yorkshire over the months, some of which have been submitted to the United Kingdom Government as evidence of unfair trading practices. Since she joined the International Wool Textile Organisation in 1953, Japan subscribes to the international code of fair trading in wool textiles laid down by the I.W.T.O. This requires that English descriptions and markings of wool cloth shall not be used by non-English speaking countries unless, in the language of the country in question and in lettering as large as the other, the

SOCIAL WELFARE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES PROJECT

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

IN the solution of the widespread problem of unemployment, the Industrial Co-operatives scheme is expected to lend itself to a number of profitable uses. Sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, small-scale industries on a cottage basis will be established to afford employment opportunities for skilled labour. Apart from the potentialities of the scheme in ensuring gainful employment to the educated middle-class, the industrial co-operatives scheme is capable of providing some gratifying results in other directions such as the promotion of family welfare. It has been found to be a beneficial scheme in the implementation of projects sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board. The cardinal feature of the scheme is the sharing of responsibility for the management of the cottage industry concerned on the widest possible scale by a number of small shareholders. One particular aspect which should ensure its success is the liberal scale of Government aid in the form of financial grants and technical assistance which will be available to the co-operatives.

Considerable segments of the urban population are victims of the prevailing high cost of living, which makes it difficult for them to adjust their family budgets. Among these can be counted women of the lower middle class families, whose husbands, sons or brothers are employed as school-masters, stenographers, clerks, industrial workers and so on, earning incomes ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 a month. The women in many of these families often have had a certain amount of education, but are prevented by various factors from seeking or getting regular employment. In helping such women to earn an income without unduly detracting from their domestic responsibilities, so that the family resources can be supplemented, the cottage industries projects under the scheme of industrial co-operatives are proving an extremely appropriate device.

Setting up the Co-operatives

Under the scheme, women of the lower income groups in a selected urban locality constitute themselves into an industrial co-operative society and get it registered. They receive training in a particular craft or industry, which is selected as suitable for being taken up under the scheme. While a number of organisations concerned with the promotion of rural welfare, such as the All India Village Industries and Khadi Board, are utilising the scheme for promoting cottage industries, from which the main beneficiaries will be people of the rural areas, the Urban Family Welfare Industrial Co-operatives sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board, in pursuance of this scheme, contribute to the relief and welfare of the women in the urban areas.

A preliminary survey is undertaken of localities in selected urban centres, which are predominantly inhabited by families in the income groups referred to above. Women in these families willing to be trained and to take up employment in the selected industry enlist as members of the co-operative. Once the co-operative is established, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of the Government of India comes into the picture. Financial assistance is given by the Ministry to the co-operative societies, partly as a loan and partly as a grant, for setting up the industry in the locality. The industry to be started under the scheme will be chosen from among a list of approved industries, suitable for organisation on a cottage industries basis, such as match manufacturing, ceramics, paper manufacture, manufacture of toys and baskets, pencils and so on. In selecting the industry, the prospects of local demand for its products, the availability of raw materials locally and other relevant factors are taken into account. A necessary feature of the urban family welfare projects is that, as far as possible, the industry should be such that some of the manufacturing processes could conveniently be entrusted to women working in their homes. The financial grants by the Central Government are generally dispensed through the State Governments, who will have a hand in the management. Though there is no set pattern for the proportions in which financial assistance will be given in the shape of grants and loans, generally speaking, 75 percent of the working capital of an industrial co-operative and 50 percent of the recurring expenditure on the supervisory staff for a period of three years are given as grants by the Centre, while the State Government is expected to contribute 25 percent of the working capital and 50 percent of the recurring expenditure. It is expected that at the end of the three year period, the co-operative should be in a position to meet the running expenditure of itself. In actual practice, however, in respect of the family welfare industrial co-operative projects, it is proposed to give the entire working capital as a grant by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the amount of such grant ranging from Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs in each case.

Management and Training

The formation of the co-operative societies is followed by the constitution of a managing committee, on which representation is provided to the members of the co-operatives who are also the

general supervision the scheme operates, the Central Government, which provides the finances, and lastly, the Central Social Welfare Board, which is the sponsoring agency. The by-laws of the societies provide for the appointment of seven members to the managing committee, of which two will be State Government nominees, one will be the nominee of the Central Government and the other four will be nominees of Central Social Welfare Board, out of whom one is generally a representative of the members of the co-operative.

The training of the women workers to be employed in the factory or in the industry, will be in charge of qualified technicians, appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Not only the teachers but also the technical personnel, who will be in charge of the manufacturing process in the factories, will be appointed by the State Government. For each of the industrial co-operatives to be established under the urban family welfare scheme, the Government of India is expected to make a financial allocation of Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs, as stated above, while a special grant of about Rs. 60,000, is made towards the payment of stipends to the women trainees, who will later be employed in the industry.

Of greater significance and importance as a contribution to the success of the scheme is the arrangement, under which the Government of India undertakes responsibility for the marketing of the products of the industry. Since in the preliminary stage, the industry selected is one for the products of which there is a prospective demand, this should not ordinarily pose a difficult problem. The agencies, however, of the Marketing Organisation of the Central Government and of the National Small Industries Corporation are available for the marketing of the produce.

Promotion of Community Welfare

So far, five projects under the urban family welfare scheme have been sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board and have either gone into operation or will do so in the near future. The industries set up under the projects so far established are match factories, and the employment potential of each of these is about 500 persons. The pilot project in Delhi has demonstrated the benefits of the industrial co-operative scheme for ensuring gainful employment to women of the lower income groups. It has also demonstrated its possibilities for serving as an avenue for the promotion of community welfare programmes for women and children in the locality where the industry is situated.

In the Delhi match factory, about 200 women workers are at present employed, nearly half of whom work in the factory and the other half in their homes. As wages of women working at home are paid on a piece rate basis, it facilitates

more than one member of the family taking part in the work and the family earnings increasing in proportion.

The industrial co-operatives scheme generally speaking, and in particular in its application to the promotion of family welfare activities in the urban areas, is distinguished by two characteristics. In the first place, it serves as a means of ensuring gainful employment to a section of the population which cannot or would not offer itself for regular employment in industrial undertakings, for one reason or the other, but which stands in need of finding some way of making a living. Whether or not employment opportunities available under the scheme can be construed as resulting in an alleviation of the incidence of unemployment in the technical sense, there is no doubt that indirectly it contributes to that result. In the second place, the basic principle of the scheme, namely, the organisation of the industry on a co-operative basis, enables the profits, if any, to be ploughed back into the industry itself. The beneficiaries from this process will be the women workers whose wages will go on rising as the profits go on increasing. It is expected that, under the specific form of industrial co-operatives sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board, one such co-operative project, under which a small scale industry could be organised, will be established in each of the 28 States of the country during the second plan period. It is also proposed to utilise these projects in subsequent years as the centres for Community Welfare Services for women and children in the locality concerned.

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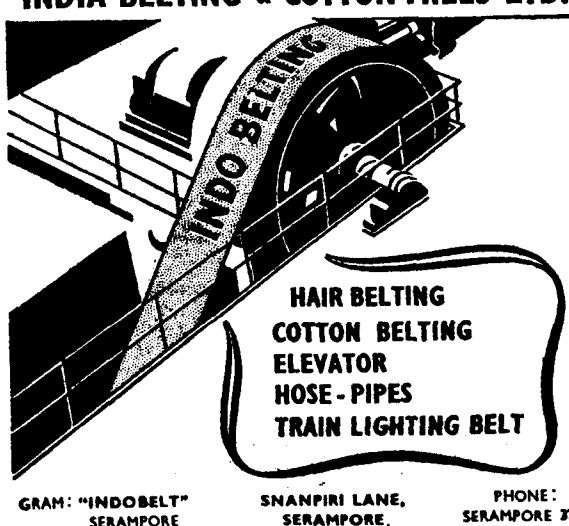
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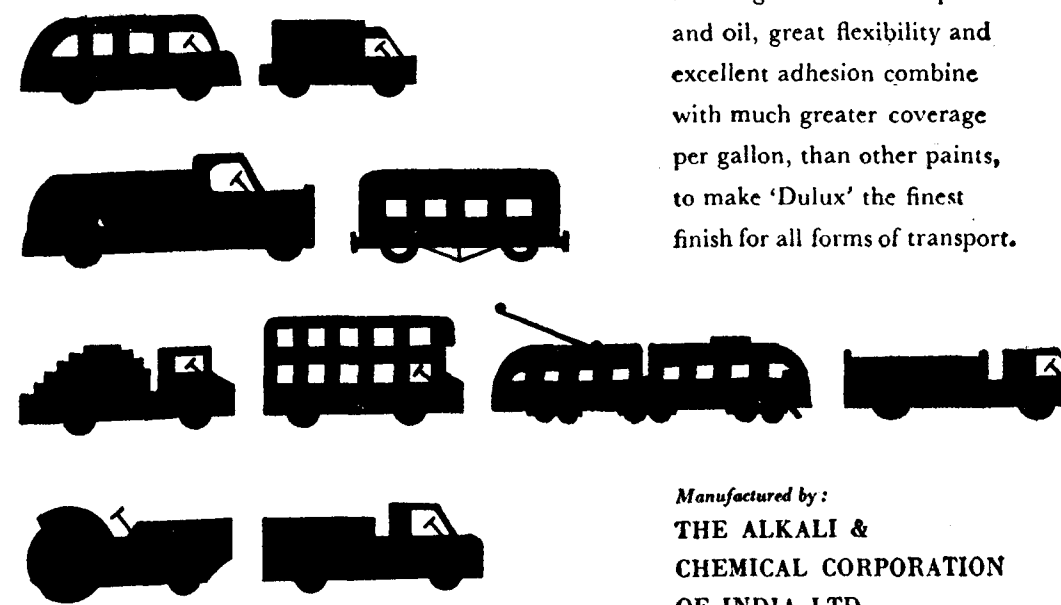
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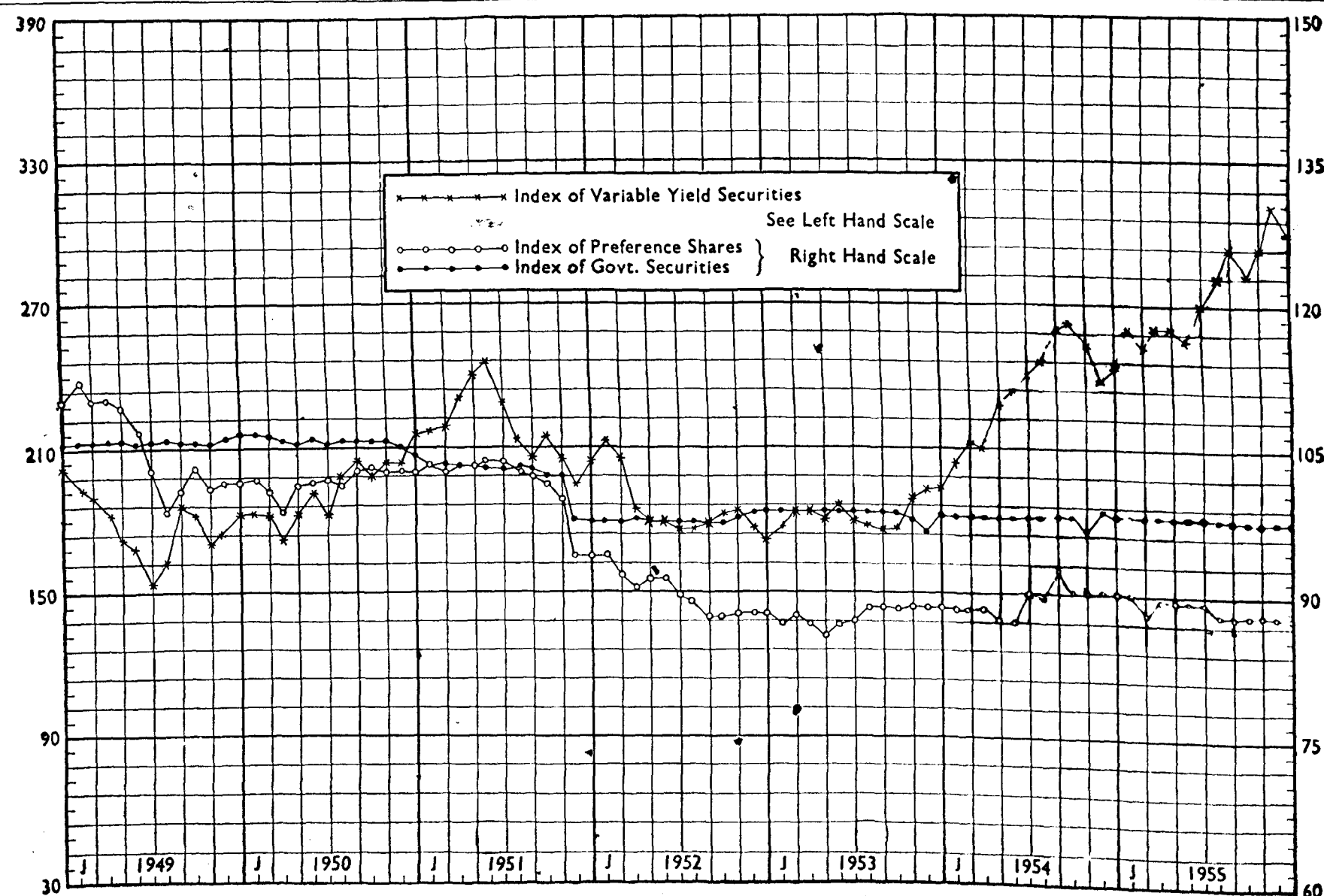
"CAPITAL" STOCKS AND SHARES INDEX *

The Capital Stocks and Shares Index (Base: 1939) has now been brought up to December, 1955. Compared with November, the December index for government securities reveals a rise of 0.2 points, while that for preference shares discloses a drop of 0.6 points.

There were decreases in cottons 16.5 points, coals 5.6 points, jutes 7.6 points, cements 5.2 points, engineering 18.5 points, teas 58.1 points, papers 3.4 points, sugars 5.0 points and miscellaneous 18.1 points, while banks and mining and oils increased by 6.5 points and 15.0 points, respectively.

Combining all the factors the Capital variable yield securities index shows that the index for stock prices in the above classes of shares declined by 9.5 points during December, 1955.

Variable-Yield Securities.													
	Index of Govt. Securities	Index of Preference Shares	Banks	Cotton Mills	Coals	Jute Mills	Mining and Oil	Cement Lime etc.	Eng. and Metal Works	Tea Shares	Paper Mills	Sugar Shares	Others
Weights.	...	...	1	12	9	11	10	6	17	6	7	6	11
100													
1952.													
January	97.6	94.1	142.2	243.7	227.5	189.2	103.9	96.7	183.5	295.3	634.1	185.9	251.4
February	97.6	92.3	143.5	234.7	220.4	182.1	98.4	91.5	181.1	287.7	611.6	178.9	239.4
March	97.4	90.2	143.8	207.4	190.9	160.7	90.1	82.5	153.6	261.4	558.6	153.9	207.4
April	97.5	91.5	132.2	207.4	188.8	156.3	88.5	85.3	156.2	247.8	551.3	149.9	206.4
May	97.6	91.1	131.4	208.3	186.8	163.0	86.1	86.8	157.2	244.8	551.3	147.9	205.3
June	97.7	89.6	131.7	206.2	191.9	159.9	85.1	86.1	154.6	234.2	551.3	149.2	205.8
July	97.2	89.0	133.0	202.5	190.9	157.5	89.1	88.7	157.2	232.1	516.2	152.5	221.5
August	97.0	87.6	130.4	202.9	192.4	161.9	92.8	88.3	158.3	227.4	507.6	152.5	210.0
September	97.0	87.6	128.0	200.8	189.9	163.0	97.1	89.8	156.9	217.2	538.7	150.9	213.6
October	97.7	87.7	129.1	192.6	186.9	170.6	99.9	93.0	162.0	207.9	543.3	150.5	217.7
November	98.1	87.8	128.8	189.7	181.2	159.5	94.7	89.1	156.2	192.2	522.1	144.9	217.2
December	98.1	87.4	131.4	188.5	175.1	150.0	92.2	89.6	159.3	166.7	517.5	139.5	218.2
1953.													
January	98.0	86.4	131.9	188.9	167.5	144.0	105.4	88.9	162.6	179.1	517.5	133.5	223.9
February	97.9	87.8	131.5	199.6	175.6	147.2	101.4	91.9	165.3	189.7	549.3	148.9	234.2
March	98.2	86.4	136.7	204.1	184.8	144.0	96.8	92.1	165.3	196.0	569.2	155.9	222.4
April	98.1	85.1	135.9	203.7	181.2	144.0	95.3	92.1	168.7	192.2	548.6	153.9	219.3
May	98.1	86.4	136.7	208.7	183.2	148.0	99.6	94.3	173.4	179.1	569.2	164.1	222.9
June	97.8	86.8	133.5	199.2	179.2	144.4	97.1	93.2	166.0	205.7	560.6	161.9	213.6
July	97.6	88.6	135.1	199.2	172.6	140.4	90.7	90.7	164.6	192.6	550.6	161.2	213.1
August	97.6	88.5	134.0	197.6	156.3	135.3	88.8	88.3	162.0	177.8	539.4	162.6	215.1
September	97.7	88.6	131.7	192.6	160.3	132.1	97.1	89.3	160.9	204.1	547.3	169.9	216.3
October	97.5	88.7	135.1	223.9	164.9	136.1	109.4	93.0	173.7	207.1	583.1	171.9	227.0
November	96.1	88.7	134.0	201.7	167.5	144.4	112.5	97.5	180.0	247.4	628.1	171.9	230.1
December	97.8	88.3	138.8	209.5	169.5	140.0	108.5	97.1	184.8	236.8	610.1	168.2	232.2
1954.													
January	97.8	88.2	135.6	217.7	175.1	135.7	130.3	95.4	192.2	244.0	681.2	178.6	239.9
February	97.8	88.0	137.7	228.1	176.6	142.0	148.8	92.8	205.3	242.7	713.0	181.6	254.9
March	97.9	88.3	130.1	223.1	171.5	134.1	140.8	94.1	207.6	258.4	753.4	178.9	248.7
April	97.8	87.6	134.8	222.7	176.6	136.9	134.9	92.4	221.8	261.4	781.2	183.9	255.9
May	97.8	86.9	133.2	220.7	180.7	133.7	153.7	95.4	217.4	288.9	835.5	188.9	261.6
June	98.0	90.7	128.0	238.4	199.5	148.4	171.5	103.3	244.6	314.4	862.7	192.5	289.6
July	98.3	89.3	127.7	236.7	200.5	146.0	162.9	108.5	253.0	350.9	926.3	196.9	294.1
August	98.2	92.6	126.7	238.4	215.3	158.3	172.2	115.4	286.4	379.7	1009.8	198.6	309.5
September	97.9	90.9	129.1	240.8	203.1	161.8	183.8	118.0	270.1	381.0	987.3	206.3	309.0
October	96.2	90.2	128.8	243.4	193.4	136.9	173.1	120.9	255.0	384.0	1012.5	205.3	299.7
November	98.6	90.4	122.8	233.5	179.7	149.2	150.6	109.2	242.6	377.6	916.4	201.6	275.0
December	97.8	90.0	122.8	217.7	185.8	155.1	159.2	107.7	248.3	371.7	936.3	207.0	279.1
1955													
January	97.9	90.3	126.7	218.2	191.9	150.7	160.2	112.8	301.1	399.3	1019.7	205.3	286.3
February	97.8	88.3	122.5	209.5	185.8	146.0	158.0	107.4	297.4	376.8	984.0	202.6	278.6
March	97.8	89.0	120.7	214.0	189.9	153.1	157.7	112.4	309.5	392.1	1040.3	212.6	285.3
April	97.9	89.2	121.2	216.1	199.5	152.7	148.2	114.3	304.1	373.8	1054.2	201.3	289.4
May	98.0	89.0	119.1	215.7	192.9	146.4	152.5	112.4	302.7	347.1	1042.3	195.6	283.2
June	98.1	88.9	118.8	224.3	202.6	150.3	179.8	113.9	315.5	391.2	1105.2	190.3	289.4
July	98.2	87.7	112.8	249.1	211.7	150.3	204.1	121.0	322.9	378.9	1148.3	210.6	302.3
August	98.9	87.8	124.1	241.3	214.3	156.3	231.8	126.8	351.1	366.2	1147.0	224.3	303.3
September	98.1	87.7	119.9	242.5	206.1	149.6	222.3	120.4	336.0	354.7	1099.3	217.3	297.2
October	98.3	87.1	120.1	257.8	203.1	142.8	225.0	130.3	363.9	353.0	1176.8	224.3	317.8
November	98.1	87.7	125.4	278.0	222.4	147.6	219.2	136.3	375.0	349.2	1304.7	223.6	350.3
December	98.3	87.1	131.9	261.5	216.8	140.0	234.2	131.1	356.5	291.1	1301.3	218.6	332.2



* Publication 5th August, 1937, First Revision 16th October, 1941, Second Revision 9th January, 1948.

Plantation Topics

CALCUTTA TEA SALES IN JANUARY

GENERAL DEMAND IMPROVES WITH U. K. BUYING

THE January offerings, which averaged about 57,500 packages a week, met with a much better general demand than in December and a very welcome feature was the strong U.K. buying which was in evidence during the last three sales of the month, say Messrs. Carritt Moran & Co. Ltd. in their monthly tea market review. Teas of C.T.C. manufacture, which had been a weak feature during the previous month, received more support particularly the better liquoring kinds for which there was keen competition. Any bright liquoring Doonars teas of non-wither manufacture also received useful support. The limited quantity of tippy teas again sold well, but the outstanding feature of the month was the very strong demand for all kinds of Fannings grades, particularly black Assam Orange Fannings, which appreciated by several annas. Stylish whole leaf grades sold well but the more ordinary kinds were in less demand. Darjeelings with any flavour were also well supported. The only really weak feature was poor liquoring stalky teas which could only be sold at rates well below the cost of production.

No autumnal Darjeeling teas have yet been catalogued and the offerings consisted entirely of late rains production which, with a few exceptions, may be considered well up to standard, most of the teas being well sorted and commendably free from stalk. The majority of Assam teas showed a further decline in quality both as regards leaf and liquor. This was particularly noticeable in the case of C.T.C. teas which, with a few notable exceptions, have been very plain and heavy and lacking briskness and brightness. Although a few Doonars estates have produced blackish well made teas, the majority of the offerings have shown a further decline and have contained far too much stalk and fibre. The liquors also have been of a very ordinary rains description. Cachar leaf appearance showed little change from the previous month, but the bulk of the offerings were very plain in cup and in many cases were soft and stewed.

Quotations

	Rs. As. P.	1954-55
Sale No. 29 Plain B.P.	1 8 0	3 8 6
Sale No. 30 "	1 7 6	3 11 0
Sale No. 31 "	1 8 3	3 11 9
Sale No. 32 "	1 8 6	3 9 9
Sale No. 33 "	1 7 6	3 9 6

Internal Market

Leaf offerings amounted to approximately 10,000 chests. The bulk of the offerings consisted of unattractive stalky teas, but there was a fair demand for the few lines of clean leaf teas, prices for which followed the trend of the export market. Dust offerings amounted to approximately 96,500 chests. There was a good general demand throughout the month. Black leaf fannings types suitable for the Middle East were a particularly strong feature and sometimes realised prices above all other descriptions. Selected lines of the best C.T.C. Assams were keenly competed for but the poorer sorts in this category were not so strongly supported. Bright liquoring sorts from all districts, especially Doonars, also met with a good demand. The increased quantity of dull residue grades met with rather less support.

Quotations

	1955-56	154-55
Sale No. 29 Clean Common Dust	1 6 0	2 6 9
Sale No. 30 "	1 6 0	2 1 0
Sale No. 31 "	1 7 6	2 11 9
Sale No. 32 "	1 7 9	2 10 3
Sale No. 33 "	1 7 0	2 12 6

By comparison with recent months, the price of export quota has shown little change during the month. During the first week, the market opened with business being negotiated at 24 pias a lb. but this soon declined after the first sale to 15 pias a lb. But after this initial hesitancy, the price rose again slightly and for the final three weeks remained steady with the majority of business being conducted at rates between 20 and 24 pias a lb.

In a notification dated 24th January the Government of India declared that the total export allotment of tea for the financial year 1955-56 would be 480 million lbs. Last year, a total allotment of 465 million lbs. was made. This notification which was not released to the trade until the last day of the month had a very marked effect on the market. The price during the day declined from 21 to 16 pias a lb.

The estimated North India crop to the end of December, 1955 was 533,217,044 lbs. as compared with 513,563,521 lbs. to the same date last year. The average figure at this date for the three years 1952-1954 was 501,820,072 lbs.

The Government of India has issued a notification fixing the price of tea for the purpose of determining the export duty at Rs. 2-14-1 a lb. as against Rs. 3-1-5 a lb. in force from 1st January, 1956. The export duty, therefore, remains unchanged at As. 6 a lb.

Arrivals (in chests) in Calcutta warehouses during the period 24th December, 1955 to 23rd

January, 1956 with the corresponding figures of the previous year in parentheses were as follows: by rail 78,537 (124,256) by steamer 194,774 (193,716) by air 16,080 (15,397) making a total of 289,391 (333,772) chests. Since the beginning of the season, 1st April, 1955 to 23rd January, 1956, arrivals have been: by steamer 2,858,887 (4,152,520), by rail 788,895 (786,466) and by air 177,187 (104,591), making a total of 3,804,969 (4,103,577) chests.

Export sales up to No. 32 totalled 1,422,357 chests at an average price of Rs. 2-3-7 compared with 1,403,926 at an average price of Rs. 3-1-8 during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season. Internal sales at 68,183 chests of Leaf and 435,153 chests of Dust (Rs. 1-5-2 and Rs. 2-1-0) go against 348,465 and 482,635 (Rs. 2-4-2 and Rs. 2-6-5) for the same period last year.

TEA PRICES CONTINUE TO FALL IN BRITAIN

TEA prices have continued to decline in the U.K. with the result that the differential in rates between London and Calcutta has narrowed further. Not so long ago, invoices of comparable quality were fetching around 1s a lb. more in London than in Calcutta. The present margin is decidedly smaller. Producers of lower grades have been particularly hard hit by the decline as many are selling below the current production costs. The primary reason for the continuing fall in tea prices is over-supply, especially of plain descriptions, in relation to the present none too encouraging demand. If it were not for the credit squeeze in the U.K., some of the present surplus would presumably be taken up as warehouse and landed stocks represent only about three months' supplies at the current rate of off-take. The immediate outlook for producers of lower grades is rather bleak. World supplies exceed world demand by a comfortable margin. In the absence of an international regulation scheme to regulate exports, it now rests with producers to restrict their manufacture relative to the prevailing conditions. But this may well prove to be of only long-term significance to the market as producers still have a good part of their 1955 crop to sell.

NO CONTROL OVER TEA PLANTING IN TANGANYIKA

The recommendation by the Tea Board that control over tea planting is no longer necessary in Tanganyika has been accepted by the Government there. The Legislative Council has approved the Bill amending the Tea Ordinance of 1950, thus removing the obligation on planters to get permission from the Director of Agriculture for planting tea. All planters, however, must still make returns for registration purposes.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 4, 1,175,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. There was a strong and general demand. Low Mediums were fully firm and Good Mediums were irregular, but often 2 to 4 annas dearer. Best Liquoring grades were about steady, while Whole Leaf types were less in demand.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers Association:

	Closing prices on 3-2-1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period (Rupees a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Sheet Cuttings 1	1.12	1.12
Sheet Cuttings 2	1.07	1.07

Crape:

Water White	1.28	1.30
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.27/28	1.29
R.M.A. No. 1	1.27	1.27
Crape No. 2	1.27	1.27
Crape No. 3	1.25	1.25

Scrap Crape:

Sc. Crape No. 1	1.12 Nom.	1.12
Sc. Crape No. 2	1.00/10	1.07
Sc. Crape No. 3	.90/1.00	.97
Flat Bark	.85/90	.87
Sc. Crape 3X	1.02	1.02

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST

Lines of Resistance

For the present the cotton industry's confidence is partly restored by the improvement of trade at

Mr. Arthur Duckett, the chairman of Joshua Hoyle (a vertical organisation, spinning, weaving, and merchandising), discussed such problems in his annual statement recently. Noting the repeated advice that Lancashire must devote its attention to higher-class productions, he commented: "the demand for them is limited, and the running of our machinery must therefore be maintained primarily by the manufacture and sale of bulk lines to the home trade." That thought brought him to the problem of Asian competition. "It is in this class of goods that even the most modern Lancashire mills, working two or three shifts, cannot compete in price with the productions of India, Hong Kong and Japan, where comparative living standards are low and the industry, in some cases, is protected and subsidised." On one point, however, agreement is general: Lancashire can slow down, perhaps arrest, the process of decline if it develops research and, thereby, new products. One of these that attracted widespread attention when introduced last month is "Tootoile", a cotton dress fabric produced by the Tootal group after nine years of intensive research. The special characteristic of this fabric is that after washing it requires no ironing—at least, no more than the fastidious wearer may like to perform on her nylon wear. "Non-iron" (or, as the chairman of Tootals, Mr. A. V. Symons, prefers it, "minimum-iron") fabrics of the synthetic-fibre variety are, of course, familiar but this innovation in cotton has the advantage in price. As the process will be made available to licensees all over the world, it may have an important future.

Pure Research

Even the most conventional of textile manufacturers can be persuaded of the significance of research by a conference such as that which was held recently, under the aegis of the Institute of Physics, at the Department of Textile Industries of Leeds University. It was concerned not with immediate commercial problems but with the fundamental structure of fibres. But no knowledge of the material with which one works is irrelevant, especially when the working, or subsequent treatment of it affects its structure. The principal tool of this research is the electron microscope, which, using a beam of fast electrons instead of light, magnifies much more than an optical microscope: details as small as 1.5 millionths of a millimeter can be revealed by equipment now on the market—in conjunction, of course, with extremely elaborate photography. It is thereby possible to see in detail (for instance)

what happens when a fibre is washed, or shrinks. The Leeds conference hinted at the practical significance of such knowledge to the wool and the rayon industries, among others.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FALLS

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) declined by 0.1 percent to 375.3 during the week ended 28th January, 1956 as compared with 375.6 for the previous week. The index was higher by 0.5 and 4.3 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of last month and a year ago. The average for January 1956 stood at 375.3 as compared with 368.4 for December 1955 and 353.3 for January 1955. The effect of higher prices of tea (+8%), wheat at Amritsar (+5%) bajra (+2%), and sugar (+1%) was almost neutralised by lower prices of dal arhar and gur at Muzaffarnagar (-8% each) and wheat (-4%) and gram (-3%) at Hapur, and the index for Food Articles stood at 333.7 as compared with 333.6 for the previous week. The index for Industrial Raw Materials advanced by 1.2 percent to 457.3 due to an increase in the prices of groundnuts at Cuddalore (+11%), raw wool at Kalimpong (+8%), raw jute (+3%), jingellyseed at Jhansi and raw silk (+2% each) and linseed and rapeseed in Calcutta (+1% each) although prices of manganese ore (average export prices) (-14%), wet salted cowhides at Kanpur (-5%) and Bengal and Jarilla cottons, rapeseed at Kanpur and T. N. Shellac in Calcutta (-1% each) showed declines. A fall in the prices of buffalo hide (-3%), cowhide (-26%), goatskins (-4%) coconut oil at Cochin (-2%), sheepskins (-2% each) and castor oil in Madras and mustard oil (-1% each) brought down the index. Semi-manufactures by 2.0 percent to 347.6. Prices of linseed oil (+4%), groundnut oil and zinc (+3% each) and castor oil in Calcutta (+2%) were, however, marked up. An advance in the prices of jute manufactures (+1%) raised the index for Manufactures from 374.4 to 374.9. Prices of betelnuts at Bangalore (+2%) moved up while those of black pepper at Cochin (-2%) went down. The index for the Miscellaneous group worked out to 536.2 as compared with 536.0 (revised) for the previous week.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base Year ended August 1939 = 100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	Week Ended			
	28-1-56	21-1-56	31-12-55	29-1-55
I. Food Articles :	333.7	333.6	327.4	302.5
Cereals	398	397	369	336
Pulses	356	370	356	246
Others	240	238	236	264
II Industrial Raw				
Materials :	457.3	452.0	454.7	427.8
Others	454	450	456	473
Oil seeds	474*	457	453	360
Minerals	433	447	448	389
Others	449*	453*	461*	481
III. Semi-				
Manufactures :	347.6	354.4	351.4	342.0
Leather	335	324	411	387
Mineral Oils	202	202	202	221
Vegetable Oils	426	424*	424	402
Cotton Yarn	436	434	434	445
Metals	280	280	279	249
Oilcake's	372	394*	351	301*
Others	330	330	330	334
IV. Manufactures :	374.9	374.4	373.6	376.5
Textiles	408	407	406	421
Jute	417	412	421	464
Cotton	403*	403*	399*	411*
Rayon and Silk	486*	486*	486*	464*
Woolten	278	278	278	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	285	285	285	284
V. Miscellaneous :	536.2	536.0 (R)	547.5	571.8
All Commodities :	375.3	375.6	373.4	366.0

R = Revised. * = Estimated.

Groups and Sub-Groups	Monthly Average		
	January 1956	December 1955	January 1955
I. Food Articles :			
Cereals	333.2	323.7	310.3
Pulses	398	335	348
Others	361	345	239
	238	234	269
II. Industrial Raw Materials :			
Fibres	455.5	438.3	432.9
Oilseeds	455	440	469
Minerals	462	431	373
Others	438	434	417
	456*	462	476
III. Semi-Manufactures :			
Leather	351.6	346.6	344.5
Mineral Oils	396	400	385
Vegetable Oils	202	202	221
Cotton Yarn	425	414	409
Metals	424	424	450
Gicakes	280	279	240
Others	371	355	309
	330	330	332
IV. Manufactures :			
Textiles	375.2	373.0	375.5
Jute	408	405	419
Cotton	420	415	455
Rayon and Silk	403*	399*	411*
Woolen	486*	486*	460*
Metal Products	278	278	310
Others	371	371	340
	285	284	284
V. Miscellaneous :			
All Commodities :	539.8	544.2	568.8
	375.8	368.4	363.9

* = Estimated, R = Revised

NEW TYPE OF AIR CONDITIONER

DESIGNS FOR ALL CLIMATES

From the December number of *The British Export Gazette* comes news of a new air cleaning and cooling unit, the Climatiser, made by Westool, Ltd., of Co. Durham, and distributed overseas by Stamm & Partners, Ltd., of London, is not only suitable for hot climates. There are units providing for climates ranging from temperate to tropical, for they do not only lower the temperature. They also filter out dust, dirt and pollen as well as reducing humidity and introducing clean fresh air. There are five models, each designed for a particular use. All are air-to-air units and must be fitted into windows or wall apertures in rooms having external walls. The standard model embodies a hermetically-sealed refrigeration system for the cooling and dehumidifying of the room air, which is circulated through the unit by an evaporator fan. This fan takes in air from the room through a filter, and a cooling coil, and blows it out, and dry back into the room. The heat extracted from the air is pumped away by the compressor and rejected outside via the condenser through which another fan circulates outside air. The humidity extracted from the room runs along an inclined level formed in the base tray of the unit to this later fan, by means of which it is picked up and atomised outside.

Air Filtering

To achieve the maximum cooling effect, room air is re-circulated, but outside air can be admixed at will in controllable proportions. All air introduced is filtered and distributed through the room in such a way as to sweep the maximum area without creating unpleasant draughts. A controllable amount of stale air can be extracted. When cooling is not required the Climatiser can be used for ventilation only. The hermetically-sealed refrigeration circuit does not require any servicing whatsoever. The totally enclosed fan motors require oiling only once every 2,000—3,000 hours of operation, i.e. once in the season. According to the cleanliness of the atmosphere the filter needs periodic cleaning, which can be carried out with water and detergent.

MOPED CYCLE FACTORY FOR INDIA

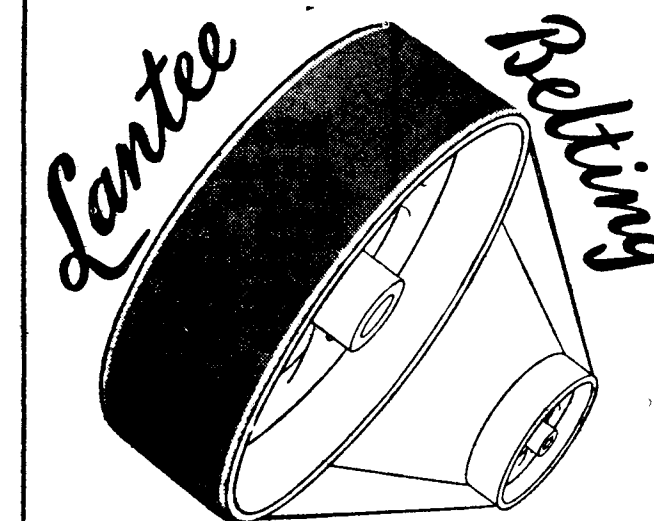
Dr. G. S. von Hydekampf, Managing Director of NSU Werke met members of the Calcutta Press on 4th February in connection with plans that NSU have finalised for promoting an Indo-German venture to manufacture the NSU range of motorised transport, particularly the NSU *Quickly* Moped in collaboration with Messrs. Sen and Pandit Limited who have already successfully developed a bicycle industry at Asansol. Dr. von Hydekampf emphasised that the Moped as it has been developed by NSU has an independent rôle to play in the field of individual transport and that the Moped industry which has rapidly developed on the Continent following the introduction of the *Quickly* has not done so at the cost of motorcycles. He felt that there was a great future for the *Quickly* in India. One of the objects of his present tour is the establishment of an adequate servicing system for these units throughout the country. The Moped is a cheap and useful form of transport somewhere between an ordinary cycle and a motorcycle and should serve the needs of the middle and working classes in this country. With the development of new alloys and techniques, the *Quickly* engine is now one of the most reliable and sturdy power packs and over 400,000 *Quicklys* are already on the road on the Continent including 35,000 in the U.K. Mounted on an integral well-sprung frame, the combination gives safe and comfortable riding at a running cost of less than one pice a mile. An Indian engineer has already been trained in all the intricacies of the manufacture and blueprints for the Indian factory are already complete. The Indian factory is to be situated in West Bengal, probably at Kalyani.

SPARES FOR BRITISH VEHICLES

The drive to build up stocks of spares for British cars and trucks operating in overseas markets continues. In 1955 spare parts and accessories worth £107 millions were despatched to overseas distributors, dealers and spares depots—£20 millions more than in the previous twelve months.

BRITISH BUSES FOR THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands State Railways has announced the order of 360 bus chassis from the British Company of Leyland Motors Ltd. The buses will replace a fleet of another make which was put in service in 1946, and they will operate inter-city services on class A roads and on long distance tours. The Leyland chassis will be powered by the latest type of 125 h.p. diesel engine, mounted below the level and similar to those fitted in the Leyland Ordnance export bus chassis. All the vehicles will be equipped with the semi-automatic pneumo-cyclic gearbox which dispenses with the need for a clutch pedal. Over 300 buses equipped with this type of gearbox have been ordered previously by various undertakings in the Netherlands.



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CORRESPONDENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Calcutta Markets

LIMITED DEMAND AT TEA EXPORT AUCTION

SELECTIVE ENQUIRY FOR DUSTS

AT Sale No. 35, held on 13th and 14th February. 61,000 packages were on offer in the Export auction. Demand was limited and very little interest was shown by bazar buyers. There was only poor support for the commonest and common broken, which were from 1 to 2 annas easier. Medium broken were about an anna easier. Medium Assam BOPs were sold from 1 to 1½ annas below last rates. Fannings grades were once again the strongest feature but received less support than in recent weeks, and were ½ to 1 anna easier, except for a few selected lines of clean black Fannings, which were slightly dearer. The best CTC Assams on offer were fully firm but the more ordinary sorts were 1 to 1½ annas easier. Darjeelings with any flavour sold well and were generally dearer, but plain liquoring teas from this district were usually easier. Whole Leaf grades were neglected. There were heavy withdrawals amounting to approximately 55 percent of the offerings.

Quotations	Rs.	1955	1956
Clean Black Pekoe	...	1 11 0 to 1 12 0	...
Plain B.P.	...	1 5 6 to 1 6 0	...
Medium Assam B.P.	...	1 8 6 to 1 9 0	...
Best CTC Assam B.P.	...	2 5 0 to 2 6 0	...

At the Internal sale, 19,300 packages of Dusts were on offer. There was a better general demand, especially for black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East and the very best CTC Assam with good liquors. Teas of these descriptions were very strong and sold several annas above valuations. There was fair support for all clean and evenly sorted Dusts and these were fully firm and occasionally up to an anna dearer. Brown leaf teas from the Dooras sold at about last rates. Poor CTC teas were an irregular 1 to 2 annas easier, while residue teas from all districts received very little support.

Quotations	Rs.	1955	1956
Medium Dooras Dust	...	1 7 0 to 1 8 2 10	6 to 2 11
Medium Assam Grainy	...	1 8 6 to 1 9 2 11	6 to 2 12
Dust	...	2 5 0 to 2 7 3 2	0 to 3 3
Best Assam CTC Dust	...	2 5 0 to 2 7 3 2	0 to 3 3

There were 4,000 chests of Leaf on offer, which met with only fair demand. Clean and well made

teas were 2 to 3 annas easier, while there was virtually no support for residue grades.

SMALL REDUCTION LIKELY IN FREIGHT RATES

ALTHOUGH quiet conditions still prevail in the London market, there are signs of a possible small reduction in rates as coal charterers have succeeded in reducing the rate for Hampton Roads to the Continent for single voyages in February and March, and it will be interesting to watch developments during the next few weeks. Grain operators are fairly quiet although there are a few outstanding orders still to be filled but a feature is the number of cargoes of fertilizers fixed to Korea. Sugar has been fixed from Cuba to East Mediterranean Ports at \$(U.S.)18.50 a ton. In the eastern markets, conditions remain quiet although it is reported that a cargo of 4,250 tons of coal has been fixed from Calcutta to Alexandria at the high rate of 140s. Iron ore from Bombay to Yugoslavia has been fixed at 102s. 6d f.i.o. for March shipment, and a full cargo of rice from Rangoon and Bassein to Poland at 169s f.i.o. and stowed for prompt shipment. The Time Charter market still remains quiet but a liberty vessel has been taken at \$(U.S.)430 for a trip Vizagapatam-U.S. East Coast.

SUGAR MARKET

During the week ended 15th February, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,000 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 8,000 bags and stocks totalled 1,00,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 31-6 for ordinary grain and Rs. 33-8 for big grain of new sugar. The market remained steady despite the increase in stocks.

LINSEED

There was a notable advance in prices during the past week after a quieter opening, and the undertone of the market was fairly steady. A scarcity of ready goods prevailed locally and despatches from the centres remained very poor, with supplies still far short of demand. Despite good enquiries for ready as well as forward positions, the turnover was small. In the oil section, a small rise in foreign prices and a continued demand from shippers caused a slight rise in prices, although actual trading was limited in anticipation of the Government's policy regarding the export duty on linseed oil. The latest quotations were as follows: February-March Rs. 23-8-0 a maund; April-May Rs. 20-12-0 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market ruled quiet. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 7th February and 13th February, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 1,500 pcs. on the basis of annas 13; Wet salted (Ord.) 1,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 9-4; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 18,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 21.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 82,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 250 to Rs. 270, Rs. 305 to Rs. 350 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 400; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 27,400 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 290 to Rs. 330; Purneah-Kissenganj 5,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 310; Muzafferpore 280 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 375; Muzafferpore-Patna 6,400 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 320 to Rs. 332.

Bazaar Stocks

(13th February, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 2,23,500 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted 45,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 99,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore-Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissenganj 4,85,000 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 15th February, the market remained quiet. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 155, 150 buyers, 150 value.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 155, 150, 148 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 150, 145, 142-8 buyers.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 144-8, 140, 141 buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 140 done, 137 buyers.
	Rs. 140 basis done, 134 basis done and buyers, 136 buyers, 135 basis done and buyers, 132-8 buyers.
4% I. T. N. Shellac	Rs. 131, 126-8, 123-8 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 152-8, 149-8 value, 147-3 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 145-8, 141-8, 139 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 139 buyers, 136; 135; 131-8 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C. P.)	Rs. 126 done and buyers, 125; 120 value.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C. P.)	Rs. 118; 115-8; 107-8 value.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C. P.)	Rs. 109; 108; 101-8 value.
Kireelac	Rs. 60-8; 60; 58-8 value.

Shipments during February until the 10th were 9,992 packages comprising shellac 7,346 packages, seedlac 2,078 packages, buttonlac 144 packages, others 424 packages.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MEGNA MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1956 at 11-00 A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other competent business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th day of February, 1956 to the 28th day of February, 1956, both days inclusive.

Holders of scrip under blank transfer are reminded to send in their shares for registration in the books of the Company as soon as possible.

By Order of the Board,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.,

G. G. ROBERTSON,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 9th February, 1956.

THE INDIA JUTE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1956, at 11-15 A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other competent business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th day of February, 1956 to the 28th day of February, 1956, both days inclusive. Holders of scrip under blank transfer are reminded to send in their shares for registration in the books of the Company as soon as possible.

By Order of the Board,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.,

G. G. ROBERTSON,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 9th February, 1956.

CALCUTTA LANDING & SHIPPING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE Hundred and Eighty-fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta on Friday the 9th March, 1956, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th April, 1955, declaring a Dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th February to the 9th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

GLADSTONE LYALL & CO. LTD.,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta,

The 14th February, 1956.

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THE following additional business will be included for consideration at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Members to be held on Wednesday, 7th March, 1956, at 3-30 p.m. at the Registered Office, 34, Chowringhee, Calcutta:—
“(5) Resolved that Dr. Edward Cooper Fairhead, a Director of the Company, be and is hereby permitted to hold an office of profit under the Company.”

By Order of the Board,

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED.

Secretaries.

Calcutta, 15th February, 1956.

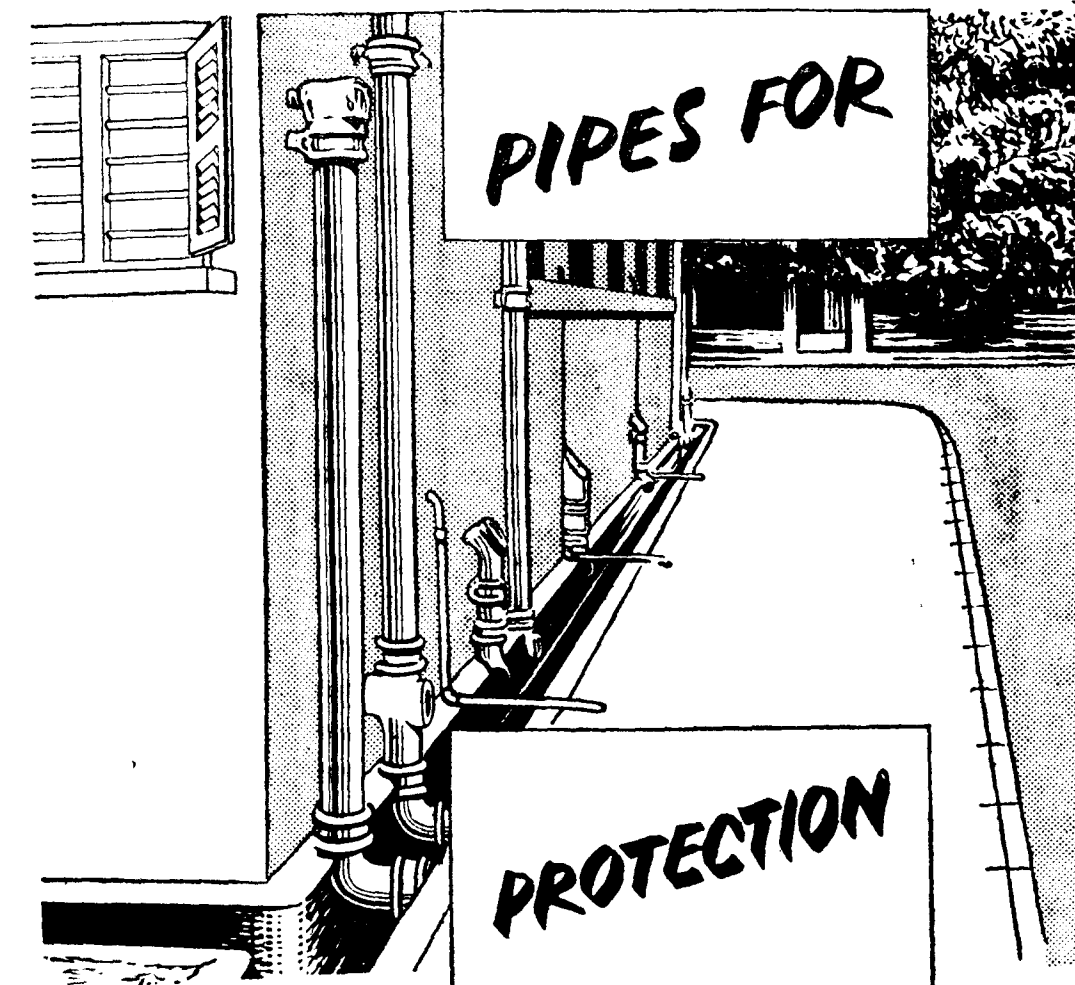
COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour U.S.T.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.*	17-2-56	..
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd. (E)	17-2-56	3 p.m.
Bengal Potteries, Ltd.	18-2-56	3-30 p.m.
Sonai River Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	21-2-56	11 a.m.
Ganges Rope Co., Ltd.	24-2-56	10-20 a.m.
Ganges Alg. Co., Ltd. (Jute)	24-2-56	10-20 a.m.
Nudea Mills Co., Ltd. (Jute)	24-2-56	10-45 a.m.
Gourepore Co., Ltd. (Jute)	24-2-56	11 a.m.
South Karanpura Coal Co., Ltd.	24-2-56	11 a.m.
Arrah-Sasaram, Ltd. Rly. Co., Ltd.	24-2-56	11 a.m.
Sahadara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Rly. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-15 a.m.
Futwah-Islampur, Ltd. Rly. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-15 a.m.
Chaparmukh-Silghat Rly. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-15 a.m.
Hoxwah-Amia, Ltd. Rly. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-15 a.m.
Hoxwah-Sheuknalla, Ltd. Rly. Co., Ltd.	27-2-56	11-15 a.m.
Megna Mills Co., Ltd. (Jute)	28-2-56	11 a.m.
India Jute Co., Ltd.	28-2-56	11-15 a.m.
Railis India, Ltd.	28-2-56	3-30 p.m.
Angelo Bros., Ltd.	29-2-56	3-45 p.m.
State Bank of India	29-2-56	4-30 p.m.
Kinnison Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10 a.m.
Nulmati Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-10 a.m.
Lawrence Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-20 a.m.
Union Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-30 a.m.
Standard Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-45 a.m.
Norbrook Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-55 a.m.
Auckland Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	11-05 a.m.
Dalbousie Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	11-15 a.m.
Laundowne Jute Co., Ltd.	3-3-56	10-30 a.m.
Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd.	7-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Bank of India, Ltd.	8-3-56	4 p.m.
Calcutta Landing & Shipping Co., Ltd.	9-3-56	3 p.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.
* Meeting will be held in London.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—South Karanpura Coal Co., Ltd.—Nil. National Co., Ltd.—7½ p.c. (or) Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd.—8 p.c. (or) Budge Budge Jute Mills Co., Ltd.—2½ p.c. (or) Naskarpara Jute Mills Co., Ltd.—6½ p.c. (or) Consolidated Tin Mines of Burma Ltd.—7½ p.c. Cheviot Mills Co., Ltd.—4 p.c. (or) Delta Jute Mills Co., Ltd.—5 p.c. (or) Orient Jute Mills Co., Ltd.—4 p.c. (or) Railis India Ltd.—Nil. Azarpura Co., Ltd.—3½ p.c. (or) Standard Jute Co., Ltd.—Nil.

O—Ordinary Dividend In—Interim Dividend.
P—Preference Dividend L—Less Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F—Final Dividend.
D—Deferred Dividend Cm.—Cumulative.
† Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £.



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DX-49

Wednesday 15th February, 1956.

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GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA					CALCUTTA					BOMBAY				
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	80 1/2	90.24 3/4	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
					76.90.10	4	1915	1975	99					
4,93,35,000	3	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 5 months' notice.	79 1/2	68.22.30	3	1921 1st	1981	82	15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100
					1,50,00,000	5	1921 2nd	1981	144 N	4,00,000	4	1907	1968	100
57,00,68,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	2,892.60	5	1923	1953 83	£87 1/2	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	96 1/2	2,901.00	5	1924	1954 84	£87 1/2	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2						36,00,000	4	1910	1971	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94 1/2	98.21.60	3 1/2	1926 1st	1956 86	100	75,00,000	4	1911	1972	100
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92 1/2	99.84.50	3 1/2	1926 2nd	1956 86	100 1/2					
15,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	1,49.49.50	5	1927	1957 87	102 1/2	STERLING LOANS				
					1,49.30.00	5	1928	1958 88	103	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
80,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2	80.00.00	4	1931	1961	95	15,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	82 1/2	2,835.10	3 1/2	1932	1962	£96	30,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	88 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	37 1/2	25,00,000	4	1909	1969	100
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1960	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	84 1/2	£892.60	3	1923	1953 8	£87 1/2
1,14,06,89,000	3	1944	1957	99 1/2						£901.00	5	1924	1954 84	£87 1/2
5,85,20,000	4 1/2	1928	1958-68	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2035	74	£835.10	3 1/2	1932	1962	£96
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85	25,00,000	4	1912	1972	100
1,13,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	98 1/2	2,31.07.10	3 1/2	1936-37	1956 61	95 1/2	18,00,000	4	1913	1973	100
1,58,14,96,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1938	1968-69	90	50,00,000	4	1914	1974	100
1,03,67,91,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1916	1976	100
BOMBAY					50,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	97	40,00,000	5	1919	1957-76	103
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1960	95 1/2	68,00,000	6	1920	1933-80	118 N
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	91 1/2	2,66,00,000	5	1926	1956-80	102 1/2
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	94 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1962	90 1/2	2,350,000	5	1927	1961-70	98 1/2
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1962	96	50,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1963	98 1/2	10,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	94
3,00,00,000	3	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	101 1/2	MADRAS				
3,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	101 1/2	31,47,169	3 1/2	1947	1977	A
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1956	1966	101 1/2	9,88,000	3	1947	1977	A
MADHYA PRADESH					50,00,000	3 1/2	1957	1967	101 1/2	25,00,000	4	1927	1961-70	98 1/2
80,54,200	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	101 1/2	10,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	94
62,60,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2						MUNICIPAL LOANS				
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	93 1/2	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
MADRAS					36,00,000	5	1928	1958	103	71,700	6	1925	1955	100 N
1,29,76,600	3	1939	1959	90 1/2	25,00,000	5	1929	1959	102 1/2	2,87,300	6	1925	1955	101 N
1,25,10,000	3	1941	1954	99 1/2	25,00,000	5	1929	1959	102 1/2	15,00,000	3 1/2	1961	1961	107 N
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	15,49,300	3 1/2	1951	1960	97	15,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1962	107 1/2 N
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96	10,00,000	5	1932	1962	108	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	106
8,90,93,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2	33,91,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	94	2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	94 1/2
4,47,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	72,50,000	4 1/2	1954	1979	100	2,21,500	5	1929	1959	106
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2	10,67,700	3	1938	1955	99 1/2	2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	94 1/2
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2	16,33,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	97 1/2	6,25,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	86 1/2
UTTAR PRADESH					68,88,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	97 1/2	MADRAS				
1,69,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90 1/2	10,00,000	5	1932	1962	108	15,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1962	107 1/2 N
3,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	25,00,000	5	1935	1965	94	2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	94 1/2
2,36,31,900	3	1945	1960	95 1/2	10,00,000	5	1936	1966	90	2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	94 1/2
8,41,18,800	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2	17,64,400	3 1/2	1942	1959	96 1/2	4,00,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1965	92 1/2
2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	31,13,600	4	1939	1956	99 1/2	4,00,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1965	92 1/2
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2	21,10,300	3 1/2	1942	1972	92					
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2	15,56,800	4	1940	1957	99 1/2					
WEST BENGAL					HYDERABAD					HYDERABAD				
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	30,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	90	3,34,70,800	4	1953	1963	100
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2	47,50,000	3 1/2	1938	1968	90	2,12,21,800	4	1955	1964	99 1/2
2,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2	17,64,400	3 1/2	1942	1959	96 1/2					
5,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	100 1/2	31,13,600	4	1939	1956	99 1/2					
MYSORE					HYDERABAD					HYDERABAD				
2,95,85,200	5	1933	1953-63	101 1/2	21,10,300	3 1/2	1942	1972	92					
5,99,72,500	4	1936	1956-61	99 1/2	15,56,800	4	1940	1957	99 1/2					
5,08,06,700	3	1946	25-1-1958	99 1/2										
3,00,00,000	3	1953	15-7-1963	100 1/2										
OOCHIN														
30,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956-61	99 1/2										
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98 1/2										
TRAVANCOR														
50,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956	99 1/2										
HYDERABAD														

These notes refer to the Debentures on the next page.

Option to repay at par on 6 months' notice—

(a) after 5 years from date of issue.

(b) at any time

(c) on or after 1-1-61.

(d) after 14-11-53.

Option to repay on 6 months' notice—

(e) at any time after 30-6-61 at 101/- %.

(f) at 101/- % between 1-1-60 & 31-12-64.

(g) at 102 1/2 % after 30-6-59 but before 30-6-64.

(h) on or after 31st July, 1950 at Rs. 102 1/2 % or at par on or after 31st July, 1955.

Option to repay on 3 months' notice—

(i) at any time at 3% Premium.

(j) at 1% Prem. after 1-3-54 but before 1-3-57 and 1% Prem. on or after 1-3-57.

(k) at any time at par.

(l) at any time after 31-3-58 at the rate of 1% Premium.

(m) Redeemable at 103 1/2 % on 31-12-64 with option to redeem on any interest date at same premium after 30-6-59.

(n) at any time on two months' notice.

(o) to be redeemed at a premium of 10% Rs. 70,000 to be redeemed annually by drawing on 3 months' notice with option to redeem all after 6 years from date of issue on 6 months' notice. Option not exercised, repayment to be made after full term.

Option to repay.

(p) at par after September, 1956.

(q) at par on or after 1-12-59.

(r) on 30-6-62 or any subsequent interest payment date on one month's notice.

(s) Rs. 1 lac Debentures to be redeemed annually by drawing from 1-6-56 with option to redeem at 100 1/2 % between 1-6-57 to 1-6-60 and at 101 1/2 % afterwards.

(t) With option to redeem at Rs. 101 1/2 % after 10 years or at 100 1/2 % after 15 years.

(u) With option to redeem all or any of the Debts. at 101 1/2 % at any time after 31-3-54 and at 100 1/2 % at any time after 31-3-54.

(v) Rs. 80,000/- are being redeemed annually repayment of Debentures commencing serially from No. 1 to No. 80 on 31-12-48.

(w) Redeemable at any time at 5 per cent premium (a) on 6 months' notice by the Company or (b) in the event of the Security becoming enforceable or at par if the Corporation of Calcutta or Howrah purchase the undertaking on 1st January, 1945 or every seventh year thereafter.

(x) At par all or any of the Debts. on 31st Dec., 1960 or on any subsequent interest date.

(y) Redeemable (a) at 102% on 1st Oct., 1974 or in the event of voluntary liquidation or the undertaking being purchased or in the event of the Security becoming enforceable; or (b) at 105% at any time after 31st March, 1963 on six months' notice (commencing in 1958) by drawings at 102% or purchase at or under 102%.

(z) Also redeemable out of a cumulative sinking fund of 101 1/2 % per annum commencing in 1941 by purchase at

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000's	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000's	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations		A year ago
					15-2-56	A year ago						15-2-56	A year ago	
BANK.														
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	132	136	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	82 1/2	
COAL.														
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	113	121	1935	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	151	151	
1899-97	Borra (June Dec.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	117	116	1918	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15	8	10	10	118	
1901-2	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	120	1213	1918	British-Leyton Corporation (14) (Apr. Mar.)	81.00	8	100	135	153	
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	6 1/2	10	81 1/2	81	1903-5	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	139	140 1/2	
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	116 1/2	122	1939-11	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	123	124 1/2	
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	100	5	6	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	£19.00	5	£1	111	112 1/2	
1920	New Beerboom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	13 1/2	12 1/2	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	95	98	
1853-99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2.00	5 1/2	100	113	115	1938	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	£25.00	5 1/2	100	105	106	
COTTON MILLS.														
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	110	110	1905-24	Carew & Co (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	144	151	
1934	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1940	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	3	100	66	62 1/2	
1938	Basanti (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	8	7 1/2	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	66	62 1/2	
1896	Bengal-Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	7	100	110	118 1/2	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	100	99	99 1/2	
1930	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	8	100	135	142	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.500	6	100	99	99 1/2	
1930	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	7	100	72	92	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	100	133	133 1/2	
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1940	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	104	104 1/2	
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1948	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	93	91 1/2	
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1940	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	67 1/2	72 1/2	
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	102 1/2	100	
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	135 1/2	152	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	£200	7	£1	17 1/2	17 1/2	
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	100	91	91 1/2	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	..	..	
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	5	100	76	75 1/2	
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	6	100	134	135	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	66	69	
1945	Khatay Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	90 1/2	90 1/2	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	72	70	
1945	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	104	104	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	73	73 1/2	
1930	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	89	81	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	68	73	
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	200	18 1/2	18 1/2	1946	Gujarat Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68	71	
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.05	6	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	1940	Gujarat Sugar (Dec.)	12.00	6	100	10 1/2	11 1/2	
1933	Palani Andover (Mar.)	2.00	5	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1936	Humayun Properties Ltd (Nov.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	76	76 1/2	
1935	Sardeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	115	115	1945	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	30.00	7 1/2	100	107	99 1/2	
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	5	100	90	86 1/2	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	£244	6	£10	80	75 1/2	
1911	Vasanti (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1927	India General Navy & Railways	12.88	6	100	31	21 1/2	
1938	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1899	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	10.00	7	100	142	136 1/2	
							1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.986	5	100	109 1/2	109 1/2	
							1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2,69,95	5	100	76	75 1/2	
							1946	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	5	100	66	69	
							1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	66	69	
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	121 1/2	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	40	38 1/2	
1939	Albion (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	111	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	81	
1939	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	105	1946	Jessop & Co	10.00	5	100	106	106 1/2	
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	98 1/2	101 1/2	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	100	..	..	
1917	Anglo India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	120	117	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	108 1/2	107 1/2	
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	98	98	1915	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	2.00	7	100	116	113 1/2	
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	75 1/2	75 1/2	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	10.00	5	100	107	105 1/2	
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	116	116	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	69	67 1/2	
1896	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	£200	5 1/2	100	48	48	1946	McLeod & Co.	40.00	5	100	76	77 1/2	
1936	Belvedere (Jan. July)	1.00	1	25	119	120	1936	McLeod & Co.	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2	
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	90 1/2	1936	Metallurgical & Industrial (Sept.)	40.00	6	100	98	101 1/2	
1919	Birga (June Dec.)	23.54	7 1/2	100	103 1/2	104	1936	Metal Box Co of India Ltd.	30.00	6 1/2	100	92	91 1/2	
1896	Birga Bude (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	119	119	1948	Mysore Chemical Zemindary (Feb.)	8.76	5	100	92	91 1/2	
1914	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6.00	6 1/2	100	90	91 1/2	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	2.00	5	100	8 1/2	8 1/2	
1919	Chandonian (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	119	119 1/2	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	..	..	
1919	Chennai (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	101	121	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	80	79 1/2	
1928	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	7	100	115	112	1944	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	70	64 1/2	
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	85 1/2	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	48	68 1/2	
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	115	93 1/2	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2	
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	95	116 1/2	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104	104 1/2	
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	5	100	115	105	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	120 1/2	114	1922	Purtapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	100	16 1/2	16 1/2	
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	85 1/2	1914	Ramugger Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	108	104 1/2		
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	1.00	6	100	118	85	1938	Rohas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	132	125 1/2	
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	130	105	1936	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4 1/2	100	67	64 1/2	
1916	Jankes (June Dec.)	8.00	8	100	105 1/2	127 1/2	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	85 1/2	85 1/2	
1895-04	Jessore (June Dec.)	26.50	6	100	105 1/2	105 1/2	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	123	123 1/2	
1935	Jessing (Aug. Feb.)	25.00	6	100	107 1/2	104	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	95	100	
1913	Kookhy (July)	11.00	10	100	14 1/2	15 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	6	100	80	77 1/2	
1909	Kouran (Jan. July)	8.75	7 1/2	100	121	124 1/2	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "C" (Oct.)	5.00	10	50	75	68 1/2	
1903-09	Howrah "A" (Jan. July)	17.50	7	100	118	114	1936	Smith Stanstreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	7	100	161 1/2	161 1/2	
1919	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	155 1/2	155 1/2	1936	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	5.00	7	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	
1898-94	Kamarnath (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	106	106 1/2	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6 1/2	100	9 1/2	9 1/2	
1900	Kannarrab (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	106	105	1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	6 1/2	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	
1935	Kedarnath (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	95	91	1936	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	84	84 1/2	
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	10.00	7	100	115	118	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131	131 1/2	
1893-99	Kinnison (Jan. July)	25.00	6	100	104	102	1922	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	
1910	Lansdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	116	114 1/2	1925	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	89.28	7	100	121 1/2	121 1/2	
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	118	118	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	100	168 1/2	168 1/2	
1908-01	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95	92	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	5,93.82	7 1/2	100	124 1/2	124 1/2	

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	A year Ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	15-2-56 8-2-56 A year Ago	Rs.
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	238	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 12-5 61-1	10	23 23 21 1/2	
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	81-71 71-71 81-71	200	540 548 500	6 1/2
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	14-11 11-11 81-71	10	16 7 13 1/2	6 1/2
2,25,000	2,77,282	6,20,740	6,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043	11,000	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	16 16 13 1/2	6 1/2
15,97,000	14,18,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaigora	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	8 8 8 1/2	8 1/2
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,100	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	3	7,04,051	13,643	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	14 14 14	14
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	60,810	Bhutanbarree	6-12	3	12,804	1,65,136	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	15 15 15 1/2	15 1/2
16,00,000	38,27,275	16,18,636	1,185	Bokarc & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	98,656	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	29 29 30	30
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borrea P	6-12	106	1,63,443	1,40,510	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	15 15 12	12
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	15 15 12	12
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	11 11 11 1/2	11 1/2
8,00,000	16,87,573	13,30,512	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,168	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	31 31 21 1/2	21 1/2
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	35,989	Churulia	6-12	106	2,049	12,201	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	8 8 9 1/2	9 1/2
16,30,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	31 31 27 1/2	27 1/2
2,24,668	2,24,668	2,24,668	2,24,668	East Indian	4	128	1,17,640	2,59,767	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	31 31 27 1/2	27 1/2
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	19,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,265	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	31 31 27 1/2	27 1/2
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	10 10 10 1/2	10 1/2
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Gudgar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	24 24 19 1/2	19 1/2
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,594	Hurriladih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	24 24 19 1/2	19 1/2
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,02,710	40,388	Kalappahari	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	19 19 20	20
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karapura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	19 19 20	20
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karapura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	165 165 102	102
6,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherria	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	11-11 11-11 11-11	100	64 64 48 1/2	48 1/2
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	9 9 9 1/2	9 1/2
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,85,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	3 3 3 1/2	3 1/2
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	9,04,429	Nazira	12	347	92,501	25,598	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 7 1/2	7 1/2
7,00,000	6,96,864	1,75,296	56,329	New Bandepur	3-9	5	1,13,011	14,098	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	10 10 10 1/2	10 1/2
17,76,230	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,924	New Beerboom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	19 19 12 1/2	12 1/2
6,00,000	12,44,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,902	36,426	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	2 2 2	2
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	2 2 2	2
1,15,000	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	North West	3-9	1	21,805	13,249	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	19 19 11 1/2	11 1/2
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	19 19 18 1/2	18 1/2
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasea P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	3 3 3 1/2	3 1/2
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	25 25 24 1/2	24 1/2
2,50,000	2,62,406	1,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	4,008	18,881	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	6 6 4	4
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	63,654	Ranagunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	12 12 12 1/2	12 1/2
15,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	22 22 22 1/2	22 1/2
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samla	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 13 13 1/2	13 1/2
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searose	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	8 8 8 1/2	8 1/2
1,25,000	1,45,592	7,65,598	5,26,311	Seepore	6-12	10	2,10,776	40,187	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	17 17 17 1/2	17 1/2
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sengra	6-12	106	36,842	6,601	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	11 11 11 1/2	11 1/2
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karapura	2-8	21	59,079	51,533	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	11 11 11 1/2	11 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,600	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	21 21 22 1/2	22 1/2
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	3 3 3 1/2	3 1/2
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	12,698	47,938	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	16 16 16 1/2	16 1/2
49,98,000	32,43,794	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	6-12	166	8,08,748	63,700	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	16 16 16 1/2	16 1/2
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 13 13 1/2	13 1/2

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums forfeited Shares & Div	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotation as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		15-2-56	8-2-56	A year Ago
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,000	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2 1/2	10	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	
32,72,349	22,197	505	27,69,976	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,247	2 1/2	10	1	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	
7,11,280	36,300	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	6-12	27	3,66,176	47,818	2 1/2	10	38	38	28 1/2	28 1/2	
27,00,000	31,476	824	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	5,23,389	18,199	2 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
15,00,000	38,764	992	33,40,000	1,09,58,888	24,07,575	Birla Cotton	1	22	5,50,791	30	30	10	95	95	67 1/2	67 1/2	
6,00,000	42,872	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,871	Bowrah P	6-12	138	2,48,692	24,31,401	11 1/2	10	385	385	403 1/2	403 1/2	
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,393	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	2,93,256	29,514	11 1/2	10	9	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	138	1,81,41,278	82,759	7	10	25	38	38	51 1/2	51 1/2
1,00,543	42,944	518	31,58,390	25,71,925	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	7,06,926	11 1/2	10	24	24	217 1/2	217 1/2	
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,390	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,464	93,386	15	10	10	304	304	272 1/2	272 1/2
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,28,87,000	3,36,43,234	55,89,247	Kesoram P	3	22	60,72,648	1,17,824	11 1/2	10	15	15 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
6,00,000	35,854	864	17,48,143	9,75,673	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	2 1/2	10	25	25	25	25	
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	32,65,051	Muir P	12	208	18,77,941	7,77,296	2 1/2	10	118	118	125 1/2	125 1/2	
22,89,822	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	231	18,83,371	13,76,473	11 1/2	10	210	210	111 1/2	111 1/2	
8,97,39,581 Dd	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,08,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	2 1/2	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,08,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	2 1/2	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
5,00,000 Dd	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,690	9	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
17,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,690	9	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
1,57,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,690	9	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Po	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,690	9	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
40,50,000	49,754	1,310	31,26,566	2,00,47,802	38,31,368	Bangalore W. C. Silk F.	12	26	84,75,025	2,44,711	25	10	556	540	412 1/2	412 1/2	
1,78,41,300	1,20,012	2,770	1,94,52,111	1,64,10,835	21,71,951	Duckingham Carnatic F.	12	26	99,29,435	2,69,306	10	10	100	170	171	152 1/2	152 1/2
20,00,000	28,300	603	15,06,197	20,00,281	15,94,122	Emboodia P	12	116	8,19,637	39,465	7 1/2	10	13	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	
12,00,000	23,864	641	6,41,058	36,53,502	61,404	Imbator Cotton	12	88	5,53,156	61,404	7 1/2	10	332	332	285 1/2	285 1/2	
26,76,900	72,832	407	47,91,212	7,98,681	22,221	Imbator Spg & Wvg	6	46	7,52,344	10,23,341	11 1/2	10	82	82	81	79	
6,50,000	50,840	295	12,25,546	17,99,000	18,77,434	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,05,781	7,677	5	10	305	305	303 1/2	303 1/2	
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P.	12	131	3,25,924	29,382	5	10	172	172	172 1/2	172 1/2	
23,64,000	48,156	603	1,01,051	21,70,200	78,350	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,200	2 1/2	10	50	178	178	134 1/2	134 1/2
1,75,02,480	4,65,324	603	2,21,427	13,81,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	108	1,00,56,200	9,66,800	20	20	15	491	491	40 1/2	40 1/2
12,00,000	2,258	603	2,21,427	13,81,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	108	1,00,56,200	9,66,800	20	20	15	491	491	40 1/2	40 1/2
60,00,000	24,252	903	20,81,211	69,00,000	11,29,141	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	140	83,199	84,039	22 1/2	35	200	109	109	122 1/2	122 1/2
13,81,780	5,000	603	14,15,391	9,90,276	1,34,661	Mysore Spun Silk	12	42	37,00,490	1,43,078	22 1/2	35	375	375	285 1/2	285 1/2	
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	8,38,508	5,00,000	24,24,900	Patani Andavar P.	12	30	1,39,483	2,887	Nil	Nil	10	42	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
7,79,700	15,546	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,63,911	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	3	64	87,724	3,083	2 1/2	10	150	150	114 1/2	114 1/2	
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,567	18,23,501	11,71,929	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	12	17	16,37,450	3,083	2 1/2	10	25 1/2	25 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2	

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tax	Outturn and Average Price realised for crop per lb.				Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
				1953		1954							1955	1952	1953		1954	15-2-56	8-2-56	A year ago
				Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.	As P.													
CACHAR																				
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	13		
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	665	..	..	..	..	..	Batakhal	12	35	43,397	Nil	..	..	10	10 1/2	10 1/2		
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,904	Nil	Nil	7 1/2	100	101	101		
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-1 1/2	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	6,87,789	Chandipore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	138		
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,486	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	9	13		
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Itanikihra	12	202	13,22,356	Nil	Nil	25	40	25 1/2	32		
4,50,000	2,97,009	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kalinugarg Khoreal	12	313	91,071	..	..	..	100	130	100 1/2		
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	63	3,31,327	Nil	Nil	27 1/2	10	19 1/2	21 1/2		
7,00,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4 1/2	7,33,257	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	100	264	264		
3,24,050	3,00,329	Nil	485	3,54,900	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara P.	12	202	1,64,444	Nil	Nil	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2		
2,60,000	3,90,357	6,62,692	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Poochacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	..	35	50	138 1/2		
5,25,000	5,25,309	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-0	6,76,800	41-11	5,80,000	Rungmattee	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	Nil	12 1/2	10	19	19 1/2		
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River P.	12	74	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	12 1/2	10	131	172		
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilkhah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	10 1/2	10 1/2		
DARJEELING																				
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	4 1/2	4 1/2		
2,79,300	4,72,501	1,25,000	407	1,06,886	42-3 1/2	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	20	10	15	17 1/2		
3,75,000	3,75,000	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	7 1/2	..	100	290	240		
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	21	100	250	190		
2,00,000	5,13,500	3,53,585	500	2,43,013	37-0 1/2	2,64,204	49-1 1/2	2,68,000	Gielle P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	10	43 1/2	24		
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-3 1/2	6,64,000	Lingpa P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	Nil	20	50	30 1/2	30 1/2		
10,32,000	5,57,776	11,18	761	4,39,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8 1/2	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	Nil	10	20	13 1/2	15 1/2		
4,00,000	4,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,39,324	42-4 1/2	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,33,361	Nil	7 1/2	..	10	18 1/2	24 1/2		
1,50,000	1,75,390	1,31,239	463	1,63,521	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	10	40	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	100	300	251		
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9 1/2	4,35,016	53-4 1/2	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	..	50	10	27 1/2	27 1/2		
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okayti P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	37 1/2	100	600	542		
3,30,000	4,02,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	..	..	21	10	24 1/2	18 1/2		
3,00,000	2,89,664	2,90,000	554	1,03,418	38-5 1/2	1,58,740	30-8	1,60,000	Poochong	12	63	1,73,013	Nil	..	10	15	15	16 1/2		
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,72,722	40-8	1,89,720	58-0	1,90,000	Pumding P.	12	74	2,02,638	Nil	17 1/2	50	100	390	297 1/2		
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,64,182	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	17 1/2	50	100	390	297 1/2		
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,182	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,321	Nil	2 1/2	15	10	20	16 1/2		
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	747	1,63,184	34 4/5	2,05,335	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,341	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	38 1/2	38 1/2		
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-8 1/2	2,64,990	50-4 1/2	2,80,000	Singtom P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	5	10	7	9 1/2		
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,00,000	554	2,67,892	40-4 1/2	2,89,738	60-3 1/2	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	Nil	Nil	7 1/2	10	30 1/2	36 1/2		
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	392	3,30,160	37-5 1/2	3,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	Songma	12	74	5,54,651	Nil	Nil	15	40	4 1/2	9 1/2		
3,20,000	4,85,000	9,62,401	7181	3,64,018	38-2	4,00,947	48-1 1/2	4,00,000	Tectra Valley	12	74	5,54,651	10	15	40	10	44 1/2	128 1/2		
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5 1/2	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	10	13 1/2	13 1/2		
DUARS																				
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,889	32-4 1/2	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat P.	12	2	51,07,307	17 1/2	45	120	100	322	324	568	
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,06,364	32-3 1/2	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	65	10	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	
9,00,000	8,05,410	11,03,942	1,112	13,97,520	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	..	100	31	31	43 1/2	
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	100	195	195	286	
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,082	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	22 1/2	25	100	335	335	494	
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabutti P.	12	6	17,59,621	10	25	60	100	382	372	491	
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	300	2,14,320	32-6	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	Nil	15	100	272	272	371	
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	265	2,14,320	32-6	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Enso	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	5	110	100	577	577	452	
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	Etheibari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	50	10	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	9,11,840	33-7	7,62,720	47-4	7,62,720	Gairkhaba	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	297	297	367	367	
10,30,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,881	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	Gopalpur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	25	23 1/2	23 1/2	376	
20,00,000	20,00,000	34,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1 1/2	31,20,000	Hantapara P.	12	63	39,77,805	2 1/2	25	60	100	30	30	44 1/2	
32,00,000	32,36,323	69,65,333	4,236	60,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,95,971	Hassimara P.	12	63	42,95,971	Nil	22 1/2	30	100	29 1/2	33 1/2	501	
8,25,000	4,90,000	19,78,112	1,452	18,54,836	42-1 1/2	17,20,000	49-11	17,20,000	Huidibari	12	74	19,89,305	Nil	22 1/2	30	100	29 1/2	33 1/2	501	
3,50,000	4,50,325	6,85,000	807	5,46,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	Jaybirpara	12	63	7,17,191	Nil	25	65	10	25	24 1/2	46 1/2	
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killoot	12	63	10,39,753	Nil	20	41 1/2	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	44 1/2	
2,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	600	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	5,00,000	Manabarrie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100	79 1/2	79 1/2	473	
9,00,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,198	33-10	1,69,538	44-5	9,00,000	Masaulurree	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	25	40	100	286	286	370	
9,00,																				

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O, Po, C, and Dd, indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P, next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	15-2-56	8-2-56	A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.															
11.00.000	6.45.722	3.75.300	10.90.564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95.477	52.295	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
9.00.000	7.28.559	17.64.369	58.734	Purbapoor Sugar P.	10	25	5.08.340	6.871	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
16.59.820	27.13.340	28.30.000	13.462	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4.27.005	29.230	20	15	..	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
19.99.600	25.62.563	39.88.218	13.92.315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10.78.193	3.144	10	..	..	10	..	..	..
8.00.000	4.42.169	6.54.762	1.85.115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1.43.798	24.340	5	5	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
11.99.000	15.94.631	18.37.329	98.312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	-79.022	8.477	5	5	Nil	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
20.00.000	51.76.692	35.59.419	2.09.458	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	3.98.138	5.475	15	15	..	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
7.94.500	13.54.858	11.65.175	11.18.358	Shree Sitaram Sugar	3	140	1.90.057	7.991	10	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2
9.99.950	14.92.236	1.96.234	2.47.379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	-2.04.011	-1.89.266	Nil	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
16.00.000	6.07.894	7.99.779	4.22.572	United Provinces	9	341	4.23.880	39.061	5	12 1/2	..	10	23	23	25 1/2
8.00.000	38.92.306	21.57.550	9.60.236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	8	227	10.24.525	82.951	25	25	25	10	94 1/2	94 1/2	38 1/2
12.00.000A	12.87.227	16.38.379	9.76.174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10.83.339	35.370	..	..	..	100AC 12 1/2 BC	127	127	127 1/2
2.00.000B													15	15	15 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS															
8.00.000	2.20.232	1.56.209	9.53.562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84.518	4.475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1.50.00.000	1.40.80.394	6.21.715	51.061	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-6.02.785	-14.30.491	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
2.00.00.000	2.58.39.656	68.01.534	50.322	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10.51.340	30.205	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
47.50.000C	1.31.03.534	15.00.000	5.97.941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12.82.024	32.582	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
2.50.00.000D												2 1/2 Dd	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
20.00.000	42.43.917	14.50.000	53.36.059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4.94.322	24.401	6	7 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
80.00.000	10.65.294	37.61.842	17.67.755	Angelo Bros.	5	268	3.65.308	2.39.798	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
80.00.000	9.57.734	17.69.161	9.81.336	Assam Match	12	274	11.14.515	1.34.529	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
13.99.998	21.51.864	17.73.991	1.35.999	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	-2.98.493	-4.17.492	Nil	Nil	..	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20.00.000	52.44.822	9.53.640	48.10.716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12.44.682	9.249	..	..	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
80.01.400	33.60.000	79.13.763	61.74.805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21.23.529	5.49.717	20	13	..	100	186	186	170 1/2
12.00.000	3.03.700	7.99.390	2.34.486	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	1.38.793	12.449	7-7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
6.00.000	76.414	Nil	30.72.417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	-6.43.194	-1.19.103	..	..	..	100	44	44	44
50.00.00.000	19.53.822	Nil	19.59.350	Benarat Airways Ltd.	6	22	-3.19.389	-3.19.389	..	..	..	100	44	44	44
20.00.000	71.47.579	7.93.430	62.81.006	Bent Investments P.	9	160	5.88.372	1.15.707	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19	19	19 1/2
45.97.020	71.47.579	27.44.814	2.71.498	Britannia Biscuit P.	5	50	8.44.333	1.98.518	5	10	10	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22.50.000	13.98.796	43.18.775	3.38.373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27.75.295	1.85.955	..	..	..	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3.25.00.000	62.15.490	1.03.16.999	2.47.63.976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-4.79.711	2.81.142	10	11	..	5	11	11 1/2	11 1/2
32.50.000A	3.61.392	..	1.22.07.670	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5.19.223	12.596	..	..	..	10A 10B	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
32.50.000B	5.92.789	2.40.684	1.02.576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45.711	22.586	..	..	..	10	5	5	5 1/2
90.00.000	17.68.710	67.71.168	2.49.58.018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48.24.539	4.28.060	10	12	..	100	124	124	134 1/2
1.90.00.000	1.74.64.829	17.90.000	4.18.03.071	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96.37.915	11.88.361	15	15	..	100	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
51.26.000	..	53.95.753	1.39.92.342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11.24.352	1.33.308	9	9	..	100	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
75.00.000	13.79.357	4.33.826	1.02.21.271	F & C Osler (India) Ltd. P.	3	24	-4.28.429	-5.26.954	5	..	..	10	15	15	15 1/2
7.50.000	12.02.139	16.59.576	25.63.120	French Motor Car	3	51	19.33.237	1.02.699	..	..	..	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
14.00.000	14.92.000	10.02.000	11.384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89.571	27.194	10-10	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	195 1/2	195 1/2	20 1/2
2.25.000	..	17.671	4.86.072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	1.39.938	7.556	24-24	24-24	24-24	75	43	43	43 1/2
65.00.000	34.18.810	42.00.000	1.09.15.328	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29.71.809	1.51.369	7 1/2	7 1/2	14	10	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
20.00.000	27.68.449	5.00.324	12.84.357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7.02.792	34.255	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40.00.000	34.13.703	7.02.390	51.922	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7.15.189	13.30.375	17 1/2	10	..	10	19	19	19 1/2
30.00.000	32.90.010	17.22.293	6.22.424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5.30.579	16.373	..	..	..	250	240	240	240 1/2
10.00.000	17.38.764	1.61.173	9.221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43.377	24.274	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
35.20.000	31.95.729	19.00.000	19.72.453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91.339	67.868	Nil	..	..	10	7	7	7 1/2
15.16.00.000	7.28.49.459	7.23.36.779	5.90.97.499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3.18.18.053	25.00.735	4 1/2	6	8	100	13 1/2	14	14 1/2
1.60.00.000	2.42.06.856	36.15.000	9.12.713	Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd. P.	12	293	-5.23.288	4.96.512	Nil	..	..	100	184	185	185 1/2
1.52.89.220	96.54.740	1.62.50.000	3.90.322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77.23.781	28.98.462	10	10	12 1/2	10	100	30 1/2	30 1/2
5.00.00.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	100	71	71 1/2
83.75.000C	22.07.260	2.21.280	11.69.467	Indian National Airways	12	93	38.302	-12.62.971	..	..	..	100	5	5	5 1/2
1.25.00.000D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10D	10	10	10 1/2
8.27.970	6.57.319	8.08.300	8.08.202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer: P.	3	173	4.07.268	1.36.845	..	..	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
20.00.000	4.66.334	15.40.000	6.64.990	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13.50.146	1.79.568	25	27 1/2	..	10	42	42	42 1/2
5.00.000	..	4.45.789	11.19.693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41.060	9.201	21-21	21-21	21-21	100	65	65	65 1/2
2.40.000	15.392	4.46.244	3.20.757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1.39.321	36.496	..	..	..	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/2
5.87.500A	2.23.827	2.97.191	6.66.695	James Wright P.	12	281	62.875	5.299	6	5	..	50	41	41	41 1/2
1.17.50.000B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10D	..	..	..
2.00.00.000	51.23.900	55.00.000	3.73.43.977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41.68.361	4.70.107	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	107	108	108 1/2
6.34.00.000	3.17.293	6.02.958	3.21.617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	-14.078	-4.849	..	..	..	50	21	21	3
68.00.00.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10D	..	..	..
1.50.00.000	82.21.300	44.53.211	3.30.53.361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37.93.020	6.21.756	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
1.30.95.750	35.31.261	73.41.407	1.83.22.846	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	56.62.055	2.52.480	13 1/2	13 1/2	..	10	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
40.00.00.000	37.19.459	72.01.900	2.34.00.531	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25.04.502	1.87.834	5	12	..	100	240	240	240 1/2
5.00.00.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O P o F Dd G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in accounts are closed For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	14-2-56	7-2-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,900	5,62,770	9 1/2	6 1/2	10	100	204 1/2	167 1/2
ELECTRIC LIT. POWER														
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	140	39,47,380	1,357	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	100	105 1/2	114 1/2
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	287	46,19,171	25,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,302 1/2	1,400
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	7 1/2	100	117 1/2	129 1/2
38,08,200	17,49,053	47,35,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	146 1/2	151 1/2
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply P.	6	287	21,171	27,952	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,345	1,480
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	287	77,32,361	..	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,345	1,480
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	373 1/2	296 1/2
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	15	50	96	94
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,400	7,51,015	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	100	133 1/2	121 1/2
49,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P	3	130	2,02,005	64,676	..	..	..	100A	..	105
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,280	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,338	..	..	..	100	172	150 1/2
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,552	1,79,52,142	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	..	300	172	150 1/2
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	..	..	..	100	140	125 1/2
1,87,24,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	1,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	223 1/2	225 1/2
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	133 1/2	131 1/2
5,15,000	..	11,04,94,885	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	259	..	..	..	..	..	100	675	680
8,46,120	..	36,33,990	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	25	..	1,19,109	..	..	..	100	45 1/2	44 1/2
18,71,940	90,315	2,68,21,051	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	25	1,60,728	5,33,930	..	..	..	20	94 1/2	114 1/2
1,06,81,000	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13 1/2	16 2/3	13 1/2	15	40 1/2	54
6,00,000	..	67,83,113	63,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	..	..	..	200	3,970	6,900
15,99,270	..	26,91,301	38,49,386	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	..	..	10	15 1/2	15
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	..	..	..	15	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	214 1/2	307
90,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmab Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	16	21	125	523 1/2	439 1/2
45,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,14,908	30,135	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	..	..	50	187 1/2	155
99,99,250	4,751	18,57,876	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,500	2,85,005	..	..	..	100	72	80 1/2
8,00,000	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,559	4,78,677	..	..	..	200	215	240
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	National Rayon Corp.	12	352	63,19,694	5,72,076	9	10	10	100	213 1/2	213 1/2
9,39,98,060	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	20	15 1/2	15 1/2
7,00,000	23,89,156	47,85,000	9,30,113	Shivraipur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,381	70	80	80	10	101	103
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,844	13,51,214	4,14,930	Tata Chemicals P.	3	489	15,58,026	67,597	..	..	..	10	16 1/2	16 1/2
76,07,475	76,07,475	22,30,261	22,30,261	Tata Oil P.	1	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	..	..	20	42 1/2	41 1/2
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,816	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,847	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	5,28,837	11	11	..	15	187 1/2	217 1/2

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LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	13-2-56	8-2-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA													
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,370	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	100	61 1/2	56
21,89,300	30,22,402	620,827	Arrah Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,48,404	34,110	2 1/2	3-3	..	100	76	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,233	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	1,13,151	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	100	60 1/2	62
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	108	108
17,80,000	21,78,657	1,98,393	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	..	..	..	..	100	60 1/2	58
31,00,000	35,46,011	1,00,300	Chaparmukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	50,079	27	12-11	12-11	..	100	56 1/2	52
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatka Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12 1/2	..	..	100	6 1/2	8 1/2
2,47,650	2,75,315	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,397	4,549	11	2 1/2	..	10	6 1/2	4
22,50,000	80,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	5,10,808	26,753	6 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	13 1/2	10 1/2
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,80,700	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	387	4,344	98-98	99-1	..	100	56 1/2	51
18,00,000	49,87,109	19,65,729	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	2,23,597	34,959	3-3	3-3	..	100	72 1/2	68
6,00,000	13,27,245	3,66,407	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	3,938	3,230	3-3	3-3	..	100	51 1/2	53
19,50,000	27,91,424	2,16,536	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	..	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	100	61 1/2	59 1/2
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	..	..	..	100	69 1/2	72
15,00,000	61,37,812	30,73,792	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	5,61,806	37,721	6-6	6-6	..	100	146 1/2	162 1/2
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezporo Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,374	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..

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THE MACMILLAN PRESCRIPTION FOR BRITAIN'S MALADY

A NEW APPROACH NEEDED TO SUPPLEMENT EMERGENCY MEASURES

THE most disappointing feature of the recent moves to curb the United Kingdom's inflation is that they are not new. That is why their value is limited unless they are replaced at the next budget by measures designed to cure Britain's chronic problem of inflation once and for all. As a device for reassuring nervous holders of sterling, Mr. Macmillan's proposals have already shown their worth. As the actions of a Chancellor fresh in office, they have the double effect of proving that any necessary future action will be taken speedily and that it will be adequate to requirements. But it is still true that these steps could turn out to be as futile as Mr. Butler's were last October unless they are supplemented in the April budget by a completely fresh approach to these all too familiar difficulties. It is unlikely that the Chancellor's information has convinced him that the threat to the pound comes from short-term capital movement rather than from long-term economic maladjustment. And it is equally unlikely he has decided that these stopgap measures are enough, by themselves, to right the situation even if, as is indeed the case, it is only marginal. Mr. Macmillan has shown that he can act swiftly. It now remains for him to prove that he has courage as well, because he is facing a problem which each of his predecessors since the war has assiduously shied away from.

It would be a pity if the new Chancellor, after such a promising beginning, were to settle down to progressing from one expedient to the next. Britain has become the classic example of a country carrying a burden of taxation which has to be continually shed through the process of inflation. Mr. Macmillan's problem is to balance the various calls on the economy at a reasonably stable level of prices. Consumption needs to be cut, and this has been done by restrictions on hire purchase and rental terms on a wide range of consumer goods. But the level of personal demand is not too high in any absolute sense; since the war it has not been high enough to suit the taste of the average British consumer. If these restrictions are used as anything but measures to tackle an emergency, it is more likely they will give rise to claims for higher wages rather than hold consumption demand permanently in line with what the nation can afford. Mr. Macmillan could not be expected to acknowledge this fact so soon before an annual budget. But unless he does so next April it is likely the British economy will continue to be disturbed by too much money chasing too few goods. The effect of Mr. Butler's interim budget was ruined by the fact that it increased the cost of living and so encouraged fresh wage demands. At the coming budget Mr. Macmillan might, with more profit, make adjustments which would reduce the cost of living and so cut the ground from beneath the unions' feet.

The various steps must be judged as a whole before a balanced verdict can be given on their probable effect. The first, an increase in the bank rate to 5 1/2 percent, its highest level for a quarter of a century, is of doubtful value. After a year of rehabilitated bank rate, the economy is still inflated and the reserves continue to dwindle. This weapon was rusty with disuse when Mr. Butler brought it back to work and it had long since been discredited by leading thinkers on the subject. Up to now they seem to have been right and Mr. Butler wrong. If bank rate is accepted as merely a device for discouraging short-term capital flight, as a symptom of the tendency which has lately reasserted itself throughout Europe and as some encouragement to individual saving, that would seem to be a fair measure of its usefulness in a modern economy. It is certainly inadequate for the task Mr. Butler set it of regulating private investment, while its effect on the level of British industry's essential raw material stocks may have been detrimental

and it has certainly thrown an extra burden on taxation by increasing the cost of the national debt. Perhaps before all the other measures, the new level of bank rate should be accepted as being only temporary. The cancellation of investment allowances to private industry can only be classed as unfortunate, although probably necessary under present circumstances. Investment has lately been too high in Britain, but it has still been too low by comparison with the other economies of the western hemisphere and in it lies the only hope of improving the country's standard of living at the rate required in years to come. Much the same could be said for the "vigorously critical attitude" which is to be adopted by the Capital Issues Committee, and the cuts in the investment programmes of the nationalised industries, because these too will deprive the country of installations essential for future prosperity. The cut in the bread and milk subsidies, at first sight, bears a depressing resemblance to Mr. Butler's mistake of taxing household goods. But if it saves the necessity of introducing further cuts in the April budget, the present emergency may in fact be the best time for slipping these necessary reforms past the noses of the trade unions. The reduction in direct Government spending is desirable enough in itself; unfortunately it is almost offset by an increase in defence allocations. All these measures are so contrary to the ideas of incentive and expansion with which the Conservatives came to power that it is clear Mr. Macmillan will not accept them as permanent. As substitutes for the Labour Party's physical controls they may prove adequate for the emergency. But they remain too far behind the bright prospects for future prosperity and stability which Mr. Butler held out a year ago and which are still the true solution to Britain's inflationary problems.

ANOTHER DEFICIT BUDGET FOR WEST BENGAL

THE season for the mushroom crop of deficit budgets is in full swing. West Bengal makes its expected contribution this week in the form of one which estimates an overall shortage of receipts over expenditure amounting to no less than Rs. 16.89 crores during 1955-57. Of this, the deficit on revenue account amounts to Rs. 14.19 crores (revenue is Rs. 49.36 crores, expenditure is Rs. 63.55 crores); and the deficit outside it is Rs. 2.70 crores. These figures compare significantly with the revised estimates for 1955-56, in which the overall

with the comparative figures for outlays in the all-India plan given by Dr. Roy. He says that the outlay on irrigation and power represents 18.7 percent in the all-India plan but 19.8 percent in the State plan, which seems reasonable enough. The outlay on agriculture and community development projects is 11.8 percent in the all-India plan but 21.7 percent in West Bengal's. The outlay on social services, including education, health and housing, is 19.7 percent in the all-India plan but as much as 35.5 percent in West Bengal's. Why this extraordinary disproportion should have been necessary is difficult to see. It appears that West Bengal, despite its enormous handicaps, has been trying to look very brave in offering to shoulder welfare burdens that the rest of the economy has wisely deferred. However attractive such a course of action might be politically, it is a mistake for a State which continues to be debilitated by refugee immigrations and which constantly complains that it does not have the money for essential development schemes. Some clue as to which development schemes might have suffered is perhaps to be found in the fact that the outlay on industry and mining is 18.6 percent in the all-India plan but only 10 percent in West Bengal's. The corresponding proportions for outlays on transport and communications are 28.8 percent and 12.4 percent. Disparities of this sort are to some extent inevitable: the proposed large expenditure on heavy industry and on the railways is of course, a Central responsibility, and therefore boosts the percentages for industry and transport in the all-India plan. But a State in the position of West Bengal, which will allow itself to part with large sums on such economically unproductive items as education while it postpones its basic responsibilities concerning road transport, can scarcely claim that it is spending its annas very wisely.

U. K. WITHDRAWAL FROM EUROPEAN ATOM POOL

WHILE the British authorities debate whether, or in what way, to associate with the European continent's development of nuclear power, questions are asked in Britain's Parliament on the failure of a project for co-operation within the Commonwealth. The intention was to produce heavy water with the aid of the geothermal springs at Wairakei, in New Zealand. It was to be a joint enterprise combining the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, which would produce and own the heavy water, and the New Zealand Government, which would produce and distribute electricity. The New Zealand Government will proceed with its part of the project, but the Atomic Energy Authority has withdrawn and no heavy water will be produced there. This decision was a grievous disappointment to many observers of nuclear development. It concerns the Commonwealth and Europe as well as Britain. And it has serious implications for Britain's export trade in nuclear materials and equipment.

Heavy water is one of nuclear industry's important materials. It looks like ordinary water, and the few people who have been privileged to taste this very expensive drink have not reported that it tastes any different. But it is water in which the heavy isotope of hydrogen, deuterium, takes the place of ordinary hydrogen, and on account of its special properties it is essential to modern research and will probably be needed—especially as a substitute for graphite to moderate the speed of neutrons in reactors—for operational purposes in the future. A steady supply of this material at a reasonable cost is essential to Britain's nuclear programme and would in due time be acceptable in other countries. There is no assurance of such a supply from the sources at present alternative to Wairakei. The decision to withdraw from the Wairakei project has therefore been strongly criticised. The ostensible reason for the decision was a reassessment of the capital cost of the equipment, which showed that it might be double the £2 million previously envisaged. The main item of equipment was to be a large-scale version of a distillation unit designed by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. In this unit water is distilled (necessarily in very large quantities, since heavy water represents only about 1 part in 7,000 of ordinary water) by passing steam up tall columns packed with stainless steel gauze, providing a large area for condensation. Since the Americans have shown keen interest in this method, whose efficiency is not in doubt (it can be used, incidentally, for other chemical purposes), it is surmised that the Americans' own methods are not conspicuously cheap.

The Americans, nonetheless, have undercut in advance the price of Wairakei's heavy water. Wairakei was to produce at £40,000 to £45,000 a ton—much less than the £75,000 a ton charged by Norway (the only source in Europe) for heavy water produced by electrolysis. But the American price of \$28 a lb announced last August is equivalent to less than £23,000 a ton. It is evident that this difference influenced the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority in its reassessment of the geothermal

project—although imports from America will cost precious dollars. Even doubling the cost of the Wairakei plant—a matter of some £2 million—is not of overwhelming importance in a nuclear power plan scheduled already to cost hundreds of millions of pounds. Yet there are doubts whether the American price is a long-term economic price. America's heavy water is produced in a wartime plant whose cost has now been written off. And it may well be that the material is now in surplus because the main explosive force of the latest version of the "hydrogen bomb" is no longer hydrogen but natural uranium, activated by hydrogen, which has itself been activated by fissile uranium or plutonium. If the American military programme requires less heavy hydrogen, and therefore less heavy water (from which heavy hydrogen is derived), than had been envisaged, there may be a surplus—but only a temporary surplus—for export.

The whole episode raises the question whether Britain can compete successfully in the export market for nuclear materials—or, indeed, for nuclear equipment—until America's internal demands and the demands of other countries exceed America's producing capacity. But the critics of the decision to withdraw from Wairakei assert that British policy cannot be based on the assumption that America will always have regular surpluses for export. This is a factor peculiarly difficult to assess, because America's position in the industry is unique. The primary purpose of developing nuclear power in Britain, and in other European countries, is to provide as rapidly as possible a permanent alternative to the fuels, particularly coal, which are no longer adequate to needs. In these countries electricity can already be produced by nuclear power as cheaply as by coal, if not more cheaply. In Russia, resources of fuel and water-power are more plentiful and there is probably no economic advantage in nuclear power, but nuclear power is needed in areas that are remote from other developed resources. In the United States, which has abundant developed resources of fuel and water-power, there is no suggestion that nuclear power will be as cheap as other kinds of power within at least the next ten years. Nonetheless, America is developing the techniques of nuclear power as energetically as any other country. It is a reasonable assumption that the industry there is designed, at this stage, primarily as an exporter. The Russian industry is also becoming active in the export field. Yet the British industry (which is, of course, a composite of many industries) has planned to make nuclear power equipment a major item of export. It seems that Britain, with a primary need at home, will be at a disadvantage in this competitive trade.

EXPANDING GOODS TRANSPORT BY ROAD

THE reduced railway plan may have helped the planners to draw up the expenditure budget in the way they have done in the draft outline for the second five year plan. But it is obvious that such an expedient will not help solve the economy's transport problems. The fact is being admitted, at least by implication, through the Planning Commission's recommendations for developing goods transport by road, that the railways will not be able to carry more than 65 percent of the new traffic expected during the next quinquennium, and coastal shipping, if developed as planned, will be able to carry only 3 percent more than it is doing at present. The balance of 32 percent will therefore have to be carried by some other means of transport, if the economy is to develop according to the targets in the plan.

In his presidential address to the annual general meeting of the Federation of Motor Transport Associations in Bombay recently, Mr. A. D. Wenzel made precisely this point. In the past, he said, India relied almost completely on the railways to provide its traffic and transport. Actual experience during the last five years had clearly shown the disadvantage of such a policy. An acute shortage of transport had existed throughout the first five year plan and, unfortunately, still existed, thus seriously hampering the economic development of the country. Mr. Wenzel's observations are fully supported by facts: the Planning Commission's draft outline for the second five year plan also recognises the useful part which road transport can play, and states that the development of goods transport during the next plan is to be left to private operators. If that represents the policy of the Government, then quick action must give practical shape of what is recognised as essential in principle. Mr. Wenzel has also worked out the concrete benefits that expansion in goods transport to make up the gap will transmit to the allied fields of the economy. According to his estimates, about 175,000 new goods trucks will be needed at the minimum, in addition to 100,000 more that the "feeder traffic" will require. These add up to 275,000 goods trucks, or roughly 300,000 if replacements are included, or an average of 60,000 trucks a year. This new demand on the indigenous automobile manufacturers will provide consider-

able impetus to the growth of this industry. Besides, it will do much to check corruption in the railways which the shortage of wagons has fostered.

For employment benefits, direct and indirect, involved in the expansion, a fairly convincing case has already been made out. Mr. Wenzel chose therefore, not to go into the question again. But he did make some constructive suggestions for improving the road goods transport economy, that is, how to ensure the carrying of the optimum load at greater speed and at lower costs. Against the weight limit of approximately 32,000 lb for a transport vehicle as was visualised by the Policy Committee of the Indian Roads Congress in 1940, said Mr. Wenzel, the present possible weight limits in the country ranged from 14,500 lb. to 20,000 lb. This one single factor, he pointed out, was responsible for an appreciable portion of the present high cost of motor transport. He suggested, therefore, that existing roads, bridges and culverts should be so improved that on national highways 28,000 lb. to 32,000 lb. of laden weight could be carried, 22,000 lb. on State highways and on other roads 18,000 to 20,000 lb. The Government, of course, is unable to execute its road development programme according to the targets of the Nagpur Plan, but it would not face any extraordinary difficulty by implementing Mr. Wenzel's suggestions, since the benefits are so obvious and immediate, and the cost involved presumably not large.

CURRENT COIN

Life Insurance Corporation.—The Bill to establish a Life Insurance Corporation, introduced in the Lok Sabha last week, is the logical sequence to nationalisation plans announced a few weeks ago. Its main interest lies less in the theoretical outline of the new Corporation's tasks, and more in the type of structure it proposes to establish. It is encouraging that the Government should realise that a fair measure of independence and flexibility are necessary so that the body may function properly; and, what is more important, so that it may act, "as far as possible, on business principles." The Corporation's original capital of Rs. 5 crores will be provided by the Central Government, and it will have not more than 15 members. The general superintendence and direction of affairs will be done by an executive committee of not more than five members with a whole-time managing director. Zonal offices will be established in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras; others may be set up later with the approval of the Central Government. Life insurance business will be carried on in India and outside. The Corporation will also have certain other functions such as capital redemption business, annuity certain business, and reinsurance pertaining to life insurance. But the post office life insurance fund and the existing claims in which payment of money is assured by the Government on account of certain compulsory deductions from the salaries of its employees will not be handled by it. Under the Bill, the Central Government has the power to issue directions to the Corporation on matters of policy involving the public interest. If any question arises whether the directions so given relate to matters of policy involving the public interest or not, the decision of the Government will be final. It is expected that the Corporation will formally come into being by the end of June. When the exact date of its birth is notified, the assets and liabilities of the present life companies will be transferred to it. All contracts, agreements, etc., which are in effect before the appointed day and which have been transferred in this manner will remain in full force. Suits, appeals or other legal proceedings which may be pending will similarly be continued in the name of the Corporation.

Indo-British Trade.—The statistics of Indo-British trade for the year 1955 furnished by the U.K. Trade and Navigation Accounts, disclose a continuously rising trend since 1953. During the year under review, the total value of trade stood at £288 million, which represented an increase of 9.4 percent and 26.3 percent over those of 1954 and the year before. India's exports to the U.K. totalled £158 million as against her imports of £129 million; she thus gained a favourable balance of trade. The structure of trade also reveals a significant co-relation between India's rate of economic progress and the rising trend of her trade with the United Kingdom. Machinery constituted the dominant item in U.K. exports to India, amounting to as much as 37 percent of the total, and valued at £48 million as against £42 million in the previous year, or an increase of 14 percent. India was the third largest market for U.K. machinery. Other important goods recording increases were chemicals, £16 million (£15 million), road vehicles and aircraft, £10 million (£9 million), iron and steel, £8 million (£5 million) and metal manufactures £6 million (£5 million). The only two items which showed declines were wool and other animal hair and tops, and petrol and petroleum products. The net position however was as

13 percent increase in U.K. exports to India during 1955 compared with those of the previous year. India received 4.4 percent of total U.K. exports to all countries and she stood sixth as a market. India's exports to the U.K. rose by £10 million to £158 million during the year, though the value of her principal exports such as tea, tobacco and tobacco manufactures and miscellaneous textile manufactures recorded falls. Tea exports, in particular, were down to £75 million from £76 million in 1954, and those of miscellaneous textile manufactures to £14 million from £16 million. But increases in animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and derivatives (the largest increase of all items) and in miscellaneous textile fibre and waste, among others, more than offset the falls. U.K. imports from India were 4 percent of the total from all countries.

Raw Material for Rope-making.—The presidential speech of Mr. K. N. Mukherjee, at the recent annual general meeting of the Indian Rope Manufacturers' Association, contained a number of suggestions for improving the economic basis of the indigenous industry. Some of these were useful, but some are open to reasonable doubt. While discussing the possibilities of expanding raw material production within the country, since the industry depends almost wholly for its raw materials upon outside supplies, Mr. Mukherjee suggested that the production of sisal should be tried on a large scale, though he realised that the capital outlay necessary for economic cultivation of this fibre might amount to about Rs. 1 crore. The problem would also arise of the disposal of the surplus crop outside the country in competition with more experienced producers already established in the market. In addition India lacked the right technique in the matter of growing and grading. Under the circumstances he mentioned, one wonders whether the proposition is economic at all, in spite of his argument that "considerable" foreign exchange would thereby be saved. In the second place, Mr. Mukherjee complained that many Indian consumers, particularly some shipping firms, bought their requirements from outside while indigenous products were available and domestic producers made all efforts to meet their demand. That complaint is understandable, but it is scarcely rational. If the consumers prefer foreign products, Mr. Mukherjee should not think, as he appears to suggest, that they lacked "economic patriotism." There is always the possibility that price and quality might conceivably be better, in which case no outside agency can help. Only the industry can help itself.

Departmental Budgeting.—Speaking at the foundation ceremony of the new office of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, Mr. Ashok Kumar Chanda, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, outlined some of the prime considerations for the success of the transfer of accounting responsibilities to the Departments. A review of the present arrangements for financial scrutiny and control, said Mr. Chanda, "reveals that there is avoidable delay in the execution of projects and that lapses of voted appropriations occur with tiresome regularity." "It should be evident," he continued, "that with a dynamic and vital change in the purpose of our Government, our administrative and financial arrangements must inevitably be adjusted to fulfil this purpose. A revolutionary conception calls for a revolutionary reorientation." Mr. Chanda dwelt at some length on the preparation of estimates on new projects. With the amount of total expenditure for the plan period now known, the expenditure scheme in any particular year loses much of its original significance. Demands therefore for grants, according to Mr. Chanda, should be based on administrative charges and expenditure on current projects only. A small provision need be made in the first instance for each new scheme. As and when these schemes mature sufficiently and detailed estimates are prepared, supplementary demands should be placed before Parliament. Mr. Chanda attributed the inability of an administrative Ministry to spend up to the budgetary demands mainly to a tendency to inflate the original demand. First it is assumed that Finance will reduce the allotment demanded and therefore it is advisable to ask for more, and secondly the inclusion of schemes and large provisions for them will, it is thought, give an impression of efficiency and energy. The result being that the Ministry of Finance is often compelled to make allotments even when it is certain that these will not be utilised during the financial year in question. Mr. Chanda also deprecated the practice of drawing up schemes for sanction which are far from being complete and detailed reports. When the scheme is duly accepted for inclusion in the budget, much time is lost by the necessity for repeated applications to the Finance Ministry for sanctions to minor details of expenditure. "Overall financial control," said Mr. Chanda, "should continue to vest in the Finance Ministry but detailed scrutiny of proposals at expert level should vest in the administrative Ministry by installing balancing personnel within the Ministry."

Import Policy Criticised.—In a speech from the chair at the 8th annual general meeting of the Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association, Mr. A. R. Driessen voiced a number of grievances on behalf of local producers, which appear to follow a now familiar pattern. Stressing the fact that indigenous products can be made available in the required quantities if plans are laid well ahead, Mr. Driessen denied that there is or will exist a shortage of transformers within the range of local manufacturers. At the same time he admits that owing to the shortage and inferior quality of transformer grade steel sheets produced in the country "it is impossible to comply with the Government's demands for increased production to the indigenous industries using these products unless Government at the same time increases quotas to indigenous manufacturers of this essential raw material." The Government's decision to relax restrictions on the imports of motors from 3 H.P. to 10 H.P. has also come as a "shock and a disappointment to an industry in the midst of vigorous development... and capable of meeting the country's requirements up to 100 H.P. within which range production on a commercial scale is being carried out, although motors up to 500 H.P. are within its competence." Mr. Driessen attributes the apparent shortage to last minute demands by indentors who, when quoted local delivery from three to five months, immediately cry out for imports which cannot arrive any earlier. If, as Mr. Driessen points out, local manufacturers are capable of producing and delivering the goods in less time than the foreign product takes to arrive then there must be some other factor governing the demand for foreign machines. While one would hesitate to question the quality or the lasting properties of indigenous machinery, it has been proved that over-protection of industries has in most countries where it has been applied, resulted in a definite lowering of standards. At the same time the decision to establish a State-owned heavy electrical plant factory has given rise to much concern on the part of the industry which fears that "this State-

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owned factory will poach on the preserves of the private sector." Obviously there will have to be concessions on both sides and an overall policy arrived at which will involve a concerted effort on the part of local suppliers to improve the quality of their products and that of the State to assist them in so doing by maintaining adequate supplies of high quality raw materials while retaining the stimulus of foreign competition and the advantages to be obtained from the technical training provided in the new factory. The electrical industry embraces today a vast field of highly-specialised and complex machinery and it will take the combined resources of both the public and private sectors to fulfil the demand which will be made on them during the second five year plan.

A.I.C.C. Economic Review.—This publication is fast becoming among the more important journals in this country. This is because it is the official organ of the ruling political party, and is enabled thereby to express influential opinion which cannot always be conveyed through the Government's stodgy and ill-written Press Notes. Its most notable recent success took the form of predictions about the fact and methods of insurance nationalisation. It is a tribute to the journal's sources of information that these turned out to be uncannily accurate, although nearly everybody else in the country was greatly surprised. The "Amritsar Session Special Number" (published by the All-India Congress Committee: price Rs. 1-12) suggests that the journal's list of contributors is as impressive as its sources of information. Among the Central Ministers who write about their particular departments of activity are Mr. Khan-dubhai Desai (Labour), Mr. C. D. Deshmukh (Finance), Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru (General) and Sardar Swaran Singh (Housing). State Ministers who write about their particular States include Bakshi Gulam Mohammed (Kashmir), Mr. Bishnuram Medhi (Assam) and Pandit R. S. Shukla (Madhya Pradesh). Not all the Ministers are good journalists. But, everything they write and say nowadays is worthy of attention. That is among the more important reasons why this special number deserves notice.

TRAVELLING?

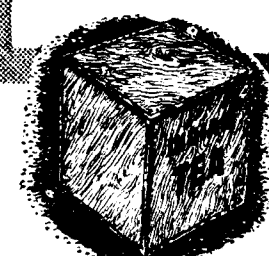


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" Sir George M. Mackinlay
" Shri A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar

Nominated by the Central Government under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act :—
Shri J. D. Choksi
" R. G. Saraiya
" A. D. Gorwala
" Prof. D. R. Gadgil
" Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri
" Prof. A. K. Das Gupta
" Shri Satya Paul Virmani
" Machani Somappa

Nominated by the Central Government under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act :—
Shri H. M. Patel

Nominated by the Reserve Bank under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act :—
Shri B. Venkatappiah

MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS

BOMBAY

Dr. John Matthai, Chairman
Shri V. N. Chandavarkar, President
" J. D. Choksi, Vice-President
" Neville Ness Wadia
" R. G. Saraiya
" A. D. Gorwala
" Prof. D. R. Gadgil
" Shri S. L. Kurlenkar
" Shri S. H. Hasham Premji

CALCUTTA

Shri Badridas Goenka, President
" Sir George M. Mackinlay, Vice-President
" Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri
" Prof. A. K. Das Gupta
" Shri Satya Paul Virmani
" Dharendra Nath Sen
" Suresh Chandra Roy
" Dharendra Nath Mitra
" Suraj Lal Dass

MADRAS

Shri S. V. Ramamurthy, President
" A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar, Vice-President
" Machani Somappa
" Kasturi Srinivasan
" T. M. Chinnaya Pillai
" R. E. Castelli, Esq.
" Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

The Directors report that, the usual and necessary provisions having been made, the net profit of the Bank for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1955 amounted to Rs. 68,59,366-1-0 which, with Rs. 23,34,436-13-8 transferred from the Imperial Bank of India, makes a total of Rs. 1,02,15,834-14-8.

This sum the Directors of the Bank have disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	a p.
1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 8 per share	45,00,000	0 0
2. Transferred to Pension Funds	2,78,300	0 0
3. Bonus to Staff	20,00,000	0 0
4. Balance carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account	34,37,334	14 8
Total	1,02,15,834	14 8

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at the 31st December, 1955 and the Report of the Auditors are annexed, together with a statement of the Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1955.

By Order of the Central Board,
S. K. HANDOO,
Managing Director.

9th February, 1956.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS		Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.
1. Capital :						1. Cash :					
Authorised Capital—2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each		20,00,00,000	0 0			In hand and with Reserve Bank (including foreign currency notes)		...	...	25,17,25,404	10 8
Issued Subscribed and Paid-up Capital—(pursuant to Section 5(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955)—5,62,500 shares of Rs. 100 each				5,62,50,000	0 0	2. Balances with other Banks :					
2. Reserve Fund and Other Reserves				6,35,00,000	0 0	On current account		On deposit			
						(i) In India Rs.		Rs.	...	...	...
3. Deposits and Other Accounts :						(ii) Outside India Rs. 4,20,81,268		9 10	Rs.	...	4,20,81,268 9 10
Fixed Deposits		33,90,64,198	14 5			3. Money at Call and Short Notice		...	...		1,53,33,333 5 4
Savings Bank Deposits		27,62,80,237	4 4			4. Investments		[securities valued in accordance with Regulation 73 ; shares, debentures or bonds at or below cost]			
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.		164,15,83,667	2 11	225,99,28,103	5 8	(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments		...	106,40,44,520	11 4	
4. Borrowings from Other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:						(ii) Shares authorised under the State Bank of India Act, 1955		...	56,75,952	13 0	
(i) In India		5,00,00,000	0 0	5,00,00,000	0 0	(iii) Debentures or Bonds		...	79,96,875	0 0	
(ii) Outside India						(iv) Other Investments—Pakistan and other Government Securities, etc.		...	9,20,21,901	8 3	116,97,39,250 0 7
Particulars :						Of which investments of the face value of Pakistan Rs. 2,07,10,900 are pledged against borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.					
(i) Secured by Bills Discounted per contra		5,00,00,000	0 0	7,80,78,009	3 7	5. Advances :					
(ii) Unsecured						(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.—					
		5,00,00,000	0 0			(i) In India		...	Rs. 83,56,05,522	0 11	
5. Bills Payable				48,10,120	15 9	(ii) Outside India		...	Rs. 5,45,38,412	14 0	89,01,43,934 11 11
6. Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra :						(iii) Bills Discounted and Purchased—					
(i) Payable in India		39,71,210	15 4			(i) Payable in India		...	Rs. 14,48,78,666	3 10	
(ii) Payable outside India		8,38,910	0 5			(ii) Payable outside India		...	Rs. 2,30,02,628	7 0	16,79,81,284 10 13
7. Other Liabilities :				5,87,61,076	1 3	Of which bills of the value of Rs. 7,95,00,000 are held by the Reserve Bank of India as security against borrowings as per contra.					105,81,25,229 9 9
*Dividend for the current half-year		45,00,000	0 0	13,17,894	1 7	Particulars of Advances :					
Inter-Office Adjustments (after deducting Rs. 9,16,542-6-9 due from Imperial Bank of India)		5,42,64,076	1 3			(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Bank is fully secured		...	Rs. 94,58,01,558	7 9	
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations per contra						(ii) Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no other security than the debtors personal security		...	3,11,74,770	2 7	
9. Profit and Loss :						(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors		...	8,11,48,900	15 5	
Balance transferred from the Imperial Bank of India		33,56,438	13 8			(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for		...			
Net profit for the half-year		68,59,366	1 0						105,81,25,229	9 9	
		1,62,15,834	14 8								
Amount set aside for payment of Dividend		45,00,000	0 0	34,37,334	14 8						
Amount transferred to Pension Funds		2,78,300	0 0								
Bonus to Staff		20,00,000	0 0								
10. Contingent Liabilities :		Rs.	a p.								
Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts		6,49,754	12 8								
Bills of Exchange rediscounted		28,571	7 0								
Outstanding Forward Exchange contracts		16,23,93,925	4 7								
Guarantees given on behalf of Directors, Local Board Members or Officers of the Bank		29,031	4 6								
Guarantees given on behalf of others		4,89,91,724	9 9								
*Of which Rs. 24,75,000 to be credited to Integration and Development Fund in terms of Section 26(1)(a) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.											
Carried over				257,60,85,538	10 6	Carried over				257,60,85,538	10 6

STATE BANK OF INDIA

BALANCE SHEET OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955 Cont'd.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES (Cont'd.)	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS (Cont'd.)	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.
Brought forward			257,60,85,538	10 6	Brought forward			257,60,85,538	10 6
(v) Debts due by Directors or Local Board Members or Officers of the Bank or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons			1,89,810	1 11	(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors or Local Board Members of the Bank are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members			15,13,14,189	7 8
(vi) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the half-year to Directors or Local Board Members or Officers of the Bank or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons			2,51,614	5 3	(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the half-year to the companies or firms in which the Directors or Local Board Members of the Bank are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members			15,19,59,620	14 6
(ix) Due from banking companies			8,42,62,857	8 10	6. Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection as per contra :—				
					(i) Payable in India			39,71,210	15 4
					(ii) Payable outside India			8,38,910	0 5
					7. Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations per contra			13,17,894	1 7
					8. *Premises less Depreciation :—				
					As transferred from the Imperial Bank of India on the 1st July, 1955			1,16,70,315	8 10
					Additions (Rs. 29,801-5-0) less Deductions (Rs. 231-8-0) during the half-year			29,569	13 0
					Depreciation written off during the half-year			1,16,99,825	5 10
								1,54,955	0 0
					9. *Furniture and Fixtures less Depreciation :—				
					As transferred from the Imperial Bank of India on the 1st July, 1955			44,41,853	14 2
					Additions (Rs. 6,08,449-10-2) less Deductions (Rs. 12,816-4-10) during the half-year			5,95,633	5 4
								50,37,487	3 6
					Depreciation written off during the half-year			2,81,564	0 0
					10. Other Assets, including Gold and Silver :—				
					Bullion				
					Adjusting Account of interest, commission, etc.			1,07,94,776	8 10
					Stationery, Stamps, Suspense, etc.			58,57,467	2 10
					11. Non-banking Assets Acquired in Satisfaction of Claims			1,66,52,243	11 8
					12. Profit and Loss				
					*Note—Includes Rs. 4,08,512-10-0 (against which a sum of Rs. 53,947-10-0 is still to be received) being written down value of certain Pakistan assets sold, pending completion of formalities.				
Total			257,60,85,538	10 6	Total			257,60,85,538	10 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

EXPENDITURE	Half-year ended 31-12-1955 Rs. a p.	INCOME (less provision made during the half-year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Half-year ended 31-12-1955 Rs. a p.
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.	64,26,044 15 2	1. Interest and Discount	3,02,19,815 13 0
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (including Salaries and Allowances of Chairman Rs. 24,000-0-0 and Managing Directors Rs. 32,635-7-9 for the half-year)	2,29,26,922 9 10	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1,12,13,240 1 10
3. Directors' and Local Board Members' Fees and Allowances	50,530 0 0	3. Rents	1,77,732 2 6
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	11,68,928 15 3	4. Net Profit on Sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets	...
5. Law Charges	83,979 11 8	5. Net profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets	...
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	8,20,561 3 4	6. Income from Non-banking Assets, and Profit from Sale of or Dealing with such Assets	...
7. Auditors' Fees	25,000 0 0	7. Other Receipts	...
8. Depreciation on and Repairs to the Bank's Property	6,02,591 10 1	8. Loss	...
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	13,31,618 5 5		
10. Loss from Sale of or Dealing with Non-banking Assets	...		
11. Other Expenditure	13,14,714 9 7		
12. Balance of Profit	68,59,366 1 0		
Total	4,16,10,288 1 4	Total	4,16,10,288 1 4

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

We, the undersigned Auditors of the State Bank of India, appointed under Section 41(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, do hereby report to the Central Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at the 31st December, 1955.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account and the Accounts relating thereto of the Central Office and the Local Head Offices at Bombay and Calcutta and the Returns submitted and certified by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Local Head Office at Madras and by Branch Agents, which Returns have been incorporated in the above Balance Sheet and Accounts, and report (i) that in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair one, containing all the necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank; (ii) that where we have called for any explanation or information such explanation and information have been given to us and have been satisfactory; (iii) that the transactions of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of our audit; (iv) that the Returns received from the Local Head Office at Madras and from the Branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of our audit; (v) that the Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the period covered by such account; (vi) that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law; and (vii) that, in our opinion, Books of Account have been kept by the Bank as required by law.

The audit of the Books and Accounts of the Central Office has been carried out jointly by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. and Messrs. Ray and Ray. The audit of the Books and Accounts of the Local Head Offices has been carried out at Bombay by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. and at Calcutta by Messrs. Ray and Ray.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO. } Auditors.
RAY & RAY.

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
NEVILLE N. WADIA,
J. D. CHOKSI,
R. G. SARAIYA,
A. D. GORWALA,
D. R. GADGIL,
B. VENKATAPPIAH,
BADRIDAS GOENKA,
G. M. MACKINLAY,

Directors.

JOHN MATTHAI, Chairman.
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA, Vice-chairman.
S. K. HANDOO, Managing Director.

9th February, 1956.

Company Meeting

THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE COMPANY LTD.

NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENTS

The 49th Annual General Meeting of The British Tabulating Machine Company, Ltd. was held on February 10th, in London, Sir Cecil M. Weir, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. (The Chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

The year's trading has been noteworthy from two important aspects: not only is our order-book fuller at the end of the financial year than at any previous date, but it is noteworthy that it contains more orders for our standard electro-mechanical equipment than in any previous year. The demand for units in our range of electronic equipment now in production and about to come into production, including Multipliers, Calculators and Computers, also increases steadily.

Much the larger proportion of the equipment we manufacture, distribute, install and service is rented to users. The system of renting equipment in an expanding market necessitates the provision of more capital and financial resources of one kind and another as the business develops. This is a requirement with which your Board is at present dealing. This need for loans and capital for expansion is in fact the best indication of both the progress and the strength of your Company.

The revenue of your Company has more than doubled since 1950. This not only reflects the trend towards the wider use of office machinery, but gives some indication of the scale on which we should be prepared to expand our activities, providing trading conditions remain favourable and assuming we are accordingly to maintain our place in the market.

I would like to emphasise the important role taken in our business by our card-producing works in Letchworth and Alderley Edge, and in India, South Africa, Australia and Egypt. Cards are the basic requirement of our equipment and the sale of these represents a significant element in our revenue.

The progress of our subsidiary companies and our branches overseas is an element in our business to which we attach much importance. Without a sufficiency of exports our economy in Britain would in common parlance be "sunk". As a Company we are well aware of this and we have devoted a great deal of attention, in our own as in the national interest, to the promotion of business in overseas markets.

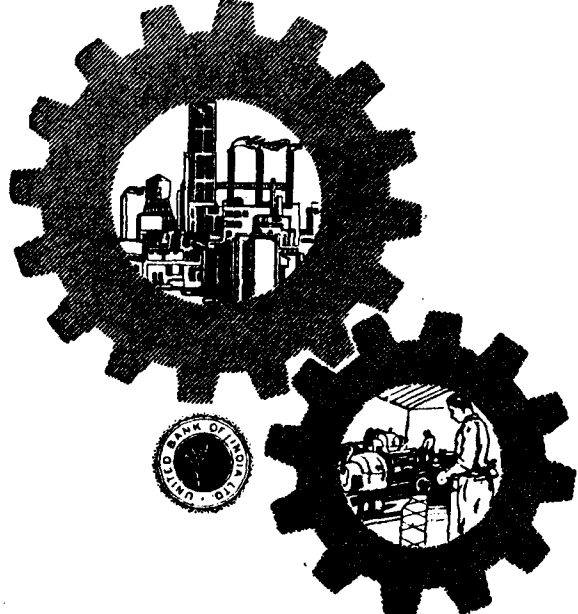
The year has closed once again on a hopeful note. Forward business is good, we are pleased with the reception given to our new types of equipment, and developments still in the research laboratories and technical workshops are showing promise.

The report was adopted.

REDUCTION IN WHEAT IMPORTS

There has been a progressive reduction in the imports of wheat from foreign countries during the first five year plan period. From April 1951 to March 1952, India imported 361,700 tons of wheat and wheat flour. Imports of wheat and flour suddenly went down to 180,600,000 tons in 1952-53 and 125,500,000 tons in 1953-54. There was again a marked decline to 37,900,000 tons of wheat in 1954-55, and there will be a still further fall to 32,600,000 tons in 1955-56. This significant decrease in imports of wheat in the course of the past five years has taken place in spite of the increase in population and the partial failure of the recent Kharif crops due to heavy rains and floods. It is a clear indication that internal production has been steadily improving every year.

INDUSTRY AND THE BANK..



United Bank of India Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, CLIVE GHAT STREET,

CALCUTTA-1.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CONTROL

THE DEFEATIST POLICY OF PROTECTION

By Paul de Hevesy

AN International Wheat Conference, lasting from 26th October to 16th November, 1955, was held in Geneva. No decision was taken other than that a further Conference should be convened on 20th February, 1956, when the present type of agreement might be taken as the basis of discussions on the question whether a new International Wheat Agreement should or should not be concluded. Though the majority of the 60 participating countries showed themselves rather favourable to the conception of such an agreement, several Powers, including the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Argentina, Turkey, and the Danubian countries, seemed to be reluctant to commit themselves one way or the other. The various governments were represented at the Conference by experts who were mainly civil servants. I make bold to suggest that each country should have been represented by that member of its government who was the soundest economist, and that he should have been assisted not only by a civil servant well versed in the problems under discussion but also by an experienced farmer, miller, and grain-merchant.

The Conference was held in camera, moreover, each delegate was asked not to report to the Press. Why this secrecy? The fact that the Conference lasted as long as three weeks seems to indicate that some acrimonious discussions may have taken place. The public, including representatives of the Press, should have been allowed to witness the proceedings. Those who did not participate in the Conference do not know whether the great conflict of principles—whether to proceed in the direction of free trade or in that of increasing control and restriction—was or was not discussed on that occasion. If an international agreement on wheat—or on any other commodity—is concluded that runs counter to the tenets of competitive private enterprise; that interferes with the freedom of choice of producers and consumers; that maintains prices higher or lower than world supply and world demand warrant; and that for all these reasons, prevents the expansion of a free and prosperous world economy, it will, as time passes, be recognised as ill-conceived and injurious. I should like therefore to submit the following suggestions:

New Outlook Imperative

(1) Though assistance given to any one section of its people is the exclusive concern of every country, it would be desirable if subsidies and price-support for the farmers were to be gradually reduced and finally abolished. The farmer must learn to stand on his own feet and to live by his own exertions. If, in consequence of this policy, he should suffer undeserved hardships, the community should make him a pecuniary grant; but this help should not be given by interfering with the price-mechanism and with the inalienable right of every man to trade freely.

(2) It may be objected that manufacturers and traders are by no means standing on their own feet, since industry is protected by tariffs, by import licences, and often by exchange control, and trade is protected by illicit combines of all sorts. In point of fact, three evil devices prevent modern capitalism from achieving its highest purposes: agriculture-protecting subsidies, industry-protecting tariffs, and trade-protecting combines. These devices are evil because they deprive the consumers of those incomparable advantages that result from competitive pressure. The very survival of the capitalist system depends on vigorous competition both in production and in marketing; for this is the only way to produce goods of the highest qualities at the lowest costs and to sell them at the lowest prices. Yet it would be altogether wrong to deprive farmers, manufacturers, or traders of the benefits of organised protection otherwise than by diminishing, at the same time and in the same proportion, all three of these protective devices.

(3) Since the struggle for survival and for success compels competing businesses to make more strenuous efforts than they would otherwise make, since monopoly is adverse to enterprise, flexibility, and technical progress; and since the future success of the capitalist economy depends on its competitiveness; the first duty of a capitalist State is the establishment and maintenance of fully competitive economic conditions. The experience and competence of independent merchants and bankers present a reassuring contrast to the ineptitude of public functionaries unwisely vested with mercantile powers. Governments should, therefore, abstain from all commercial transactions, including the buying and selling of agricultural products.

(4) In proportion as convertibility of currencies is introduced, the operations of Commodity Exchanges should shake themselves free from State interference. Futures markets should be restored wherever they have been abolished, for instance, in Winnipeg and Buenos Aires.

(5) New policies for agriculture should, as far as possible, be devised without regard to the problem of present surpluses. As for the unsaleable surpluses of United States wheat, the best course would be to give away, say, half of it, but only to such peoples as have never yet been regular wheat-consumers. If it were to be given away to habitual wheat-consuming peoples, this would naturally be resented by other wheat-exporting countries and in particular by Canada. The other

half should be entirely withdrawn from the market and held against any possible future emergency. This policy could well result in setting the world wheat market in order and creating new markets for the future.

(6) If the various governments were to come to the conclusion that some sort of international wheat agreement is indispensable, they should resist the temptation to fix export and import quotas. Like every other commodity, wheat should be bought, regardless of the country of origin, on the sole consideration of quality and price.

Breaches of the Agreement

Nor do I believe that, in case of scarcity or abundance, maximum and minimum prices of wheat will be respected. In case of scarcity, people will pay exorbitant prices, and in case of abundance they will pay less than the minimum price. In they will pay less than the minimum price. In spite of the current unprecedented wheat surpluses, the United States do export below the minimum price. Barter, or bargain sales, or selling for foreign currencies, or supplying on loan, is often a method of undercutting the minimum price. Such motives would be highly laudable if there were no International Wheat Agreement in force, since they would indicate not only a shrewd business sense but also a warm-hearted desire to help less fortunate countries. As things stand, it is to be feared that the political relations between Canada and the United States may be in danger of deteriorating. Such a danger alone would be enough to damn the policy of maximum and minimum prices. The moral is that everybody should sell at the highest and buy at the lowest price that he can secure. The allocated export quotas are not always respected either. Thus it happened in 1934 that Argentina exceeded by 37 million bushels its agreed export quota. This breach was justified by the allegation that the United States and Canada had previously broken their commitments as stipulated in the International Wheat Agreement of 1933: namely, to reduce their sown acreage by 15 percent.

Wheat presents an age-old problem. Some 2,500 years ago, a young man called Glaucou was ambitious to become Governor of Athens. On visiting Socrates, who was closeted with Xenophon, he solicited their votes for his election. When Socrates asked Glaucou how many houses there were in Athens and how much wheat was necessary to feed the householders and their families for a year, Glaucou replied that he had not studied these problems. Remarking that there were 10,000 houses in Athens, Socrates declared that nobody was entitled to become a statesman who was ignorant of the problem of wheat. The two philosophers accordingly refused to vote for Glaucou. It is unfortunate that modern politicians seeking high office are not subjected to questions so pertinent by philosophers so profound. Small wonder that the economy of the capitalist world, often guided by leaders lacking not only in knowledge but also in principle and conviction, is drifting from expedient to expedient and from blunder to blunder.

Free Trade Vital for Prosperity

I believe that a small measure of material prosperity for every member of the human family is attainable to-day; for it is already technically possible to produce enough food and manufactured goods for this limited purpose. But, until economic barriers between countries are abolished and free trade, in the broadest sense, prevails, this purpose cannot be fulfilled and the phrase "human family" remains a mere rhetorical economist. Lord Keynes, the most illustrious economist of our time, thus expressed his profound belief in the freedom of trade: "We must hold to free trade, in its widest interpretation, as an inflexible dogma, to which no exception is admitted whenever the decision rests with us. We must hold to this even where we receive no reciprocity of treatment and even in those rare cases where by infringing it we could in fact obtain a direct economic advantage. We should hold to free trade as a principle of international morals, and not merely as an economic system." It is clear that, in the present economic confusion, this ideal should not be approached otherwise than with the utmost thought and care.

As long as the peoples of the world are prevented from buying and selling goods without regard to origin and with regard only to quality and price, universal prosperity cannot be attained, and unless prosperity is universal, it can neither endure nor improve the position of any country engaged in international trade. If men and markets are free, peace and prosperity will prevail throughout the world, and, however much may be produced, no unsold surpluses will remain.

GIANT FURNACE FROM BRITAIN

Special arrangements had to be made, and a police escort provided, when a giant isoflow furnace for asphalt-mixing was sent on a motor trailer by road from Gillingham, Kent, North-West across England to Birkenhead, Cheshire, to be put aboard a steamer for shipment to India. The cylindrical furnace weighs 12½ tons, and is 12ft. in diameter and 40ft. long. Owing to the length and bulk of the furnace, a police escort was provided to divert other traffic on the narrower stretches of the road. The furnace, manufactured by a Gillingham firm, is bound for Visakhapatnam for the Caltex Oil Company plant.

SO, authors in India are at last to come into their own. That is, when the Copyright Bill is licked into shape and placed on the Statute book. The move is not less than right nor more than timely. It is not uncommon for a writer to discover, usually long after the mischief has been done, that his brain child has been misappropriated on the sly by a fellow writer or publisher. This applies not only here in India. Long before the practice of despoiling factory-owners or bankers of their establishments in the name of nationalisation, authors used to be done in the eye from China to Peru. The blind beggar that was Homer is said rarely to have had his bowl overflowing with alms. And the minnesingers and troubadours of medieval Europe are not known to have paid royalties, in cash or kind, on those songs which were not of their own composing. But there have been some examples of pardonable, even admirable, literary larceny against which there never will be any protection. There is that of the Bahmin scholar who carried in his head the whole of the voluminous grammar of Panini, the ancient Sanskrit grammarian, and transcribed it afterwards for the benefit of his sect; and this because there was a ban on the transcription of this work in the city where he studied. In Victorian England, Robert Browning made an interesting but unfair attack on the Pre-Raphaelite group of poets led by Rossetti and Swinburne because they were developing the Keatsian hints about the use of colour. If pirates are a menace to writers, publishers have often been just as predatory. Milton, for instance, got as little as £10 for *Paradise Lost*. Another publisher's drudge was Goldsmith, always under-paid and never out of debt. Things have improved since: but literature still remains a risky profession to live by. If Maugham made a hit with his first work, Orwell had to live in a garret for the best part of his career. Yet publishers may not have been wholly to blame. They were certainly fair in their dealings with Bernard Shaw and Churchill. But these have both been known to be tough customers.

Two deaths within four days robbed India of eminent men last week. The first to die, Dr. Meghnad Saha, became an internationally famous physicist in quite early youth and did not enter politics until late in life. Many regretted that he should have left the laboratory; for although he continued his connection with scientific research till the very end, it was more in the rôle of an administrator than that of a creative scientist. Dr. Saha, it would appear, cared little for personal fulfilment. He cared infinitely more for the all-round progress of his country, and to this end he created a large band of scientists fit to carry on the fine tradition of research that he himself had helped to build up. Having done that, it is said, he joined politics to strengthen the weak Opposition in Parliament. Whether there or on the public platform—just before his death he spearheaded West Bengal's anti-merger movement—he never lost his academic character, and his speeches and statements were invariably impregnated with facts and statistics and remarkably free from rancour. The other whom India mourns this week is Acharya Narendra Deva. With the late Yusuf Meherally he was one of the founders of the Indian Socialist Party, and at his feet sat many of the present leading Indian exponents of egalitarian philosophy. He was always quiet and unassuming and, although a fine scholar, there was never anything donnish about him. Racking asthma clouded his later years and restricted his political activities. Although he did not succeed in his aim of building a large and united opposition to the

A DITCHER'S DIARY

Congress Party, his leadership will be missed, if only because opposition was never more needed than it is now.

The risk of downfall and disgrace is serious enough for any Communist leader during his lifetime; now apparently even the grave is no refuge. Stalin may never have been a great man in the true sense of the word, but there is no doubt that his memory is being defiled by lesser ones. It is interesting to speculate now how long it will be before his mortal remains are deprived of the revolting honour of being publicly exhibited, in perpetuity, alongside those of his master Lenin. There is no reason for the world to approve the things Stalin did simply because Russia's present leaders now choose not to. But he did do them, and at a time when they needed doing. It is all very well for his successors to criticise him from atop the benefits his ruthlessness has bequeathed, but that does not make them any better liberals. Stalin was a product of Russia's need for strong Government in the post-revolutionary period—a Napoleon who restricted his external ambitions to a Comintern instead of a *Grande Armée*, and was not afraid to cut the Gordian knot of Russia's internal problems when it would have taken too much time to untie it. Now it may be convenient for his successors to renounce the cult of personality, but it is easy to appreciate Mr. Khrushchev's obvious qualifications for becoming a similar "father figure" if given the chance. In spite of the unedifying spectacle of former sycophants stabbing their dead hero in the back, there may be satisfaction to be derived from this latest twist in Soviet affairs. While Russia is ruled by more than one man there will be room for differences of opinion, and that is the beginning of democratic government. We already know that support has not been unanimous for the present policy of holding down the country's standard of living so that a new and technically advanced war machine can be built and maintained. Admittedly its chief exponent has been relegated to a comparatively minor ministerial office, but at least he has escaped the fate of that other dissenter, Comrade Beria. It will probably be a long time before anybody will be heard expressing an opinion on such heresies as a free Press, the privilege of the Russian worker to enjoy the full fruits of his toil, or the right of the colonial peoples of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia to elect governments of their own choosing. But this could be a step in the right direction.

To most foreign residents in Calcutta three years is roughly the cycle of home leave. But for the British diplomat it is usually the duration of a posting between rest periods in "barracks" at the Commonwealth Relations Office. One such spell of duty ended a week or so ago for Mr. G. E. B. Shannon and is just beginning for his successor Mr. A. F. Morley. Since December 1952 Mr. Shannon has been U.K. Deputy High Commissioner here and a familiar figure in Calcutta's social life. Where his next overseas post will be, I imagine, not even he knows. Mr. Morley is coming here after being in charge of the Political Division at the Commonwealth Relations Office. His previous connections with the affairs of this country were made between 1930 and 1936 when he was with the India Office, in the last three years of this period, as Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, who at the

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HEAVY FALL IN STOCK MARKETS
SECURITIES LEAD MILD RECOVERY
AFTER WEEK-END

London, 22nd February.

A FURTHER heavy fall was sustained by the stock markets prior to the increase in Bank rate and the other economic measures announced by the British Government. The fall continued after these announcements, but steadier conditions developed after the week-end and some recovery was staged under the lead of gilt-edged securities. The effects of these measures took time to work through the market, which meanwhile remained in a sensitive and uncertain condition. Nevertheless, the tentative recovery which developed after the week-end reduced the falls suffered earlier, and in case of gilt-edged, reduced them substantially. Bear-covering was largely responsible for the improvement but a certain amount of investment buying was also reported. The gilt-edged market started its recovery soon after the Bank rate increase was announced but a larger-than-expected increase in the Treasury Bill rate brought a sharp reverse immediately afterwards. The recovery was resumed later and substantial gains were recorded, particularly in dated stocks such as the 3½ percent War Loan. On balance, losses were not large and the Loan recovered to about £73 from an all-time low of £70-3/8 reached immediately after the Bank rate news. Gilt-edged were the key to the whole market and the recovery in funds was reflected in industrials, which also developed a better trend after the week-end. A nervous and uncertain opening on Monday gave way to firmer conditions later, particularly in leading issues, and the previous week's losses were in many cases reduced. Nevertheless, substantial falls were recorded compared with previous levels. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index was around four points lower on the week. This understates the fall in some sections such as radio shares. Foreign bonds lost ground but rails were neglected for the most part. Gold shares, although rather quiet, were supported from time to time and were higher on balance. Coppers also tended higher after losing ground earlier. Oils moved to lower levels with the rest of the market although rallying later, while rubbers and teas attracted little attention and drifted downwards.

The Money Market

The increase in Bank rate, although not unexpected in view of the continued deterioration in the balance of trade, came as somewhat of a shock to the money market, particularly as it was a full one percent rise. A number of discount houses were still feeling the effects of last year's

increases and now fresh losses on running bills had to be sustained. With this and the new high cost for money in mind and as the outlook was viewed with misgiving following the Chancellor's new proposals, the money market authorities tendered a bid at the Treasury Bill auction which, together with outside bids, brought an average rate of 105s 5.88d. This was approximately 1-3/16 percent above the previous week, or 3/16 percent more than the one past week, after being on the short side, turned comfortable, with day-to-day loans on the new basis ranging from a high of 4½ percent down to 3½ percent. Applications for £250 million worth of 91-day Treasury Bills totalled £368,650,000, of which the former amount was allocated at an average rate of 105s 5.88d against 82s 8.71d in the previous week. Offerings this week will consist of £220 million of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 15th February showed that notes in circulation were £2 million higher at £1,779 million while bankers' deposits were £15 million higher at £249 million.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 15th February shows that the gold stock rose by \$1 million to \$21,694 million. Foreign investment increased by \$37 million to \$3,775 million. The Federal Reserve system sold \$98 million worth of Treasury Bills. Total discounts and advances rose by \$180 million to \$598 million, while aggregate excess reserves of member banks moved up by \$195 million to \$598 million. Member banks' daily average of excess reserves rose by \$27 million to \$500 million, while their average borrowings increased by \$151 million to \$973 million. Business loans of New York city banks rose by \$74 million to \$8,992 million, compared with a rise of \$73 million to \$7,420 million in the corresponding week a year ago.

Outlook on Wall Street

A large Wall Street firm takes a very cautious view of new commitments in the stock market. It says: "It seems fairly obvious that in coming weeks political uncertainties—until President Eisenhower finally makes up his mind—will become intensified and that the now rapidly approaching 15th April tax date will limit the ability of many individuals to buy stock. These two factors, combined with the continuing restrictive attitude of the monetary authorities, suggest that the stock market should be viewed with great caution and that buying should be limited to favoured groups during periods of weakness."

Platinum Becoming Dearer

The recent down trend in U.K. platinum prices has been reversed, according to dealers in London. From the level of around £39 to £40 a troy ounce, there are reported to be buyers at around £41. Dealers say that there are definite signs of an

improvement in demand against the still limited supply position.

U.K. Jute Control to Stay

Asked in the British Parliament when he proposed to restore private trading facilities for the import of jute goods and when he proposed to wind up the Jute Control, the President of the U.K. Board of Trade said that neither would be done at the present time. He added that it had not yet been possible to find appropriate measures to safeguard the U.K. jute manufacturing industry which could be conducive to efficiency without this particular form of control.

Small Business in Rubber

Trading in the rubber market was small last week. Values eased in the absence of any big offtake by factories, but a recovery ensued, helped by European interest in early shipment parcels, together with covering demand. Quieter conditions followed, with the holidays at Singapore and New York contributing to the dullness. Towards the close, prices were marked up by 1d a lb. in response to a recovery at Singapore but there was not enough support, so values gave way. The advance in the U.K. Bank rate brought selling orders. Values eased further and finally were about three farthings a lb. lower on balance in a slow market. Very little interest was shown in sole crepe, and although sellers were reluctant to make concessions, buyers were looking for offers somewhat below the quoted price of 40d a lb. for 1/8th inch smooth No. 1 on the spot.

Freight Rate Prospects

With the end of the Australian dock workers' strike, Australian shippers have resumed enquiries for tonnage to several destinations, including the U.K. These enquiries are generally for forward positions such as March-April and May-June. Consequently, they are not actually pressing the market, as early requirements will be covered by the release of shipping which has been held up and no sharp advance in freight rates in the Far Eastern market is expected. The strike came at a rather unfortunate time for both charterers and tramp ship owners, as during the first few months of the year good business usually takes place for new crop wheat. Earlier, charterers had held back as regards fixing vessels in the hope that freight rates might ease from the high levels then prevailing because of the slow demand for grain from the Commonwealth. But the decline did not materialise, while sales failed to expand and charterers faced the new crop season with very little tonnage fixed. The dock strike, of course, brought all negotiations for vessels to a standstill. In previous years, this would undoubtedly have caused a general lowering of freight rates in other Far Eastern trades, but the loss of Australian orders this year had no effect because of the heavy demands for tonnage in other trades, especially for ore from India to various destinations.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

FUNDS TIGHT ALL ROUND

Wednesday, 22nd February.

MONEY is reported to be extremely tight in the market this week. The busy season is now at its height, the requirements of the sugar industry, and on account of raw material, stocks of jute and cotton mills are all running at a high level. Rumours are prevalent in the market that the Indian Bank rate is soon to go up in line with that in the United Kingdom. But there is no confirmation of any such step, and the economic justification for it is non-existent. Interbank call money is also in very short supply, but the call rate has remained unchanged at 3½ percent.

Few export bills have been reported in the market again this week and those which have been in evidence have been chiefly on account of jute goods. Remittance has been normal. Sterling has firmed slightly since Mr. Macmillan's announcement of measures to curb inflation in the United Kingdom and the principal exchange rates quote: sterling TT and OD is 5½d; three months is 6½d; four months is 1s. 6½d. The dollar rate is now quoting Rs. 47½.

Silver was quiet on profit-taking. The price declined from the previous week's level of Rs. 175-9 to Rs. 174-15, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 175-3. The London price advanced from 79½d. to 79½d. The price of foreign silver in New York also rose from 91 to 91½ cents.

In spite of a fall in silver gold ruled firm on increased demand coupled with scanty arrivals. The price increased from Rs. 98-15 to Rs. 101. The sovereign at Rs. 63-4 showed a gain of Re. 1-4.

The report of the STATE BANK OF INDIA for the half-year ended last December—first six months' working—showed a profit of Rs. 68.59 lakhs. Bringing in Rs. 33,56,438 there is Rs. 102 crores. The dividend has been declared at Rs. 8 per share, being the same as that of the Imperial Bank. Making other adjustments, a balance of Rs. 34,37,335 is carried forward.

Deposits amounted to Rs. 225.99 crores, cash Rs. 30.91 crores, investments Rs. 116.97 crores and advances Rs. 105.81 crores.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 10th February, 1956, shows a decline of Rs. 1.08 crores in total deposits to Rs. 235.60 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 106.77 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 9.60 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 1.73 crores to aggregate Rs. 119.44 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 21.33 crores or Rs. 8.52 crores less.

The return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 17th February, 1956 showed a fall of Rs. 82 lakhs in notes in circulation to Rs. 1,406.83 crores while the total note issue rose by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 1,415.02 crores. In the Banking Department deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts rose by Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 2.06 crores to Rs. 64.55 crores and Rs. 13.06 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 54.12 crores were Rs. 1.11 crores higher. Investments declined by Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 49.39 crores. Other loans and advances fell from Rs. 54.36 crores to Rs. 53.51 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 18.72 crores (Rs. 19.41 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 16.70 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 3.84 crores (Rs. 3.69 crores). Other features showed little change.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills which were opened on Tuesday, 21st February, 1956, totalled Rs. 1,00,75,000. The average rate of acceptance rose from Rs. 2-8-3 to Rs. 2-8-6 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 were allotted approximately 99 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres up to Monday, 27th February. During the week ended 17th February, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,96,75,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 10th February, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 628.08 crores (Rs. 619 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 413.50 crores (Rs. 3.26 crores) compared with Rs. 635.76 crores (Rs. 6.88 crores) and Rs. 412.30 crores (Rs. 3.56 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash has increased by Rs. 27 lakhs to aggregate Rs. 34.93 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have decreased by Rs. 10.92 crores to stand at Rs. 52.30 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 1.46 crores in investments to Rs. 378.99 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 685.99 crores reveal a rise of Rs. 2.95 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown

at 8.4 percent and 65.9 percent against 9.3 percent and 65.2 percent.

The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Sri Sharada Banking Co. Ltd., Raichur, informing the Bank that in terms of the first proviso to Sub-Section (2) of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it. The issue of this notice makes it obligatory on the part of the Bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in Section 5(1) (B) of the Act, and it would not, therefore, be in order for it, among other things, to accept deposits of money from the public.

LONDON FINANCIAL LETTER

MR. MACMILLAN REPEATS THE PATTERN

SUCCESSING Chancellors of the Exchequer—Messrs Dalton, Cripps, Gaiskell, Butler, and now Macmillan—have uttered warnings for weeks and months before taking action that they have hoped will be effective. In every period of delay the sterling exchange has suffered from the inaction. If every Chancellor must be seized by political paralysis whenever he perceives the need to act, it would perhaps be better to argue out

the problems behind closed doors, and then to act on them and explain them at the same time. Mr. Macmillan, after deliberating the problems for two months, has produced nothing startlingly different from Mr. Butler's policy. On the contrary, the similarities, not the differences, are remarkable. Like his predecessor, he is using a combination of indirect monetary restraints (the rise in the Bank rate), direct monetary restraints (the restriction of credit, both through the banks and in hire-purchase trade), and economies of spending (the restraint of capital plans in the public sector of the economy). Like his predecessor, he has introduced an unpopular measure (one of his economies) which will raise the cost of living—the reduction of the subsidies on milk and bread; thereby directly, and probably indirectly, raising wages.

This year the City, traditionally opposed to direct restraints, has been inclined to view even import-control—if strictly temporary—almost with approval. How far last year's monetary restraints have been effective none can say, since none knows how bad the situation would have been without them, but it is obvious that in the vital sector, overseas trade, they have not been effective enough. It has been argued that in the process of correcting the balance of payments by basic deflationary means many trades whose activity has no direct bearing on external payments will be needlessly depressed. How far must the process go? After



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last year's failure, can it be assumed that this year's (very similar) measures will succeed? Perhaps if Mr. Macmillan is seriously intent on "safeguarding the internal purchasing-power of the pound" and on "making fixed incomes mean what they say" he will be able to cure the disease of the balance of payments in the process.

Stock Market Pointers

Industrialists are watching apprehensively the trend of ordinary shares. They still need the new issue market to finance their development schemes; and the behaviour of the market may be a pointer to the behaviour of trade some months hence. This function of the stock market as an advance indicator is sometimes disputed. There have, indeed, been some false warnings and false promises in the past. But the trend of the market has often presaged the trend of trade, and it is therefore worth studying. Some people, on the other hand, dispute whether a "bear market" of traditional character is possible when massive Governmental spending has introduced a major new element of inflation into the economy. However, even this element, if modified, can be accommodated, for the economy is producing much more than it produced before the war. If we accept that a "bear market" can occur, and that it is a prelude to a recession of trade, the outlook for business is unpromising—whereas the outlook for the balance of payments is perhaps, brighter than it has appeared. For by the normal tests, the stock market is unquestionably on a primary downward trend. Industrial ordinary shares were only temporarily upset by the restrictive measures of February last year: their subsequent strong rise until July reflected the general belief that the Government had failed to get to grips with inflation. But it can now be seen that the peak reached in July was the end of the "bull market". The primary downward trend has only recently been established. Relatively severe falls until November did not take prices all the way back to the levels touched in March; so the reaction could have been secondary. But it can now be seen that it was the subsequent rise, into January, that was secondary; for by mid-February the prices of industrial ordinary shares (as measured by the *Financial Times* index) were below the levels of November, below the levels of March, and back to the levels of October 1954. By comparison with the beginning of the "bull market" in mid-1952, ordinary share prices are still very high. It does not follow, however, that they have a long way to fall. The steep rise in 1953 and 1954 was as much a basic—and overdue—adjustment to the general inflation of values as a reflection of the current industrial boom; and that adjustment should be permanent. In any case, it is difficult now to arrange new capital issues on terms which are satisfactory to companies needing finance. The market's setback can therefore be a potent factor in the struggle against inflation, for

it operates against such capital developments—whose wisdom may, anyway, be questionable in the prospective state of trade—as have collectively imposed too heavy a strain on available resources.

Automatic Banking

Capital programmes are not normally associated with the banks as such, though they relate to the activity of the banks as providers of medium-term capital. However, the British banks are now seriously studying the problems and possibilities of mechanisation, in its most modern form—automation. The London clearing banks have set up a committee for this purpose. It may be recalled that a similar committee was appointed by the U.S. Bank Management Commission last year. Equipment which seems intrinsically suitable for banking ranges from relatively simple accounting machines already, of course, used extensively—to elaborate electronic computers, with their related data-processing systems. The committee is considering punch-card methods, but progressive bankers are doubtful if they ought to be developed when more advanced techniques are becoming available. Magnetic marking of cheques for automatic sorting has interesting possibilities. Fluorescent inking can perform a similar function. It is expected that the committee will find merit in magnetic techniques for various applications. Attention to these modern methods of efficiency is especially necessary now, because raised salaries represent a heavy cost and, even at higher rates, personnel are not easily attracted to banking.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 24-2-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3½
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3½
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3½
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5½
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3½
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-1½
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-2½
16-12-55	17-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
9-12-55	10-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
2-12-55	3-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
25-11-55	26-2-56	1,50,00	Rs. 2-8-0½
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
February, 1956	...	1,50,00	...
March, 1956	...	3,00,00	...
April, 1956	...	4,00,00	...
May, 1956	...	4,00,00	...
Total	...	12,50,00	...

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	17-2-56	10-2-56	18-2-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,19.67	7,31.47	13,03.72
Notes in Circulation	14,06,82.62	14,07,64.37	12,41,15.70
Total Notes issued	14,15,02.29	14,14,96.44	12,54,19.42
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,67,15.97	6,67,15.97	6,63,15.11
Reserve Fund	7,07,17.68	7,07,17.68	7,03,16.82
B Rupee Coin	1,04,61.69	1,04,55.84	1,03,28.75
Rupee Securities	6,03,22.92	6,03,22.92	4,47,73.85
Total	14,15,02.29	14,14,96.44	12,54,19.42

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	.....
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	64,55.00	60,54.78	51,74.05
(b) Other Govts.	13,06.05	11,00.36	14,12.48
(c) Banks	54,12.40	53,01.16	51,07.55
(d) Others	15,69.96	15,92.54	24,07.20
Bills Payable	10,51.57	18,97.03	4,29.99
Other Liabilities	27,04.16	24,39.30	22,86.69
Total	2,04,90.14	2,03,85.57	1,88,17.96

Assets—			
Notes	8,19.67	7,31.47	13,03.72
Rupee Coin	8.36	4.21	15.86
Subsidiary Coin	5.37	4.75	6.50
Bills Discounted Int.	45.50	45.50	48.05
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	3,69.84	3,52.42	1,39.76
Balances held abroad	71,11.89	71,06.45	68,58.94
Loans to Govt.	3,84.00	3,69.00	1,20.00
Other Loans etc.	53,50.97	54,36.56	20,47.17
Investments	49,38.47	49,75.51	68,25.12
Other Assets	15,24.13	13,55.90	14,51.84
Total	2,04,90.14	2,03,85.57	1,88,17.96

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	10-2-56	3-2-56	11-2-55
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	6,18.88	6,88.18	9,76.91
(b) Others	6,21,88.73	6,28,87.50	5,71,14.58
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	3,25.50	3,55.50	2,49.55
(b) Others	4,10,24.19	4,08,74.69	3,68,45.94
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	12,69.76	13,73.42	6,40.88
Time Liabilities	34,92.97	34,65.53	31,99.54
Cash	52,30.23	63,21.66	47,59.10
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,59.13	11,20.33	10,09.08
Balances with other banks in current account	7,48.29	8,89.80	17,73.85
Money at calls and short notice	3,78,98.82	3,80,45.40	3,55,23.55
Advances	5,49,73.36	5,46,06.32	4,95,90.85
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	91,27.13	88,56.73	48,40.08
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	44,98.28	48,41.13	30,84.68

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)
Week ended	Calcutta	Bombay
17-2-56	58,96.29	68,50.50
10-2-56	68,18.13	68,67.17
3-2-56	81,79.56	74,96.05
27-1-56	48,42.17	45,51.09

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	week ended	week ended
Liabilities—	3-2-56	27-1-56
Notes in Banking Department	4,36.04	9,33.93
Notes in Circulation	2,91,51.45	2,86,74.15
Total Notes issued	2,95,87.49	2,96,08.08
Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Sterling Securities	80,00.23	80,00.23
Government of India Securities	26,53.67	26,53.67
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81
B Rupee Coin	6,68.83	6,89.42
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.26	1,22,43.26
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	19.02	19.02
Gold Coin and Bullion	4,40.63	4,40.63
Sterling Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90
Govt. of India Securities	29.51	29.51
Rupee Coin	2,95,87.49	2,96,08.08

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	19,78.38	20,08.93	51.13
(b) Provincial Government	50.62	51.13	12,16.00
(c) Banks	11,60.78	12,16.00	20,87.00
(d) Others	20,78.07	20,87.00	8.09
Bills Payable	7,44.01	6,61.50	66,20.44
Other Liabilities	66,20.44	66,20.44	9,33.93
Assets—			
Notes	4,36.04	9,33.93	8
Rupee Coin	6.89	6.89	11
(a) Pakistan	10	11	16.43
Subsidiary Coin	4.21	4.21	2,12.96
(b) India	2,12.96	2,12.96	20,62.89
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	16.43	16.43	2,12.96
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	2,12.96	2,12.96	20,62.89
Loans and Advances to Govt.	2,12.96	2,12.96	25,82.83
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	2,12.96	2,12.96	10,67.01
Other Loans and Advances	25,82.83	25,82.83	66,20.44
Investments	10,67.01	10,67.01	66,20.44
Other Assets	66,20.44	66,20.44	66,20.44

Stocks and Shares

MARKET ALMOST CLEAR OF SETTLEMENT DIFFICULTIES

PRICE MOVEMENT NARROW: TRADITIONAL, EVE OF BUDGET SLACKNESS

Wednesday Evening.

THE Calcutta stock market appears to be nearing the end of its settlement difficulties. Payment takes place tomorrow on clearing number 207 and is expected to go through without a hitch, in spite of the difference in the price of Indian Irons at this clearing compared with that ruling at the previous one—Rs. 33-8 against Rs. 36. Provided no new shocks are administered from official sources, there seems no reason why the market should not regain a measure of its former health. The technical position, if payment goes through satisfactorily, should be fairly good by the time the budget is presented. Prices recovered slightly towards the end of last week in response to the improvement in sentiment, but have since subsided in face of fresh rumours about the provisions of the coming budget. Turnover continues to be strictly limited.

Government securities eased towards the close of the market on rumours of an impending increase in the Bank rate, with Paper quoted nominally at Rs. 79-12. The Reserve Bank is reported to be watching the situation, but has not supported the market at the usual level. This feature is not thought to be a prelude to an increased Bank rate in India, but it may be that the Reserve Bank is allowing the market indicator to find its own level considering the slightly higher interest levels at present prevailing in Bombay.

Details of the week's trading follow.

Government securities opened steady but the market turned quiet following the announcement of the raising of the U.K. Bank rate on fears that the Indian Bank rate would also be altered. Three percent Conversion Loan fell sharply from Rs. 80-8 to Rs. 79-12 nominal while 3% Non-terminable Paper, after improving to Rs. 80-1, closed at Rs. 79-12 sellers. In short-dated loans, 3% 1957 was initially marked up to Rs. 99-11 but later eased to 99-10 while 3% 1958 was quoted at Rs. 99-6 ex-voucher but improved to Rs. 99-8. In the medium-dated group 3% 1959-61 was asked for at Rs. 98-3 and 2½% 1961 and 2½% 1960 were taken at Rs. 93-6 and Rs. 96-5 respectively. Both 3% 1963-65 and 3% 1964 met with selling pressure and eased from Rs. 94-12 to Rs. 94-10, while 2½% 1962 was marked around Rs. 93-12. Amongst National Plan Issues 3½% 1961 was quoted lower at Rs. 99-7 and both 3½% 1964 and 1965 turned sellers at the lower rates of Rs. 98-9 and Rs. 98-6 respectively. Despite the easiness in the market long-dated loans were steady with 3% 1966-68 at Rs. 92-5 and 3% 1970-75 at Rs. 88-12. Business in the Provincial section was of a retail nature, but the enquiry for 4% 1967 issues was maintained.

Among miscellaneous Preference shares, Allahabad Bank were done at Rs. 131, Associated Hotels at Rs. 62-4 and Calcutta Electric at Rs. 11-6. Burrakur Coal 7% were placed at Rs. 122 and a small lot of the 2nd Preference at Rs. 8. Elgin Mills were marked at Rs. 135 and Indo-Burma Petroleum at Rs. 107-8. New Victoria changed hands at Rs. 3, Shaw Wallace at Rs. 84 and Smith Stanistreet at Rs. 75. In Jute, Anglo India were done at Rs. 118 and Birla at Rs. 103.

In the banking section, United Commercial changed hands frequently between Rs. 49-8 and Rs. 48-8 and a few transactions were reported in United Bank of India at Rs. 4-14.

The only share dealt in in the railway section was Dehri Rohtas at around Rs. 13.

Cotton shares were devoid of interest and once again very few transactions were reported. Quotations were, however, unchanged. Cawnpore Textiles were marked at Rs. 9, Elgin Mills at Rs. 27-4 and New Victoria at Rs. 2. Swadeshi Cotton Preferred-Ordinary came to hand at Rs. 11.

Coal shares were slightly better and a few price gains were recorded. For example, Amalgamated improved from Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-4, Bengal from Rs. 53-2 to Rs. 53-8 and New Beerbhoom from Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 20-2. Bharat Collieries were marked at Rs. 8 and Burrakur were quoted nominally at the new fixed minimum price of Rs. 14. After a long interval, Lakurka changed hands at Rs. 9-14. Pench Valley were done at Rs. 22-12. Central India and Western Bengal reported business at Rs. 7-2 and Rs. 6-15 respectively.

Jute shares continued to wallow in the mire. Agartara were quoted at Rs. 12-6 ex-dividend, Alliance at Rs. 148 and Auckland at Rs. 136 ex-dividend. Belvedere were transacted at Rs. 180 and later at Rs. 181. Bengal were placed at Rs. 17-14 and a small lot of Caledonian at Rs. 240. Chita and valseah met with small enquiry at Rs. 15-2 and Howrah were subdued at Rs. 24-12. A few transactions were reported in India at around Rs. 154 and a solitary deal was recorded in Kinnison at Rs. 189. Megna were quiet at Rs. 90 and National at Rs. 27-10. New Central were marked at Rs. 15-8 and Presidency at Rs. 6-12. Reliance were quoted at Rs. 11-8.

Business in electric supply shares was small. Calcutta were dealt in frequently at around Rs. 13-9 and Patna were taken at Rs. 11-6.

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FOR SERVICE & SECURITY

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Shri P. N. Talukdar, M.A. Cantab.	Shri M. L. Dahanukar.
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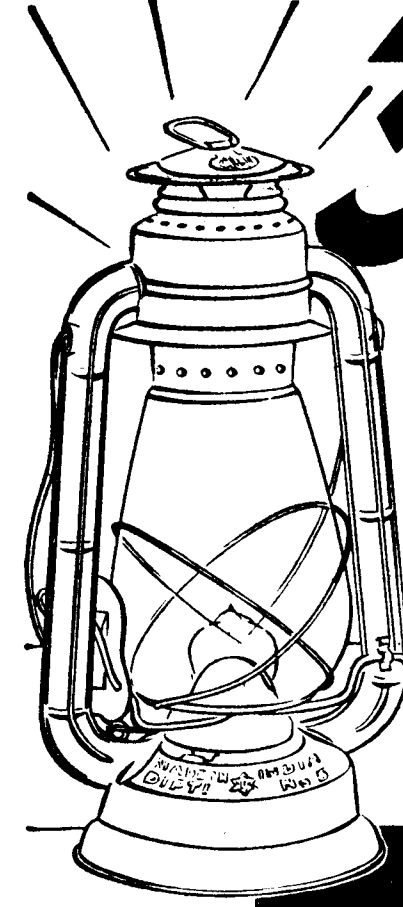
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A fair parcel of Dunlop Rubber changed hands at Rs. 31-12. Godfrey Phillips met with enquiry at Rs. 20-10, but sellers were scarce. Indian Aluminium was unchanged at Rs. 185 as were Indian Cables at Rs. 30 and Indo-Burma Petroleum at Rs. 49-8. India General Navigation were slightly better at Rs. 113. Jardine Henderson were depressed at Rs. 107 while Martin Burn improved from Rs. 26-3 to Rs. 26-14. Metal Box were fairly steady at Rs. 25 as were National Insulated Cables at Rs. 21-4 and Rohtas Industries at Rs. 19-12. Clive Row Investment moved up to Rs. 11-5. Shaw Wallace was steady at Rs. 15-6 while Rallis were quiet at Rs. 34. A few transactions were reported in Imperial Tobacco at around Rs. 14. Walford Transport Ordinary changed hands at around Rs. 2-4 and the Preferred-Ordinary at Rs. 1-14.

In the mining section, Indian Copper were fairly steady at Rs. 6-4 as were Orissa Minerals at Rs. 25. Karanpura Development met with a small enquiry at around Rs. 18-12 as did Metal Corporation at Rs. 11. Burma Mines were unchanged at Rs. 2-1 as were Western Stockholders Investment at Rs. 15.

During the week the Government of India decided to lift the restriction on the amount of tea which may be sold through foreign auctions, the main reasons being the increase in production and mounting stocks in Calcutta. Turnover in shares improved slightly but prices were mostly easier. In the Assam section, Baghmari had sellers at Rs. 21 and Bishnauth were marked back to Rs. 35-8, as was Brahmaputra to Rs. 9-8. Brooke Bond hovered around Rs. 20 and Dhelakhat were marked at Rs. 17-8 ex-dividend. Dufflaghur slumped Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 41-8 and Gohpur were also 12 annas easier at Rs. 41-4. Jutilbari improved slightly to Rs. 28-4 and Sapoi moved up smartly to Rs. 35-8 on interested buying. Methoni changed hands at Rs. 20-4 and Tezpor, after being crossed at Rs. 21-10, improved to close at Rs. 21-14. Of the Dooras shares, small lots of Banarhat were done at Rs. 320 and Btrpara came to business at Rs. 120 against the previous quotation of Rs. 160. Hasimara were slightly better at Rs. 33 and small lots of Hantapara had sellers at Rs. 238. Nagasiree were done at Rs. 231. After a considerable period, New Samanbagh found support at the lower price of Rs. 15. Lactatooah shaded slightly to Rs. 22-12.

We publish below the details of the accounts of the BIRD-HEIGERS group of jute mills for the half-year ended last September. During this period trading conditions continued to be difficult. The directors say that "during the half-year under review simultaneous business in standard constructions could only be concluded at a loss and the earning of even gross profits in the industry is dependent on taking correct speculative views as to the course of raw jute and goods prices."

They further comment that against the above background, shareholders may be interested to know that the approximate cost to the Bird/Heigers group of jute mills of the benefits, apart from wages and dearness allowance now granted to jute mill labour, is as follows:

Statutory leave	11,00,000	per year
Festival leave	9,00,000	" "
Sick leave	3,00,000	" "
Provident fund	15,50,000	" "
Retiring gratuities	5,00,000	" "
State insurance	2,50,000	" "
Total	46,00,000	" "

In addition to the above, the latest Tribunal Award has increased the wages bill by approximately Rs. 14,00,000 a year.

"The desirability of improving the standard of living of jute mill worker is not in question but,

Half-year ended	Gunny Sales	Provision for Taxation	Depreciation	Net Profit	Reserves	Dividend percent	Carried forward
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	P. O.	Rs.
Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	90,60,567	Nil	2,96,360	1,54,940	Nil	22 4	9,783
Mar. '55	82,01,139	Nil	1,96,064	4,22,139	3,75,000	22 6	14,285
Sept. '54	66,57,729	Nil	1,48,523	5,15,705	1,50,000	22 2	7,674
Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	78,91,346	Nil	79,118	-1,26,861	Nil	3 1	1,996
Mar. '55	73,73,384	Nil	77,470	2,72,415	1,29,000	3 3	11,882
Sept. '54	60,49,060	Nil	71,241	1,00,839	Nil	3 1	15,344
Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	1,32,66,547	1,72,000	2,23,690	2,10,782	1,06,000	3 6	52,710
Mar. '55	1,28,08,797	3,60,933	2,54,137	6,26,353	2,35,000	3 7	32,590
Sept. '54	1,11,38,263	2,27,885	2,51,300	4,96,670	2,77,000	3 5	29,674
Lansdowne Jute Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	88,70,396	35,000	82,867	14,486	Nil	3 2	10,707
Mar. '55	84,80,987	1,89,749	92,588	3,64,537	1,98,000	3 5	11,135
Sept. '54	68,12,572	Nil	88,673	-53,836	Nil	3 1	4,428
Lawrence Jute Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	79,08,262	Nil	46,862	-3,04,844	Nil	3 1	2,154
Mar. '55	83,38,243	1,83,415	47,098	2,97,742	1,11,000	3 1	14,340
Sept. '54	66,68,069	1,33,612	43,987	1,62,256	7,000	3 1	12,683
Neithrook Jute Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	67,96,527	95,000	1,76,694	3,05,952	1,57,000	23 7	46,862
Mar. '55	63,79,362	1,61,456	1,54,897	3,22,752	1,29,000	23 7	65,116
Sept. '54	57,61,508	1,76,455	1,55,108	3,06,309	1,30,556	22 7	43,570
Neihati Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	89,26,685	Nil	2,61,185	-1,54,275	Nil	Nil Nil	-3,19,252
Mar. '55	85,02,644	Nil	1,86,047	2,82,726	Nil	Nil Nil	-4,25,342
Sept. '54	78,92,222	Nil	1,71,817	1,74,323	Nil	Nil Nil	-7,08,968
Standard Jute Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	67,32,339	Nil	2,43,207	-3,22,058	Nil	Nil Nil	-2,75,291
Mar. '55	60,42,847	Nil	54,442	70,879	Nil	3 1	19,821
Sept. '54	53,63,838	Nil	37,480	30,694	Nil	3 1	1,112
Union Jute Co. Ltd.—							
Sept. '55	1,25,43,737	Nil	2,50,758	2,57,768	1,70,000	3 5	14,518
Mar. '55	1,18,62,738	Nil	2,81,714	3,80,594	1,83,000	3 5	6,219
Sept. '54	1,12,42,350	Nil	2,98,698	5,35,894	3,30,885	3 5	9,515

with production costs thus substantially increased, the difficulties facing the industry in working at a profit under current market conditions will be readily appreciated. It should also be pointed out that the group's annual charge for depreciation is now approximately Rs. 35 lakhs. With growing competition from Pakistan and elsewhere, it would appear likely that the next few years will prove an extremely difficult period for the Indian jute mill industry," the Directors comment.

The ROHTAS INDUSTRIES, LTD. earned a profit of Rs. 83.77 lakhs for the year ended last October, against Rs. 66.20 lakhs in the previous year. Bringing in Rs. 4.47 lakhs there is Rs. 88.24,346. General reserve gets Rs. 15 lakhs (same) and taxation reserve Rs. 20 lakhs (Rs. 25 lakhs). The ordinary dividend is the same at 15%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 4,91,624.

The directors say that the programme of paper factory modernisation and expansion is proceeding satisfactorily. Shipments of the two Yankee paper machines have been made and the glazing cylinders are expected to arrive by the end of March this year. A new cutting machine of 10,000 tons output per year is arriving this month and is expected to go into operation by the end of this year.

The production of clinker from the second kiln has been satisfactory while that from the first kiln did not yield the anticipated results because the machinery supplied for modernisation had to be altered several times. The decline in the total production of cement has been due to these operational difficulties and consequent interruptions. The position is, however, improving.

The expansion of the caustic soda plants to meet the increased requirements of the pulp and paper factories was taken up. The Vanaspati factory worked in full swing and its products are finding improving demand.

Providing Rs. 4.95 lakhs (Rs. 1.75 lakhs) for taxation and Rs. 1.03 lakhs (Rs. 1.07 lakhs) for depreciation, there is a profit of Rs. 6.89 lakhs of ANGLO BROTHERS, LTD. for the year ended last August, against the previous year's profit of Rs. 1.90 lakhs. Bringing in Rs. 2,39,798 and making other adjustments there is Rs. 9,43,961. The dividend has been declared at 20%, including a bonus of 7½% against 12½%. General reserve gets Rs. 1.75 lakhs after transferring an equivalent amount from reserve for post-war research which is no longer required. The carry-forward is Rs. 3,43,961.

BETTER SENTIMENT IN BOMBAY

BANK RATE RUMOURS HINDER PRICE RISES

EXCEPTING occasional minor dips, following settlement difficulty in Calcutta and the increased U.K. bank rate, equity prices on the Bombay stock market have improved this week on short-covering and replacement buying. Good corporate news helped sentiment. Reports that the profits of cotton mills for 1955 will show an improvement assisted in raising prices of textile shares. There is also a general feeling that the uncertainties of the budget have been substantially discounted at current prices.

The decision on the methods of issuing Tata Iron's rights shares has been welcomed, and as a result the price improved from Rs. 224 to Rs. 225-8. Indian Iron hovered around Rs. 32-10 due to selling pressure from Calcutta. Premier Construction improved to Rs. 177-8 on higher distribution. Tata Locomotive were steady around Rs. 140-8 on the announcement of expansion plans. Mahindra and Mahindra were included in the cash list and quot-

ed Rs. 12-2. Larsen and Toubro rose to Rs. 12-2, in active trading on dividend hopes. Alcock Ash-down climbed to Rs. 370 on interested buying.

Some smart rises occurred in mill shares. Bombay Dyeing, for instance, improved from Rs. 516-4 to Rs. 523-2. Century were higher at Rs. 483 on dividend prospects. Indu Ordinary were quoted at Rs. 12-8-6, as were Svadeshi at Rs. 211. Simplex made Rs. 195.

Interest in banking shares was subdued. Central making Rs. 47-4, India Rs. 153 and United Commercial Rs. 49-8. Among insurance shares, New India came to hand at Rs. 39-12 and Oriental were a shade higher at Rs. 3,969.

Selective buying was seen in the miscellaneous group. Tata Chemicals were supported at Rs. 16-8, as were Scindia Steamship at Rs. 16-5-6 on freight increase prospects. Walchandnagar firmed up to Rs. 243-2 in response to the higher dividend. Belapur Sugar lacked interest at Rs. 213 on fears of an excise levy. Bombay-Burmah were quoted at Rs. 532-8 due to lower tea prices. National Rayon rose to Rs. 220-8 on bear-covering. Associated Cement moved around Rs. 202-12 and the news of the rights issue was awaited with keen interest. Hindustan Motors were available at Rs. 9.

There was a flutter in shares of electricity undertakings on reports that the industry has obtained a favourable verdict from the Central electricity authority on the question of paying dividends at more than 3 percent, even in cases of arrears of depreciation. As a result, Ahmedabad improved to Rs. 104-1, Tata Hydro to Rs. 132 and Tata Power to Rs. 1,365.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago, the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
2½% Loan (1962)—Rs. 93-12-6—93-12-6—93-12-6—93-12-6	
2½% U.P. Zemindary Compensation Bond (Collected)—Rs. 43-4—43-4—43-4—43-4	
3½% Loan (1962)—Rs. 80-5—80-7—79-15—79-15	
3½% " (1957)—Rs. 88-12—88-14—88-11—88-13	
3½% " (1957)—Rs. 99-11—99-12—99-10—99-10	
3½% " (1963-65)—Rs. 94-9—94-14—94-9—94-14	
3½% " (1966-68)—Rs. 92-9—92-9—92-9—92-9	
3½% " (1959-61)—Rs. 98-3—98-3—98-3—98-3	
3½% " (1965)—Rs. 98-7—98-7—98-7—98-7	
3½% " (1964)—Rs. 98-11—98-11—98-8—98-11	
3½% " (1961)—Rs. 99-11—99-8—99-2—99-7	
4½% West Bengal (1967)—Rs. 100-2—100-2—100-2—100-2	
4½% U.P. (1967)—Rs. 99-9—99-9—99-9—99-9	
4½% Behar (1967)—Rs. 99-8—99-8—99-6—99-6	
4½% Loan (1960-70)—Rs. 101-14—101-14—101-14—101-14	
4½% U.P. (1964)—Rs. 100-2—100-2—100-2—100-2	

RAILWAY

Dehri-Rohtas—Rs. 12-10-13—12-9 13	
Allahabad (Pref.)—Rs. 131-131-8—131-131-8—(136)	
Hind Rs. 35-12-35-12—35-12—35-12—(26-8)	
United Bank of India (C Shares)—Rs. 4-12—4-14—4-12—4-14—(4-10)	
Do. (C Shares) Partly Paid—Rs. 4—4—4—4	
United Commercial—Rs. 49-8—49-8—48-4—49—(45-8)	

COTTONS

Cawnpore Textile—Rs. 9-9-2—8-15—9-2—(8-5)	
Elgin Mill—Rs. 27-3—27-7—27-3—27-7—(23-4)	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 135-135—135—135—(152)	
New Victoria—Rs. 2-2-1—2-2-1—(1-6)	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 3-3-3—3-3-3—3-3—(2-15)	
Shree Niwas—Rs. 212—212—212—212	
Svadeshi (P.O.)—Rs. 10-12-11—10-10—10-10—(8-15)	
Kesaram—Rs. 15-14—15-14—15-14—15-14—(16-12)	

COALS

Amalgamated Rs. 23-5—23-5—23-5—23-5—(21-7)	
Banar Rs. 8-4—8-4—8-3—(7-10)	
Burrakar (Settlement Rate)—Rs. 14—14—13-8—13-10—(12)	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 122—122—122—122—(121-12)	
Bengal Rs. 535—539—535—539—(504)	
Central India—Rs. 7-2—7-2—7-1—7-2—(6-12)	
Lakurka Rs. 9-14—9-14—9-14—9-14	
New Beerboom—Rs. 19-12—20-2—19-12—19-15—(19-12)	
Peneh Valley—Rs. 22-6—22-8—22-6—22-8—(24-7)	
Reva Rs. 22-12—22-12—22-12—22-12—(22-8)	
Sechpore—Rs. 30—30—30—30—(25-9)	
Western Bengal—Rs. 7—7—6-14—6-15—(6-9)	

JUTES

Agartara—Rs. 12-6 x.d.—12-6 x.d.—12-6 x.d.—12-6 x.d.—(13-12)	
Alliance Rs. 140—140—140—140—(180)	
Auckland Rs. 136-8—138—136-8—138—(141)	
Do. (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 71-12—71-12—71-12—71-12—(74)	
Anglo-India (Pref.)—Rs. 118—118—117-8—117-8—(117-8)	
Belvedere Rs. 180—181—180—181—(206)	
Bengal Rs. 17-14—18—17-14—18—(15)	
Birla (Pref.)—Rs. 103—103—103—103—(104)	
Chitavalah—Rs. 15-3—15-4—15-2—15-4—(14-2)	
Fl. William (Pref.)—Rs. 118—118—118—118—(85)	
Howrah Rs. 24-15—25—24-12—24-12—(29-1)	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 118—118—118—118—(119)	
India—Rs. 133—137—133—133—(20)	
Kinnison Rs. 189—189—189—189—(191)	
Kamarhaty (B)—Rs. 144—144—144—144—(118)	
Meena Rs. 89—90-8—89—90-8—(118)	
National Rs. 28-6—28-12—27-10—27-10—(31-15)	
New Central Rs. 16-1—16-1—15-4—15-8	
Presidency Rs. 6-3—6-3—6-3—6-3—(7-2)	
Reliance Rs. 11-7—11-7—11-7—11-7—(14-13)	
Waverley (Pref.)—Rs. 54—54—53—53—(52)	

MININGS

Barma Mines—Rs. 2-2-2—2-2—(2)	
Indian Copper—Rs. 6-2—6-2—6-2—(3-8)	
Karanpura Dev. Rs. 18-10—18-12—18-12—(20)	

(Continued on page 269)

New Delhi

STATE CORPORATION FOR LIFE BUSINESS

DEFINITION OF PRINCIPLES

FOR COMPENSATION

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

PARLIAMENT commenced its Budget Session during the week. Two Bills, one replacing the Life Insurance Nationalisation Ordinance and the other seeking to establish a Life Insurance Corporation were introduced. The second Bill also indicated the principles for determining the compensation to be paid to the life insurance companies which are being taken over by the Government. For dealing with disputes that might arise in the process of nationalisation, the Bill provides for the constitution of a Tribunal which will be presided over by a judge or an ex-judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court. The Life Insurance Corporation will be established on a date to be announced by the Government with an original capital of Rs. 5 crores which will be provided by the Central Government. The Corporation will have the sole monopoly of carrying on life insurance business in India and on and from the appointed day any certificate of registration under the Insurance Act held by any insurance company shall cease to have effect after a certain date, to be appointed by the Government, in so far as it authorises him to carry on life insurance business in India. Payment of sums assured for the policies issued by insurance companies, the liabilities of which have been vested in the Corporation under the bill, shall be guaranteed by the Central Government.

The Corporation shall consist of not more than 15 members. Before appointing a person as a member, the Central Government shall satisfy itself that the person to be appointed has no such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially the exercise of his functions as a member. A member who has, directly or indirectly, interest in a contract made or proposed to be made by the Corporation shall not take part in any deliberation or discussion of the Corporation with respect to that contract. The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and the business of the Corporation will be entrusted to an Executive Committee which may have a Managing Director as a whole-time officer. Zonal offices of the Corporation will be established at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and subject to the previous approval of the Central Government the Corporation may establish such other zonal offices as it thinks fit.

The duty of the Corporation will be to carry on life insurance business whether in or outside India. Its other functions include capital redemption business, annuity certain business or reinsurance business in so far as such reinsurance business appertains to life insurance business. In the discharge of any of its functions the Corporation shall act, as far as possible, on business principles. On the appointed day the assets and liabilities of existing insurance companies carrying on life insurance business in India will stand transferred to the Corporation, and all contracts, agreements, etc. which were in effect before the appointed day and which have been so transferred will remain in full force. Suits, appeals or other legal proceedings which have been pending will similarly be continued in the name of the Corporation. From the appointed day, every whole-time employee of an insurance company whose business has been transferred to and vested in the Corporation shall become an employee of the Corporation on the same terms and conditions as he enjoyed before transfer. The Central Government, however, retains the right, for the purpose of rationalisation, to reduce pay scales or alter the terms of service of the employees.

For settlement of disputes arising in the process of nationalisation, the Act provides for the constitution of a Tribunal consisting of three members appointed by the Central Government, one of whom shall be a person who is, or has been, a judge of a High Court or has been a judge of the Supreme Court. He will be the Chairman of the Tribunal. The Bill provides that the decisions of the Tribunal may be enforced in any civil court as if it were a decree by that court. The Tribunal will take action on the cases referred to it by the Corporation where the insurance companies whose business has been transferred to the Corporation had acted prejudicially within two years before 19th January, 1956. These include transactions completed "without consideration" or for "inadequate consideration" or for "excessive consideration." The Tribunal will also have to decide on disputes concerning compensation to be paid to the insurance companies.

The principles governing compensation have been defined in the bill as follows:

"The compensation to be given by the Corporation to an insurance company who has allocated to shareholders any share of the surplus as disclosed in the abstracts prepared in accordance with Part II of the fourth Schedule to the Insurance Act in respect of the last actuarial investigation relating to his controlled business as at a date earlier than the first day of January 1955, shall be computed in accordance with the provision contained in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, whichever is more advantageous to the insurer.

"Paragraph 1. Twenty times the annual average of the share of the surplus allocated to shareholders as dis-

closed in the abstracts aforesaid in respect of the last two actuarial investigations as at dates earlier than the first day of January 1955."

"Paragraph 2.

Ten times the annual average of the share of the surplus allocated to shareholders as disclosed in the abstracts of aforesaid in respect of the last two actuarial investigations as at dates earlier than the first day of January, 1955, plus the paid-up capital or assets equivalent thereto or, in the case of a composite insurer, that part of the paid-up capital or assets equivalent thereto which has or have been transferred to and vested in the Corporation under this Act less the amount, if any, of expenses or losses or both capitalised by the insurer for the purposes of Form A in the Schedule to the Insurance Act."

"For the purpose of paragraphs 1 and 2 where an insurer has allocated to shareholders more than 5 percent of any such surplus as is referred to therein, the insurer shall be deemed to have allocated only 5 percent of the surplus, and where an insurer has allocated to shareholders less than 3 percent of any such surplus, the insurer shall be deemed to have allocated 3 percent of the surplus."

To other insurance companies which are not covered by the conditions stated above, compensation will be paid taking into consideration the assets and the liabilities of the companies as they stood on 19th January, 1956. For an insurance company which has no share capital or has no share capital on which dividends or bonuses are payable or an insurance company which is an unincorporated body of individuals, compensation shall be in the form of an addition at the rate of rupee one per thousand in respect of the sum assured (excluding bonuses) under each "with profit" policy.

The Bill provides for the issue of directions to the Corporation by the Central Government on matters of policy involving public interest and lays down that the Corporation shall be guided by such instructions. If any question arises whether a direction given by the Central Government relates to a matter of policy involving public interest or not, the decision of the Central Government will be final. The Bill also indicates the types of insurance to which its provisions will not apply. These include the Post Office Life Insurance Fund and any schemes in existence in which the payment of the money is assured by the Government on account of certain compulsory deductions made by

wool, bristles and lemon-grass oil. The scheme was proposed to be extended to other commodities like sandalwood oil, spices, turmeric, vegetable oils, groundnuts, hides and skins.

Labour Policy in the Second Plan

A meeting of the Panel for Labour will be held here on 20th February, the Planning Minister, Mr. Guizari Nanda, presiding. The Panel, it will be recalled, has been set up to advise the Planning Commission on the formulation of the labour policy for the second five year plan. At its last meeting, the Panel set up three sub-Committees, whose reports, will be considered next Monday. The following are some of the important recommendations of the sub-Committees:

Trade Unions:

It was agreed that the laws relating to trade unions and industrial relations should be revised to give effect to the following recommendations of the sub-Committee. It was agreed that the number of outsiders on the executives of primary unions should be reduced from 50 percent to 25 percent or to four, whichever was higher. Persons who had worked for at least five years in the same industry should not be treated as outsiders, but the number of such persons on the executive should not exceed

five percent of the strength of the executive. Such persons could be allowed in addition to the number prescribed for outsiders.

It was agreed that five office-bearers of each primary union should be protected against victimisation. In the case of federations the number might be raised up to ten. Rules or directions should be issued to regulate the procedure to be followed by the prescribed authority for granting or withholding permission. Applications for permission should be disposed of expeditiously. There should be adequate provision for dealing with allegations of victimisation of workers other than those protected.

Compulsory Adjudication and one Union for Each Industry:

A view was expressed that compulsory adjudication had undermined the strength of trade unions and that trade unions were generally weaker today than they were under the old Trade Disputes Act, which contained no provision for compulsory adjudication. If compulsory adjudication were given up, 90 percent of the disputes would, it was said, be settled voluntarily through conciliation and arbitration. Ten percent of the disputes might not be so settled, but there was no harm in leaving them

to the parties involved except in a grave emergency when emergency measures could be enacted. There was also a suggestion that the principle of compulsory adjudication should be abandoned for a period of three years and the results watched.

Association of Labour with Management:

The Committee agreed that the association of labour with management should be real and effective and not formal. The Committee felt that instead of the appointment of worker directors, it might be better to create, in the first instance, councils of management as suggested by a member. The council of management should consist of three directors and three workers' representatives. The management should supply full information on all subjects to the council of management, which would be entitled to discuss all matters pertaining to the establishment. The scope of the discussions in the council of management would be far wider than that in a works committee. Simultaneously the management should also make adequate arrangements for giving workers administrative power and responsibility in such matters as welfare activities, canteens, health, education, safety etc. The budget for such purposes would be settled and placed at the disposal of a committee of management. This would be done without transferring the legal responsibility of the management for safety and welfare under the various enactments. Matters appropriate for collective bargaining would be excluded from the scope of the council of management. It was agreed that representatives of both employers and workers should draw up a detailed scheme on the lines mentioned above. To begin with, councils of management should be set up in large establishments where trade unions were sufficiently well-organised. The workers' representatives should be elected by the entire establishment and not by the members of the representative union only. It was felt that a further meeting would be necessary to give concrete shape to these ideas. Meanwhile members were requested to consider the suggestions and to send in their views at an early date.

It was agreed that there should be a standing machinery for the implementation of awards and that such machinery should be effective. The precise details should be worked out having regard to the new set up of labour courts and tribunals envisaged in the amendment Bill now before Parliament.

Discipline:

The principle that adequate steps should be taken to discourage illegal strikes and lock-outs and go-slow tactics was accepted. It was felt that the details of the provisions might require further scrutiny.

Draft of New Industrial Policy

A small Committee composed of the various Secretaries dealing in economic affairs—Messrs. Bhattacharyya, Jha, Moon, and Tirloksingh—has been busy drafting the new industrial policy for the consideration of the Union Cabinet. The Committee, among other things received a note from Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, urging that the Government should have the right to enter any field of industrial activity and should progressively enter such fields of activity which were largely profitable and, as such, could enable the Government to finance development.

Bonus for Shipping

It was disclosed in Parliament that the Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 187.20 lakhs as bonus, carrying four percent interest, to Indian Shipping Companies during the three years ending 31st March, 1956 to acquire eight ships for the coastal trade. During the same period Rs. 194.22 lakhs 24 percent interest, were sanctioned for acquiring 20 ships for the overseas trade. Of the 20 ships for the overseas trade, seven have already been delivered, three will be delivered by the end of 1956, another three by March 1957, two by June 1957 and one by June 1958. The total tonnage of 28 ships is placed at 152,939; including 23,382 GRT for coastal trade.

Indo-Japanese Trade

Further enquiries confirm earlier reports that India is not prepared to sacrifice its power to safeguard Indian industries against unfair competition from Japan. One formula sought Japan's agreement that it would not seek redress under the G.A.T.T. in the event of India taking steps to safeguard its interests against Japan's dumping of goods. This did not meet with Japan's approval. Under the second formula, Japan would have the right to seek redress of G.A.T.T. after India had taken action against the import of Japanese goods, which, in India's opinion, Japan was selling below their cost. This formula likewise remains unacceptable to Japan.

Criticism of Machine Tool Factory

A reference, it will be recalled, was recently made by the Commerce and Industry Minister to the comments made on the working of the Government Machine Tool Factory by the Rolls Royce Team, which had come out to India in connection with the Aero-engine Project. The Rolls Royce Team, it is learned, had observed that "although considerable expenditure has been incurred in equipping the factory with high quality machine tools, there is a serious deficiency of skilled labour and, in consequence, many machine tools are lying idle whilst the utilisation of others is on the average very low." Mr. Krishnamachari's remarks were in defence of the British expert Mr. Skaife, who had similarly criticised the Machine Tool Factory.

London

FISCAL MEASURES TO REDUCE TRADE GAP

BANK RATE HIGHEST IN 25 YEARS

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE January foreign trade figures came as a shock, for they demonstrated that the credit squeeze is proving inadequate to maintain the country's economic balance, let alone staving off the crisis which has been threatening throughout the past year. Exports, in spite of keen competition from Germany and other Continental countries, are still being well maintained and, including record re-exports of £14.2 million, totalled £272.1 million. That is one percent less than the average for the fourth quarter of 1955, but is still 6½ percent above the average for the whole of that year. Unfortunately, imports reached a new record at £346.3 million, which is 7 percent higher than the average for the whole of 1955 and 3½ percent higher than the average for the fourth quarter. The trade gap widened to £74.2 million, which takes us back almost to the worst deficits of the first half of last year. The gap was £12.1 million more than the monthly average for the fourth quarter of 1955 and just over £2 million larger than the average for the whole year. What is more, the usual seasonal drop in shipments to Canada brought exports to the vital dollar countries down to £26.1 million, or 15½ percent below the monthly average for the fourth quarter of last year.

That is the position after a year during which the Government has been endeavouring to stimulate exports and restrain imports. Obviously there is something lacking in the methods it has adopted, and equally obviously other means must be introduced quickly to halt the deteriorating trend, more especially as it was engendering a move against sterling on the exchange market. Any anxiety about Mr. Macmillan postponing further action until April has been dissipated. The City anticipated early action and has not been disappointed. On Thursday came the expected raising of the Bank rate to 5½ percent—to the highest level for the past 25 years—and an announcement by Mr. Butler that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make a statement in the House of Commons the following morning of further measures to be taken to meet the situation. These will be debated on Monday and Tuesday on a Government motion to approve them, but the Opposition is tabling a censure motion.

Anti-Inflation Battle

There was no doubt whatever that Mr. Macmillan meant business when he made his announcement on Friday. "We must all join in the battle against inflation," he said, and proceeded to indicate that that was indeed to be the case by announcing reductions in the bread and milk subsidies so that these commodities are to cost a penny and a halfpenny more, respectively, a pound and a pint. He rejected the Socialist ideas of physical controls, such as building licences and restrictions of imports, indicating that he proposed to continue the monetary measures already introduced and to strengthen them further. The raising of the Bank rate was only the first step. A further tightening up of hire purchase arrangements is the increasing of down payments to a minimum of 20 percent where it is now 15 percent and 50 percent where it is now 33½ percent, while certain specified items are to be controlled still further by 50 percent down payments and maximum repayment periods of two years. With regard to cutting Government expenditure, Mr. Macmillan gave brief details of the Defence and Civil estimates, which total £1,499 million and £2,481 million, respectively, or increases of £5 million and £112 million over the original estimates. Aggregate expenditure was about 3 percent in excess of demand over a year ago, which in view of the higher costs, actually represented a fall in terms of demand on labour and materials. The credit squeeze to reduce capital investment and consumption must be intensified, and among measures which would help the rise in interest rates the Chancellor announced the suspension of the investment allowance and the return of the former initial allowances in force in 1953, save in the case of definite contracts already placed and expenditure on the construction of ships and on scientific research.

As regards the cutting back of Government expenditure, Mr. Macmillan said the subject was under constant examination. The nationalised industries, he said, had agreed to reduce their programmes by just under £50 million, and capital expenditure financed direct by the Government would be reduced by more than £20 million. The Post Office is to save £5½ million. Home Defence £10 million by restricting storage facilities and stock-piling and new capital projects for the new towns would be deferred as far as possible.

Restrictive Practices Bill

The Government's proposals for curbing monopolies were made known in the new Restrictive Practices Bill, which follows broadly the outline already forecast in an earlier despatch. It takes a course between the majority and minority reports of the Monopolies Commission on the range of practices referred to it. It does not debar the range of practices illegal, as proposed by the majority, but it applies to all known restrictive practices affecting production, processing and supply of goods, including common prices

and level tendering. It goes further than the minority by insisting that the onus of justification must rest on the parties to any agreement. The establishment of a judicial procedure comparable to that of the High Court, will satisfy the majority of Conservatives, who are suspicious of administrative tribunals. The provision of a summary procedure, whereby established precedents can be applied to subsequent cases, is an answer to the expected Socialist criticism that the procedure will be laborious and slow. The powers of the Registrar to discover agreements are formidable. They are clearly aimed at the possible resort to clandestine understandings to evade the provisions of the Bill. Penalties for offences against the registration provisions are severe. The Bill specifically states that individuals, such as directors, managers or secretaries of companies, may be personally liable. Policy with regard to the order in which various classes of agreements are dealt with is kept in the hands of the President of the Board of Trade. He will therefore be open to questioning in Parliament on the exercise of these powers. Otherwise, the Bill takes the whole question of restrictive practice outside the political field.

It is hoped that the Bill will be passed by July, but in spite of the Government's efforts to meet possible objections in advance the measure will undoubtedly prove controversial. The main criticism at present is directed against the presumption that all agreements are against the public interest and must be justified, and in some quarters against the inclusion of price-maintenance arrangements, while on the other hand the seven grounds for justification of such agreements are looked upon as providing too many loopholes for evasion or delay in compliance. To justify an agreement the court must be satisfied that: (1) the restriction is reasonably necessary to protect the public; (2) removal would deny the public substantial and specific benefits; (3) the restriction is reasonably necessary as a defence against a large firm in the same trade, itself resorting to restrictive practices; (4) it is necessary to enable the parties to negotiate fair terms with others who control a preponderant part of the trade; (5) the restriction is essential to a certified redundancy scheme; (6) removal of the restriction would be liable to cause widespread, serious and persistent unemployment or damage the export trade; (7) the restriction is reasonably required to maintain another restriction found not to be contrary to the public interest.

Finance for Indian Steel Works

The financing of the proposed new steel plant in India advised by the British mission has been the subject of considerable negotiation lately, but this is now reported to have reached a decisive, though not necessarily final, stage. The cost of the project, originally estimated at between £80 million and £85 million, has now been raised to nearer £110 million as a result of the recommendations of the consultants to the Government of India for a larger plant having some reserve capacity. As the structural steelwork and the productive equipment are to come from abroad, it looks as though about half this finance will have to be raised externally. The raising of a loan of £50 million on the London market under present circumstances—with the credit squeeze intensified and interest rates what they are now—would be not only difficult but expensive, and though the prospect was considered at one stage it is now understood that the idea has been dropped.

It seems likely that the British supplying companies will offer to raise, with the backing of the banks, something like £11 million of medium-term credit. The British Government may be willing to grant a credit of perhaps £18 million itself. Interest rates would perhaps not be fixed for the whole period of the credit but based on bank rate. The balance of £23 million to £25

million would be met in the first place from India's sterling balances in London, which are at present earning the Treasury bill rate of just over 4 percent. When the present monetary squeeze is over and interest rates have fallen back again, the possibility of replacing these sterling balances by a loan issue may be considered. If agreement can be reached on some such scheme a decision to place the contract in this country may be expected to follow in the near future.

Plain Talking to Lancashire

Lancashire got some plain speaking from Mr. H. E. Pardoe, the retiring president, at the annual general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and it will be taken to heart for Mr. Pardoe is also the chairman of one of the largest textile exporting firms in the city with a long experience of the industry's problems. He criticised the entire industry's conduct, censuring the Cotton Board, the trade unions, spinners, and manufacturers alike for shortsighted and misguided policies. Individually, the various sections and organisations had shown themselves restrictive and unenterprising, and collectively they had joined together in a chorus of gloom which had undermined confidence further and further, and given comfort and encouragement to Lancashire's competitors. He quoted average profit and dividend figures in the spinning sector over the past three years to show that the talk of a slump was hardly justified, especially as they arose from the use of only 65 percent of capacity. "Just what this policy of high profits on a small turnover has cost the whole industry it is impossible to estimate, but it is certain that the industry has lost quite a lot of the 30,000 operatives who have left it during the year through this unfair and shortsighted policy." Turning to the price maintenance scheme operated by the Yarn Spinners' Association he said that double the suggested five-year period for the scheme had passed and £3 million of taxpayers' money had been provided for re-equipment, with negligible results. "Surely, having regard to these facts and the present very restricted size of the industry, it really is time a little competition was introduced into the official policy of the industry, and competitive efficiency encouraged where at present only a system of price management obtains."

Mr. Pardoe's remarks on the rôle of the Cotton Board in the past and what it might do in the future are particularly interesting, seeing that the five-yearly review of its activities is now being made by the Board of Trade. He felt that the organisations which determined the industry's policy had overplayed their hand on the subject of cloth imports. One had to admire the ability of the Cotton Board to produce a unified voice on this subject for so long, but he felt that a more convincing case might have been made out if a minority view had sometimes been expressed. Speaking of its future he said: "I hold the view that unless the independent sectional organisations of the industry are prepared to use the Cotton Board more for formulating their policies than as a medium for propagating them, the benefits which can arise from such an organisation must be so restricted as to cause the question of its continuance to be seriously considered. I would like to see it as the champion of private enterprise and a bulwark against all forms of restrictive practices, whether indulged in by labour or employers. This is a valuable task which the Board could carry out."

Brevities

Mr. L. J. Ralli, a member of the staff of Ralli Brothers, has been appointed to the Board of Directors. Mr. D. F. Campbell has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Indian Steelworks Construction Company.

Tramp shipping freights, which rose last year by 22 percent, were still rising in January. For that month the index of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom was 144.3, compared with 140.1 in December, 1955.

MBX-50/55

The Metal Box



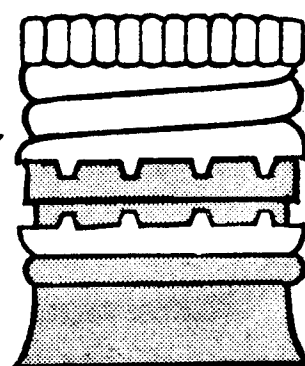
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PROSPECTING • DRILLING • PRODUCING • REFINING

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

A similar anomaly is found in the plan's optimistic expectation of employment opportunities for the new entrants to the labour force and of relief of under-employment in agriculture and in village and small-scale industries. The Commission's views on agrarian reforms, says *The Hindu*, are calculated to create a new and large class of unemployed out of the land owners. As for the tenant, though he will benefit at the expense of the owner, that will not eliminate the problem of under-employment for him. The unattached agricultural labourers

Extension of the Public Sector

As for heavy machinery, the Government's anxiety to reduce the country's dependence on imports is understandable. But there are obvious dangers in an indiscriminate expansion of heavy industry, without regard either to the possible

Taxation Measures

The Planning Commission's statement that "for the community as a whole, the basic decision is as to the quantum of investment to be undertaken" and that "given this decision, the system has to put forth the 'surpluses needed', comes in for sharp criticism in another *Hindu* editorial dealing with resources for the plan. Instead of starting from the basis of a fairly accurate estimate of available resources, both domestic and foreign, the plan has proceeded on a pre-determined programme of outlay. While all the debates since November have not revealed one new source of funds undiscovered by Professor Mahalanobis, there has been an increase in the outlay proposed by him by Rs. 500 crores, with the result that the overall deficit in resources amounts to as much as one half of the expanded outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores. The paper continues that Rs. 800 crores of external aid (representing four times the assistance received for the first plan) expected by the Commission might not materialise. "A four-fold increase in external aid, after the Government's strident declaration about its socialist objective and its intention to nationalise insurance and sectors of private trading, is either a juvenile piece of make believe or a pious expectation that the contentands in the 'cold war' will outbid each other in coming to the rescue of India's democratic socialism." But the least dubious while certainly the most dangerous item in the draft plan's resources budget is the provision of Rs. 1,200 crores under deficit financing.

Deficit Financing

The dangers of deficit financing came in for some close examination in Dr. B. R. Shenoy's fifth lecture in the Sir William Mayer series under the auspices of the Madras University. Dr. Shenoy referred to the argument that large deficit financing since Independence had not produced the disaster which theory had predicted and that far from prices soaring, until recently, the problem had been to prevent a price decline in the agricultural sector. This argument, the lecturer said, ignored the fact that the inflationary impact of large deficits had been largely neutralised firstly by deficits in international payments and, secondly, by a reduction in the public debt holdings of the banking system (including the Reserve Bank), both of which had the effect of withdrawing money from circulation. In the early part of this period, owing to the inherited liquidity of war finance and large balance of payments with the public the net financing activity of commercial banks was moderate. This situation had been changing rapidly in the recent past.

With the comparative price stability of public debt and the increase in its buyers, commercial banks had been, once again, net buyers of Government securities. Thus, the moderating influences had been replaced by expansionary forces. During the past 24 years, money supply had expanded by about Rs. 335 crores, the increase in the past year alone being Rs. 200 crores. This was beginning to have its price effect. The fact that prices continued to fall until the middle of 1955, notwithstanding the expansion in the money supply, was due to certain special factors. These two years (1953-55) experienced heavy increases in agricultural output, chiefly foodgrains. There was also a record increase in industrial output. But the rate of expansion in the money supply outpaced the rate of increase in output, even after allowing for these special factors, beginning from about the middle of 1955. Dr. Shenoy concluded that deficit financing hereafter might conceivably produce an accentuated effect upon money supply and might cause an accelerated rise in prices.

Need to Attract Foreign Capital

Mr. D. C. Kothari, in a recent speech, said that if with the nationalisation of insurance companies, banks were also nationalised, the Government would become the single largest holder of ordinary shares in India. This could mean that the Government could have a greater control over a larger area than was intended in the Industrial Policy Statement of 1948. If the private sector had to play its rôle in capital formation, Mr. Kothari urged, the Government should define the respective fields of the private and public sectors. Incidentally, he attributed the steep fall in the prices of shares of joint stock companies to the nationalisation of life insurance companies. Referring to foreign capital, Mr. Kothari said that it was essential to create a good climate to attract foreign investments. At present, the foreign investment in India was about Rs. 420 crores, which was about 42 per cent of the total investments in joint stock companies. Looking at the prevailing tempo in the country, he thought it was not likely to attract foreign capital. Foreigners, he said, should be assured of the safety of their investments and, in case of nationalisation, be guaranteed fair compensation. Further, he concluded, there should also be an assurance of repatriation of their capital and profits, and reciprocity of taxation.

UNCERTAINTY REGARDING OVERSEAS ORDERS

THE trade thinks that a barter agreement involving live goods has been reached between India and Russia, but no indication has been given by the Government on quantity, price or terms. The uncertainty has led to a series of rumours being spread by speculators, all of whom claim to have "inside information" but whose versions vary widely on the main points. Each operator has chosen the version that suits him and acted accordingly, resulting in a period of instability. In general, the uncertainty has caused prices to fall, although at first they were very steady on hopes of business. There is still an air of expectancy about, which gives the impression that big business is not far away. Other overseas buyers have shown no interest at the present levels, and appear to be content to sit out and watch developments. Mills have shown no great desire to sell as the steadiness of the fibre market leaves hardly any margin of profit in simultaneous business.

Raw Jute Unaffected by Goods Markets

In spite of the price fluctuations in the gunny market, fibre prices have shown very little change. An easier tendency prevails at the close, but there is a general lack of interest from mills. Upcountry markets continue to trade firm, as imports are small, and these conditions have governed the general attitude of the Calcutta markets. Sellers, although showing a keen interest in business, are not inclined to reduce prices to any great extent, but are offering freely at the current levels. Imports into the Cossipore markets have been maintained at last week's high level, but this has had very little effect on rates as all arrivals have found ready buyers in mill representatives and Calcutta baling interests. Arrivals are reported to consist mainly of low quality jute but this has not deterred interested parties.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods : Last Thursday being a holiday, all markets were officially closed. When they opened on Friday morning, there was very little change from last week's closing rates. In heavy goods, B Twills showed a small advance of 2 annas in the February position to Rs. 114 a 100 yards, but April-June shipment was unchanged at Rs. 114-8. In hessian, the position was reversed and February 40in. 10oz. remained at Rs. 40-10 while forward shipment rose by 2 annas to Rs. 40-14 a 100 yards. Persistent and conflicting rumours regarding the Russian order had a bullish effect, and during the day sacking rates rose by Rs. 1 for all deliveries, with hessian showing a 2-anna rise in sympathy. Saturday's market opened at a higher rate, but prices soon began to ease in the absence of definite news, and over the week-end an easier trend developed. On Monday, quotations for both hessian and sacking fell by 2 or 3 annas, and in the absence of overseas or local enquiries prices continued to decline. Speculative activity was prominent at this stage, and had a bearish influence on quotations. By Tuesday morning, February B Twills had dropped to last week's closing rate of Rs. 113-14. Forward shipment, although losing 10 annas, improved its premium over the near position to 14 annas. In hessian, near and forward shipment both lost 4 annas and 40in. 10oz. quotations were based on Rs. 40-10 and Rs. 40-12 respectively. At this stage the market received no enquiries and dull trading conditions prevailed. At the close the market is slightly easier and opening quotations on Wednesday morning are as follows:

	February	March	April-June
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 8oz.	33-12	33-4	32-14
40in. 10oz.	40-4	40-7	40-10
B Twills	113-8	113-14	114-4
Heavy Ceers (Plain)	111-8	113	113-12
A Twills	137-4	137-4	137
Liverpools	129	129	128-8
Cornspicks	116-8	116	115-12

Raw Jute: For the second week running the raw jute markets have been very inactive. Mills have shown a complete lack of interest and the business reported is negligible. In spite of this there has been little change in the quoted rates, and prices have ruled fairly steady under the influence of the upcountry markets. Although sellers are keen for business, they have shown a certain amount of reluctance to enter into contracts below the quoted rates. Their attitude however has not really been tested, as the only indications given out over the week were at current rates, and then the buyers withdrew due to a surplus of offers. The gunny markets have lent no support to the fibre section, and while the present conditions of uneconomic trading exist, it is unlikely that mills will show much interest. The Pakistan markets continue to show a premium of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 over the Indian ones, and no business is reported in this section. Many sellers have decided to ship fibre consigned to themselves at Cossipore Ghat in the hope of being able to find buyers be-

fore the consignments arrive. Ready bills of lading, both of Indian and Pakistani jute, are being offered freely without arousing any interest among buyers. Quotations throughout the week were based on Upper Assam jute at Rs. 30 a maund basis Bottoms for February-March shipment, but these rates were nominal in the absence of business.

The only business reported during the week was small lots of Dhuhri-Northern at Rs. 30 a maund basis bottoms for February-March shipment, and also local Northern at the same price. Upper Assam jute was reported at Rs. 29-12 a maund. In the Tossa section Cuttack was done at Rs. 31 and Murshidabad District at Rs. 30 a maund basis Bottoms for February-March shipment. Business in the Daisee section was very limited and consisted of Bottoms only at Rs. 31-8 and assortment Daisee at Rs. 30 to Rs. 30-8 a maund basis Bottoms for February-March shipment. Daisee Mesta was neglected but business passed at Rs. 27-12 a maund basis Bottoms.

At the close the market is unchanged and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute :	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Shipment
	Bottoms	
Lower Assam	30-8	February-March
Upper Assam	30	"
Northern	30	"
Murshidabad White	29	"
Daissee ex Agency	30-8	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	30	"
Daissee Meeta	27-12	"
Local Packing (Northern)	30	"
Bimli	28 for F.A.Q.	"

Tossa is quoted at Re. 1 a maund above the price of white jute.

Pakistani Jute :	Rs. a maund basis	Shipment
	Bottoms	
Jat	34	February-March
District	33-8	"
Northern	32-8	"
Jat Cuttings	130 a bale	March-April

Imports into the local Cossipore markets have improved, and over the week a total of 800 wagons arrived at the sidings. Most of these contained Western Area jute and jungli mesta, but there was heavy demand for all arrivals which tended to keep rates steady.

At the close Kishengani jute is quoted at Rs. 29-0 a maund for garsat quality. The Daissae markets continue to rule very steady although there is very little business passing. In the case of mesta, small business has been reported as imports are fairly good, but covering business has been restricted as current prices are well above the average price at which business was done previously. At the close quotations in Sheoraphuli were based on Daissae at Rs. 27-8 a maund for garsat quality.

Mufussil: There is very little to report from either the Indian or Pakistan upcountry markets. Imports are exceedingly small, and heavy demand from balers has ensured a certain amount of price stability. Rates remain above Calcutta quotations by several rupees, and at the present moment there is no sign of a fall. Quotations in Dhubri at the close were based on Rs. 26 a maund garsat quality, while those in Narayanganj were quoted at Rs. 33 a maund for Jat Bottoms and Rs. 26-8 a maund for Jat X Bottoms.

Arrivals of Raw Jute

In January 1956, 723,930 bales of raw jute arrived in Calcutta and at mill stations. In the corresponding month of 1955, arrivals were 578,690 bales. Of the arrivals last month 531,990 bales were of Indian origin and 191,940 bales were from Pakistan. In January 1955, arrivals from India amounted to 470,690 bales, while those from Pakistan totalled 108,000 bales. Thus, in January 1956, arrivals from India were 61,300 bales more than in January 1955, while those from Pakistan showed an improvement of 83,940 bales, making an overall increase of 145,240 bales. The revised total arrivals during the current season now amount to 38,92,400 bales, made up of 29,25,940 bales from India and 966,460 bales from Pakistan. Compared with last season, arrivals from India are down by 13,990 bales, while those from Pakistan show an increase of 297,260 bales, making an overall increase of 283,270 bales.

PROGRESS OF JUTE TECHNOLOGY

The Technological Research Laboratories of the Indian Central Jute Committee have made several useful findings relating to the manufacturing process and quality control of jute products. A detailed account of the progress made during 1949-54 is given in a brochure by Dr. P. B. Sarkar, published by I.C.J.C. The elastic and frictional properties of jute and substitute fibres, filament length, binning treatment, etc. are some of the more important items of physical research done at these laboratories. With the object of throwing light on the susceptibility of jute and other

fibres to weight finishing processes, their reaction to actual service conditions, and to improve their serviceability, the nature of some constituents, e.g. fat and wax, mineral matter and hemicellulose, as also the size of the alpha-cellulose molecule, has been studied from the chemical point of view.

The bulk of jute hemi-cellulose, constituting about 25 percent of the fibre weight, consists of six molecules of xylose in combination with one of methyl-glucuronic acid. The hemi-cellulose is suggested to be the cementing material for the short fibre elements forming the filament. It is acidic and highly hygroscopic and is responsible for many of the characteristics of jute. The brochure enumerates the methods worked out for peroxide bleaching, rot-proofing, softening hard root cuttings, brightening dark hessian, preserving the common sizing material, etc. and some of these have been given mill trials. Priced at Rs. 2 or 3s., the brochure may be had from the Office of the Publicity Officer, Indian Central Jute Committee, 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta-1.

U.S. BURLAP CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

U.S. burlap consumption got off to a good start for the new year. At 72 million yards last month, this was an increase of 10 million yards over January last year but was 2 million yards less than during December. U.S. burlap stocks at the end of January showed little change, being 4 million yards below the previous month and 2 million yards below January last year. The 243 million yards included 136 million yards spots and 107 million yards alofts. Appearing below are two tables which include the January figures—(1) based on member reports to the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association and the Burlap and Jute Association and (2) projected to represent the estimated consumption and stocks for the entire industry:

U.S. Burlap Consumption (as reported to TBMA) (In Million Yds.)			U.S. Burlap Consumption (Estimated Industry Total) (In Million Yds.)		
	1956	1955		1956	1955
Jan.	68	58	Jan.	72	62
Feb.		61	Feb.		65
Mar.		68	Mar.		61
Apr.		60	Apr.		73
May		69	May		73
June		71	June		75
July		53	July		56
Aug.		69	Aug.		73
Sept.		68	Sept.		70
Oct.		70	Oct.		74
Nov.		67	Nov.		70
Dec.		70	Dec.		74
	Total	784		Total	826
	Mo. Av.	65		Mo. Av.	69

U.S. Burlap Stocks (As reported to TBMA) (In Million Yds.)			U.S. Burlap Stocks (Estimated Industry Total) (In Million Yds.)		
	1956	1955		1956	1955
Jan.	213	217	Jan.	243	245
Feb.		227	Feb.		256
Mar.		224	Mar.		254
Apr.		232	Apr.		258
May		230	May		261
June		221	June		252
July		223	July		245
Aug.		209	Aug.		237
Sept.		211	Sept.		235
Oct.		210	Oct.		240
Nov.		211	Nov.		239
Dec.		215	Dec.		247

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GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment from the port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented.

	Hessians		
	Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 15th February, 1956	940.2	16,007.9	16,948.1
1st to 15th January, 1956	1,772.1	12,453.2	14,225.3
1st to 15th December, 1955	1,045.1	18,220.5	19,265.6
Sacking			
1st to 15th February, 1956	15,756.9	517.0	16,273.9
1st to 15th January, 1956	14,489.3	628.8	15,118.1
1st to 15th December, 1955	23,531.1	144.9	23,676.0



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THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

RAW MATERIAL PRICES EASIER
(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

THE jute markets generally are softer and they have every appearance of lower prices coming along. Reports from Pakistan say that the position of raw jute out there is still quite firm, but shippers are showing a willingness to accept lower terms here. There are a number of secured parcels being offered and the profit-taking is creating considerable irregularity in the fibre market. Mill Firsts, for instance, were offered at £100, but the lowest quotation openly declared is £104, while Mill Lightnings have been sold at £90, and are still offered at the rate, yet there are more sellers quoting £95 than there are at £90. There are quotations for Mill Hearts at £85 lowest, and new minimum prices are now possible for grade Tossa-4 and grade Tossa-4 at £100 and £90 respectively, also crack Daisies-4 at £91 and grade is rather higher than the minimum at £83, all c.i.f. U.K., new freight rate. Spinners here have not been keen to follow the advanced prices and extremely little business has been done in white jute since the year opened. Rather more has been done in Daisies-4 and Tossa-4, as these are the only grades on which spinners could make a profit in selling jute yarns at last week's prices. They are not keen to sell at all just now if white yarns are desired by the buyers. Offers of Mill First Marks and above are now seldom made and it looks as if there was not much of this class of jute in the Pakistani crop this season. Dundee spinners are considered to be fairly well bought this season, probably all their requirements to the end of June. Continental spinners are also said to be buying sparingly. It is reported that some of the jute being sent to the Continent from Pakistan is of pretty poor quality. In Dundee, however, there are not many arbitrations and generally speaking, spinners are pleased with the jute proffered to them.

Plantation Topics

NORTH INDIA TEA EXPORT

CEILING REMOVED

With a view to encouraging auctions of tea in India, the Government of India in July 1955 fixed a ceiling of 140 million lbs. on tea consigned from North India to London for auctions out of the 1955 crop. It has since turned out that the crop in North India in 1955 amounted to a record figure of over 533 million lbs. This increase in production has coincided with a world-wide recession in the price of tea. The 1955-56 season sales of tea for export in the Calcutta auctions up to 7th February, 1956 amounted to over 170 million lbs. as against 159 million lbs. in the corresponding period of 1954-55. In spite of this improvement in the export auctions, it has been represented by producers and trade interests that a relaxation of the ceiling may help in the stabilisation of prices at an economic level. The Government has accordingly decided to allow the export of unsold North Indian tea to London auctions freely up to 31st May, 1956.

LONDON TEA PRICE TRENDS

The steady decline in the price of tea at the London auctions has brought the rate for North Indian plan broken pekoe to 35d a lb, the lowest level for about three years, says a report from London. The present price compares with the peak of nearly 84d reached during the boom early last year. The recent hand-to-mouth buying by U.K. blenders has been further encouraged by the news that the Indian Government has withdrawn its limitation on the amount of tea saleable through foreign auctions during the remainder of this season. Last July, the North Indian Government restricted the amount of tea for sale in London from the 1955 crop to 140 million lbs. Traders point out that there is an over-supply of lower grades in the world and that by the end of June a surplus of 50 million lbs is estimated. It is not a very reassuring outlook for producers of common tea as current levels are generally unprofitable.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Dust Sale D, 360,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. Demand was stronger in the market, particularly for Black Middle East types. Best Liquorings were 3 to 4 annas dearer. Others were irregularly 1 to 2 annas higher.

NEW LEAF DISEASE IN SOUTH INDIA

Production of tea in South India during December registered a steep fall over the production in the previous corresponding month. The crop for December 1955 was 7.7 million lbs. compared with 10.7 million in the previous December. This has wiped away the gain obtained in the previous month. The year-end figure was 129 million lbs. compared to 128.5 million lbs. in 1954. However, this fall is not much regretted in view of the very low price of tea. Finer plucking and the attack of fall in the South Indian crop during December. South Indian planters are getting worried at a new leaf disease which they call "flush worm" attack. The "flush worm" rolls up the tender leaves of the tea bush and multiplies at an alarming speed. No effective remedy has been found for this disease so far. The scientific department of the United Planters' Association of Southern India has despatched one of its senior officers to conduct a research campaign. In Peermade, where the "flush worms" are worrying the planters most, an intensive field study is being made.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	Closing prices on 16-2-1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period (Rupees a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
	Sheet cuttings 1	1.10
	do 2	1.05
Crepe:		
Water white	.....	.....
R.M.A. IX	1.22/23	1.24
R.M.A. 1	1.21/22	1.23
	Crepe No. 2	1.22
	do 3	1.20
Scrap Crepe:		
Sc. crepe No. 1	1.08 Nom	1.11
Sc. crepe No. 2	1.00/05	1.05
Sc. crepe No. 3	.90/98	.96
Flat Bark	.80/85	.84
	Sc. crepe 3X	1.01

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add \$3.4 cents a lb in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

FINANCES FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DURING THE SECOND PLAN

OBSTACLES TO INDIVIDUAL SAVINGS: ROLE OF FINANCE CORPORATIONS

By Dr. Prem Chand Jain

THE first five year plan will come to a successful end in March. Most of the targets have been fulfilled in both the public and private sectors. Now the second five year plan is being framed, and larger investment is expected in both sectors. The private sector will be given a greater rôle than it has been given in the first, with a proposed investment of Rs. 2,300 crores. Proper thought however has not been given as to how finances would be obtained by this sector. In this article, the possibilities of finance from different sources are discussed.

The private sector can secure long-term finance from the fresh issue of capital, ploughing back of profits, finance corporations and foreign investment. During the last few years, the amount of fresh issues has been encouraging. Since 1953 there has been an upward trend as shown in Table I. Fresh issues increased from Rs. 32.0 crores in 1952 to Rs. 100.7 crores in 1954. In 1955 they are expected to be still higher. In the first six months of the year, they amounted to Rs. 67.78 crores. Most of the issues have been well received by the market many of them being oversubscribed. But we cannot conclude from this that there is plenty of money in the capital market or that capital has become more enterprising.

Issue by Established Companies

A very substantial portion of the fresh issues belonged to the old companies for expansion and modernisation. In 1953, they accounted for 72.41 percent of the issues and in the first two quarters of 1955, for 57.27 percent of the total new issues. Most of these issues were made by old, well-established and reputed companies at par. In these cases the market value of the shares was much higher, and the rate of dividend quite attractive. Therefore, there was every expectation of capital appreciation and a good return. Because of this expectation the public purchased them somehow whether from their own savings or by borrowing from banks or other sources. All of them have not been absorbed by real savings.

In the case of new companies, the issues were successful when they were made by the companies under the management of good managing agents. In many cases the issue to the public was made after the import of machinery with the help of financial institutions or the hire-purchase system. In these cases, equity shares promised return on capital within a year or two after issue. But we cannot be as optimistic about the success of all issues in the coming years.

TABLE I.

Year	Fresh Issues.			Percentage of fresh Issues	
	Amount (Rs. crores)	Initial	Old Cos.	Initial	Old Cos.
1951	21.6	27.2	48.8	44.26	55.74
1952	12.7	19.3	32.0	39.69	60.31
1953	18.4	48.3	66.7	27.59	72.41
1954	57.9	42.8	100.7	57.50	42.50
1955 (first six months)	29.0	38.8	67.8	42.73	57.27

The success of issues ultimately depends upon the amount of savings and willingness to invest. The propensity to save depends upon the total income and its distribution, taxation and cost of living. During the second plan, the national income will increase and that will help savings. There will be better distribution due to progressive taxation. The upper classes will be left with a smaller amount of money to invest. The lower income groups, living now at subsistence level, will naturally be inclined to use an increase in income to improve their standard of living rather than save the extra amount unless there are proper and adequate incentives for saving. The attraction of a better standard of living is an obstacle to savings in a poor country. Therefore, the drive to provide an incentive for the middle and lower classes through lower taxation on savings and by other means needs to be accelerated.

There is a proposal to impose fresh taxation to the tune of Rs. 450 crores during the next plan period. The Government hopes that higher taxation will lead to a curb on consumption. But that is a wrong assumption. Higher taxation would lead only to an increase in the cost of living. The people who are living on marginal or submarginal standards would not be able to reduce consumption. The axe would fall on the savings and the propensity to save would decrease. Deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores may also lead to some rise in the cost of living, particularly in the first two years when the deficit will amount to Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 300 crores respectively. If there is a rise in the price of consumer goods, the inclination to save would be further affected.

Conditions of Investment

The willingness to invest depends upon confidence in promoters, upon the psychology of

the investor himself and the general atmosphere within and outside the country. The new Companies Act, passed recently will create some difficulty. Under the new Act no managing agent will be allowed to manage more than 10 companies. But at present, almost all the reputed and well-known agents are either managing more than this number, or are very close to the limit. Therefore, they will not be able to float many new companies. This is bound to create obstacles to the success of issues by new companies in a country where success has depended largely upon the name of the managing agency house. It is necessary therefore to start promoting and issuing houses to overcome this difficulty. Such a step would also help in the starting of more risky ventures. The essential characteristic of the promoter of a concern is that "he does not aim at acquiring a permanent share in its control. Such a relatively dull life makes no appeal to him; and once his baby is out of its swaddling clothes, he is off to seek new worlds to conquer".

The necessity for such institutions has been felt for some time. Now that the new Act, has been passed there should be no delay in their establishment by the Government. This has already been done by certain countries. For example, there has been a Nacional Financiera—a Government Agency in Mexico since 1941 which acts as a promoter directly or jointly with private interest. In Argentina, the Industrial Credit Bank has an industrial promotion section. The willingness to invest also depends upon the rate of dividend. The expectation of a reasonably high dividend works as a great incentive for investment in industries. Generally, Indian industries pay higher dividends when there are higher profits. But in a few cases, even when there has been substantial increase in the profits, raising of the dividend has not been allowed by the creditor—the Government or the financial institutions. This conservative policy will have an adverse effect on the flow of capital not merely in the company concerned but to industries generally.

Willingness to invest also depends upon the nature of the investor. In the future, with a better distribution of income, the importance of institutional investors, particularly of the life insurance companies, is steadily increasing. The

total sum assured has increased from Rs. 744.65 crores in 1950 to Rs. 921.90 crores in 1954. At present their net investments amount to Rs. 20—25 crores each year out of which more than 60 percent is invested in Government and semi-Government securities against less than 20 percent in the U.S.A. The progress of life insurance is bound to be accelerated during the second plan due to better education and better distribution of income. But the announcement has already been made to nationalise the industry.

Nationalised insurance will not be as willing as private insurance to invest in the private sector. Amongst the economic policies, the policy of progressive nationalisation is the greatest obstacle to private investment. It is true that the Government has given the assurance repeatedly that there will be no nationalisation without compensation. But after the enactment of the last amendment to the Constitution, the adequacy of the compensation cannot be questioned in any court of law. To encourage the investor and clear his mind of any doubts it is desirable that the Government should specify the basis of compensation for nationalised concerns.

Ploughing Back Profits

Ploughing back of profits has been an important source of finance for expansion and modernisation in many countries. In the U.S.A., retained profits and other reserves account for more than 50 percent of the total business resources. In Western Germany, business profits are estimated to provide more than 40 percent of investment finance. In India also, this method has played not an insignificant rôle. According to the sample survey of 407 old companies by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, out of the total capital formation of Rs. 320 crores between 1946-51, Rs. 117 crores or 36.6 percent was found from reserves. According to another sample survey of 746 companies, held by the Reserve Bank, 37.7 percent of the profits after taxation was ploughed back between 1950-52. But after the amendment of Sec. 23A of the Indian Income Tax Act, there will be some difficulty in ploughing back profits in certain companies.

The companies affected by this Section will find it difficult to accumulate profits in excess of 100 percent of their paid-up capital plus outstanding loans. The amended Section compels these companies to slow down their rate of ploughing back after this level. Even companies which do not come under this Section will be faced with their own problems. Sometimes, reserve capital is not taken into account in the determination of the rate of return while fixing the price of the product. There are also certain difficulties in the issue of bonus shares. The issue of bonus shares, was stopped by the Controller of Capital Issues for some time. No bonus shares were issued during the first six months of 1955. Now bonus issues are being allowed. But it has not been decided finally yet whether or not these issues will be taxed. The Taxation Enquiry Commission was

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RESEARCH BY BRITISH MANUFACTURER

ROLLS-ROYCE announces that it is working on the development of atomic power units for aircraft. Research work on light-weight reactors has, in fact, been going on for the past 18 months. The successful evolution of a practical atomic engine for aircraft depends, says Rolls-Royce, on "the solution of problems through research and development requiring unusual and frequently novel research equipment which has to be specially designed and constructed to high standards of accuracy and safety". A hint as to the nature of the most complex of these problems is contained in the announcement which states that the research team has been supplemented with specialists from outside, one of whom is Dr. S. G. Bauer from Harwell, an authority on high temperature liquid metals. It is probable that atom-powered aircraft will employ the jet propulsion system in one form or another. But whereas the efflux temperature of a conventional turbojet may reach 1300°-1500° Fahrenheit, it may reach as much as 400° Fahrenheit in an atomic engine. Consequently, the development of metals which boil only at very high temperatures is of prime importance.

In one version of an atomic engine the cycle of operation would be similar to that of a turbojet—air being drawn in through the intake, compressed, mixed with fuel and detonated in the combustion chambers, and released, thus propelling the aircraft and, at the same time, revolving the turbine which turns the compressor. The combustion

chambers would be replaced in an atomic engine by a reactor, which would be used to produce a flow of gas at high pressure and temperature. To keep the reactor's temperature to within manageable limits, it has to be cooled, and this can be done in several ways. It can be constructed with air-cooling passages, or made so that a coolant can be pumped through, and the heat dissipated in a heat exchanger—similar in principle to a car's radiator. The evolution of a satisfactory coolant is, however, a major problem in itself—liquid sodium being one of several possible solutions that have been investigated.

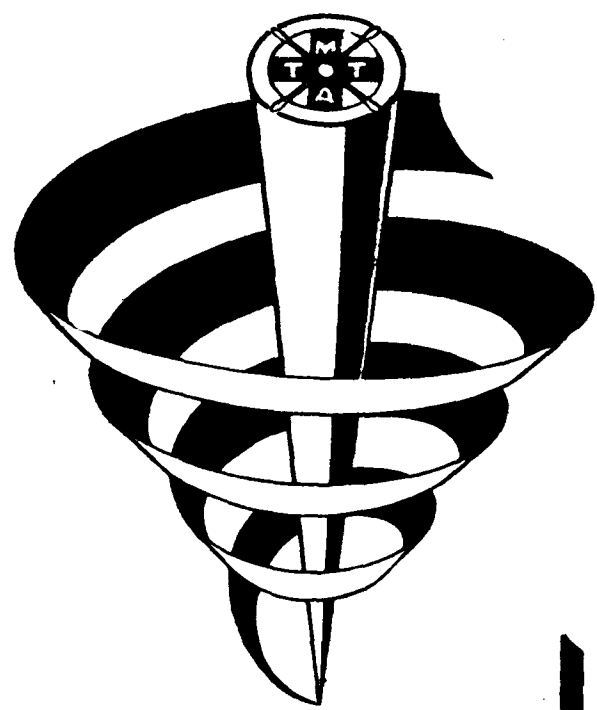
A third possibility is the use of a steam-turbine system in which water under pressure is used as a coolant. An advantage of this principle is that the whole power of the engine can be used for propulsion. Pressure is removed from the water when it has done its job cooling the reactor and the resultant steam is used to power the turbine before being condensed and passed back, under pressure, through the reactor again. Atomic-powered rocket engines would be less complicated. The coolant would be pumped through the reactor and out of the tailpipe, the range of the aircraft or missile being determined by the amount of coolant carried.

Dangers of Radio-Activity
Another problem associated with atomic aircraft engines is the shielding of the crew and passengers from radio-activity emitted by the reactor. This necessitates a metal screen of great thickness. If lead were used—this being one of the most effective metals—a thickness of two feet would be necessary thus incurring a tremendous weight penalty. Other problems include the crash risk—radio-activity could be scattered over a wide area—and landing weight. On gas turbine and piston-engined aircraft, fuel consumed in flight reduces the aircraft's landing weight, but this does not apply to an atomic-powered aeroplane. Both undercarriage and structure would have to be stressed for landings at maximum weight and

greater speed. But a long-range conventional aircraft designed to carry 100,000 lb. of fuel (enough for perhaps 5,500 miles) could travel the same distance with .05lb. of uranium 235, the "fuel" for an atomic engine. Indeed one pound of U235 could supply as much heat as the burning of more than 1½ million gallons of petrol. Thus, atomic-powered aircraft would have almost unlimited range and the first examples may therefore be large bombers, ocean-patrol flying boats (perhaps on the lines of the model exhibited by Saunders-Roe at last year's S.B.A.C. Exhibition), and transports.

INDIAN CONTRACT FOR U.K. FIRM

Simon-Carves Ltd. have received from the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. a contract of about £1½ million for the reconstruction of two large coke oven batteries and the building of 18 new ovens at the Tata steelworks at Jamshedpur. A total of 124 ovens is involved. Simon-Carves have built all four of the coke oven batteries now installed, which comprise a total of 216 ovens with an annual carbonising capacity approaching two million tons of coal: the first three batteries were built about 20 years ago, and the fourth was completed in 1953. Under an earlier contract Simon-Carves are already engaged in reconstructing the oldest of the first three batteries and the second and third are now to be reconstructed under the new contract. Much of the material used will be of Indian origin, and the work will be done by Indian labour under the direction of the Simon-Carves resident technical staff. Besides this coke oven construction, Simon-Carves have recently completed or are at present carrying out a number of contracts placed with them during the last two or three years for the building of new steelworks equipment at the Tata works at Jamshedpur, including a new steel melting shop, blast furnace ore bins, open-hearth furnaces, soaking pits, and the relining of blast furnaces.



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Organized by The Machine Tool Trades Association (of Great Britain), Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, England.

Books and Publications

RURAL CREDIT

The General Report of the All-India Rural Credit Survey. Abridged Edition (Published by the Reserve Bank of India. Pages 301; price Rs. 2).

The Report of the All-India Rural Credit Survey is considered an excellent study of some of the basic features of India's rural economy, as also of the sociology of the villages. It has now gained extra importance due to the Government's acceptance of most of its recommendations, some of which have been implemented already. Popular interest shown in the report has consequently been considerable. The Reserve Bank authority has therefore brought out this abridged edition of the *General Report* at a price which brings it within the reach of practically every student of economic and public affairs in the country. The work of condensing the original report has been carried out with extreme care and those who have read the *General Report* will not feel that any vital elements are missing. The arrangement of the chapters is good, and the correct sequence has been maintained, and a helpful index appended. It should be noted that the rural credit survey Report consists of three volumes; entitled, (1) *The Survey Report*, (ii) *The General Report* and (iii) *The Technical Report*. This edition is related to the second. The other two Reports are in course of publication.

The Madras Stock Exchange Official Year Book 1955-56 (Compiled by the Madras Stock Exchange Association Limited, 322/323, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras 1. Pages 646; price Rs. 7-8.)

This year's edition of the annual publication dealing with the affairs of the Madras Stock Exchange has been considerably enlarged. Details are included of all Madras companies quoted and nearly one hundred companies quoted in Bombay, Calcutta and other markets, thus materially widening its field of service. An analysis of the companies' workings is provided in each case and information received up to 31st October, 1955 has been incorporated. Arranged in sections for easy reference, the book provides a comprehensive and indispensable guide to all investors.

Bonus by Gulshan Pandhi, Labour Adviser, Delhi Factory Owners' Federation. (Printed at the Arun and Rajive Printing Press New Delhi. Pages 15; price Rs. 2.)

After the enforcement of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 workers started claiming bonus as a matter of right, and since the first issue relating to this demand was raised before the full Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, certain principles governing bonus awards have been laid down. In a pamphlet dealing exclusively with this vexed question, Mr. Pandhi discusses the formula most commonly adopted for the calculation of bonus and the general factors which should be taken into consideration in determining the relation of bonus to actual wage structure. A list of brief summaries of the most important decisions taken on the subject up to the present time should prove a useful guide to managements and labour alike.

Who Makes Machinery: Buyers' Machinery Guide for 1955. (Published for the Association of German Machinery Manufacturers, Frankfurt, (Main) by Hoppenstedt Wirtschaftsverlag GmbH, Essen, Ruhr.)

The 17th edition of this practical guide provides complete and up-to-date information on suppliers and manufacturers of machinery in Western Germany. Divided into three sections conveniently indexed, the manual covers the whole range of the machinery, plant and precision tools as well as the products of industries relating to mechanical engineering.

Insurance World January 1956, Silver Jubilee Number. Edited by S. C. Roy. (Published by Amalendu Mohan Roy, 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-13. Pages 172; price Rs. 1.8 for this issue only. Annual subscription Rs. 6.)

The silver jubilee number of this monthly publication appears at the beginning of a critical year for Indian insurance, and the issue naturally includes several articles dealing with the problems and prospects of life insurance under State management. Other contributions deal with Indian insurance over the last 25 years, trends and developments in all the leading Indian companies, giving a clear and concise picture of India's achievements in this important field.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Economic Development and Planning in Asia and the Far East. (Published by the United Nations. Pages 70; price \$0.50.)

Hand Book on Companies Act. (Published by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 28, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi. Price Rs. 2; pages 171.)

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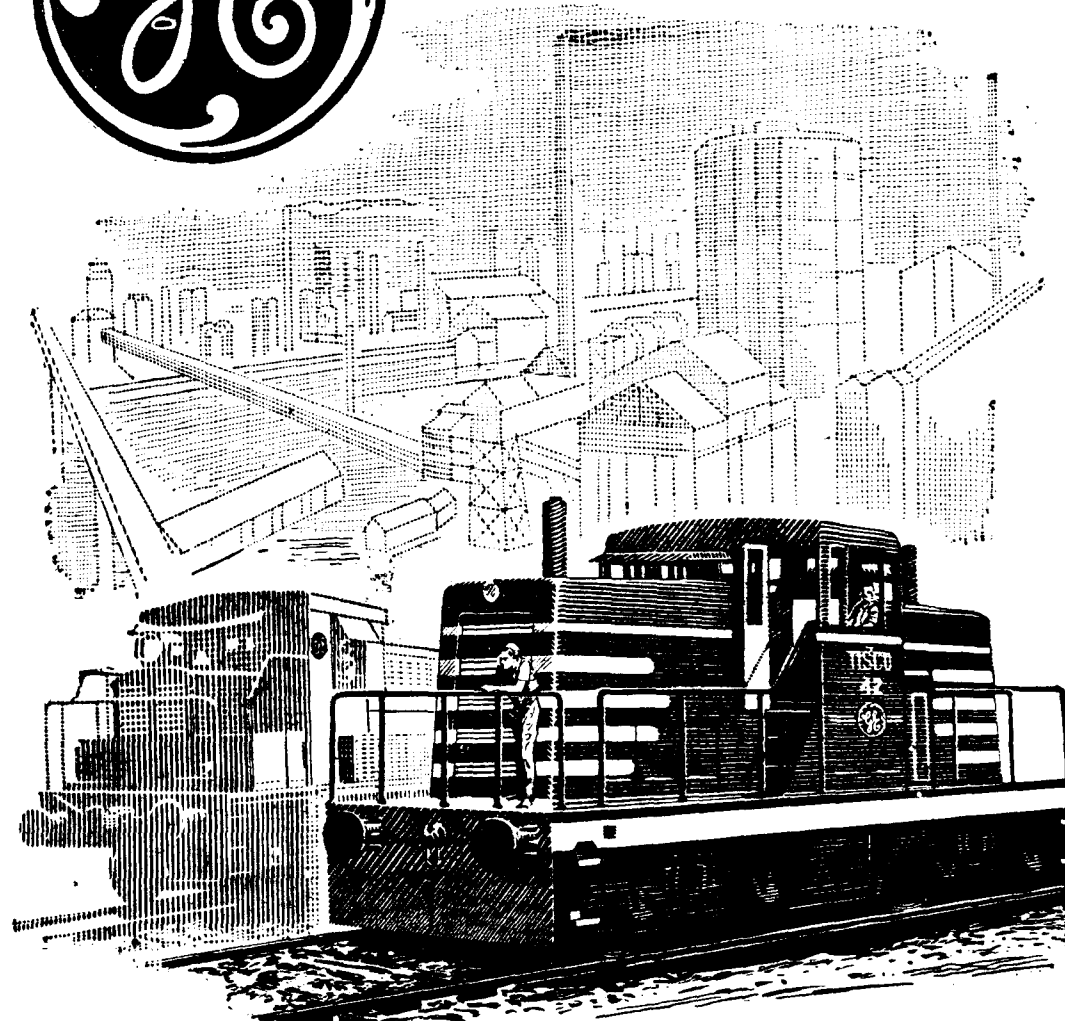
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THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock
Exchange Associations and other sources.

Wednesday 22nd February, 1956.

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GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	79½	30.24 370	4	1914	1974	99	10,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97	(At the option of the Government of India after 1 month's notice)	80	16,90.10	4	1915	1975	99	15,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
57,00,69,000	2½	1946	1961	92½	68.32.300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100
45,63,07,000	2½	1946	1960	92½	1,50,00,000	6½	1921 2nd	1981	144N	14,00,000	4	1907	1968	100
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99½	£892.500	2	1923	1953 83	£87½	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94½	£911,000	2	1924	1954 84	£87½	10,00,000	4	1909	1970	100
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92½	38.21.600	3½	1926 1st	1956 86	100	30,00,000	4	1910	1971	100
75,86,72,000	2½	1947	1962	93½	1,49,30,000	5	1926 2nd	1956 86	100	30,00,000	4	1911	1972	100
		1948	1962	93½	1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958 88	100	80,00,000	4	1903	1963	100
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94½	30,00,000	4	1931	1961	95	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
14,77,48,000	2½	1946	1976	82½	£835.100	3½	1932	1962	£96	15,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	101½	50,00,000	3	1935	1965	97½	30,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	88½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,14,06,89,000	3	1945	1970-75	88½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,85,30,000	4½	1944	1957	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
75,29,00,000	3½	1944	1958-60	102½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,13,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,58,14,96,000	3½	1945	1964	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,03,67,91,000	3½	1955	1965	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
8,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,00,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,50,00,000	4	1954	1964	101½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
52,69,800	3	1944	1958	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	94	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,00,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,29,76,800	3	1939	1959	96½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1959	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,90,85,200	2½	1946	1961	92½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
4,47,00,000	2½	1946	1961	92½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,00,00,000	4	1950	1960	96	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,89,39,800	3	1936	1956	90½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,36,31,800	3	1945	1960	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,41,19,800	3	1946	1961	92½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,00,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,75,00,000	3½	1951	1962	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,95,85,200	3	1933	1953-63	101½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,99,72,900	4	1938	1956-61	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
5,08,65,700	3	1946	25.1.1958	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,00,00,000	4	1953	15.7.1963	100½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
30,00,000	3½	1936	1956 61	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
80,00,000	3½	1936	1956	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
3,34,70,800	4	1953	1963	100	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
2,12,21,800	4	1955	1964	99½	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100

MUNICIPAL LOANS

Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
36,00,000	5	1928	1958	108	20,80,000	4	1913-15	1974	100	2,67,800	5	1925	1955	101N
25,00,000	5	1929	1959	102½	15,00,000	3½	1951	1961	107N	15,00,000	3½	1952	1962	107½N
25,00,000	5	1929	1959	102½	15,00,000	3½	1951	1961	107N	15,00,000	3½	1952	1962	107½N
15,49,300	3½	1951	1960	97	10,00,000	5	1920	1980	111½	10,00,000	5	1928	1958	108
16,33,000	3½	1951	1961	97	10,00,000	5	1920	1980	111½	10,00,000	5	1928	1958	108
98,88,000	3½	1951	1966	97½	10,00,000	5	1920	1980	111½	10,00,000	5	1928	1958	108
10,00,000	5½	1932	1962	108	10,00,000	5	1920	1980	111½	10,00,000	5	1928	1958	108
33,91,000	3½	1935	1965	94	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	108	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	108
72,50,000	4½	1954	1979	100	25,21,500	5	1928	1959	108	25,21,500	5	1928	1959	108
10,67,700	3	1938	1955	99½	25,21,500	5	1928	1959	108	25,21,500	5	1928	1959	108
60,00,000	3	1936	1956	90	2,00,00,000	3½	1951	1966	94½	2,00,00,000	3½	1951	1966	94½
47,50,000	3	1938	1968	90	8,25,00,000	3½	1947	1977	86½	8,25,00,000	3½	1947	1977	86½
17,64,400	3½	1942	1956	96½	1,50,00,000	3½	1949	1979	86½	1,50,00,000	3½	1949	1979	86½
31,13,600	4	1939	1956	99½	1,50,00,000	3½	1949	1979	86½	1,50,00,000	3½	1949	1979	86½
21,10,000	3½	1942	1972	92	4,00,00,000	3½	1950	1965	92½	4,00,00,000	3½	1950	1965	92½
15,58,800	4	1940	1957	94	4,00,00,000	3½	1950	1965	92½	4,00,00,000	3½	1950	1965	92½

A=Held by the Govt. of India.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' DEBENTURES

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in '000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in '000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					22-2-56	A year ago						22-2-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131 1/2	136	1920	Birds' Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	79
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	113	121	1895-99	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	8 1/2	250	151	151
1899-01	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	117	116 1/2	1903-5	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	7.50	6	100	111	111
1901-2	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122	121 1/2	1909-11	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81.00	8	100	131	132 1/2
1906	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	6 1/2	100	81 1/2	81	1937	Burn Eng. (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	139	140 1/2
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	116 1/2	122	1906	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	123	124 1/2
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	100	5	6	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	11.900	5	100	111 1/2	112 1/2
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	13 1/2	12 1/2	1905-24	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	80	81 1/2
1898-99	Orissa (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	115	1938	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	2.250	5 1/2	100	105	100
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	110	1946	Carew & Co. (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	144	151
1894	Bangalore (Jan. July)	6.00	6 1/2	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1937	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	5 1/2	100	66	62 1/2
1938	Basant (Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	8	8	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	6.00	6	100	94	94
1896	Bengal-Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	7	100	110	113 1/2	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	3.500	6	100	98	93 1/2
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	8	100	135	142	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	40	37	33 1/2
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	7	100	72	92	1948	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	104	104 1/2
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1916	Dehshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	93	91 1/2
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1935	Dehshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	67 1/2	67 1/2
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1948	Dunlop Rubber & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	128 1/2	128 1/2
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1926	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	101 1/2	101 1/2
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	118 1/2	118 1/2
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	135	152	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	2.000	7	100	17 1/2	17 1/2
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	100	91	91 1/2	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	76	75 1/2
1919	Elmhurst (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6	100	66	69
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	13	134	135	135	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	72	70
1922	Khatia Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	66	62 1/2
1931	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	104	104	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	73	67 1/2
1900	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	200	89	81	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	68	63 1/2
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	100	185	185	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68	71 1/2
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.05	6	5	58 1/2	58 1/2	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	68	71 1/2
1933	Palam Andover (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	101 1/2	101 1/2
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	115	115	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	75 1/2	76 1/2
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	90	86	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	107 1/2	99 1/2
1931	Vasanta (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1945	Indo General Navy & Railways	2.244	6	100	80	75 1/2
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1949	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	12.88	6	100	31	21 1/2
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	120	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.968	7	100	109 1/2	109 1/2
1930	Albion (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	111	1936	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	5	100	76	75 1/2
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	99	105	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	98 1/2	105	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	40	38 1/2
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	78	89 1/2
1906	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	98	95	1946	Jesson & Co.	10.00	5	100	106	106 1/2
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	71 1/2	71 1/2	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	100	10	10
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	116	116	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	108 1/2	107 1/2
1896	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	2.00	5 1/2	100	48	48	1915	Do. Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116	113 1/2
1906	Bevelvedere (Jan. July)	1.00	7	25	119	120	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	107	105 1/2
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	96	96	1946	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	69	67 1/2
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23.64	7 1/2	100	103	103	1930	McLeod & Co.	40.00	6	100	76	77 1/2
1896	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	119	119	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1934	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6.00	6 1/2	100	90	82	1938	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	30.00	6 1/2	100	98	101 1/2
1919	Caledonian (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	119	119 1/2	1949	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.75	5	100	92	92 1/2
1919	Chetivort (June Dec.)	7.00	7	100	101	121	1938	Mysoore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2.00	5	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
1926	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	6	100	115	115	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	6 1/2	100	80	79 1/2
1920	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	91	1942	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	25.00	6 1/2	100	70	64 1/2
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	115	93 1/2	1942	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	20.00	6 1/2	100	70	64 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	95	116 1/2	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	48	68 1/2
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	5	100	115	101 1/2	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	120	120	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104	104 1/2
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	85	85	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	5	100	118	85	1922	Purtapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	100	76	77 1/2
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	130	108	1934	Rammugger Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	108 1/2	104 1/2
1916	James (June Dec.)	6.00	8	100	105	127 1/2	1933-36	Robtas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	132	125 1/2
1895-96	Joutepore (Jan. Dec.)	25.00	6	100	106	106	1936	Robtas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4 1/2	100	67	64 1/2
1935	Hastings (Aug. Feb.)	25.00	6	100	107	107	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	84	84 1/2
1913	Houghly (July)	11.00	10	10	14 1/2	104	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	780	6	100	123	123 1/2
1900	Howrah (Jan. July)	8.75	7	100	121	121 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	6	100	95	95 1/2
1903-06	Howrah "A" (Jan. July)	17.50	7	100	118	119	1936	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	75	68 1/2
1919	Kumuchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	115 1/2	114	1933	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	6.00	7	100	161 1/2	161 1/2
1898-99	Kamarkhata (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	106	106 1/2	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6 1/2	100	91	91 1/2
1900	Kankannarab (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	95	95	1923	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	8 1/2	100	101 1/2	101 1/2
1935	Kedarnath (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	115	118	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131	131 1/2
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	10.00	7	100	115	118	1929	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	80.00	5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1895-99	Khardah (May Nov.)	25.00	6	100	104	101	1929	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	89.28	7	100	121 1/2	121 1/2
1900-1	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	119	120	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	100	166 1/2	168 1/2
1910	Landowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	116	116	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	89.82	7 1/2	100	122 1/2	122 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	95	92	1910	Tata Power (May Nov.)	1.112	20.316	50.25	79	127 1/2
1906-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1918	Tatpore-Ballpara Tram (1) (June Dec.)	86.97	7 1/2	1,000	1,275	1,275 1/2
1916	Lothian (July Dec.)	10.00	7	100	123	113	1919	Tatpore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	2.25	6	100	151	156 1/2
1903	Nabha (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	81	73	1937	Tatpore Paper Mills "2nd" (Mar. Sept.)	11.50	8	100	151	156 1/2
1943	Nabha (July Jan.)	5.00	4 1/2	100	124	120	1918	Vellore Electric (Sept. Mar.)	1.25	6	100	82 1/2	82 1/2
1917	Nellimarla (Apr. Oct.)	5.00											

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		22-2-56	15-2-56	A year Ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	31-3	61-1	10	23 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	81-7 1/2	71-7 1/2	81-1	200	539	540	504
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhaldee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	7	7	6 1/2
2,25,000	2,77,282	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Nazpur P	6-12	2	18,043	13,643	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,071	Bhalgorah	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	16	16	13 1/2
40,00,000	61,93,314	23,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	1,04,051	13,643	61	61	61	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	6,618	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,894	1,65,136	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14
18,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokare & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,196	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	19
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Boree P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12 1/2	10-10	10-10	10	29 1/2	29 1/2	20
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-2 1/2	31-3 1/2	31-1	10	13 1/2	15	12
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	21	21	21	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-3 1/2	31-3 1/2	31-3 1/2	10	11	11	11 1/2
6,00,000	13,41,698	7,51,503	7,51,503	Churulla	6-12	106	2,043	12,201	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
2,24,000	2,24,668	2,380,653	2,372,456	East India	6-12	128	1,137,640	2,59,767	181	181	181	10	31 1/2	31 1/2	27 1/2
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,269	10-6 1/2	71-7 1/2	71-1	10	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,974	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
6,50,000	6,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Juzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	19 1/2
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurilindih	6-12	19	2,58,582	6,461	71-7 1/2	71-10	121-1	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapahari	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	17-10	11-11	11-11	10	20	20	20 1/2
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	11-11	11-11	11-11	100	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
5,00,000 F									11-11	11-11	11-11	10F			
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,861	11-11	11-11	11-11	100	165	165	102
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	100	64 1/2	64 1/2	48 1/2
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,59,000	5,04,421	Nazra	1-2	347	82,501	25,598	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bandedoor	4-8	5	59,011	6,071	31-11	31-11	31-11	10	7	7	6 1/2
17,76,230	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,924	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	3,17,972	95,478	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	1-9	202	45,000	36,426	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
2,50,000	7,69,623	17,50,000	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1,15,000									11-11	11-11	11-11	10	21	21	21
1,57,500	4,68,194	2,47,693	423	North West	3-9	2	21,605	13,249	21-11	11-11	11-11	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	10-10	10-10	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasee P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-81	81-7 1/2	71-1	10	22 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
2,50,000	2,62,401	1,500	11,330	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,008	18,381	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
23,99,500	38,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Rangunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	10-10	10-10	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samla	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21	71-71	71-71	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2
1,25,000	1,97,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Seepore	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	21-21	21-21	21-21	10	30	30	25 1/2
8,00,000	11,45,392	7,86,908	5,26,311	Seepore	6-12	2	1,20,776	40,187	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	34	34	11 1/2
2,80,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	36,842	6,601	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	6-12	21	59,079	51,533	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,000	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10	10-10	10-10	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	19 1/2
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,184	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,39,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	12,698	47,938	10-7 1/2	5-2 1/2	5-2 1/2	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
49,38,000	32,43,796	6,01,573	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	185	5,08,749	63,500	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
9,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		22-2-56	15-2-56	A year Ago
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,479	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227							
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,576	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	-4,79,347	21	11	10	5	5	4 1/2	
7,11,280	36,300	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	6	27	3,66,176	47,818			10	1	1	11 1/2	
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,33,007	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nazpur P	6-12	236	5,50,791	18,199	21-11	11	10	38	38	28	
15,00,000	38,164	992	33,49,006	1,09,59,588	24,07,575	Birla Cotton	1	22	6,44,394	5,50,791	30	30	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	13	
6,00,000	42,872	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,871	Bowreah P	6-12	138	2,48,602	-24,31,401	11-11	11-11	10	95	95	67	
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,339	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	-2,93,529	29,514	11	11	100	385	385	403	
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	9	9	5	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	
1,00,00,000	42,944	518	31,58,396	25,71,925	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,29,479	-7,06,926	11-11	11-11	10	24	24	21 1/2	
63,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,404	93,386	15	10	100	304	304	217 1/2	
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,26,87,004	1,36,43,234	55,69,247	Kesoram P	3	22	40,72,648	1,17,624	11	11	10	27 1/2	27 1/2	23 1/2	
6,00,000	35,854	864	17,48,143	9,75,671	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	6,158			10	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,547	52,19,601	32,65,055	Muir P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290			10				
22,59,882	78,846	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,908	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	237	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	11	11	100	118	118	125	
19,47,150	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	11	11	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	29,75,025	5,89,693	9	7 1/2	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	
17,50,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757								10	10 1/2	10 1/2		
1,57,50,000													100	10 1/2	10 1/2		
Rs.													100	10 1/2	10 1/2		
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,566	2,00,47,832	36,31,368	Bangalore W. C. Silk P.	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,711	25	30	100	597 1/2	556	412	
1,78,47,800	1,20,012	2,770	1,04,52,711	64,10,605	21,77,857	Suckingham Carnatic F.	12	46	81,49,435	2,69,005	10	10	100	171	170	151	
20,00,000	28,000		15,06,199	9,00,281	15,64,122	Ambooda P.	12	10	6,98,337	39,657	7	10	100	13 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	
12,00,000	23,854		9,41,058	9,00,000	36,33,502	Chambatore Cotton	12	188	6,55,156	81,404			100	356	352	297 1/2	
90,76,900	72,835	407	47,91,212	1,98,681	22,227	Chambatore Spg & Wvg.	6	46	-7,52,342	-10,23,340	11	11	100	82 1/2	82 1/2	68 1/2	
6,50,000	50,640	285	12,25,505	17,90,369	18,77,434	Kaleswarar	12	139	2,05,178	1,677			100	312 1/2	305	353	
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P.	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	5	5	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	
33,64,000	48,756		15,01,051	21,70,200	78,053	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209			50	174	178	134	
1,75,02,489	1,65,324		2,214,278	13,81,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	108	1,00,58,203	9,86,800	20	20	15	50	49 1/2	45 1/2	
1,78,47,800	1,32,018		3,45,188	5,85,363	11,29,147	Malabar Spg & Wvg.	12	340	83,193	84,039			200	109	109	125	
20,00,000	24,252	903	20,81,211	9,90,000	11,29,147	Vettur Industries	3	29	37,00,499	1,43,408	22	22	100	376 1/2	375	282 1/2	
13,61,780	14,15,992		14,15,992	9,90,000	1,34,662	Vysore Spun Silk	3	142	4,753	3,986			100	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	3,36,876	5,00,000	24,24,300	Palani Andavar P.	12	30	37,434	2,687			100	158 1/2	158 1/2	116	
9,76,700	15,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,65,911	Sitaran Spg & Wvg.	3	164	87,724	3,083			90				
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,824	Vasanta P.	12	47	16,37,458				90				

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop		Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.					1952	1953	1954	22-2-56	15-2-56	A year ago
CACHAR																
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arctupore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	10	12	16 1/2
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	35	43,397	Nil	100	10 1/2	11 1/2
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	1,44,160	27-5	1,75,926	35-0	1,60,000	Chandypore	12	128	5,98,994	Nil	100	101	101
2,50,000	5,75,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-4	7,00,450	4-2/5	6,87,700	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,384	Nil	100	116	138
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Hattikura	12	202	13,22,356	Nil	25	25	25 1/2
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	1,44,160	27-5	1,75,926	35-0	1,60,000	Kallinugur Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	100	130	130
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	3,44,510	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	33	3,31,927	Nil	274	194	194
3,80,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	5	..	..	..	..	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	20	264	264
7,00,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	Thiemara P.	12	202	1,64,414	Nil	100	194	194
1,84,050	3,00,329	Nil	436	3,34,000	29-5	..	..	..	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	10	24	24
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,180	29-7	5,04,720	36-6/4/5	5,80,000	Rungamattie	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	138 1/2	138 1/2
5,25,000	5,25,309	6,28,514	688	5,99,416	33-9	..	..	..	Sonai River, P.	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	121	19	19
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Tilakah	12	95	2,52,670	Nil	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	..	12	95	2,52,670	Nil	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
DARJEELING																
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	10	4 1/2	4 1/2
2,79,300	2,72,361	1,25,000	407	1,06,636	42-31	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	20	15	15
3,75,900	3,75,900	1,31,928	991	1,03,418	38-5	1,38,140	30-8	1,60,000	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	100	290	290
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	29-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	21	250	250
2,00,000	5,13,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-0	2,84,204	49-1	2,68,000	Gielle P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	25	301	301
7,00,000	6,25,300	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-6	6,33,440	58-3	6,84,000	Lingla P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	301	301
10,32,000	13,57,576	11,118	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	5,99,000	Lonaview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	13 1/2	14 1/2
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,660	816	3,09,321	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	74	181	181
1,59,300	1,75,390	3,10,239	463	1,63,521	42-1	1,82,380	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	10	300	300
2,99,300	3,40,300	3,00,000	689	3,72,744	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,80,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	271	271
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okarty, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	374	600	600
3,30,000	3,02,868	2,61,118	776	1,47,599	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Pashok	12	139	1,73,643	Nil	21	243	243
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,437	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,38,140	30-8	1,60,000	Pusimpong P.	12	74	2,02,628	Nil	10	15	15
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,125	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	1,60,000	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,198	Nil	171	390	390
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,521	Nil	24	20	20
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,45,974	683	2,36,381	34-4/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singal	12	113	45,941	Nil	100	381	381
9,00,000	9,27,523	1,40,857	683	2,67,892	35-8	2,64,990	50-4	2,80,000	Sintom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	5	7	7
3,00,000	2,89,660	3,90,300	594	3,76,900	54-5	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	Nil	30	301	301
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	392	3,84,013	37-5	3,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	10	304	304
3,20,000	4,86,000	6,62,401	718	3,64,015	38-2	4,40,947	48-3	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	Nil	15	94	94
6,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	10	13 1/2	13 1/2
DUARS																
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,889	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat P.	12	2	51,07,307	174	45	320	322
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,106	14,08,864	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	621	621
9,00,000	8,05,410	11,03,042	1,112	13,97,320	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	31	31
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	20	120	120
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,092	602	5,33,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	224	195	195
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,85,266	32-6	10,39,890	49-4	10,39,890	Chonabutti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	335	335
3,00,000	2,16,473	2,50,000	500	4,41,707	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	110	272	272
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	265	2,44,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Enzo	12	2	577	577	452	577	577
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	50	291	291
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	9,11,849	33-7	7,62,720	47-4	14,57,249	Gairkhat	12	88	10,21,361	Nil	20	709	709
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,889	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	Gopaiapur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	23	23
24,00,000	20,00,000	34,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-11	31,20,000	Hantapara, P.	12	74	39,77,805	24	25	238	237
32,00,000	52,36,929	60,63,335	4,295	60,95,269	32-4	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,091	Hastimara, P.	12	74	49,76,920	Nil	25	330	330
6,25,000	9,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	18,54,660	27-2	18,54,660	42-4	17,70,000	Hudibari	12	74	10,39,753	Nil	20	203	203
3,50,000	4,50,325	6,65,000	607	5,46,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	Jaybirpara	12	63	10,39,753	Nil	20	411	411
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killeot	12	63	10,39,753	Nil	20	411	411
2,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	9,60,000	Manabourie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	703
9,00,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,52,198	33-10	1,69,538	44-5	16,00,000	Nagaisurree	12	63	13,28,501	Nil	25	40	232
8,00,000	6,38,444	25,45,660	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Doonars, P.	12	202	26,36,284	174	45	110	286
3,20,000	5,96,142	8,80,000	578	5,64,566	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Oodlabari	12	63	8,19,256	Nil	10	75	98
2,50,000	2,30,000	2,79,541	348	2,52,023	32-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,40,000	Phaskowa	12	63	2,61,201	Nil	10	30	245
6,00,000	6,29,490	8,31,034	764	8,79,040	30-4	..	..	..	Raibhat	12	165	4,69,550	Nil	15	241	241
7,65,900	10,03,372	4,43,833	1,635	10,13,282	29-6	..	..	..	Ranicherra	12	165	4,17,707	Nil	10	19	25
7,46,100	22,28,247	29,20,000	1,786	19,10,000	48-6	11,32,000	46-4	11,32,000	Rydak	12	128	26,16,913	10	50	811	811
3,46,900	5,45,351	6,97,500	663	5,99,200	31-7	6,91,920	46-4	6,72,000	Sarugan	12	2	10,50,327	Nil	110	404	404
TERAI																
4,50,000	10,63,145	1,64,527	607													

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	22-2-56 15-2-56 A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.										
11.00.000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,235	.. ..	10 6 6 6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,04,369	58,734	Purtabpur Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	10 7 1/2	10 17 17 15 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,340	28,30,000	13,482	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	20 15	10 24 24 28 1/2
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10 ..	10 20 20 19 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	5,64,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	5 5	10 14 14 14 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	28	-79,022	8,477	5 5 Nil	10 12 12 12 1/2
20,00,000	51,76,802	35,59,419	2,00,348	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar P	7	335	3,98,138	5,475	15 15	10 14 14 14 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,858	11,85,175	11,18,398	Shree Sitaram Sugar	3	140	1,90,057	7,991	.. ..	10 14 14 12 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	-2,04,011	-1,89,266	Nil ..	10 4 4 3 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,894	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,890	39,061	5 12 1/2	10 23 23 25 1/2
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,523	82,951	25 25 25	10 24 24 25 1/2
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,570	.. ..	100AC 127 127 127 1/2
2,00,000B										12 1/2 BC 15 15 15 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS										
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	.. ..	10 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,561	Air (Restaurateurs)	12	269	-6,02,785	-14,30,401	.. ..	100
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,524	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10,51,340	30,205	Nil ..	100
47,50,000D	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil Nil	100 9 1/2 9 1/2
2,50,000D										2 1/2 Dd 2 1/2 2 1/2
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6 7 1/2	10 11 11 11 1/2
30,00,000	10,65,294	17,61,442	17,67,755	Angelo Bros.	8	268	3,65,308	2,39,798	12 12 1/2	10 22 22 24 1/2
30,00,000	9,57,734	37,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,529	12 12 1/2	10 19 19 21 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	-2,98,498	-1,17,492	Nil Nil	10 3 3 4 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	.. ..	10 6 1/2 7 1/2
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,895	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20 13	100 186 186 170 1/2
12,00,000	3,03,700	7,99,890	2,34,486	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	1,38,793	12,449	7-7 7 1/2	10 19 19 21 1/2
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	-6,43,104	-1,19,103	.. ..	100 44 44 4 1/2
50,30,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,599	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	-3,19,589	-3,19,229	.. ..	10 4 1/2 4 1/2
20,00,000	7,95,430	Nil	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	6	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 12 1/2	10 19 19 18 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,498	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,353	1,98,548	5 10	10 14 14 13 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,175	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	.. ..	10 11 11 11 1/2
3,25,00,000	62,15,499	1,03,16,997	2,47,63,976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-4,79,711	2,81,142	10 1 1/2	10 11 11 11 1/2
32,50,000A	3,61,332	..	1,22,07,639	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,596	.. ..	10A 8 8 8 1/2
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,694	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	.. ..	10B 5 5 5 1/2
5,00,000										
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10 12	100 124 124 139 1/2
1,80,00,000	1,74,64,329	1,79,00,000	4,18,03,511	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,118	11,85,301	15 15	10 31 31 31 1/2
51,26,000	..	53,95,753	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,552	3,13,308	9 9	100 15 15 15 1/2
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	F. & C. Osler (India) Ltd. P.	3	64	-4,26,249	-5,28,854	.. ..	10 15 15 16 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,675	25,63,130	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,699	.. ..	10 20 20 19 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10 7 1/2-7 1/2	100 195 195 204 1/2
2,25,000	..	17,671	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2-2 1/2	10 43 43 4 1/2
65,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	12	105	29,71,809	1,51,369	7 1/2 7 1/2	10 13 13 13 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,349	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	.. ..	10 19 19 17 1/2
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,390	51,722	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10 19 19 17 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,019	17,22,293	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	.. ..	10 240 240 259 1/2
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	8,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,771	24,274	.. ..	10 1 1 1 1/2
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,433	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91,339	67,868	.. ..	10 1 1 1 1/2
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	12	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	4 6	10 14 14 13 1/2
1,60,00,000	2,42,06,896	38,15,079	9,12,113	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	-5,23,389	4,96,512	.. ..	10 18 18 18 1/2
1,52,89,220	98,54,749	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77,23,781	28,98,462	10 10	10 10 10 10 1/2
5,00,000D										10PO 20 20 20 1/2
83,75,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	38,302	-12,62,971	.. ..	100 7 1/2 7 1/2
1,25,00,000										1Dd 5 1/2 5 1/2
8,27,970	6,57,319	8,08,300	6,04,392	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P	3	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	.. ..	10 11 11 11 1/2
20,00,000	4,68,334	15,40,390	8,08,202	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	25 27 1/2	10 11 11 11 1/2
50,00,000		1,45,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	2 1/2-2 1/2	100 65 65 6 1/2
2,40,000	15,392	4,46,244	3,20,577	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1,39,321	36,496	.. ..	10 1 1 1 1/2
5,87,500D	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,595	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	6 5	50 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,17,50,000D	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2 7 1/2	100 107 107 117 1/2
2,00,00,000	3,17,353	6,02,358	3,21,617	Mactarlane & Co.	3	133	-14,578	-4,849	.. ..	50 2 1/2 2 1/2
6,34,00,000										1Dd 11 11 11 1/2
1,50,00,000	82,21,390	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macnelli & Barry Ltd. P.	1	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	.. ..	10 11 11 12 1/2
1,30,95,750	35,31,261	73,41,407	1,83,22,846	Martin Burr Ltd. P.	9	309	56,62,055	2,52,480	13 13 1/2	100 26 26 22 1/2
40,00,000D	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10 17	10 26 26 27 1/2
5,00,000D	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10 10	100D 240 240 240 1/2
1,15,00,000	19,80,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,606	2,22,282	10 10	10 24 24 25 1/2
20,00,000	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,563	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,63,549	31,724	.. ..	10 21 21 21 1/2
10,00,000	61,97,295	78,53,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,160	9,03,430	.. ..	10 9 9 9 1/2
79,97,000	2,372	..	29,35,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	.. ..	10 10 10 10 1/2
23,32,100										
50,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavious Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	.. ..	10 65 65 6 1/2
14,98,250	92,230	37,231	1,58,195	Premnath Prasad	3	205	61,906	51,906	.. ..	100
1,75,000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,032	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1,13,866	45,126	21 1/2	10 1 1 1 1/2
2,25,00,000	1,13,34,982	6,11,684	28,78,531	Rallis India Ltd. P.	3	332	-22,02,273	-63,99,179	12 12 1/2	10 12 12 12 1/2
1,14,00,000	3,95,11,512	1,17,70,408	21,19,539	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	66,20,195	4,46,951	10 15	100 35 35 37 1/2
75,00,000	49,34,769	45,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39,33,001	3,63,851	10 12 1/2	10 19 19 19 1/2
1,00,000	45,479	94,865	73,329	Spence's Hotel	6-12	111	-35,475	-64,659	.. ..	10 15 15 1 1/2
2,10,20,000	4,57,789	15,00,000	2,42,789	Walford Transport	12	195	33,59,93			

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O P O F Dd G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		21-2-56	11-2-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CEMENT															
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,688	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	6	10	100	203	203	170
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6	6	100	104	105	114	114
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,501	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	287	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	1,000	1,297	1,302	1,402	1,402
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	100	117	117	127	127
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	100	146	146	151	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec Power Supply P	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7	7	100	132	133	147	147
5,02,76,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7	7	1,000	1,365	1,345	1,495	1,495
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	100	370	373	283	283
6,00,000	30,038	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	60	96	96	124
35,00,000	10,87,880	3,25,300	7,51,975	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	10	131	131	121
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs Corp'n Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	100A	100	96	105	105
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,280	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	300	177	172	153	153
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,342	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	31F	100	140	140	126
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	100	140	140	126	126
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	226	223	225
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	226	223	225
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	10	131	131	131	131
5,15,000	..	11,04,34,887	9,94,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	100	675	675	680	680
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	20	451	451	441	441
18,74,940	90,315	2,68,21,051	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	35	1,80,728	5,33,930	..	..	100	94	94	111	111
1,06,81,500	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	Nil	16 2/3	15	391	401	54	54
6,00,000	..	67,83,74,130	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	13	..	200	3,960	3,970	7,010	7,010
15,99,270	..	26,91,301	38,49,086	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	..	10	151	151	15	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	-15,61,405	-37,22,790	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	50	214	214	312	312
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmab Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	16	21	125	532	523	448
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	5,44,215	30,135	..	..	25	188	187	156	156
99,99,250	4,751	18,57,876	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	99	5,44,508	2,85,005	4	4	100	72	72	801	801
8,00,000	1,38,558	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,559	4,78,677	..	..	200	215	215	240	240
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	1,81,13,445	National Rayon Corpn.	12	352	63,19,804	5,72,076	9	10	100	213	213	151	151
9,39,98,060	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	21	20	161	151	151	151
7,00,000	23,89,146	47,85,000	9,50,143	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	34,31,532	13,381	70	80	10	103	101	76	76
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	14,14,933	Tata Chemicals P.	11	289	13,55,028	47,567	Nil	Nil	15	181	181	210	210
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,386	22,30,281	Tata Oil P.	6	269	13,55,028	47,567	Nil	Nil	15	181	181	210	210
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,886	1,49,13,847	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	5,28,837	11	11	15	181	181	210	210

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	22-2-56	15-2-56	A year ago Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,370	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	..	24	24	..	100	611	611	56
21,69,300	33,24,678	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D B G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	76	76	69
34,00,000	41,49,214	2,65,253	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	1,13,151	..	24	24	..	100	601	601	62
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	101	101	20
17,80,000	21,78,857	1,98,193	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	..	4	24	..	100	601	601	58
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	129-129	11-11	11-..	100	561	561	58
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatak Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12	5-..	Nil	6	7 1/2	7 1/2	69
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	11	24-..	24	10	61	61	31
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	71	71-..	10	10	13	13	911
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	98-98	99-1	1-..	100	561	561	51
16,00,000	50,48,405	29,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	721	721	68
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhah D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	511	511	503
19,50,000	27,91,424	2,16,538	Kalighat Palta S.S.G.	3	165	2,05,566	..	24	24	..	100	611	611	591
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,351	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	41	5	..	100	691	691	741
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,071	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	1461	1461	1621
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,374	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address—(Contd.)

20. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries, Ltd. Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat-15, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—10/11, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
21. F. O. Williams-14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
22. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	340. K. O. Cheriyan—Travancore.	349. Chandmull Batia-7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
23. Anderson Wright & Co.—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. T. A. Lykiardopolis-10, Hare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
24. Rathgate & Co.—17/19, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333. Jaipuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee-2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. E. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
25. John Rutherford Blairie—Virginia House, 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. J. Latimer-2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahant—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
26. Berwala Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalminagar.	344. V. J. Pilani—Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	353. N. K. Jhajarharia-14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
27. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd., Wadby Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336. Tulsidas Kilchand—Scindia House, Douglall Road, Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation-130, Cuffin Street, Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanol—P-8, Mission Row, Calcutta.
28. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd., Mysore, Oorgram, South India.	337. Berwala & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Senhasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alway.	

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THERMAL INSULATION ENGINEERS

THE STATE OF THE CAPITAL MARKETS

NEED FOR STABILITY AND ENCOURAGEMENT

A NEW phase in the affairs of the Indian stock exchanges is about to open. The six months following the Budget have in the last few years, been favourable for market dealings. If they have brought no substantial mark-up of general price levels, they have usually seen an increase in business transacted. This year, the markets have suffered from more than their customary pre-Budget dullness. The collapse of the past few weeks, culminating in Calcutta's serious settlement difficulties, has left behind a great deal of doubt and anxiety about the future. But it has also improved technical positions to an extent which did not take place last year when the markets subsequently showed themselves to be poised for one of the best years in their history. They are now, therefore, in fairly good shape to retrieve some of the ground they lost. Perhaps not all the ground. Part of it represented serious overtrading which had no justification in economic facts, while the facts themselves have undergone a change since the boom. But at least that much ground should be regained which represents the growth which normal markets ought to make in an economy planned for rapid expansion. Writing before the 1956 Budget, it is not possible to judge how Mr. Deshmukh's proposals are going to affect the picture. But it is likely that all but the most crippling possibilities have already been discounted and that if the Budget is only mildly severe, prices will follow trends similar to those of last year.

It is vitally important to the successful start of the second plan that the stock exchanges should revive. The new socialism, even under its present identity without the qualification of "socialistic pattern", still provides for a mixed economy. Government borrowing and the expansion of the private sector are equally important items in the plan. Healthy stock markets are essential if corporate and individual savings are to be tapped successfully. It is not yet known how the nationalisation of life insurance is going to affect the markets. But it is probably quite safe to assume that it will not add one extra anna to the savings which could have been secured had the companies remained under private management. It must then be the individual and the ordinary corporate investor to whom the markets must look for the extra resources required. The investing habits of these savers have been badly shaken in the past few weeks and there are too many signs that confidence is low. The swing to socialism must, of course, be paid for, and it is unfortunate that the Government rarely considers the investor's peace of mind before making alarming pronouncements about the future course of economic affairs. But it is still true that there are fair prospects for the investor who can discount current events and look far enough ahead. It is one which holds little promise of windfall gains, but does offer reasonable returns taken all round. If the events of the next few months can convince the investor that this is true, then the ambitions of the second plan, even in their recently expanded form, need not look so wild after all.

Moderate optimism can be based on a number of factors. The most important is the extent of deficit financing expected under the second plan. This is bound to introduce an inflationary element into future company profits, part of which will not doubt be skimmed off by additional taxation. Some benefit will remain, however, if only in the form of stronger financial positions. New ventures are more likely to succeed than fail under such circumstances and, provided he makes his choice wisely, the investor stands to gain comfortably from the rapid appreciation of freshly laid down capacity. It is true to say that investments in all industries connected with development, provided they escape nationalisation, can be expected to yield fair returns for many years to come. The Plan's need for foreign exchange is also significant.

This will mean that exporting industries

a little cement on the way to a State multi-purpose river valley project. Some months ago, Capital expressed the anxiety that this is precisely what might happen, with the result that private trade and industry would be left out in the cold. Mr. Shastri's analysis brings that anxiety a long and firm step nearer. On his own showing, which has not yet been openly contested by the Planning Commission, the present shortage of 5 million tons in the railways carrying capacity for goods is likely to increase by 1961 to about 14 million tons. In the circumstances, the rigours of the priority system in goods traffic, which is operated with thinly disguised partiality to the Government's own needs, can hardly be expected to relax. The contrary may happen.

It is against this background that the Budget proposals have to be considered. The Planning Commission, apparently conscious of the deficiencies, has left the railways with an itching temptation by saying that if they can find the money over and above the Rs. 1,125 crores allotted under the five year plan, they are welcome to use it for further expansion schemes. This is precisely the temptation to which Mr. Shastri has now succumbed. In fact, he confesses as much when he says that "the railways must endeavour to increase their earnings so as to meet the contribution required of them, and, if possible, something more, in order to reduce the margin between the present lower targets and the original targets of transport capacity." It is the sum total of the justification offered for his proposal to levy a surcharge of one anna in the rupee on all freight traffic, with the exception of grains and pulses, fodder, manure, khadi, newspapers, newsprint and books. The surcharge will increase earnings by Rs. 11.6 crores in the coming financial year, and Mr. Shastri hopes that it will "ultimately help in building up capacity to the original targets."

There are two criticisms to be made of this proposal. The first is that Mr. Shastri is entirely wrong in suggesting that the increase in freight costs will be small, and that it should cause little or no hardship. He misleads when, in choosing practical examples, he discusses the impact on small units of various commodities—for instance, when he says that the surcharge will amount to only half a pie a seer on vegetables carried up to 200 miles. Half a pie sounds much less than Rs. 11.6 crores, and is undoubtedly a better figure to emphasise when seeking approval for a measure that will mean a considerable increase in the costs of trade and industry. But it does not give the correct perspective, and is best avoided. The process of "atomising" the cost of a particular service or commodity to a small individual consumer is a popular pastime among those who desire to mulct him. It would have made little difference to the Railway Minister's fundamental case if he had forsaken such examples, and said simply that most freights were going up by 6½ percent; that they would bring in substantially larger revenue; and that industrial costs would rise.

The main criticism of the surcharge proposal, however, centres not on the manner in which it has been justified, but on the aim it is intended to serve. Mr. Shastri explains that of the Rs. 1,125 crores allotted for the railways' expansion plan, they have been asked to find Rs. 375 crores from their own resources. Towards the latter figure, Rs. 225 crores will be contributed through the depreciation reserve fund, and Rs. 100 crores from revenue, including expenditure on open line works, interest on railway fund balances, and revenue surpluses. That leaves a gap of Rs. 50 crores, hence the surcharge of 6½ percent. (The gap may actually be bigger if the railways later decide on expansion beyond what is now contemplated, as they wisely might.) It is clear that the surcharge is intended to finance a capital expansion for which the railways have not been given the money (or rather, have not been allowed to retain the money). This raises an important issue of business principles and methods, to which the railways and their bulky shareholder have been known to pay much lip-service in recent years. The idea of concerns financing large-scale expansion from revenues is widely frowned upon for very good reasons, the chief of which is that the economic justification for such financing cannot be tested in the light of later returns. The need to amortise resources used in an expansion scheme and pay an economic return on them—which are at once the surest criteria and the surest guarantees of their efficient use—is ignored, and it is ignored at the cost of the consumer. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Shastri and his colleagues might think if private semi-monopolies raised prices for the ostensible reason that they needed money for expansion, without asking their shareholders to make any contribution. There is no valid reason why present consumers should be compelled to pay for the new projects of an expanding concern before these have brought them tangible benefit. Mr. Shastri referred to these objections contemptuously as "theoretical doctrines of the allocations of expenses" when he addressed the Indian Merchants Chamber in Bombay on the day after his Budget speech. It

would be interesting to know whether, as a matter of policy, the "theoretical doctrines" will be thrown overboard just as contemptuously by the Government if private concerns chose to make similar proposals. More specifically, would the Government allow steel companies to finance their expansion plans by permitting them much higher retention prices, which would not involve any sacrifices from shareholders? A fairly clear answer to the question has already been given, but apparently it has slipped past the Railway Ministry unnoticed.

In this context, it is necessary to remove one or two misconceptions that might arise out of the Railway Budget papers. The first is the idea that the railways will be able to find from their own internal resources only one-third (Rs. 375 crores) of the total five year plan outlay of Rs. 1,125 crores on their expansion, and that the rest will come as a generous gift from a large-hearted Central Government. This is incorrect; what the Central Government will be giving the railways is what, under a more rational finance convention, would to some extent have been the railways' own money. The Government of India has for many years used the railways as a milch cow to feed its own revenues. Under the Railway Finance Convention, it takes from the railways, as dividend, four percent of the capital invested, whether the years are fat or lean; many a private shareholder would envy a guaranteed return of such size. This dividend brought the Central Government Rs. 34.96 crores in 1954-55; it will bring Rs. 36.07 crores this year and no less than Rs. 39.67 crores (budgeted) in 1956-57. Thereafter, to quote Mr. Shastri, "the dividend liability to general revenues on account of increases in the capital overhead will rise very steeply." The Government of India has every reason to expect a return from its investment in the railways, but whether that return should be trimmed to meet the vigorous expansion plans is a point of more than ordinary commercial interest. As it is, it is a rather lucky shareholder. Consumers pay for expansion before they taste its fruits, dividends go on rising, while the new facilities are officially admitted as likely to be offered to few outside Government enterprises.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET

	Actuals 1954-55	Budget 1955-56	Revised estimate 1955-56	Budget 1956-57
(Rupees in Crores)				
Gross traffic receipts	286.78	292.50	314.10	345.00
Working expenses	206.09	206.80	214.41	124.30
Net miscellaneous expenditure	6.63	7.49	8.95	13.04
Appropriation to reserve fund	30.00	35.00	45.00	45.00
Total	242.72	249.29	268.36	282.34
Net railway revenues	44.06	43.21	45.74	62.66
Dividend to general revenues	34.96	36.07	36.16	39.67
Net surplus	9.10	7.14	9.58	22.99

THE BUSINESS MAN IN SOCIALIST INDIA

IN its impatience to achieve what it now calls a "Socialist pattern of society", the Government has been extending swiftly its control, and ownership, throughout the economy. The public sector has been growing at a rapid pace, and the private sector has been subjected to so much of external restraint that it is beginning to feel that it exists merely under sufferance, or as an appendage to the public sector, and is destined to play only a secondary rôle. The dynamic qualities of private enterprise and its usefulness to the plan objective of quick national income growth have been recognised. But the necessary freedom and incentive essential to its operation are being denied. What explains this curiously contradictory attitude?

Mr. W. H. J. Christie gave an analysis of the situation in his address to the sixty-eighth annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, last week in Kanpur. The address had no air of a pontifical pronouncement; it modestly described Mr. Christie's own observations on the course of economic events in India over the past 15 months—a remarkably eventful period during which the Imperial Bank was nationalised, the mammoth company law passed, a socialist Budget voted and more rigorous labour laws enacted—as the "impression of an unprejudiced outside observer". "A nation" he observed "which has achieved great things, is poised and impatient for a further advance towards the goal of a higher standard of living and greater equality of wealth and opportunity. Its leaders know what they want, but are tempted, perhaps from overconfidence, perhaps from mistrust, to drive and compel where they should guide and persuade, to

experiment with inadequate resources, when perhaps they should allow the instruments of their policy to acquire a little more experience, and to jump to conclusions, which may be wrong, about who are on their side and who are not." This did not mean that Mr. Christie's impressions were wholly unfavourable, and he quickly added: "The outside observer would not see anything perturbing, wrong or disastrous in all this; indeed he would see much that is commendable."

Yet the elements of danger that existed in the present situation had to be recognised, "particularly if the present leaders should change". The Government had acquired so many arbitrary powers to control private industry that one of its Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Krishnamachari, had confessed to a feeling of alarm that the powers were truly overwhelming. Mr. Christie therefore felt concerned about the business community which he represents, and the picture of its prospects that he drew was not a happy one. The business man in India was not really free to do anything, and varying the words of a king of England who 50 years ago said "We are all socialists nowadays", Mr. Christie observed: "What was a paradox then, is nearer to truth today; and in the India of 1956, we must accept the fact that we are all socialised now." His appraisal of the business man's rôle was equally objective: "We are not just individuals with sore feet, but, whether we like it or not, part of a revolutionary army on the march, and the war to which we are marching is the war against poverty."

The Government appeared to have a different opinion. In the obsession of its ideology, which in the words of a shrewd foreign observer (was it Jennie Lee?) is a "mixture of liberalism, Gandhism and Marxism", or an "intellectual cocktail" to quote Mr. Christie, the Government does not allow this dynamic striking force to render the service that it wanted, in the war against poverty. Evidently, the cocktail was proving too intoxicating due to wrong proportions of the mixture, and the Government, as Mr. Christie said, has now left "private enterprise pinioned, bound hand and foot, and the illusory remnant of freedom and initiative that is left to business men is as much as the convict has in his daily walk for exercise round the prison yard." On top of this, Mr. Christie was anxious about what the next Union Budget had in store. He hoped that the next signpost on the political cross-road, meaning of course the Budget, would not turn out to be a gallows tree.

CURRENT COIN

Durgapur Steel Plant.—The success of the negotiations between India and Britain to set up a one million ton steel plant at Durgapur, West Bengal, is most encouraging. For some time there were doubts whether the monetary stringency in Britain—the most important of a number of difficulties—would allow her to offer terms suited to the urgency of India's need to build a steel plant cheaply, quickly and on favourable credit conditions. The agreement which was reached last week seems satisfactory from the point of view of both parties. India has done some hard bargaining and has managed to get the imported cost of the project reduced by £11 million. Imported plant and equipment will now cost £324 million net. Of this, the British Government is to lend India £15 million, and a syndicate of British banks has agreed to allow a credit of £111 million. The rest will come from India's free sterling balances, which she will be able to replenish when necessary by raising a loan on the London market to which the British Government will accord trusteeship status. The Government loan will be at the rate of interest at which the U.K. Treasury borrows from the market. India has also been able to secure a waiver of the escalator clause providing for unforeseen rises in labour and other costs and a provision of 5 percent for errors and omissions in the estimates. Expenditure on the project within India—the rupee cost of erection, engineering, materials and freight in India—is estimated at Rs. 39 crores. The Indian Steelworks Construction Company, a consortium of British concerns which has conducted the negotiations, will carry out the entire work of erection and civil engineering at the site, under the supervision of the Indian Government's consulting engineers. The plant is expected to be in full production in 1961, though it will start making pig iron in 1959. The scheme will be finalised by 15th May, and will then be put up to the Indian Government and its consulting engineers for approval. The consortium is meanwhile preparing the final specifications in detail and computing the exact prices. Indians will be trained in the U.K. to replace the British experts who will operate the project in the early stages.

Increase in Freight Rates Urged.—Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau in his speech from the chair at the 36th ordinary general meeting of the Scindia

Steam Navigation Company Ltd., drew attention to the very real problems facing Indian shipping. Reviewing the Company's progress during 1955, Mr. Khatau attributed the "unsatisfactory results" to four main causes: The dockers' strike in the U.K.; congestion at both U.K. and Indian ports; the "go slow" policy of port and stevedoring labour and the steep rise in costs of stevedoring, marine dues, coal and oil within the last year. Neither would expenditure during 1956 be likely to diminish. On the contrary, Mr. Khatau pointed out that considerably more will have to be spent on ship repairs, stevedoring costs will increase still further with the introduction of the piece rate system of pay and the price of fuel oil is steadily rising. While the Company proposes to employ 18 new ships on the India-U.K.-Continental run, for the six already ordered from Germany, Rs. 8½ crores will be borrowed from the Government and the purchase of an additional four or five ships will involve another loan of about Rs. 5 crores. In view of the country's increasing requirements during the second plan period Mr. Khatau expected a distinct improvement in freight earnings in this service. It is easier, however, to adjust overseas freight rates to higher costs of operation than coastal freights subject to Government control, and Mr. Khatau stated bluntly that "unless rates of freight are raised to meet operating costs, acquisition of fresh tonnage is impossible." The tonnage plying on the coast today is wholly inadequate for the available cargoes, and while it has increased by only 44,000 g.t. since 1950, about 20 percent more tonnage is required today to carry the same volume of traffic. The price of a standard coastal ship, costing in 1950 about Rs. 44 lakhs has now almost doubled. The Coastal Conference believes that the rates of freight should be fixed at a level to meet the costs of "operation, normal depreciation, reasonable provision for rehabilitation and fair return on capital employed" and pending the submission of the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee's report, has urged that coal and general cargo rates be increased by 15 percent from 1st March, 1956. It is scarcely surprising that coastal shipping should press for an increase in freight rates when an 8,000 d.w.t. vessel can lose as much as Rs. 4,000 for each extra day's delay in port, due to no fault of its own. As Mr. Khatau said, dock and port disturbances in 1955 both here and in the U.K. caused a delay of some 380 sailing days. Much has been said about the relative prices of rail and sea freight, but it is obvious that every available means of transport will have to be mobilised to handle the traffic expected during the next five year plan. The Government has just taken over the Eastern Shipping Corporation and it is to be hoped that a closer and more realistic approach to the real reasons behind the slow progress of India's shipping will ensue. Vigorous action will be required to restore a normal rate of turnaround of vessels. The problem of dock labour will have to be tackled, the existing dock facilities improved, mechanical handling of bulk cargo instituted and cargo apportioned so as to reduce the number of ballast runs to a minimum. Finally, if a long delay in the commissioning of new ships is to be avoided, the delivery from the Hindustan Shipyard, lagging far behind its original schedule, will have to be speeded up.

Capital Changes in E.I.D.—The address of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan from the chair to the shareholders of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd. at the recent annual meeting, was chiefly an explanation of the purpose underlying the proposed acquisition of shareholding interests in Parry and Co., Madras, and the changes in the capital structure of the E.I.D. that would follow. The chairman said that while it was estimated that the consumption potential of sugar would move up to a little over 2,200,000 tons by the end of the second five year plan, there was still "the aura of uncertainty shrouding the future of the sugar industry." The company could not therefore depend so much upon the profit potential and it must expand its interests in other directions to service its large capital. Besides, the new company laws which were coming into force from 1st April forced "the need for some hard thinking" on reconstruction both in structure and management. An offer to acquire the whole of its issued ordinary share capital had been made to Parry and Co., Madras, on terms which were advantageous to E.I.D. shareholders. The price offered had been amply covered by real assets, and on a dispassionate consideration of the terms as a whole, it was, in fact, only paying a fair value on investments and none on the services. Besides, the terms included the purchase of Parry's 1955 profits, which would exceed Rs. 10 lakhs after servicing preference capital, and he did not see any reason why this figure would not be maintained in future or even increased. The extra shares proposed to be created in E.I.D., including the present A share capital, would not claim more than Rs. 3 lakhs a year as dividend. The advantages to the E.I.D., he pointed out, were thus obvious. Furthermore, there were many other indirect advantages. The proposition has not gone through due to the difficulties created by certain shareholders—

who complained firstly, the ratio of one E.I.D. B share to five Parry ordinaries fixed as the basis of purchase, maintaining that it was unfavourable to the former; and secondly, against the proposed integration of both A and B classes of shares into one category of ordinary stock, value £1 each, on the ground that the interests of the holders of the latter class of shares were being sacrificed. Mr. Srinivasan explained how the first complaint was baseless and gave the assurance that measures would be taken in due course to protect the rights of B shareholders by issuing additional bonus shares to them, through the capitalisation of existing reserves.

International Monetary Fund.—Presiding over the joint sessions of the 10th annual meeting of the I.B.R.D. and the I.M.F., Mr. Ahmed Zaki Saad, chairman of the Boards of Governors, stressed the increasing attention being given by both the Bank and the Fund to the problems of the under-developed countries. Both of these international institutions, Mr. Saad pointed out, had made notable contributions towards the three pre-requisites of economic development—finance, technical skill and stable economies. Within the last decade, he said, the Bank had made loans totalling over \$2,000 million to some 40 member countries while the Fund had transactions with 27 member countries exceeding \$2,000 million, which had helped to provide the stability of international trade and payments necessary for progress in development. He hoped, however, to see the Bank playing a more active rôle as lender and technical adviser in the Middle East and other under-developed areas. There is no country in the world, said Mr. Saad, whose people and government do not recognise that orderly and continuous economic growth is the indispensable basis of welfare. This is true of nations in all stages of development, but the under-developed countries, continued Mr. Saad, are goaded by an even sharper necessity to attain and maintain a satisfactory rate of growth. They must find ways of increasing production not only to deal with the growth of population but to augment the per capita consumption. Firstly they are under intense social and political pressure to speed up

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their economic growth. To develop an integrated system of industry and agriculture they must find ways of accelerating the building of the basic plant of a modern economy particularly in the fields of communications and power. Secondly, the mobilisation of savings is no less necessary because every country must rely primarily on its own savings for economic development, but an essential supplement to internal savings, is imported or foreign capital. To mobilise savings in under-developed countries is a difficult matter and if the country is poor the total will be disappointingly small. To induce these savings, said Mr. Saad, it is necessary to change investment habits, improve and establish financial institutions, reform the fiscal system and safeguard the currency and foreign exchange system. Foreign investment can not only provide funds for industries where large amounts of capital are needed for a single investment but give access to foreign technology on a wider scale. Neither is it enough, he said, that under-developed countries provide opportunities for foreign capital, the developed countries on their part must continue their efforts to facilitate the flow of capital to other parts of the world. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Ivor Rooth, chairman of the Executive Board and Managing Director of the I.M.F., assured the various Governors that the problems of under-developed countries would continue to receive special care. The Governor for India had welcomed the Fund's attitude towards the schedule of charges and Mr. Rooth said that the staff was working on this problem and that later in the year the Executive Board would consider the advisability of modifying these. Both India and Pakistan had stressed the need for a revision of the quota limits insignificant. A review of quotas, said Mr. Rooth, has been begun, and he looked forward with confidence to further progress and friendly collaboration in the solution of world financial problems.

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A MASTER'S LIABILITY FOR HIS SERVANTS' ACTIONS

THE LAW OF "VICARIOUS RESPONSIBILITY"

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THIS is the latest Indian case on the law of what is called "vicarious responsibility," whereby a master is sought to be made liable to a third party for an act of his (the master's) servant. The maxim on which this liability depends is *qui facit per alium facit per se* (who acts through another acts through himself), and one mentions it with hesitation, having developed down the years a profound distrust of all these Latin tags. In fact, it is submitted that it would be an excellent thing if the whole lot of them were scrapped and finally consigned to the juridical dustbin. Designed to effect simplicity, they cause confusion. When the reader comes to the facts in this particular case, let him try his hand at applying the doctrine *qui facit per alium facit per se* to those facts. If he is not a lawyer, the reader, almost without doubt, will say that in that terse, incisive sentence of six brief words the whole problem is answered. But it is not. Very far from it. And the reason—as it is with some many of these doctrines based on a few portentous words of Latin doggerel—is that the exceptions have drowned the rule. The maxim, in regard to the law of master and servant, purports to lay down as a general principle that the master is responsible to the outside public for what his servant does, that, in the century-old words of Lord Chancellor Cranworth, "where an injury is caused to anyone by the negligence of another..... (if) the person whose neglect caused his injury was at the time.....acting not on his own account but in the course of his employment as a servant

in the business of a master.....in such a case the master is responsible." Thus, if you, being a contractor, have workmen working on a building, and while I am lawfully under the scaffolding, one of the workmen drops a bucket of whitewash over my head, thus injuring me and my habiliments, the law will assume that it was you who from above did the deed. *Qui facit per alium facit per se*. And you will have to pay. Coming nearer our point, which concerns the loss of goods, let us take a few illustrations for which we are indebted to Mr. Barwell's great work on the subject. Note the cautious wording of the report as if Mr. Barwell had been afraid of going a little too far with the treacherous maxim.

Some 60 years ago, Mr. Uitzen dined out in London. On such occasions it was his custom to patronise a fashionable restaurant owned by a Mr. Nichols, and he did so on this warm summer evening. Subsequently, Mr. Uitzen sued the restaurant proprietor for damages. We will continue in the words of the report: "A waiter, not at the plaintiff's request, though without the plaintiff in any way objecting, took the plaintiff's overcoat and hung it on a hook behind the table at which the plaintiff sat, and where it was not within the plaintiff's view during dinner. While the plaintiff was dining, the overcoat was stolen. The defendant Nichols was held to be a bailee of the coat and to have been negligent in regard to its safe custody." It's no use haggling about a 60-year-old leading case, but wherein lay the negligence? The waiter "took" the coat (one might visualise, from that word, a reluctant Mr. Uitzen being divested of his raiment) and was simply performing his duty in so doing. Mr. Uitzen not "in any way objecting". Why should he? He wanted presumably to dine in comfort. The coat was "not within the plaintiff's view during dinner." What was negligent about that? Was it the waiter's duty to choose a hook so situated as to enable the customer during dinner steadfastly to stare at his overcoat lest thieves do break in and steal the same? However, let us take the waiter's negli-

gence for granted. The point is that his employer was responsible for it. *Qui facit per alium.....*

Consider a more modern leading case which is of interest to professional men. The case concerned a justly eminent and irreproachable firm of solicitors in England. Now, the busier a firm is, whether it be of solicitors, architects, accountants, stockbrokers or as the case may be, the more unavoidable it becomes for it to delegate important work to responsible, trusted but technically unqualified subordinates. This great firm did so, and had left a clerk with much control over its business and its conduct. There is nothing wrong about this practice. All over England, especially in ancient county towns, you will find in long-established solicitors' offices an autocratic, testy old gentleman known as the managing clerk. He is much more than that really. He is an institution, and veteran clients of the firm rely on his advice much more than they do on that of the junior partners. But, in this particular case, the clerk was accorded so wide a scope that he was enabled to defraud a client of the firm who was dealing with him in good faith and in the belief that what was advised and the procedure adopted by the clerk were with the knowledge and approval of the firm. The solicitors were held liable. They were negligent in failing to control or supervise the conduct of the servant whose action in fact caused the damage. *Qui facit per alium facit per se*.

It is at this stage that the reader is invited to reconcile the maxim with the facts and with the decision in the following case from Allahabad.

Certain minor children, a boy and a girl, were entitled to valuable jewellery. This was years ago, and in 1927, to safeguard the then infants' property, application was made to the District Judge of Allahabad, before whom the jewellery was produced, that it might be deposited in a bank or in any place which the court might deem proper. No one objected; a list of the jewellery was made, it was weighed by the court order and the jewellery after inspection was entrusted to the Nazir. The duty of the Nazir, as laid down by the General Rules (Civil) of 1926, was to place the jewellery in a substantial box and this box was to be sent every evening to the treasury or to the Imperial Bank for safe custody and was to be brought back every morning from there. The Nazir, however, placed the property in one of the two safes which were kept in his office. Time rolled on and on an evening in March 1930 the Nazir—and we quote here Brij Mohan Lall, J. in the Allahabad High Court—"for reasons which do not appear from the record, failed to send the cash box to the treasury. This fact was perhaps noticed by others and a theft took place at night. Both the safes and the cash box in the Nazir's office were broken open and the contents were removed." They were never traced. The children's jewellery was gone. Apparently their guardian, their father, was not informed of the disappearance, for in 1941, 11 years after the theft, we find him applying to the District Judge for the return of the jewellery.

This application was rejected by the District Judge on the not unreasonable ground that there was no longer in his possession any jewellery to be returned. The learned judge added by way of comfort assurance to the father that "if he has any grounds he may file a regular suit." The father did file a regular suit. It was for the return of the jewellery or Rs. 25,000, its value and interest thereon. The suit was against the U.P. Government. As for the "any grounds" they were that both the judge and the Nazir had been guilty of negligence in that they had ignored the provisions (quoted above) laid down by law for the safe custody of the ornaments, and that as the result of this negligence the ornaments had been stolen. Both the judge and the Nazir were Government servants. They had had possession of the jewellery in their duties as such servants. Wherefore, it was urged, the Government was liable for their negligence. *Qui facit per alium.....* The Civil Judge—confirmed later on this point by the High Court—found that both the District Judge and the Nazir had been guilty of negligence as alleged, but dismissed the suit on grounds with which the High Court dealt later. This was in 1944, some 14 years after the theft. The infants, now adults, appealed, and after another 11 years or so the appeal was heard and determined, about a quarter of a century from the date of the loss. The case may or may not drag on still by way of further appeal. *Jarndyce v Jarndyce* again. How exasperating it is to the Dickensian to read these constant charges of exaggeration and then find their author substantiated well over a century later! The reason is that in India there are too few judges and too many administrative delays.

The former infants lost their appeal. The High Court held that the Government is not liable for orders passed by courts of justice. "Although the presiding officers of the courts may be Government servants in the sense that their salaries are paid by the Government and their appointment and removal rest with the Government, yet it goes without saying that once appointed they are independent of the Government. The Government cannot dictate nor even suggest to them in what manner they should decide a particular case. Since they are totally independent of the Government in the discharge of their duties, the Government is not liable for their acts on the ground that it cannot control the said Acts."

[Md. Murad v U.P. Government. A.I.R. 1946 (Jan.) Allahabad 77.]

Barwell on Master and Servant. pp 297-317.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

sent being conducted. Another important comment he made was that Russian economists have not been taking the trouble to study facts. I submit that this is a fault with communists and socialists the world over. Anyway, it is all very heartening because I cannot see the Russian people, in spite of being fenced off from the world for forty years, staying satisfied much longer with the tit-bits thrown to them after military demands have been met. And there is really no point in Russia building a war potential as large as that of Western Europe and the United States put together, because it would not mean that she was their equal when fully mobilised. An economy's power lies in its overall size and flexibility, not in the dimensions of its engineering industry taken alone. I hope it will not be long now before the Russian people realise this too.

On the wall of a concert hall in an American city the management is said once to have hung the notice "Please do not shoot the pianist. He is doing his best." Nothing so thoughtful was done at the performance of Mrs. Marie Ashton, the Manchester housewife, who recently played a piano for 132 hours non-stop at the Gaiety Theatre, Leith. I wonder why. The more the better may have been all right for the French artist who, on being informed by his holidaying wife that she had been putting on added pounds, wrote back saying, "Now there is more of you to love, darling." But I do not think it applies to the present case, or, for that matter, to music generally. I am not surprised that Mrs. Ashton should have collapsed after the effort. Although the Reuter report omits to give the other side of the story, I have a strong suspicion that the audience—if there was any of it left at the end barring, of course, the patient clock on duty—equally fell martyrs to melody. Perhaps it is unfair to suggest that because she played for so long Mrs. Ashton must be a poor performer on the piano. But I can hardly help it, because I do not know that there has at any time been a great pianist from Paderewski to Benno Moiseiwitsch, (who, incidentally, will be delighting Calcutta audiences next week) who has had to play his instrument to tatters in marathon sessions to become what he is. Feats like Mrs. Ashton's lead me to conclude that with a certain type of person, "Do it longer if you can't do it better" is fast becoming a motto in life. It at least helps one into the headlines. As readers will perhaps recall, only a few months ago one Kevin Sheehan, an Irishman, talked his way there in 133 hours.

To write an obituary is one of the most melancholy of a columnist's duties. I did it last week, and, to my regret, I find myself doing it again this week. Mr. G. V. Mavlanar, who died last Monday, was one of the most outstanding of India's Parliamentarians. I do not suppose he was a man for the masses; his popularity among them was comparatively restricted. But he was a quiet and devoted worker on a high and, for a country new to parliamentary practices, somewhat unfamiliar to parliamentary life. He took the presidential chair in the former Central Legislative Assembly in 1946, and then became Speaker of the present Lok Sabha. In this position he not only succeeded by his dignified neutrality in winning the good opinion of both sides of the House, but in initiating permanent measures for the sound and proper functioning of parliamentary democracy. One of them was the annual conference of the Speakers of the various States for the discussion of problems common to both themselves and the Centre. In fact, his interest in parliamentary activities was such that he

was frequently participating in these even when they were being held outside India. He was associated with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, Inter-Parliamentary Conferences and the Commonwealth Speakers' Conference. Only recently he was honoured by being elected chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Although he was only sixty-eight when he died, his mature counsels and old-world grace are going to be widely missed.

If the drift of India's socialism is towards the "managerial society", which it seems to be, the advice of one of the world's leading authorities on the problems of management, Lt. Colonel Urwick, who is at present on a tour of the country, will repay careful consideration. Speaking at Bombay the other day he said that progress here could only be achieved if business management were placed on a sound footing. He did not define the word sound, but I think I know what he had in mind. And I think he would be the first to agree with me, having heard something about the remunerations which the consultants employed by his own firm of Urwick Orr and Partners are getting, that the main difficulty here is incentive. Management cadres are always being talked about, but how they are to be reconciled with the ideals of a welfare state have not yet been squarely faced. Nowhere more than in the problem of incentives for the initiative and responsibilities of management are the words of the late Nurse Edith Cavell, "Patriotism is not enough" more appropriate. Soviet Russia began by supplementing it with the chilly prospect of the Siberian salt mines and more lately by the obviously more efficient method of the large tax-free perquisite-laced incomes. The United States has all along preferred the large expense account. Britain has still not made her mind up, and is suffering for it. India's choice must be made soon but the trend seems already to be towards the Soviet model. I am writing this before the Budget, so I suspect the problem will be even more acute in a few hours time. From what Mr. C. A. S. Sim said at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber last Saturday, it is obvious that this is just about the greatest difficulty facing honest tax-paying business in this country today. Whether it is solved through increased tax evasion or by creating a body of citizens enjoying special privileges, is simply a choice between evils in a welfare state. But it is one which will have to be made unless Lt. Colonel Urwick's advice is to go unheeded.

I believe that one of the provisions of the Plantations Labour Code is that tea gardens should provide family-planning clinics for their workers.

The rugged square-jawed planter, in our childhood's thoughts
Braved the Indian panther, the loneliness and droughts.
But illusions gained in infancy are dispelled by more than time
Though the firmament's inclemency has brought no kinder climate.

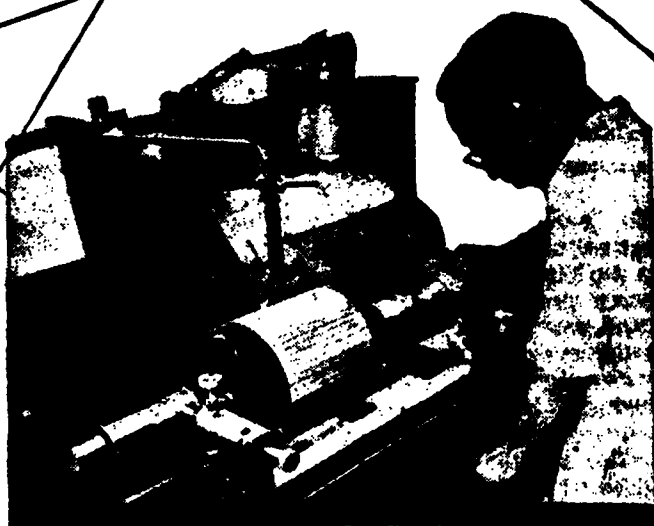
Nor has the age of wisdom shattered all our dreams
For our hero yet still imperium, though 'plying welfare schemes.
He now faces other dangers on his mountain-side abode
Today's planting engenders the Plantation Labour Code.

And so recede the rigours due to pests and blights
and tash-mets.
Since these are trivialities 'gainst umbrellas and free blankets.
Superb in *genus homo*—such jobs are not for cynics
For now what odds he has to face—in family-planning clinics.

THE DITCHER.



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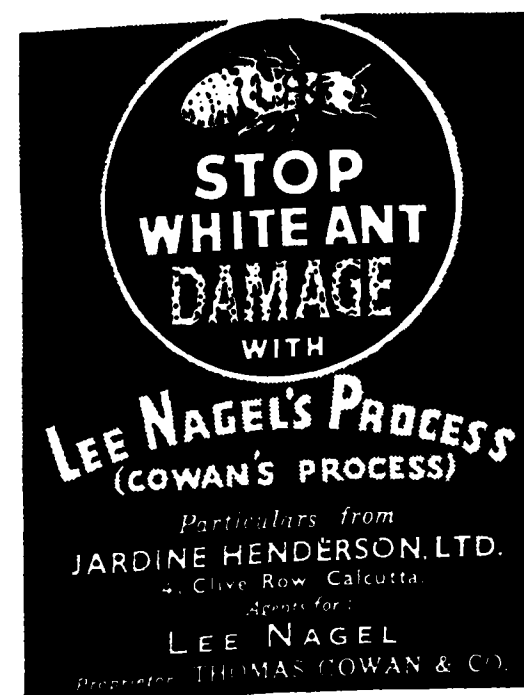
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THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED & ISSUED	Rs. 5,00,00,000.	CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 2,50,00,000.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 5,00,00,000.	RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,52,00,000.

Directors: Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Baronet, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Chairman; Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Sir JOSEPH KAY, K.B.E., Mr. DINSHA K. DAJI, Mr. RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN, Mr. BHAGVANDAS CHUNILAL MEHTA, Mr. KRISHNARAJ M. D. THACKERSEY, Mr. A. D. SHROFF, Mr. MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS, General Manager; Mr. T. R. LALWANI, Deputy General Manager.

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. Local Branches: Andheri—Ghodbunder Road, (Greater Bombay). Bandra—Hill Road, (Greater Bombay). Bullion Exchange—Shaikh Memon Street, Colaba—Cusrow Baug, Kharadevi—Princess Street, Malabar Hill—Hughes Road.

Branches: AHMEDABAD, AHMEDABAD, Ellis Bridge, AHMEDABAD, Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD, Station Branch, AMRITSAR, BANGALORE, BHUJ (Kutch), CALCUTTA, CALCUTTA, Bara Bazar, CALCUTTA, Chowringhee Square, COIMBATORE, DELHI, NEW DELHI, GANDHIDHAM (Kutch), HYDERABAD (Deccan), JAMSHEDPUR, JUNAGADH, KOZHIKODE (formerly Calicut), MADRAS, NAGPUR, NAGPUR CITY, PALANPUR, POONA, POONA CITY, RAJKOT, SHOLAPUR, SURAT, VERAVAL.

LOCAL COMMITTEES:

AHMEDABAD—Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Narottam Lalbhai, Mr. Madanmohan Mangaldas, AMRITSAR—Lala Dewan Chand Mehra, BANGALORE—Mr. Jeenabhai Davides, CALCUTTA—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. M. P. Birla, Mr. N. B. Elias, DELHI—Lala Bharat Ram.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

LONDON BRANCH—17, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
ADEN, DAR-ES-SALAAM, JINJA, KAMPALA, KARACHI, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, OSAKA, SINGAPORE, TOKYO.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To be submitted to the Shareholders at the Fiftieth Annual Ordinary General Meeting to be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 8th March, 1956, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

The Directors submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1955. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

The transactions for the past year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, Rs. 9,10,851-5-5, have resulted in a profit of Rs. 94,01,630-2-5.

An interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955, at the rate of 6 per cent. free of income-tax on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000, which absorbed Rs. 15,00,000-0-0.

Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year Rs. 25,00,000-0-0.

Bonus to Staff Rs. 12,75,000-0-0.

The Directors now propose—

To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, at the rate of 10 per cent. free of income-tax, making 16 per cent. for the year, on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000, which will absorb Rs. 25,00,000-0-0.

To place to the Bank's Landed Property Account Rs. 3,00,000-0-0.

To carry forward to the next account Rs. 13,26,630-3-5.

Total Rs. 94,01,630-2-5.

The Bank's business continued to function satisfactorily.

The Official Bank Rate remained stationary at 3½%.

Branches were opened during the year in India at Delhi and Bangalore and abroad at Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika).

In accordance with Article 82, read with Regulation 78 of Table "A" of the Indian Companies Act, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Dinsha K. Daji and Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The Shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Chairman.

AMBALAL SARABHAI, JOSEPH KAY, DINSHA K. DAJI, RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN, BHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA, K. M. D. THACKERSEY, A. D. SHROFF, MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS, Directors.

D. R. THOM, General Manager.

H. T. COULTAS, Chief Accountant.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1956.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be payable on and from Saturday, the 24th March, 1956, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 8th March, 1956. Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their Registered Addresses. Early intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. CAPITAL:			1. CASH:		
Authorised Capital 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,00,00,000 0 0		In hand and with Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India (including foreign currency notes)		1,72,93,315 13 0
Issued Capital 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,00,00,000 0 0		2. BALANCE WITH OTHER BANKS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT:		
Subscribed Capital 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,00,00,000 0 0		(i) in India	11,93,142 3 1	
Amount called up at Rs. 50 per share	2,50,00,000 0 0		(ii) outside India	1,84,73,860 12 1	1,96,71,002 15 2
Less: Calls unpaid	Nil		3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		Nil
Add: Forfeited shares	2,50,00,000 0 0	2,50,00,000 0 0	4. INVESTMENTS AT BELOW MARKET VALUE:		
2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES:			(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments	18,92,84,923 10 3	
Reserve Fund		3,52,00,000 0 0	(ii) Shares:		
(Includes Rs. 2,00,00,000 received as Premiums on issues of Shares in past years.)			(a) Fully paid Preference Shares	5,64,337 4 6	
3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:			(b) Fully paid Ordinary Shares	56,44,297 9 0	
Fixed Deposits	16,80,08,200 4 6		(c) Partly paid Ordinary Shares	2,335 0 0	
Savings Bank Deposits	6,72,36,396 3 4		(iii) Debentures or Bonds	68,08,025 0 0	
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	42,22,92,863 10 8	67,55,37,460 2 6	(iv) Other Investments:		
4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.:			(a) Pakistan Government and Trustee Securities	21,22,256 4 0	
(i) in India	2,00,00,000 0 0		(v) Gold	Nil	30,50,26,164 3 9
(ii) outside India	Nil	2,00,00,000 0 0	5. ADVANCES:		
PARTICULARS:			(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors)		
(i) Secured by part of Bank's Investments	3,00,00,000 0 0		(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:		
(ii) Unsecured	Nil		(i) in India	34,24,78,211 3 1	
6. BILLS PAYABLE		46,37,569 15 5	(ii) outside India	3,24,48,433 14 6	37,49,26,645 1 9
7. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE as per contra:			(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments):		
(i) payable in India	95,97,142 4 2	1,70,76,079 9 2	(i) payable in India	3,47,47,451 14 10	
(ii) payable outside India	74,78,937 5 0		(ii) payable outside India	5,12,80,356 7 8	8,60,28,006 6 6
8. OTHER LIABILITIES:			PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES:		
(i) Unexpired Discounts	1,68,517 13 1		(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking company is fully secured	35,83,38,724 0 10	
(ii) Branch Adjustments	71,51,716 11 4		(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	2,02,93,136 9 1	
(iii) Unclaimed Dividends	2,73,001 2 0	75,95,236 10 5	(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	8,23,02,802 14 4	
9. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra: (Includes Rs. 43,50,490-5-0 in respect of Guarantees given to Government Departments secured against part of the Bank's Investments)		10,31,88,773 7 4	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for	Nil	
10. PROFIT AND LOSS:			(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	1,03,79,334 15 11	
Balance as per Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1954	20,10,851 5 5		(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as members	7,70,25,628 10 8	
Less: Final Dividend at 8 per cent. making 16% for the year 1954, free of income-tax	20,00,000 0 0		(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	1,04,60,020 8 7	
Add: Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1955	94,01,630 2 5		(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members	8,73,43,544 13 9	
Less: Provision for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year	Rs. 25,00,000 0 0		(ix) Due from banking companies	13,10,104 1 3	
Interim Dividend at 6 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955	Rs. 15,00,000 0 0		11. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS		
Provision for Bonus to Staff for the year 1955	Rs. 12,75,000 0 0	52,75,000 0 0			
10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:					
(i) On partly paid Shares	Rs. 775 0 0				
(ii) Claims against the banking company not acknowledged as debts	Rs. 3,37,598 6 6				
(iii) Liability on Bills of Exchange Re-discounted—U.S. Dollar Bills Re-discounted \$3,226.17 of which \$30,397.19 have run off as at 2nd February, 1956.					
(iv) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	Rs. 19,57,04,048 11 4				
Notes:—Provision to the full extent for future gratuities to Staff has not been made—the liability for which has not been ascertained.					
The Profit and Loss Account includes expenses of the Bank of India (U.K.) Nominees Limited, a subsidiary Company of this Bank.					
Total Rupees	94,01,630 2 5	94,01,630 2 5	Total Rupees	94,01,630 2 5	94,01,630 2 5

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED—Cont'd.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	INCOME (less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other debit of necessary provisions).	Rs. a. p.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	72,49,064 14 0	1. Interest and Discount	2,18,40,641 14 10
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund Salary and Allowances to General Manager Rs. 81,638-6-0.	89,29,155 13 8	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	53,90,265 6 2
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	59,276 0 0	3. Rents	3,12,700 14 2
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	15,91,811 6 7	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
5. Law Charges	47,487 10 9	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	54,428 10 10	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	Nil
7. Auditors' Fees	36,000 0 0	7. Other Receipts	5,07,709 4 7
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	61,732 5 11		
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	6,06,685 9 6		
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	Nil		
11. Other Expenditure	9,25,006 2 6		
12. Balance of Profit (Subject to Taxation)	84,90,778 14 0		
Total Rupees	2,80,51,447 7 9	Total Rupees	2,80,51,447 7 9

AMBALAL SARABHAI, JOSEPH KAY, DINSHA K. DAJI, RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN, BHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA, K. M. D. THACKERSEY, A. D. SHROFF, MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS, Directors.

D. R. THOM, General Manager.

H. T. COULTAS, Chief Accountant.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of the Bank of India Limited, as at 31st December, 1955, and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date, in which are incorporated the authenticated returns from Branches, and report that—

(a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory;

(b) the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;

(c) the returns received from Branch Offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit;

(d) in our opinion, the foregoing Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law;

(e) such Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the year;

(f) such Balance Sheet Exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank; and

(g) in our opinion, books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 130 of the Indian Companies Act 1913.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1956.

Statement pursuant to Section 132-A of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 as amended by Act XXII of 1936.

The Profit and Loss Account of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1955, does not include any profit or loss of its subsidiary, the Bank of India (U.K.) Nominees Limited (a Nominee Company operating in the United Kingdom), as no profit was made and no loss was sustained by that subsidiary. All expenses incurred were borne and paid by the Bank.

AMBALAL SARABHAI, JOSEPH KAY, DINSHA K. DAJI, RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN, BHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA, K. M. D. THACKERSEY, A. D. SHROFF, MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS, Directors.

D. R. THOM, General Manager.

H. T. COULTAS, Chief Accountant.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1956.

THE BANK OF INDIA (U.K.) NOMINEES LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET. 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

Capital Authorised and Fully Paid-up:	£ 100	Cash at Bankers	£ 100
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.			
	£ 100		£ 100

Signed on behalf of the Board
J. DONALDSON,
S. H. BRADFORD, Directors.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company. We have examined the above Balance Sheet which is in agreement with the books of account in our opinion such Balance Sheet gives the information required by the Companies Act 1948 in the manner so required and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st December, 1955, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

No Profit and Loss Account has been prepared as the Company has no income and the expenses are paid by the Holding Company.

27, Old Broad Street,
LONDON, E.C. 2.
2nd January, 1956.

FERGUSON, ROWLAND & DAVIES,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

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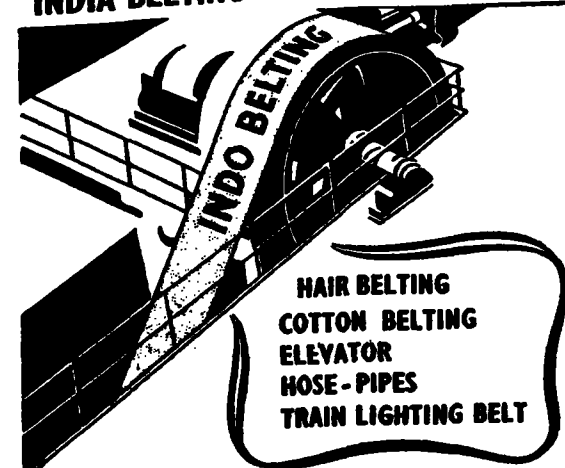
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Company Meetings

THE EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR FACTORIES LTD.

CHAIRMAN MR. C. R. SRINIVASAN'S SURVEY

Speech delivered by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Chairman, East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Limited, at the Annual Meeting of the Company on Thursday the 23rd February, 1956, at 4 P.M.

Gentlemen,

For the first time in the history of this Company, with a record extending to well over 50 years, of great achievements in the industrial sector to its credit, you find an Indian presiding over the Annual Meeting of the Company. I have ventured to draw your attention to this fact for the reason that it has a significance that should not be missed. The E.I.D. is a sterling Company registered in U.K. but with all its business interests in India. The management and control of the Company were shifted to India with the advent of Swaraj and vested in a Board of Directors, on which the majority at the moment continues to be Europeans. In keeping with the spirit of the times, however, I expect an Indian majority to serve on the Board presently. During recent years the majority of shareholding also has moved to this country and in due course I expect the Company will be placed on the Indian Register with a rupee capital. We are today on the edge of an expanding economy and naturally it is expected of every concern operating in the country to give of its best in the service of the Motherland. It is in the confident hope that I can count on your goodwill and co-operation to make this Company play its allotted role in the redemption of our economy that I have made bold to accept additional responsibilities.

Litigation

That this confidence is not misplaced has been abundantly proved by what has happened during the past 48 hours. Shareholders in Madras will doubtless be aware of the litigation in which the Company and its Directors have recently been involved and which precluded us from proceeding with the consideration of one of the resolutions to be placed before you at the Annual General Meeting on the date convened, and with the consideration of any business at the Class Meetings and Extraordinary General Meeting convened for the same date. The main contentions of the Plaintiff who is a substantial shareholder in your Company were (a) that your Company was offering to pay too high a price to the Ordinary Shareholders of Parry & Co., Ltd., who include certain of your Directors as stated in the documents annexed to the Directors' Report circulated to you, (b) that the ratio of 5 Parry & Co., Ltd. shares for one E.I.D. 'B' share was unfavourable to the E.I.D. 'B' shareholders and (c) that the proposed capitalization of reserves in favour of 'A' shareholders in the Company and equalising it with the 'B' share rode roughshod over the rights of the 'B' shareholders. Following the appeal I had made when adjourning the Meetings, discussions were held by members of your Board with the shareholders concerned and I am happy to inform you that we were able to satisfy him that the price offered and the ratio proposed for exchange of shares by your Company to Parry & Co., Ltd. Ordinary shareholders were fair and reasonable. Incidentally I think it right that in view of the publicity that the case has attracted I should make it clear to you that such of the Directors of your Company as may claim to control the major shareholding in Parry & Co., Ltd. had suo moto at the time the original offer was made offered to accept a smaller price for those shares than that offered to individual shareholders namely Rs. 4/8/- as against Rs. 5/6/-. This is clearly set out in the terms of the offer of the 18th October, 1955. This is prima facie evidence of their bona fides. As regards the other points made by the Plaintiff who claims to speak for certain other 'B' shareholders also, his case was that the 'B' shareholders were being unfairly treated by the proposed conversion of 'A' shares into Ordinary Shares. It has never been the practice of your Board to attempt to roughshod over the rights of any class of shareholders and the argument that the resolution deprives 'B' shareholders of their rights to surplus profits in

the Company while only conferring on them the right to share in the surplus assets on liquidation is not without force in the present context. Your Board after careful consideration of the matter has now come to the conclusion that they should approach the necessary authorities with a view to obtain permission to capitalize reserves to the extent of 75,000 pounds and issue simultaneously bonus shares to existing 'B' shareholders also in the ratio of 1 to 4, being the same ratio as the contemplated bonus issue in favour of 'A' shareholders. On receipt of assurances that this consent would be sought and that the Class Meetings and that part of the Extraordinary General Meeting dealing with the capitalization of reserves would be adjourned to a suitable date the Plaintiff withdrew the suit. It is but fair that I should state that the Plaintiff has shown by the way he reacted to my appeal that the action he took was not intended in his own self-interest or for his own benefit but to safeguard what he considered to be the rights of the shareholders generally and 'B' shareholders in particular. Whilst Ordinary Shareholders of Parry & Co., Ltd., who have accepted the offer made to them by your Company, will have elected to accept 'B' shares in lieu of cash will not participate in the proposed bonus issue to existing 'B' shareholders I am happy to state that the rights will be fully protected as a result of a generous decision taken by the shareholders of the Coromandel Investment Trust Ltd. The persons concerned will receive in due course a letter from the Coromandel Investment Trust advising them of what is proposed.

Imports

Let me now deal with what is relevant for consideration at the Annual Meeting. The Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955 have now been in your hands for some time and with your permission I propose to take them as read; the Report of the Directors as usual gives a very full account of the activities of the Company during the year under review and I do not think there is any need to amplify what has already been stated in the Report except to express the hope that you will share the satisfaction of the Board in the substantial improvement in the profits of the Company which has been recorded during the year under review. During the 1954 sugar season, the estimated all India consumption of white sugar fell to 17 lakhs of tons as against which the production of the Indian factories amounted to slightly more than 16 lakhs of tons. The Government continued to import sugar and imports in this country during the season were over 5 lakhs of tons. This has resulted in an increase in the level of sugar stocks in the country from approximately 60,000 tons at the commencement of the sugar season to approximately 5,25,000 tons at the end. Licences have been issued for the integration of new units of production and the Second Five Year Plan estimates consumption potential to move up to 22 and odd lakhs of tons by the end of the period. Desirous as I am to give due weight to this estimate, I wonder if it is prudent for this Company to depend so much on the profit potential of the sugar industry to service its large capital. You will remember that Mr. S. G. H. Davis, my predecessor in office, in his address at the last Annual Meeting referred to the aura of uncertainty shrouding the future of the sugar industry. This uncertainty, I am afraid, continues to prevail and your Directors have therefore given time and thought to the possibilities and potentialities of your Company expanding its interests in other directions. The changes in Company Law which are due to come into force from April next, emphasize also the need for some hard thinking in respect of reconstruction both in structure and management.

Parrys in the Picture

It is against this background that in October last your Directors decided to make an offer to Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., for the purchase of the whole of the issued Ordinary Share Capital of the Company. Particulars of this offer and the advantages we expect to accrue are clearly set out in the Directors' Report. The novelty of the proposal for one thing and the terms offered for another have attracted attention and provoked comment in some quarters but it only needs dispassionate consideration to establish that the proposal is made on a fair and equitable basis, and if anything the E.I.D. shareholders stand to benefit by the transaction. Parrys have an established reputation all over the country. A study of their last Balance Sheet will bear out that the price we offer is amply covered by real assets. It is relevant to point out in this context that no price is offered for the goodwill of Parry & Company; no compensation is paid either for the benefit arising from the agencies held by this firm; nor is any consideration paid for the transfer of a well-knit organisation, operating in the main cities of India and holding valuable internal and international connections. In fact, E.I.D. will only be paying fair value on investments and none for services.

The purchase will include the Parry 1955 profit, subject to a small interim dividend of 5% paid in last October, and the profits for the year will be higher than the figure for 1954. After servicing the Parrys Preference Share Capital, the net amount of Parry's profits available for E.I.D. equity will exceed 10 lakhs and there is no reason to presume on the date available that this figure will not be maintained and improved upon in future. The ordinary dividend on the extra shares we propose to create in E.I.D. including the present 'A' share capital will not cost more than 3 lakhs a year and therefore the advantages of the purchase as far as the E.I.D. is concerned are obvious. Apart from the direct benefits I have above referred to, the indirect advantages that will accrue to the E.I.D. are even more important, in the dynamic conditions which prevail today. We are on the threshold of a new industrial era and whoever can command talent and resources will most certainly play a great part in the build-up of our new economy. The E.I.D. has the resources but has not the advantage of independent talent at its control to make good. Parrys offer that in good measure and in the new set-up contemplated, E.I.D. will control Parrys

and not vice versa. Directed by a Board whose concern will be to study and serve Indian interests and possessed of the advantages that an institution like Parry's can offer I hold that the future of the E.I.D. is assured. I commend therefore, in all sincerity, the resolution that is placed before you in this behalf for confirmation.

Shareholders have been duly notified that following this meeting, Separate Class Meetings of 'A' and 'B' shareholders and an Extraordinary General Meeting thereafter will be held. Since giving notice and as a result of exchange of views with shareholders and what had alternative suggestions to make in the adjustment of equity between 'A' and 'B' shares prior to their integration into one Class, the Board of the E.I.D. desires that these two Class Meetings be adjourned with your permission to Thursday, the 29th March, 1956, at 3-30 p.m. to enable the Board to take necessary action on the lines indicated. As a consequence consideration of the first resolution set out in the notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting to the shareholders will also stand adjourned to the same day at 4 p.m. But the Extraordinary General Meeting will, however, proceed to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the second resolution notice of which has been duly given. I hope I shall have your support for this course of action.

Misunderstanding Clarified

In view of the misunderstanding that has prevailed in some quarters I feel I should avail myself of this opportunity to set out the position in proper perspective. The first resolution intended to be placed before the Extraordinary General Meeting but now to be adjourned proposes that the nominal and paid up value of each 'A' share which was reduced to 16 shillings in 1903, should be restored to 1 pound and that 'A' and 'B' shares should both be converted into a new class of ordinary shares ranking pari passu. The class of ordinary shares in this context is that 'B' shareholders were not primary shareholders of the Company. The original shareholders of the Company were Parry's. It is in this context that 'B' Preference Shareholders and 'A' shareholders, shareholders came to be created to adjust equities between these two; and that was taken on hand in the first stage of reconstruction. When people talk of the rights of 'B' shares they seem to forget that without 'A' shares there would have been no 'B' shares. I have heard arguments advanced that the equities of 'A' shareholders are sufficiently covered by the initial allotment of 'B' shares to them. Obviously, my mind is merely begging the question. Obviously, bonus shares can only be allotted to the then existing shareholders. The present position is that the 'A' shares are entitled to all surplus assets of the Company and 'B' shares to all surplus income. It cannot be denied that any scheme for reorganisation or development must inevitably trench on the rights of one or the other class of shareholders. By way of illustration, I may point out that this question cropped up when Parrys Confectionery Ltd., was promoted and 'A' shareholders had to be satisfied that their rights would be adequately safeguarded. The powers that 'A' shareholders possess over surplus assets therefore are neither unreal nor illusory as some imagine. Should the Company be transferred to the Indian Register for example the problems posed would prove very real indeed. On a balance of considerations, the proposals should normally commend themselves if it is remembered that 'B' shares were largely the creation of 'A' shares that they came into existence to achieve a definite purpose, and that if the interests of 'B' shareholders to recover their freedom of action for separating and streamlining their range of activities as and when need or occasion arises. However, during the last few days as I have already indicated another point of view has been firmly put before us and it could not be ignored. It is so that these two classes of shares should be merged into one. Only the question of capitalising a part of the reserves for the purpose of raising 'A' shares from 16 shillings to 1 pound before merging them with 'B' shares it is argued is inequitable and it has been suggested that in order to protect the interests of the present 'B' shareholders it would be desirable to capitalize and reserve 75,000 pounds from the reserve and issue it to present 'B' shareholders simultaneously. The idea is that if 20,000 pounds are to be capitalized for 80,000 pounds worth of 'A' shares in the same proportion 75,000 pounds may be capitalized for 300,000 pounds worth of 'B' shares. Certainly the Company can afford to do this from its reserves. Such a step will eliminate any undercurrent of discontent it is certainly worth attempting. The Directors are agreeable to do so but time is needed to make an application to the Controller of Capital Issues and get Government sanction for this additional bonus issue. That is why this adjournment is proposed.

The second resolution is conditional and consequential upon the Company's offer dated the 18th October, 1955, to purchase the Ordinary Shares in the capital of Parry & Co., Ltd., becoming effective, in which event that Company will cease to be Managing Agents for your Company which will then become Director-controlled. It is therefore necessary that the Articles of Association should be altered in order to remove the present powers of the Managing Agents and to provide for the appointment of Executive Directors and for the provision of powers for such Directors.

Auditors

Before concluding, there is one other point I should like to refer to. For some years past the Auditors of the Company have received remuneration of Rs. 6,000/- per annum in respect of their statutory audit and have, in addition, received a fee of Rs. 5,000/- per annum plus out-of-pocket expenses, for carrying out an internal audit of the Company's factory accounts. The Auditors are of the opinion that the factory audit should form part of their statutory audit and have accordingly requested that the remuneration be voted to them should be Rs. 10,000/- per annum, plus out-of-pocket expenses, and the resolution has been framed to this effect. The total amount payable to the Auditors will therefore be Rs. 1,000/- per annum more than in past years, this sum representing the cost of the factory audit at Neillukuppam, applicable to Parry's Confectionery Limited.

In conclusion I would like, on behalf of us all, to express our appreciation of the services of the Company's staff and labour during the year under review which have so largely contributed to the satisfactory financial results. Before proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955, I shall be glad to answer any question which any shareholder may wish to put to me regarding the Report and Accounts.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CHAIRMAN MR. D. M. KHATAU'S REVIEW

Summary of the speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau, at the 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1956, at 4 p.m. at Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Gentlemen,

I assume that, as usual, you will permit me to take as read the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1955, which have been in your hands for some time now.

It is regrettable that the results this year have been less satisfactory than in the previous year. There are four main causes for this. The Dockers strike in the U.K. and the congestion at U.K. and Indian ports and the 'Go Slow' of Port and Stevedoring Labour caused a delay of 380 voyage days. The load of rice at Rangoon was about 400 tons per day as against the anticipated 800 tons per day on which the freight rates were based. This caused considerable loss. The cost of stevedoring has risen to the extent of about 15% over the previous year. The cost of Marine Dues, Claims, etc. have also gone up. The cost of coal increased by about As. 7/10/- per ton. The necessity of chartering vessels to fulfil commitments for rice liftings from Burma was unprofitable. This would not have been necessary if the construction of ships at the Visakhapatnam Shipyard had proceeded according to programme.

In view of the unsatisfactory results the Managing Agents have agreed to accept Rs. 8 lakhs only and waive the balance of Rs. 2,26,951/- provided that the amount so waived is exempted from Income-tax in their hands. Our thanks are due to the Managing Agents for this gesture.

Our Reserves and Surplus now amount to Rs. 6.51 crores against Rs. 6.27 crores last year. Our Specific Reserves have increased from 5.29 crores to Rs. 5.91 crores at the end of the year.

As we are in need of finance for further modernisation of our tonnage, we have requested the Government to release Rs. 2.47 crores invested in the shares of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. and Eastern Shipping Corporation Ltd.

Coastal Freights

The tonnage plying on the coast today is not sufficient to carry all available cargoes. From 1950 to 1955 Coastal tonnage has increased only from about 200,000 tons gross to 244,000 tons. Due to prevailing unsatisfactory conditions all round about 20% more tonnage is now required to carry the same volume of traffic. To meet the increasing demand and relieve the pressure on Railways more coastal shipping is needed; but the prevailing prices which used to be very high. A standard coastal ship which used to cost about Rs. 44 lakhs in 1950 would now cost about Rs. 80 lakhs. Unless rates of freight are raised to meet the operating costs, acquisition of fresh tonnage is impossible.

The Coastal Conference therefore decided to increase the freight rates for General Cargo by 10% from 1st June and request Government for same. Before increase in Coal rates from May 1955. Before these increases could be effected, it was suggested by Government that the freight rate structure of the coast should be maintained until the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee reported its findings. On further representation Government have allowed a meagre increase of 5% in the rates on coal and general cargo from 15th October last.

The Coastal Conference believes that the rates of freight should be fixed at a level to meet fully the costs of operation, normal depreciation, reasonable provision for rehabilitation and fair return on capital employed. The present Coastal fleet has many old vessels which will require replacement at no distant date. A provision for rehabilitation of fleet out of date is therefore necessary. There is no reason why a return of 10% on Gross Block value should not be granted in the case of shipping, while fixing the rates of freight, as is allowed by the Tariff Commission for other industries. On the above basis the short-fall of earnings over the operating expenses comes to 28% of the earnings. For a new ship the short-fall comes to over 50%. While I am not suggesting that the rates should be enhanced to this extent, I trust Government will recognise the necessity to provide reasonable incentive to shipping companies for expansion of tonnage.

Pending submission of the Report by the Committee, the Conference has urged that as an interim measure coal and general cargo rates be increased by 15% from 1st March, 1956. I hope the Government will grant early relief in this connection.

India/U.K.-Continent Trade

The combined liftings of the two Indian Lines—Messrs. India Steamship and ourselves—of the exports from India to the U.K. and Continental countries are about 15% of our total exports to these countries. As soon as the new ships in these trades, delivered we intend to employ 18 ships in this country. Even so, in the entire overseas trade of this country, the participation of Indian Lines comes barely to 5%. We have, therefore, still to go a long way towards the target of attaining a 50% share in the carriage of our overseas trade. But we are going to expand and I wish to emphasise that it is the ambition of the Indian Lines to participate equally in the carriage of the foreign trade of this country.

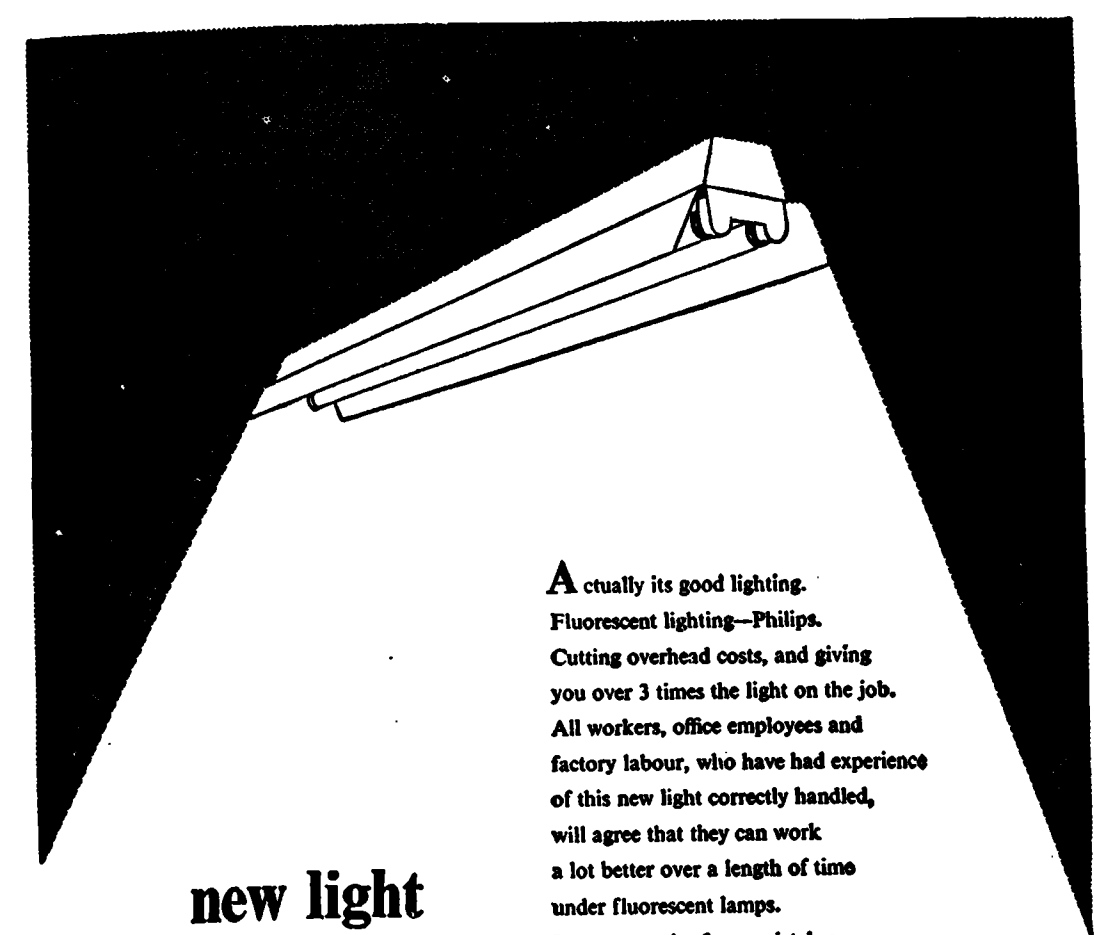
Tonnage Programme

The question of building new ships for the coast is very difficult. I have already informed you about the very unsatisfactory state of affairs on the coast at present. Needless to repeat that no shipowner can think of building new ships for the coast unless the existing conditions show material improvement.

Prospects for the Current Year

I would now like to acquaint you with the prospects for the current year as they appear to me. On the expenditure side, costs of operation under various

heads show no signs of decrease. Actually there is bound to be increased expenditure under certain items; for example, we shall have to spend considerably more on ship repairs in view of a larger number of ships having to be put through special surveys during 1955-56. Some of these ships are older and will, therefore, require heavier repairs. Stevedoring costs are already high and will increase further on account of the introduction of Piece Rate system of payment to labour. As regards fuel-oil, there was an increase of sh. 5/- in the prices with effect from March, 1955, and a further increase of sh. 7/6d. from 1st January of the current year; from the 15th of the next month the prices will further increase by about sh. 3/-. On the other hand, as I have already stated, two German-built and two Visakh-built ships were delivered to us during 1955. Three of them will have been in commission practically for the whole of the current year and one for nearly six months. The increase of 10% in freight rates from February 1955 together with comparatively brisk movement of cargoes from the U.K. and Continental ports to India will show its full effect in the current year. The further increase of 10% in rates which will be effective from next month will be only partly reflected in the current year. A distinct improvement in our freight earnings in the India/U.K.-Continent service may therefore be expected. On the Coast, so far as working conditions at ports are concerned, one may hope that the corner will be turned as a result of the introduction of the Piece Rate system of payment. The rate of freight on salt from Saurashtra to Calcutta has been fixed at Rs. 31/4/- per ton for the year 1956, which is Rs. 3/2/- more than the previous rate. The rates on coal and general cargoes were increased by 5% last October. Any further increase that it may be possible to secure in coastal rates will not be fully reflected in the current year. Having regard to the position I have indicated, it appears to me that on the whole the working during the current year should be reasonably satisfactory compared with the year under review.



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overheads

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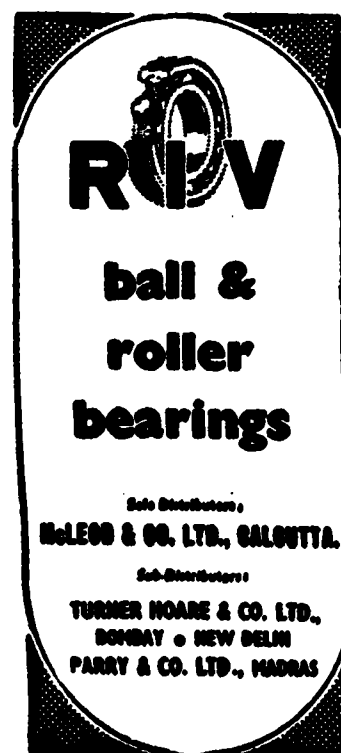


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GILT-EDGED LEAD RISE IN STOCK MARKETS

INDUSTRIALS IRREGULAR: FOREIGN BONDS SUBDUED

London, 29th February.

THERE was a sustained recovery in the stock markets during the past week, although it slowed down after the week-end on evidence of the growing effects of the credit squeeze and other economic measures. The recovery in gilt-edged was the main feature, and other domestic sections followed the trend there. Business throughout was small, but bear-covering and small investment buying found the markets short of stock as there was little selling. The firmness of sterling and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement in Parliament that disinflationary measures were adequate in the present circumstances assisted the recovery in gilt-edged which also attracted buyers through their attractive yields. In addition, it was widely believed that there would be no further increase in Bank rate, so prices of securities were unlikely to go lower and might well advance if the economic situation improved. Compared with previous levels, gains of more than a point were seen in gilt-edged, with the 3½ percent War Loan nearly two points higher. The recovery in securities was primarily responsible for the continuation of the recovery in industrial equities. But the latter turned irregular towards the end of last week and these conditions continued after the week-end. Nevertheless, prices were higher than a week ago, with the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index about three points up. The irregularity of industrials followed further news indicating that the credit squeeze and the disinflationary measures were taking effect. Foreign bonds were subdued while prices moved irregularly and within narrow

limits for the most part. Rails attracted little attention but dollar stocks were several points higher in response to the advance on Wall Street. Gold shares drifted lower in idle conditions but losses were small, while diamonds lost ground on the news of a large Russian diamond discovery. Coppers advanced in response to the rise in the metal price, while tins were firm for similar reasons. Oils recovered with the rest of the market and the leaders recorded sharp gains, but rubbers tended lower following the fall in the commodity price. Tea shares fell back before steadying towards the end of the week following the appearance of a few buyers.

The Money Market

The money market experienced its first penal borrowing at the new Bank rate, although it was on a small scale. This occurred on Monday, when credit was in very short supply and 5 percent was paid for overnight accommodation. On subsequent days, conditions progressively improved, until by the end of the week money was easy and day-to-day loans ruled on the basis of 3½ to 4 percent. Turnover in bills was moderate, with Mays sold at 5 percent. At the Treasury Bill auction, the rate was lowered by 1s percent. Applications for £220 million worth of 91-day Bills totalled £404,435,000, of which the former amount was allocated at an average rate of 10½ 5/8d last week. Offerings this week will consist of £240 million of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 22nd February showed that notes in circulation were unchanged at about £1,779 million, while bankers' deposits were £7 million lower at about £242 million. Fine trade bills were unchanged.

Stock Market Prospects

The Investor's Chronicle market newsletter writes: The higher Bank rate has been largely discounted. Undoubtedly Britain is entering a deflationary readjustment which will be painful while it lasts. The big question is whether the Government, having at last faced up to the economic situation, is prepared to back its remedies with the needed political courage. Gilt-edged offer some bargains, especially for taxpayers. The outlook for industrial shares is clouded as profits will be more difficult and dividends are unlikely to be raised but there will be buying opportunities. In the short term, there is probably something to be made on Kaffirs.

Activity on Wall Street

Convertible bonds advanced last week, with sentiment aided late in the period by the improvement on Wall Street. Bethlehem Steel and Sinclair Oil were prominent. Rails also tended to improve in more active dealings. U.S. Government securities were slightly easier in quiet trading, most of the declines being in intermediate issues. World Banks were dull. In the foreign section, German Nationals developed renewed firmness with Cologne 6½ percent prominent. Greek 7 percent advanced while Italians were higher with the public utility 3 percent of 1977 in demand. Denmark, Serbs and Norwegians were unchanged or slightly higher. South Africans improved fractionally to reach a new high before easing. Australians advanced in moderately active dealings. A number of Japanese issues improved. South Americans were quiet and mixed.

Manganese Ore Firm

Firm conditions continued in the manganese ore market last week. Indian 46-48 percent ferrograde was quoted at 92d to 98d a long ton units, c.i.f. Continent, against 90d to 92d recently. Satisfactory demand is reported from both sides of the Atlantic. Meanwhile, there is some speculation on whether the Indian Government will reimpose the export duty of 15d ad valorem to improve its competitive position. At that time the price was much lower at around 68d. Some quarters in London feel that it would be unwise to reimpose the export duty with prices at the present high levels.

Fluctuations in Hongkong Gold

Hongkong gold prices last week showed the widest movements in four years, fluctuating over a range of \$(HK)9. The steadiness was attributed to the improvement of sterling in New York. The market opened quiet but later rose sharply. Values eased at the close on profit-taking. The fluctuation in U.S. notes contributed to the wide movements. Business in c.i.f. Macao goods was reported to be brisk following fresh arrivals.

U.K. Exchange Control Simplified

The U.K. Commissioners of Customs and Excise have announced a simplification of exchange control formalities. This has been approved by the Treasury in order to assist the export trade. At present, exports to countries outside the sterling area require complete exchange control declarations for all goods of a value exceeding £25, i.e. b. Under the new arrangements the limit has been raised to £250, and from 27th February the completion and lodgement of exchange control is not required for exports up to and including £250 in value i.e. b. There is one exception: the new procedure will not apply to the export of private gifts in kind exceeding £25 in value, for which special permission will still be required.

Ceylon orders British Cables

An order for underground electric cables worth £265,000 has been placed by the Ceylonese Ministry of Transport & Works with a British firm. The contract is for the supply and installation of 35 miles of 33,000-volt, 11,000-volt, and auxiliary pilot paper-insulated underground cables. The 33,000-volt and auxiliary cables will feed various substations in Colombo, while the 11,000-volt cable is to reinforce and extend the existing system to meet present and future power loads.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

ANOTHER OVERALL DEFICIT IN 1956-57

PRESENTING his sixth annual Budget in Parliament on Wednesday evening, the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, said that the current year's revenue deficit of Rs. 17.35 crores was now expected to be converted into a surplus of Rs. 12.31 crores, due largely to an improvement in excise duties and a saving in Defence expenditure. The overall deficit was now estimated at Rs. 22.22 crores, against Rs. 32.7 crores originally anticipated. For the coming financial year, at the existing levels of taxation, revenue was estimated at Rs. 493.6 crores and expenditure at Rs. 545.43 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 51.83 crores on revenue account. The overall deficit for the next financial year was planned at Rs. 390 crores.

The revised estimates for the current year indicated that the revenue deficit of Rs. 17.35 crores estimated in the current year's budget was now likely to be converted into a surplus of Rs. 12.31 crores. The improvement was due to a rise in revenue of Rs. 20.09 crores and a shortfall in expenditure of Rs. 9.57 crores.

Despite the abolition or reduction of a number of export duties during the year, the Customs revenue stood almost at the same figure as originally anticipated due to improvement in import duties. Similarly, the income-tax receipts were not expected to show any variation. The major increase in revenue had occurred under Union excise duties, which were now estimated to yield Rs. 7.73 crores more, and in the Posts and Telegraphs revenue, which was expected to be Rs. 1½ crores better. There was also a formal increase in revenue of Rs. 11.2 crores on account of sale proceeds of evacuee property which was offset by a corresponding increase in expenditure on its transfer to the compensation pool. Of the savings in expenditure, Rs. 3.16 crores were in Civil expenditure and Rs. 17.61 crores in Defence expenditure, arising mainly from difficulties in procuring supplies; but these were offset by the transfer of Rs. 11.2 crores to the compensation pool, leaving the net savings at Rs. 9.57 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1956-57

The Finance Minister estimated the next year's revenue, on the basis of existing taxation, at Rs. 493.6 crores and expenditure at Rs. 545.43 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 51.83 crores on revenue account. The revenue from Customs would be less by Rs. 15 crores, while Union excise duties would go up by Rs. 5.45 crores. The former was due largely to the full year's effect of the abolition of export duties made this year, cessation of imports of sugar and reduction in the imports of motor spirit as a result of the increase in indigenous production. The last item, together with an improvement of Rs. 1.2 crores in tobacco, explained the increase in Union excises. Other significant increases were Rs. 6.3 crores in income-tax and Rs. 3.5 crores in the dividend payable by the railways but these would be offset partly by a decrease of Rs. 1.62 crores in the Posts and Telegraphs revenue.

Defence expenditure, estimated next year at Rs. 203.9 crores, showed an increase of Rs. 18.9 crores over the revised estimate for the current year due to the normal expansion of the Navy and Air Force and, in the case of the Army, to the carryover of demands for stores which had not materialised in the current year. Civil expenditure next year was expected to be Rs. 43.37 crores more on account of the rising tempo of development expenditure. The expenditure on nation-building and development services was placed at Rs. 23 crores more than the current year. The provision for Community Development and National Extension Services had been increased by Rs. 1.4 crores, for welfare of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and backward classes by Rs. 3.4 crores, for grants to the Central Social Welfare Board and expenditure on social and moral hygiene by Rs. 1.6 crores and for expenditure on displaced persons by Rs. 2.7 crores.

Capital Expenditure

The revised capital outlay in the current year was estimated at Rs. 170 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 223.3 crores. Of the saving of Rs. 53.3 crores, Rs. 40 crores occurred under State trading schemes due mainly to lesser imports of wheat and sugar and Rs. 6 crores in the payment of compensation to displaced persons.

For the next year, capital expenditure was estimated at Rs. 316.7 crores, of which Rs. 113 crores were for railways, Rs. 26.3 crores for Defence, Rs. 44 crores for the three new steel plants, Rs. 20 crores for cash compensation to displaced persons, Rs. 9.5 crores for Government trading schemes mostly for purchase of foodgrains and Rs. 5 crores for the Life Insurance Corporation. In addition, the estimates included, against the original estimate of Rs. 355 crores, Rs. 327 crores this year and Rs. 386 crores next year for loans to State Governments and others mostly for the execution of projects in the plan.

Ways and Means

The overall deficit this year was expected to be of the order of Rs. 22.22 crores against Rs. 32.7 crores assumed in the original Budget. As the opening balance of the year was about Rs. 18 crores less than the minimum balance of Rs. 50 crores, the expansion of Treasury Bills would amount to Rs. 240 crores. Unlike the previous year when a

combined loan was floated to cover the needs both of the Centre and of the States, the normal procedure of separate loans by the States and the Centre was followed. A sum of Rs. 103.7 crores was subscribed to the new 3½ percent National Plan Bonds, 1965 - Second Series, floated during the year. Small savings were likely to attract Rs. 65 crores, against Rs. 52 crores in the original Budget. But the second plan had fixed the target of collections through small savings at Rs. 500 crores.

For the next year the overall deficit was estimated at Rs. 390 crores, the whole of which was expected to be met by expansion of Treasury Bills. Summarising the Ways and Means position for the coming year, the Finance Minister concluded that the Government needed Rs. 52 crores for meeting the revenue deficit and Rs. 703 crores for financing the capital outlay and loan requirements. Against this, it hoped to raise Rs. 100 crores from the market loan, Rs. 70 crores from small savings, Rs. 85 crores from foreign aid and Rs. 110 crores from other miscellaneous debt and remittance transactions. This would leave a gap of about Rs. 390 crores to balance the Budget.

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS IN BRIEF

THE following is a summary of Mr. Deshmukh's new taxation proposals:—

- (1) Duty on liquid gold for glass manufacture raised from 3½ percent to 6½ percent.
- (2) Duty on flashlights and flashlight cases raised from 39.28 percent to 50.1 percent.
- (3) Tea slab duty in present range of Rs. 3-4-0 reduced.
- (4) Excise duty on all categories of cotton fabrics, except dhosis and saris, raised by six pice per square yard.
- (5) New excise duty on vegetable non-essential oil at half anna a pound on oil factories operated by power.
- (6) Excise duty of six pice a pound on straw-board.
- (7) Supertax on incomes above Rs. 70,000 per annum increased. With this adjustment the rate of tax on the highest slab of income, i.e. above Rs. 150,000 would be 91.1 percent as against the present rate of 85.6 percent.
- (8) Tax on registered firms: Nine pice per rupee on income Rs. 75,000. Up to Rs. 175,000, one anna. Partners of registered firms will get rebate on their share of income for income-tax but not for super tax.
- (9) A tax of two annas on bonus issues.

Editorial comment on the Budget proposals will be published in next week's issue of "Capital".

- (10) Inland telegram charge increased from 12 annas to 13 annas for ordinary, and from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-10 for express.
- (11) Registration fee increased from six annas to eight annas.
- (12) Reopening of income-tax evasion cases: present time limit, namely, 31st March, 1956 to be abolished. All fraudulent evasion cases in future will be reopened.
- (13) Rebate of one anna given to non-section 23(A) companies in respect of undistributed profits has been withdrawn.
- (14) Penal super tax on Section 33 companies (pure investment companies) raised from four annas to eight annas in the rupee on undistributed profits.
- (15) While rate of super tax payable by Indian companies will remain unchanged, there will be levied in addition a super tax on dividends above six percent. The rate being two annas when the dividend distributed is in excess of six percent but below ten percent, and three annas on distributions above ten percent.
- (16) Excise duties at four annas per gallon on high-speed diesel oil and vapourising oil. Duties of Rs. 30 a ton and Rs. 15 a ton respectively on other diesel oils and furnace oils.
- (17) A duty will be imposed on soap produced by non-power-operated units at somewhat lower rates than the existing rates for power-generated units and with exceptions to small-scale units.

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET BETTER SHOWING OF BILLS

Wednesday, 29th February.

MONEY is still extremely tight in the market. Demand from the sugar industry, on account of raw jute purchases, and for the holding of stocks of foodgrains upcountry, is running at a high level. There has been no increase in the bank rate, but pressure on money supplies is reported still to be growing. Extremely tight conditions have persisted in the interbank market throughout the week and the call rate has been increased to 3½ percent.

There has been a better supply of export documents in the market this week. The biggest increase has been in tea bills, but there has also been a few on account of gummies. Remittance has been good. Sterling continues to strengthen and the dollar rate is now quoting Rs. 47½.

Bullion was firm on good support. Silver advanced from the previous week's level of Rs. 174-15 to Rs. 175-14, quoted today. The rate for ready was quoted at Rs. 176-4. The London rate declined

to 79½d. The price of foreign silver in New York rose from 90-5/8 to 90½ cents.

Gold ruled steady in sympathy with silver and the price rose from Rs. 101 to Rs. 102-3. The sovereign at Rs. 63-5 showed a gain of 2 annas.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on Tuesday, 28th February, totalled Rs. 1,02,75,000. The average rate of acceptance was unchanged at Rs. 2-8-6 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 were allotted approximately 95 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Treasury Bills will be accepted at all centres up to Monday, 5th March. During the week ended 24th February, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,58,50,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

The return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 24th February, 1956, showed a fractional rise of Rs. 43 lakhs in the total note issue to Rs. 1,415.44 crores but notes in circulation declined by Rs. 3.98 crores to Rs. 1,402.85 crores. In the Banking Department, deposits showed an all-round rise. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts rose by Rs. 1.96 crores and 3.06 crores to Rs. 66.51 crores and Rs. 16.12 crores. Balances of commercial banks were Rs. 1.04 crores higher at Rs. 55.16 crores. Balances held abroad declined by Rs. 3.46 crores to Rs. 67.66 crores, as did investments by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 49.28 crores. Other loans and advances increased from Rs. 53.51 crores to Rs. 56.15 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 18.72 crores (Rs. 21.64 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 21.67 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 3.60 crores against Rs. 3.84 crores. Other features showed little change.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 17th February, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 2.67 crores in total deposits to Rs. 238.27 crores. Investments in Government Securities and other authorised investments are up by Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 106.95 crores and Rs. 9.75 crores, respectively. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 1.38 crores to aggregate Rs. 120.82 crores. Cash and balances, are in consequence, shown at 20.61 crores or Rs. 72 lakhs less.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 17th February, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 630.11 crores (Rs. 6.47 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 416.89 crores (Rs. 3.26 crores) compared with Rs. 628.08 crores (Rs. 6.19 crores) and Rs. 413.50 crores (Rs. 3.26 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash has advanced by Rs. 1.38 crores to aggregate Rs. 36.31 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have declined by Rs. 2.40 crores to stand at Rs. 49.90 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 1.55 crores in investments to Rs. 377.44 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 690.99 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 5 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.2 percent and 66.0 percent against 8.4 percent and 65.9 percent.

The profit of the BANK OF INDIA, LTD. rose by Rs. 7.90 lakhs to Rs. 84.91 lakhs for the year ended December, 1955. Bringing in Rs. 9,10,851 there is Rs. 94,01,630. Interim dividends at 6% (same) absorbed Rs. 15 lakhs. Taxation takes Rs. 25 lakhs (Rs. 29 lakhs) and the bank's landed property account Rs. 3 lakhs (nil). The final dividend has been raised by 2% to 10%, making 16% (14%) for the year. The carry-forward is Rs. 13,26,630.

Deposits were Rs. 7.17 crores better at Rs. 67.55 crores. Advances rose by Rs. 6.35 crores to Rs. 46.10 crores, as did investments by Rs. 63 lakhs to Rs. 20.50 crores. Cash was higher by Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 9.70 crores.

The directors of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. have declared second interim dividend for the year to 31st December, 1955 of 7½% less income tax.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 2-3-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%
10-2-56	11-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5%
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5%
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-1%
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-2%
16-12-55	17-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
9-12-55	10-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%
2-12-55	3-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%

Monthly Maturities

(000's omitted)

March, 1956	3,00,00
April, 1956	4,00,00
May, 1956	4,00,00
June, 1956	1,00,00
Total	12,00,00

HINDUSTHAN MERCANTILE BANK LTD.

Head Office:
10, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

CAPITAL

Authorised Rs. 2 Crores
Issued and Subscribed Rs. 1 Crore
Paid-up Rs. 50 Lakhs

All sorts of Banking business transacted.
Branches & Agencies throughout India

Deposits received on various terms.
Special concession on deposits from Widows and Orphans.

Loans granted on approved securities.
Terms on application

SRI M. L. JALAN, SRI S. S. PURI.
Chairman. Manager, Head Office

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Oil in Bottles

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You see motor oil of the correct grade and full measure when you buy CALTEX RPM—in pint bottles.

What's more, you are served more quickly with the convenient clean bottles of RPM on the pump island of your favourite CALTEX Service Station.

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for engine lubrication

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	17-2-56	25-2-56
Liabilities—	24-2-56	17-2-56	25-2-56
Notes in Banking Dept.	12,59.41	8,19.67	12,57.33
Notes in Circulation	14,02,85.11	14,06,82.62	12,41,59.12
Total Notes issued	14,15,44.52	14,15,02.29	12,54,56.45

Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	48,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,67,15.97	6,67,15.97	6,63,15.11
Total of A	7,07,17.68	7,07,17.68	7,03,16.82
B Rupee Coin	1,05,03.92	1,04,61.89	1,03,65.78
Rupee Securities	6,03,22.92	6,03,22.92	4,47,73.85
Total	14,15,44.52	14,15,02.29	12,54,56.45

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—

Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	65,51.06	64,55.00	51,86.56
(b) Other Govts.	16,12.16	13,06.85	22,68.28
(c) Banks	55,16.00	54,12.40	48,36.35
(d) Others	15,57.82	15,89.86	24,31.33
Bills Payable	9,21.77	10,51.57	4,65.71
Other Liabilities	25,94.36	27,04.16	23,72.83
Total	2,06,53.17	2,04,99.14	1,95,21.56

Assets—			
Rupee Coin	12,59.41	8,19.67	12,57.33
Subsidiary Coin	5.83	5.37	7.09
Bills Discounted Int.	45.50	45.50	45.50
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	3,77.50	3,00.84	3,90.35
Balances held abroad	67,66.14	71,11.89	65,50.38
Loans to Govt.	3,40.00	3,40.00	31,40.00
Other Loans etc.	36,15.69	33,50.97	24,19.02
Investments	48,28.59	49,38.47	66,98.38
Other Assets	15,26.17	15,24.13	20,29.40
Total	2,06,53.17	2,04,99.14	1,95,21.56

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	17-2-56	10-2-56	18-2-56
Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	5,47.13	6,14.88	10,16.94
(b) Others	6,34,64.15	6,31,88.73	5,86,74.11

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	3,25.50	3,25.50	2,34.55
(b) Others	4,13,63.21	4,10,24.19	3,89,62.35
Bank Deposits	13,65.72	12,69.76	6,37.23
Time Liabilities	36,30.97	34,52.97	32,06.36
Balances with the Reserve Bank	49,90.16	52,30.23	49,21.47
Balances with other banks in current account	10,51.00	10,50.13	10,00.36
Money at call and short notice	7,13.33	7,44.39	19,83.56
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,77,43.77	3,78,58.82	3,54,32.60
Advances	5,59,50.16	5,49,73.36	4,94,80.44
Inter-bank bills purchased and discounted	83,28.83	91,27.13	54,67.24
Foreign bills purchased and discounted	44,30.60	44,30.28	32,59.38

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended	Rs. (thousands)
17-2-56	36,67.37	78,09.43
18-2-56	36,59.59	68,58.59
19-2-56	36,18.13	66,67.17
2-2-56	81,79.36	74,96.85

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	Week ended
Liabilities—	10-2-56	3-2-56
Notes in Banking Department	5,78.75	4,36.94
Notes in Circulation	2,94,92.29	2,91,51.45
Total Notes issued	3,00,71.04	2,95,87.49

Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,10.28	11,10.28
Foreign Securities	65,00.28	65,00.28
Government of India Securities	26,53.67	26,53.67
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	63,11.81	63,11.81
B Rupee Coin	6,32.38	6,32.38
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.26	1,22,43.26
Bold with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02
Starting Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.50	1,00.50
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51
Total	3,00,71.04	2,95,87.49

Liabilities—		
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00

Deposits—		
(a) Central Government	20,97.10	19,78.38
(b) Provincial Government	52.70	50.62
(c) Banks	11,80.78	11,80.78
(d) Others	21,80.36	20,78.07
Bills Payable	9.43	8.38
Other Liabilities	7.97.46	7,44.01
Total	68,17.64	66,20.44

Assets—		
Notes	5,78.75	4,36.94
Rupee Coin	—	—
Govt. of Pakistan	10	8
Subsidiary Coin	—	—
Govt. of India	13	10

Bills Purchased and Discounted—		
(a) Internal	—	—
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	16.43	16.43
(c) Loans and Advances to Govt.	2,11.00	2,42.00
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	2,56.86	2,72.36
Other Loans and Advances	27,12.19	20,02.59
Investments	24,94.94	25,82.83
Other Assets	11,43.24	10,67.01
Total	68,17.64	66,20.44

Engineering and Transport

DEFICIT IN CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 1956-57 BUDGET

NEED FOR RIGID ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE

THE revised estimates for 1955-56 presented at a meeting of the Calcutta Port Commissioners on 27th February, show income at Rs. 9,55,73,526 and expenditure at Rs. 9,21,02,050.

The estimated increase of Rs. 1,16,79,750 in the total income shown by the revised estimates is mainly due to the change in the pattern of traffic coupled with an anticipated increase of 350,000 tons in the volume of traffic likely to pass through the Ports during the year and the increased income expected from storage charges. It is stated that under the conditions now prevailing, it is difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy the probable trend of traffic during the coming year, and the income figures have been based on the following tentative assumptions:—

- that imports of salt will be the same as in 1955-56 or 500,000 tons,
- that imports of foodgrains and flour will be 130,000 tons less than during 1955-56 or 50,000 tons,
- that imports of petroleum including lubricating oil will be 50,000 tons less than during 1955-56 or 950,000 tons,
- that imports of other cargo will be the same as in 1955-56 or 1,40,000 tons,
- that exports of coal (cargo and bunker) will be the same as in 1955-56 or 1,920,000 tons,
- that exports of gunnies will be the same as in 1955-56 or 950,000 tons,
- that exports of ores will be the same as in 1955-56 or 1,000,000 tons,
- that exports of tea will be 40,000 tons more than during 1955-56 or 200,000 tons,
- that exports of other cargo will be the same as in last year or 600,000 tons.

On the basis of the above assumptions, it is expected that the traffic passing through the Port during 1956-57 will amount to 7,570,000 tons and the income to Rs. 9,20,91,926. The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 9,27,17,253 and the financial year 1956-57 is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 6,25,329 in the Revenue Account. This is mainly due to the shrinkage in the volume of traffic likely to be handled during 1956-57 as compared to the previous year and to small increases in expenditure under certain heads.

The result of the year's working may be better than that foreshadowed by the budget estimates but this depends to a very large extent on the actual success of the various drives launched by the Government for stimulating the export trade and the increased flow of plant and machinery from abroad as the result of the rapid execution of projects such as the erection of new steel plants, expansion of Tata Steel Works etc., in the areas served by this Port. As detailed information in this connection is not available to the Commissioners, it will be necessary as in the past year to enforce rigid austerity on all items of port expenditure.

Capital Expenditure

The budget estimates for 1956-57 have been prepared as in the last two years on an austerity basis keeping in view the large amount to be spent on the execution of the projects covered by the first and second five-year plans. The expenditure on works in progress and on firm contractual commitments is estimated at Rs. 5,23,21,006 and this figure includes the sum of Rs. 4,66,11,125 to be spent on sanctioned projects carried over from the first to the second five-year plan and Rs. 20 lakhs on one of the projects covered by the second five-year plan but already sanctioned. The expenditure on new works covered by the second five-year plan is estimated at Rs. 90.1 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs only has been allotted for new works falling outside the scope of the second five-year plan. The figure detailed above have been compiled on the assumption that the entire outlay of Rs. 13.02 crores on new projects covered by the second five-year plan and the major portion of the expenditure—Rs. 231.93 lakhs on the execution of River Training Works at the Fulta-Hooghly Point Reach—carried over from the first to the second five-year plan will be met out of Government aid in the shape of loans. The need for such a large measure of assistance from the Government in the present state of the Commissioners' finances is overwhelming. On this basis it will be necessary for the Commissioners to borrow from the Government Rs. 5.50 crores and also float a loan of Rs. 2 crores and which Rs. 1.55 crores will be utilised towards the repayment of the debt outstanding against the 51 percent 1926-56 loan (first) of Rs. 1 crore and the 5 percent 1926-56 loan (second) of Rs. 1 crore. The capital account for 1956-57 is expected to close with a debit balance of Rs. 2,04,779.

The original estimates for the Hooghly Pilot Service, 1955-56 showed a surplus of Rs. 12,010 in the working of the Pilot Service. The year is expected to close as per revised estimates with a surplus of Rs. 25,110 which will be carried forward to the next financial year. The income for 1956-57 is estimated at Rs. 29,43,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 30,30,048 showing a small deficit of Rs. 87,048.

To cover this deficit, part of which will be met out of the opening credit balance of Rs. 25,957, it will be necessary to transfer Rs. 70,000 to the Revenue Account from the Revenue Reserve Fund—Pilotage.

Revised Estimates for 1955-56

Submitting the revised estimates for 1955-56 the Chairman states that the financial year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 34,71,476 as against a deficit of Rs. 28,98,214 foreshadowed by the original estimates for the year. It is proposed to utilise Rs. 20 lakhs of the surplus towards rehabilitating the Revenue Reserve Fund the resources of which have been depleted during the last two years by meeting revenue deficits. The balance will be transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund as the amount available in that Fund needs to be augmented owing to the considerable additions to the Commissioners' fleet and the consequential rise in the net risk figure.

(i) Revised estimates for 1955-56

The capital expenditure in 1955-56 on sanctioned works in progress and on firm contractual commitments including the sum of Rs. 2,93,81,777 to be spent on projects covered by the first five-year plan is estimated at Rs. 3,30,34,604. The year is expected to close with a credit balance of Rs. 24,28,727 after taking into account the sum of Rs. 2.5 crores to be advanced by the Government as loans inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs already received, for financing the projects falling under the Government's sphere of assistance in the first five-year plan. A loan of Rs. 90 lakhs was also raised by the Commissioners during the year and this has been utilised to repay the amount outstanding against the 6 percent 1925-55-56 loan of Rs. 1.25 crores.

The Pilotage Account is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 25,110 and this will be carried forward to the next financial year.

NEW BRITISH LONG-RANGE AIRLINER

TURBOPROP ENGINES ENSURE FLEXIBILITY

BRISTOL, in announcing the 187 long-range turboprop airliner, state that it will be able to operate with full load from every Class 1 airport in the world all the year round. This means that it will be able to take off from aerodromes such as the one at La Paz, Bolivia, which is 13,500 ft. above sea level, with 130 passengers and a full load of fuel—that is, enough for a practical stage distance of some 7,000 miles. The 187 represents Bristol's and Great Britain's continuing faith in turboprop aircraft and is a development of the manufacturer's design philosophy. The Britannia 100, the first examples of which have already been delivered to B.O.A.C., will enter service this year—in August, according to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. The longer range Britannia 310 is due to be in transatlantic operation within the next year or two, and will be fitted with Proteus engines like the Mk. 100.

Speed with Economy

The B.E. 25-engined Britannia is scheduled to make its debut in 1959-60. It is designed for a greater range and speed than previous models, improvements made possible by the installation of the more powerful B.E. 25 powerplant of the projected 187. Basically an 8,000 h.p. engine, it is limited to 4,000 h.p. an output that can be maintained from sea level to 17,000 ft.; thus full power is available for take-off from airfields situated at places such as La Paz. The 187 is scheduled for the early 1960's, say the makers. Although experience acquired in designing and building the Britannia will be useful, this aircraft is of completely new conception. Its all-up weight is to be some 200,000 lbs.—compared with the 287,500 lbs. of the DC-4—yet its passenger capacity, 130, will be almost identical. It is designed to cruise at around 500 m.p.h. with full load of passengers and fuel. Bristol claim that, while the 187 will be capable of flying non-stop from London to San Francisco, its economy of operation will be 25-30 percent more than a big American turbojet aircraft. Moreover, it will also be able to operate economically over stage lengths of only 1,000 miles, thus attaining a degree of flexibility impossible with large turbojet airlines.

Absence of Vibration

Other advantages of the turboprop-powered 187 will include quietness—the Britannia, known as the "whispering giant" in Africa where it undertook its first overseas proving flights, is justly famous for its silence—and lack of vibration, generally agreed to be the most fatiguing element in flight in piston-engined aircraft. The 187's greatest attribute, however, will be its ability to operate, with full load, from all existing terminal airports, many of which will have to be lengthened before very large turbojet airlines, such as the DC-8, can be accommodated. These expensive measures will not be necessary for the 187. A runway of 15,000 ft. will be necessary at Denver in the United States, situated a mile above sea level, from which to operate large turbojet airlines—some 5,000 ft. more than at sea level. Even aerodromes, such as La Paz, situated at more than 21 miles above sea level, or others where the temperature remains high for most of the year, will constitute no obstacle to efficient operation of the 187. The constant-power characteristic of the B.E. 25 engines will ensure maximum performance under these conditions with full load.

Stocks and Shares

MARKET UNCERTAIN ABOUT BUDGET

TWO MAIN PROPOSALS FOR TAX INCREASE AFFECT COMPANIES

Wednesday Night.

STOCK market trading in this evening's Budget session was marked by violent fluctuations in the price of most of the speculative counters. The main points of the Budget, so far as the market is concerned, seem to be the increased supertax on distributed profits, and the new tax of two annas in the rupee on bonus shares. It was clear that operators could not make up their minds whether this was or was not a good Budget from the market's point of view. The price of Indian Irons opened at Rs. 32-2, reached a maximum of Rs. 32-14, touched a minimum of Rs. 31-4 and closed at Rs. 31-12. Operators were uncertain how to take these important proposals for fresh taxation affecting companies which came as bad, though not unexpected, news for the market.

The following are the closing prices of the main speculative shares.

Indian Iron	Rs. 31-12
Indian Copper	Rs. 6-11
Texmaco	Rs. 20-12
Orient Paper	Rs. 33-2

PRICES FALL IN PRE-BUDGET TRADING

Wednesday Evening.

WITH settlement difficulties out of the way, the Calcutta market enjoyed improved trading which, by Monday, had brought higher prices in a number of speculative scrip. Only Indian Irons remained completely lifeless. As the Budget drew nearer, however, the market relapsed into quieter conditions, with operators weighing the various rumours of tax increases which have been current.

Details of the week's pre-Budget trading follow.

The Government securities market opened quiet, but in the second half of the period under review, buyers appeared and this assisted a small recovery. The official denial of a possible upward revision in the Indian bank rate had a salutary effect, but 3% Conversion Loan 1956, in the absence of official support, at the previous level of Rs. 80 was marked back sharply to Rs. 99-11 while 3% 1958 was asked for at around Rs. 99-8. In the medium-dated group, 2½% 1961 was firm at Rs. 93-6 while 3½% 1960 and 2½% 1962 were taken at Rs. 93-6 and Rs. 93-12. Three percent 1959-61 turned sellers at the lower rate of Rs. 92-2 while 3 percent 1963-65 and 1964 were both easier at Rs. 94-9. Among National Plan issues, 3½% 1961 was traded down to Rs. 99-6, but closed one anna better; 3½% 1964 was marked at Rs. 98-8 while 3½% 1965 was quoted at around Rs. 98-5-6. In contrast to the trend of non-terminable loans, long-dated issues continued firm with both 3% 1966-68 and 1970-75 improving by one anna in each case to Rs. 92-6 and Rs. 88-13 with buyers over. Provincial loans were rather dull with the exception of 4% 1967 issues, which were sought after because of the approach of the interest date (tomorrow). Four percent West Bengal 1967 was better at Rs. 100-2 while 4% U.P. 1967 had unsatisfied buyers at Rs. 99-14; other issues were unchanged with little business passing.

Among miscellaneous Preference shares, Gillanders changed hands at Rs. 71. Indian Iron at Rs. 109-8 and Indian Standard Wagon were taken at Rs. 142. Muir Mills were quoted at Rs. 85-8 and Shree Gopal Paper at Rs. 123. Among jute, Hooghly were done at Rs. 14-7 and Rameshwara at Rs. 10-4.

In the banking section, Hind Bank were transacted at Rs. 38 and United Commercial were crossed at Rs. 48-8. United Bank of India "D" shares were placed at Rs. 4-13.

Among railway shares, Dehri Rohtas were crossed at Rs. 13 and Baraset-Basirhat at Rs. 10-8. In the cotton section, there was a small enquiry for Kesoram at around Rs. 16-6. Elgins were done at Rs. 27-4 and Cawnpore Textiles at Rs. 9-2. Dunbar came to hand at Rs. 289, New Victoria at Rs. 2 and Swadeshi Cotton Preferred-Ordinary at Rs. 11-4.

Coal shares were slightly better with Bengal improving from Rs. 537 to Rs. 542. Burrakur were quoted nominally until yesterday at Rs. 14. From today, free dealings were permitted in the shares and the closing quotation was Rs. 13-10. Amalgamated were taken at Rs. 23-4 and Borra at Rs. 27-8. Central India were marked at Rs. 7-1 and East Indian at Rs. 32. French Valley were done at Rs. 22-10 and South Karanpura at Rs. 10-12. Ranegunge were steady at Rs. 11-6, Talchar were marked at Rs. 3-7 and Western Bengal at Rs. 7.

The disappointing dividends proposed by three jute mills in the Jardine Henderson group brought a hush to the jute section. Howrah proposes to pay four annas for the half year against ten annas for the previous period, while both Reliance and Bally have decided to pay no dividends. Howrah were marked back to Rs. 23-12, Bally from Rs. 155 to Rs. 147 and Reliance from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 11.

Agarpara were quoted at Rs. 12 while Chitavalsah met with small enquiry at Rs. 15. Kamarhaty eased from Rs. 170 to Rs. 166 and Kankannarrah from Rs. 124 to Rs. 120. National receded steadily from Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 26-6. Nellimarla were placed at Rs. 11-6 and New Central at Rs. 15-8.

Electric supply shares were dull and very little business was reported. Calcutta Electric changed hands freely around Rs. 13-8, Jubulpore were crossed at Rs. 15-6 and Patna at Rs. 11-10.

Sugar shares were dull and neglected. Shree Krishna Gyanoday Old were marked at Rs. 12-8 and Dyer Meakin Breweries at Rs. 6.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron & Steel were quoted nominally up to yesterday at Rs. 33-8 (fixed price), but cash transactions were reported with the permission of the stock exchange authorities at between Rs. 33-6 and Rs. 32-8. With effect from today free dealings were permitted and the closing price was Rs. 32-2. The feature in this section was Braithwaite, which on the announcement of an increased dividend spurred from Rs. 26-4 to Rs. 28-8. Indian Standard Wagon were also a good feature and were marked up from Rs. 160 to Rs. 168. Jessops were steady at Rs. 59 as were Richardson & Cruddas at Rs. 26-12. Textile Machinery improved from Rs. 20-6 to Rs. 21-3, but reacted at the close to Rs. 20-6. Marshalls were depressed at Rs. 6-12 while National Iron & Steel were steady at Rs. 7-14. Kumardubi Engineering changed hands at Rs. 11-7.

In the miscellaneous section, Bengal Paper were steady at Rs. 121 as were India Paper Pulp at Rs. 23. Titagur were quoted at Rs. 44 and Orient, after being done up to Rs. 34-6, eased at the close to Rs. 33-2. Shree Gopal were marked at Rs. 18. Ashoka Cement were placed at Rs. 10. Dalmia Cement Ordinary at Rs. 14-4 and Sone Valley were unchanged at Rs. 7-8. Concord of India Insurance were done at Rs. 11-4 and New Asiatic were quiet at Rs. 4-12. India Steamship receded from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8. Angelo Brothers recovered slightly to Rs. 22-12 and Assam Saver recovered slightly to Rs. 5-2. Bengal Flour were reported at Rs. 29-8 and Clive Row at Rs. 11. British India Corporation recovered from Rs. 11-7 to Rs. 11-9 but reacted again at the close to Rs. 11-6. Gillanders Arbuthnot changed hands at Rs. 14-6. National Tobacco, on expectations of a satisfactory dividend, improved from Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 11-8. Martin Burn followed the announcement of a higher dividend, were sought after at the improved rate of Rs. 28. Indo-Burma Petroleum were quoted at Rs. 41-4 and a parcel of Indian Cables changed hands at around Rs. 30. Metal Box were better at Rs. 25-8 but Rohtas Industries were quiet at Rs. 19-12. Rallis India were depressed at Rs. 34 while National Insulated Cables were fairly steady at Rs. 21-6. In the mining section, Indian Copper, on expectations of an early decision regarding the proposed bonus issue, recovered smartly from Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-12, but reacted at the close to Rs. 6-7. Karanpura Development moved up from Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 19-8 and there was a good enquiry for Metal Corporation which recovered from Rs. 11 to Rs. 11-12.

As a result of more encouraging reports from the tea auctions, prices of selected tea shares improved, particularly of Assam companies although turnover was again meagre. Baghmari had buyers at Rs. 21-2 and Bishnath advanced from Rs. 35-8 to Rs. 37-3. Bormah Jan were crossed at the lower rate of Rs. 17 and there was some enquiry for Brahmapur, the price being taken up to Rs. 9-8. Brooke Bond were fairly steady at Rs. 20-10 and Dhelakhat improved by 8 annas to Rs. 18. In contrast, Dufflaghur were marked back to Rs. 40-14. Gillapukri were crossed at Rs. 30-8 as were Grob "B" at Rs. 18-4. Methoni jumped Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 21 on selective enquiry and Te

carry-forward is Rs. 1,23,973 against Rs. 1,41,421 brought in.

The directors say that in order to minimise the rising tendency of costs, the Jagatdal mill was closed at the end of last year and the Upper mill commenced working on double shift as from 2nd January, 1956. This rationalisation is calculated to reduce the eventual cost of re-equipment. Active investigations are proceeding for a suitable new use of the building and facilities at the Jagatdal mill. The first consignment of modern machinery for the Middle mill has arrived at site and erection will proceed over the next six months.

The ORIENT JUTE MILLS COMPANY incurred a loss of Rs. 37,672 for the half-year ended last November, compared with the previous half-year's profit of Rs. 1.61 lakhs. Transferring Rs. 1 lakh from dividend equalisation reserve and bringing in Rs. 58,095 there is Rs. 1,05,423. The dividend has been cut by Rs. 1 to Rs. 4 per share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 3,783.

BOMBAY MARKET CLOSING QUIET

OPERATORS AWAIT BUDGET

Wednesday Evening.

IRREGULAR trends in restricted activity marked this week's trading on the Bombay stock market. Equities improved on good corporate news, and textile mills, in particular, met with demand on the hope that mills' profits will be satisfactory. Top gains were, however, erased towards the close by selling pressure, following adverse rumours about the Budget. It is feared that increased outlays for the second five year plan will force the Finance Minister to raise taxation. A sharp fall in Government securities, combined with weaker Calcutta advices, was an additional dampening influence.

After rising to Rs. 232, Tata Ordinary declined to 223, on profit-taking, and Indian Iron moved lower from Rs. 33.5 to Rs. 31-11-6. Larsen and Toubro were a steady feature and improved to Rs. 15.2 on dividend prospects. Alcock and Ashdown declined from Rs. 37.12 to Rs. 36.5. Premier Construction fell by Rs. 7 to Rs. 172-8. Tata Locomotive lost at Rs. 137-8.

Cotton mill shares closed below their best levels. During the early part of the week, Kohinoor improved on buying from informed quarters, but the price later declined to Rs. 327 because the company's report did not fulfil market expectations. Bombay Dyeing weakened to Rs. 514-6. Century to Rs. 466 and Simpler to Rs. 188. India United Ordinary were marked at Rs. 12 and Svadeshi at Rs. 210.

Miscellaneous industrials declined in sympathy with the general trend. Belapur Sugar was lower at Rs. 212-8 on fears of an excise levy. Associated Cement slumped to Rs. 301-4 on uncertainties about the right issue. Scindia Steam fell to Rs. 15-14 in spite of a good report. Hindustan Motors changed hands at Rs. 8-15 and Premier Automobiles at Rs. 83. B.B. Petrol eased further to Rs. 3-12-6 and Indian Copper to Rs. 6-8 after Rs. 6-15. Shivrajpur were marked down from Rs. 102-8 to Rs. 100-8, following the distribution of a dividend at Rs. 8 a share. This fell below market expectations. Tata Oil slumped from Rs. 43-4 to Rs. 42 on rumours of an excise levy. Mahindra and Mahindra were a shade better at Rs. 12-12. National Rayon declined to Rs. 217-8, as did Walchandnagar to Rs. 241-4.

Insurance shares were devoid of interest. New India were on offer at Rs. 39-12 and Oriental at Rs. 3,960. Business in banking shares was restricted. Central came to hand at Rs. 47-8 and Bank of India at Rs. 152, despite a good report. United Commercial were quoted at Rs. 49.

Electricity undertakings disclosed losses where changed. Ahmedabad Electric declined to Rs. 100-10 when the final dividend was cut, making a total distribution of Rs. 5 a share against Rs. 6-8 a share. Andhra Valley lost at Rs. 1,286-4 and Tata Hydro at Rs. 131.

THE INDIAN BANK, LTD.

Head Office: North Beach Road, Madras.

Branches and sub-offices throughout South India, in Bombay, in Calcutta and in New Delhi.

Overseas Branches: Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang & Singapore.

CAPITAL

Authorised ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Subscribed ... Rs. 72,00,000

Paid-Up ... Rs. 60,20,000

Reserve & Other Funds ... Rs. 77,50,000

Deposits as on (30-6-55) ... Rs. 27.69 Crores

All kinds of Banking Business including Foreign Exchange transacted.

N. GOPALA IYER,

Secretary

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago, the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% U.P. Zemindary Compensation Bond (collected)—Rs. 40—40—40.	
2½% Loan (1962)—Rs. 93-12-93-12-93-12.	
3% Government Paper—Rs. 78-14-78-14-78-14.	
3% Loan (1966)—Rs. 79-8-79-8-77-8.	
3% " (1970-75)—Rs. 88-12-88-12-88-12.	
3% " (1962-65)—Rs. 94-8-94-8-94-8-94-8.	
3% " (1965)—Rs. 98-4-98-4-98-4-98-4.	
3% " (1966)—Rs. 99-8-99-8-99-8-99-8.	
3% " (1967)—Rs. 100-1-100-1-100-1.	
4% U.P. (1967)—Rs. 99-12-99-12-99-12.	
4% " West Bengal—Rs. 100-3-100-3-100-3.	

BANKS

Hind.—Rs. 37-4-38-36-12-38-36-12.	
Punjab National—Rs. 43-43-43-43.	
United Bank of India (D Share)—Rs. 4-13-4-13-4-13.	
Do. (B Share)—Rs. 11-11-11-11.	
United Commercial—Rs. 48-12-48-12-48-12.	

RAILWAYS

Barasat Basirhat—Rs. 10-10-10-10-10-10.	
Dehri Rohtas—Rs. 12-12-12-12-12-12.	

COTTONS

Cawnpore Textiles—Rs. 9-2-9-3-9-1-9-1.	
Dunbar—Rs. 280-280-280-280-280-280.	
Egin—Rs. 27-8-27-8-27-8-27-8.	
Jayshree Textiles—Rs. 6-1-6-5-6-1-6-5.	
Kesoram—Rs. 16-16-16-16-16-16.	
Muir Mills (Pref.)—Rs. 85-8-85-8-85-8-85-8.	
New Victoria—Rs. 2-2-1-1-2-1-2-1.	
Sutlej—Rs. 115-115-115-115.	
Svadeshi (P.O.)—Rs. 11-4-11-4-11-4-11-4.	

COALS

Amalgamated—Rs. 22-13-22-13-22-13.	
Burrakur—Rs. 13-14-13-14-13-14.	
Bengal—Rs. 540-550-540-547-8-552.	
Borra—Rs. 27-8-27-8-27-8-27-8.	
Central India—Rs. 31-14-32-31-14-32.	
East India—Rs. 32-3-32-3-32-3.	
Equitable—Rs. 20-13-20-13-20-13.	
Hurriladih—Rs. 22-13-22-13-22-13.	
Pench Valley—Rs. 22-13-22-13-22-13.	
New Beerbhoom—Rs. 19-12-19-12-19-12.	
Raneegunge—Rs. 11-4-11-4-11-4-11-4.	
Samla—Rs. 14-8-14-8-14-8-14-8.	
Seah—Rs. 8-4-8-4-8-4-8-4.	
South Karanpura—Rs. 10-11-10-12-10-12.	
Talcher—Rs. 3-6-3-7-3-6-3-7.	
Western Bengal—Rs. 7-7-1-6-12-7-1-6.	

JUTES

Agarpara—Rs. 12-6-12-6-12-12.	
Anglo-India—Rs. 117-119-117-118-8-219.	
Auckland—Rs. 132-136-132-136-132-136.	
Do. (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 95-4-96-95-4-95-12 x d.	
Birla—Rs. 17-17-15-17-15-17.	
Chitavalah—Rs. 15-15-15-15-15-15.	
Hooghly (Pref.)—Rs. 14-8-14-7-14-8-14-7.	
Howrah—Rs. 24-10-24-10-24-12-28-2.	
Do. (A Pref.)—Rs. 116-8-116-8-116-8-116-8.	
Kamarhaty—Rs. 164-165-164-165-164-165.	
Kinnaird—Rs. 18-18-18-18-18-18.	
Lawrence—Rs. 113-8-113-8-113-8-113-8.	
National—Rs. 27-12-27-14-26-6-26-6.	
New Central—Rs. 15-8-15-8-15-8-15-8.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 113-113-8-113-113-8.	
Nellimaria—Rs. 11-4-11-4-11-4-11-4.	
Northbrook—Rs. 24-12-24-12-24-12-24-12.	
Rameshwara—Rs. 13-6-14-13-6-14-13-6.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 10-4-10-4-10-4-10-4.	

MININGS

Burma Mines—Rs. 2-1-2-3-2-1-2-2.	
Indian Copper—Rs. 6-6-6-15-6-3-6-7.	
Karanpura Development—Rs. 18-1-19-8-18-1-19-5.	
Metal Corporation—Rs. 11-11-11-11-11-9-8-11.	
Do. (Def.)—Rs. 3-3-1-3-3-1.	
Oriental Minerals—Rs. 25-25-25-25.	
Tavoy Tin—Rs. 9-11-9-11-9-11-9-11.	

CEMENTS

Ashoka—Rs. 10-10-9-15-9-15.	
Dalmia (Bharat)—Rs. 14-14-14-14-14-14.	
Do. (Coty)—Rs. 3-6-3-11-3-6-3-11.	
Sone Valley—Rs. 7-7-7-9-7-9-7-9.	

CHEMICALS

Bengal Chemical—Rs. 103-104-103-104-100-8.	
Bathgate & Co.—Rs. 1-9-1-9-1-9-1-9.	
Lister Anticupic (Pref.)—Rs. 13-13-13-13.	
Smith Stanistreet—Rs. 16-12-16-12-16-12-16-12.	

ELECTRICS

Calcutta—Rs. 13-8-13-10-13-6-13-7.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 11-6-11-6-11-6-11-6.	
Jubbulpore—Rs. 15-6-15-6-15-6-15-4.	
Patna—Rs. 11-10-11-12-11-10-11-12.	

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler—Rs. 7-13-7-13-7-13-7-13.	
Brathwaite & Co.—Rs. 26-3-28-4-26-3-28-4.	
Bhatia Elec. Steel—Rs. 14-12-14-12-14-12-14-12.	
Burn & Co.—Rs. 304-304-8-304-304-8.	
Indian Iron—Rs. 32-12-32-4-31-12-32-4.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 109-8-109-8-109-8-109-8.	
Indian Standard Wagon—Rs. 156-169-156-166-118-8.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 141-8-142-8-141-8-142-8.	
Kumardhul—Rs. 11-8-11-10-11-7-11-10.	
Marshall—Rs. 6-11-6-14-6-11-6-14.	
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 6-15-7-14-6-15-7-14.	
Richardson & Crutts—Rs. 26-15-27-12-26-15-27.	
Textile Machinery—Rs. 20-4-21-7-20-12-20-6.	
Steel Products (Pref.)—Rs. 1-1-1-1-1-1.	

FLOUR MILL

Bengal Flour—Rs. 29-8-29-8-29-8-29-8.	
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INSURANCES

Concord of India—Rs. 11-4-11-4-11-4-11-4.	
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New Asiatic—Rs. 4-12-4-13-4-12-4-13.

Ruby General—Rs. 6-15-7-1-6-15-7-1.

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium Corp.—Rs. 9-6-9-8-9-6-9-8.	
Angelo Brothers—Rs. 22-8-22-8-22-8-22-8.	
B. I. Corp.—Rs. 11-6-11-10-11-5-11-7.	
Balmer Lawrie—Rs. 185-185-185-185-185-8.	
Bararee Coke—Rs. 19-11-19-11-19-11-19-11.	
Calcutta Tramways—Rs. 16-8-16-8-16-8-16-8.	
Clive Row Investment—Rs. 11-3-11-4-10-15-11-1.	
Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 31-6-31-6-31-31-31.	
Gillanders Arbuthnot—Rs. 14-5-14-7-14-3-14-4.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 71-71-4-71-71-4-71.	
Hindustan Gas—Rs. 10-9-10-9-10-7-10-8.	
Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 14-1-14-6-14-1-14-4.	
Indian Cables—Rs. 29-14-29-13-29-13-29-13.	
Indian Wood Products—Rs. 38-6-38-6-38-6-38-6.	
James Wright—Rs. 4-13-4-13-4-10-4-10.	
Moradabad Water Supply—Rs. 4-5-4-5-4-5-4-5.	
Martin Burn—Rs. 27-6-27-6-27-6-27-6.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 106-8-106-8-106-8-106-8.	
Metal Box—Rs. 25-5-25-5-25-5-25-5.	
National Rolling—Rs. 9-13-10-2-9-12-10-11.	
National Tobacco—Rs. 10-10-10-11-10-10-11.	
National Insulated Cable—Rs. 21-3-21-4-21-2-21-4.	
Do. (C.S.T.)—Rs. 2-8-2-8-2-8-2-8.	
Oster Elec Lamp—Rs. 4-14-4-15-4-10-4-14.	
Refrigerators (India)—Rs. 2-10-2-10-2-10-2-10.	
Rallis India—Rs. 34-34-12-34-24-34.	
Rohtas Industries—Rs. 19-8-20-6-19-8-19-10.	
Do. (B Pref.)—Rs. 64-64-4-63-63-64.	
Shaw Wallace—Rs. 15-9-15-11-15-9-15-11.	
Wallford Transport—Rs. 2-5-2-5-2-5-2-5.	
Western Stockholders Investment—Rs. 15-15-14-15.	

OIL SHARES

British Burma Petrol—Rs. 3-14-3-15-3-14-3-14.	
Indo Burma Petrol—Rs. 41-4-41-10-41-4-41-10.	

SAW MILL

Assam Saws—Rs. 5-5-1-4-5-1-5-1-6-6.	
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PAPER MILLS

Bengal—Rs. 120-121-4-120-121-4-120-121-4.	
Do. (A Pref.)—Rs. 134-134-134-134-139.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 50-65-65-65-65-65.	
India Paper Pulp—Rs. 23-4-23-4-23-23.	
Orient—Rs. 32-2-34-9-32-15-32-2-25.	
Shree Gopal—Rs. 17-15-18-4-17-15-17-15.	
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 123-123-123-123-123-8.	
Star—Rs. 12-4-12-4-12-4-12-4-12-4.	
Titagur—Rs. 43-8-44-2-43-8-44-2-41-14.	

SHIPPING

Fraser & Co.—Rs. 13-5-13-6-13-5-13-6.	
India Steamship—Rs. 8-1-8-4-8-8-7-11.	

SUGAR SHARES

Carew—Rs. 10-9-10-10-10-9-10-9.	
Dyer Meakin Breweries—Rs. 6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6.	
Ganga—Rs. 28-15-28-1-28-15-28.	
Shree Krishna Gyanoday (Old)—Rs. 12-6-12-8-12-4-12-6.	

TEA SHARES

Baghmari—Rs. 21-8-21-14-21-8-21-10.	
Bishnauth—Rs. 36-37-8-36-37-6-36-8.	
Brooke Bond—Rs. 20-1-20-8-20-1-20-4.	
Birpara—Rs. 123-8-123-8-123-8-123-8.	
Bormah Jan—Rs. 17-17-17-17-17-17.	
Banarhat—Rs. 318-318-318-318-318-318.	
Brahmaputra—Rs. 9-7-9-9-9-6-9-8.	
Caracore—Rs. 195-195-195-195-195-195.	
Dhulabhat—Rs. 18-18-17-11-17-15-23-8.	
Dufflaghur—Rs. 40-14-40-14-40-14-40-14.	
Gairkhatta—Rs. 300-302-300-302-300-302.	
Gillapukhuri—Rs. 30-8-30-8-30-8-30-8.	
Gopalpur—Rs. 40-40-40-40-40-40.	
Grob B—Rs. 18-4-18-4-18-4-18-4.	
Hantapara—Rs. 236-242-236-242-236-242.	
Hassimara—Rs. 33-33-33-33-33-33.	
Hulidhari—Rs. 30-6-30-6-30-4-30-6.	
Jayshree—Rs. 11-8-11-12-11-7-11-7.	
Killcoot—Rs. 20-20-20-20-20-20.	
Kornafuli—Rs. 11-11-11-11-11-11.	
Methoni—Rs. 21-21-20-1-20-1.	
Pulinbarre—Rs. 58-58-58-58-58-58.	
Sapal—Rs. 35-14-36-2-35-14-36-2.	
Singam—Rs. 6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6.	
Tezpur—Rs. 22-22-21-12-21-12-21-12.	
Tukva—Rs. 13-6-13-7-13-4-13-4.	

DEBENTURES

5% Patna Electric Supply—Rs. 96-96-95-4-95-4.	
4% Calcutta Improvement Trust (1964)—Rs. 99-4-99-4.	
4½% Agra Elec Supply—Rs. 94-2-94-4-94-2-94-4.	
4½% U.P. Elec Supply—Rs. 94-2-94-4-94-2-94-4.	
5% Calcutta Elec Supply—Rs. 101-8-101-8-101-8-101-8.	
6% Carew & Co.—Rs. 99-8-100-99-8-100-8.	

COMMITTEE OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER 1956-57

At the annual general meeting on Saturday 25th February 1956 the following committee was elected for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

President	Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
Vice-President	Messrs. Bird & Co. Ltd.
Committee Members	Mr. J. D. K. Brown Messrs. Jardine Henderson Ltd. Mr. R. H. D. Campbell Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Sir Allan Elliott Lockhart Messrs. Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. Mr. N. D. Harris Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. Mr. D. F. Macmillan Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Mr. E. C. Phillips Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Mr. J. F. E. & A. Willis Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.

New Delhi

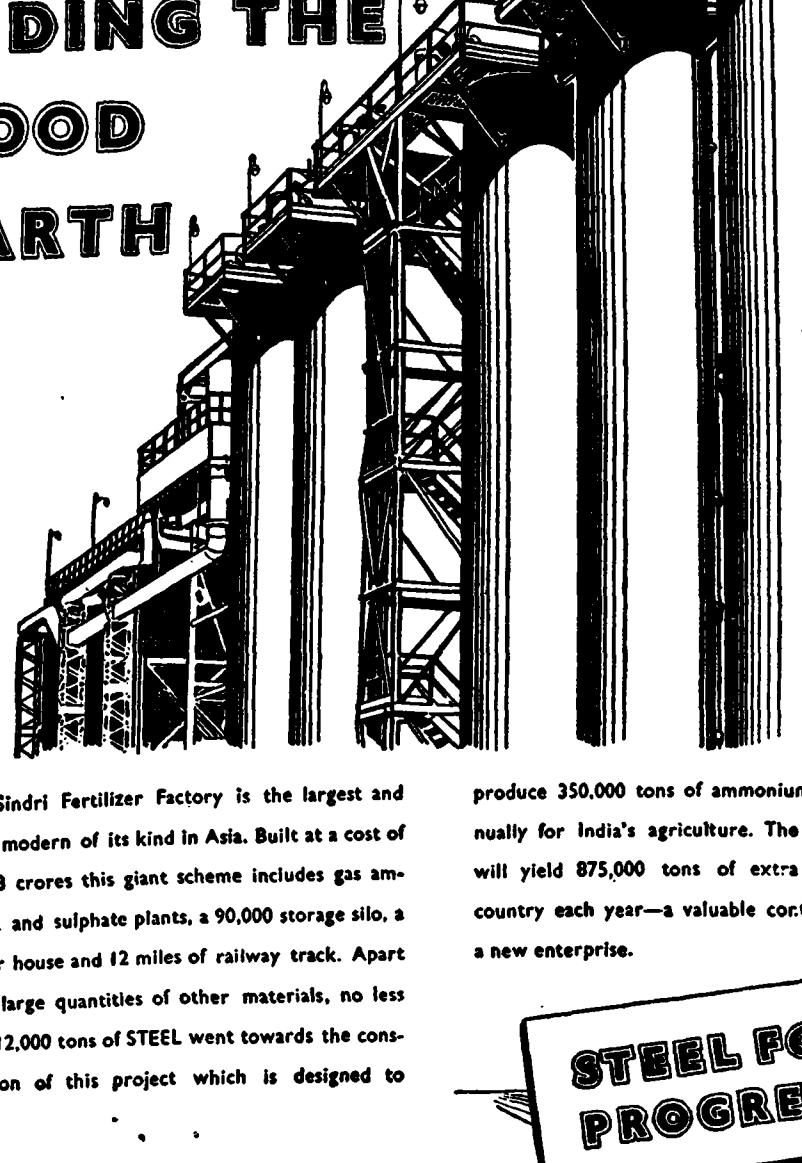
BRITISH STEEL PLANT OFFER ACCEPTED

U.K. GOVERNMENT LENDS £15 MILLION: BANKS £11½ MILLION

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE Government of India and I.S.C.O.N. (Indian Steel Works Construction Company) have concluded the main part of the agreement concerning the setting up of a one-million ton steel plant at Durgapur. It is expected that all the remaining details will be settled within the next three months. The plant, machinery and equipment and a considerable part of the steel structures, refractories and other materials required will be supplied by the member firms of the British Consortium. The Consortium will also carry out the entire work of erection and civil engineering at site in collaboration with the consulting engineers of the Government of India. The foreign exchange

AIDING THE GOOD EARTH



The Sindri Fertilizer Factory is the largest and most modern of its kind in Asia. Built at a cost of Rs. 23 crores this giant scheme includes gas ammonia and sulphate plants, a 90,000 storage silo, a power house and 12 miles of railway track. Apart from large quantities of other materials, no less than 12,000 tons of STEEL went towards the construction of this project which is designed to produce 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate annually for India's agriculture. The enriched soil will yield 875,000 tons of extra food for the country each year—a valuable contribution from a new enterprise.

STEEL FOR PROGRESS

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS



RAILWAYS

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(West End Watch Co., Top Floor).

Uttar Pradesh

U.P.'S DEFICIT BUDGET

ADDITIONAL TAXATION
PROPOSED

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

ADDITIONAL taxation to the tune of Rs. 9.5 crores has been proposed to cover the estimated revenue deficit in the U.P. budget for 1956-57 which was presented to the State Legislature yesterday. In his budget speech, the Finance Minister, Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, attributed the deficit to the impact of increased expenditure under the second five year plan. The physical targets of the first plan were achieved in U.P. without the imposition of fresh financial burdens but the second plan, whose size has already been cut and re-cut, cannot be implemented without recourse to taxation. Mr. Ibrahim neither specified which particular taxes are to be increased nor the amount proposed, although he made particular mention of the sales tax. The general impression in the lobbies was that this caution was dictated by the coming general elections.

The overall size of the State's second plan has now been fixed at Rs. 248 crores, made up of Rs. 85 crores of revenue expenditure and capital expenditure of Rs. 162 crores. Out of this, provision has been made in the budget for a net expenditure of Rs. 12.32 crores on plan schemes on the revenue side and for Rs. 30.85 crores on the capital side, making a total of Rs. 43.17 crores. Out of the revenue expenditure of Rs. 12.32 crores, a sum of Rs. 5.8 crores is expected to be provided by the Centre and the rest will have to be met by the State. In the same way, out of the capital expenditure of Rs. 30.85 crores, assistance amounting to Rs. 26.5 crores will be available from the Government of India and the rest will have to be found by the State. Thus, the total net budget of Uttar Pradesh for 1956-57 comes to Rs. 147.41 crores out of which Rs. 94.91 crores is revenue expenditure and Rs. 52.5 crores capital expenditure. Against this, the estimate of revenue receipts in the budget year comes to only Rs. 85.36 crores, so that revenue expenditure exceeds the anticipated revenue by Rs. 9.55 crores.

Industries in the Second Plan

The Finance Minister said he expected that a loan of Rs. 32 crores (calculated to the nearest crore) would be granted by the Union Government for development purposes, Rs. 2 crores for community development projects and Rs. 3 crores for the purchase of fertilisers. As "special" features of the budget, the Finance Minister proposed a reduction of 50 percent in the primary school fees and certain marginal concessions to Government servants in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 200. Reviewing the industrial development in the State during the first plan period, the Finance Minister said that the number of registered factories in the State had risen from 971 to 1,743. The second plan makes provision for the establishment of industrial estates on the same lines as those in the U.K. at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. Another Rs. 1 crore has been provided for co-operative sugar factories. Small-scale and village industries claim

Rs. 9.76 crores and Rs. 5.5 crores has been allotted for heavy industries.

The shape of heavy industries to come in Uttar Pradesh may not, however, become fully known until the Committee of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. B. M. Birla has had time to submit its report. Meanwhile, the Government has announced plans to double the capacity of the State cement works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore and to treble the output of its precision instruments factory. Several projects for establishing new lines of manufacture in the private sector are also under consideration, including rayon pulp, soda ash, textile machinery parts, railway wagons and coaches. In order to attract private industrialists, it has been proposed to allow a rebate of 25 percent on electricity rates in the case of new industries. It is expected that as a result of schemes undertaken in the budget year, employment will be found for 350,000 persons although the Finance Minister was careful to add that "the exact number of persons who will secure employment will be known only later on."

Fall in Agricultural Price Index

Making out a case for increased taxation in the State, the Finance Minister claimed that there has been a substantial increase in the income of the total population of the State, from Rs. 1,500 crores in 1948-49 to Rs. 1,824 crores in 1954-55. "This rise," he said, "was solely due to an increase in the quantum of production in the State during this period. The method adopted in this calculation saves the comparison from the fluctuations of price variations because it is made on the assumption that the prices prevailing in the year 1948-49 remained constant." That this assumption is without foundation may be inferred from his admission elsewhere in the budget speech when he says: "The index of agricultural wholesale prices in U.P. has been showing a continuous decline since 1951.....The index has actually gone down to 57 in May 1955 (base 1948).....The cultivator's position has been unfavourably affected by price variations during the last two years." The Finance Minister is not unaware of the weakness of his position and he is driven to the conclusion: "The main point to be noted is that there has actually been almost a constant increase in our production. This cannot be denied although the effect of changes in prices may present a somewhat different picture."

Industrial Tribunal's Decision

The U.P. Industrial Tribunal held that the absence of workmen from seven mills in Kanpur on May Day in 1953 amounted to an "illegal strike." The Tribunal, in its award given on 22nd February, declined to ask the managements of these mills to restore the continuity of service of the workmen concerned. About 29,000 workers absented themselves on May Day 1953. The managements treated this absence as a strike and they informed the workmen that their continuity of service necessary to earn annual leave under Section 79 of the Factories Act had been broken. Conciliation having failed, the Government referred the matter to the Industrial Tribunal. The workmen's contention was that their celebration of May Day was not a strike but a "spontaneous mass absenteeism." The managements, on the other hand, contended that the absence of a large body of workmen was indeed a strike. "The Tribunal in rejecting the workmen's contention observed: 'There is no occasion for directing the employers to restore the continuity (of service) and ignore the break because the cause of the break was an act of the workers themselves.'"

Voting on Account

The Chief Minister of U.P., Dr. Sampurnanand, has announced that with effect from next year the Government will switch over to the system of "voting on account," in order to enable the House to devote more time to the budget debate. Under this system, the Assembly will be able to continue the debate during the budget year after voting the sum required by the Finance Minister to keep things going. The Chief Minister is of the view that the size of the budget having increased, the number of days available for its debate should also be increased. He would have liked to introduce the change in the present year but this was not possible owing to the large volume of legislative business on hand and the need for making the sessions short in order to release members to go back to their constituencies for the election campaign.

State Government Buys More Shares

The State Government has decided to purchase shares of the U.P. Financial Corporation to the value of an additional Rs. 25 lakhs during the present year. The Corporation, which was set up to provide financial assistance to medium and small-scale industries, has an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores and issue shares, in the first instance, of Rs. 50 lakhs. Of the 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, the State Government owns 18,000 and the rest have been distributed between the Reserve Bank, scheduled banks, insurance companies and others.

Ceiling on Land Holdings

A sample survey which will form the basis for legislation on ceilings on land holdings in the State is being carried out by the U.P. Land Reforms Commission in co-operation with the Planning Commission. The survey, which covers 304 selected villages in the State, aims at a statistical study of the various gradations of land holdings. According to the Planning Commission's recommendation, ceilings are to be fixed at three times the family holding of an average family not exceeding five members.

Bombay

SMALL REVENUE SURPLUS
IN BOMBAY BUDGETDEMAND FOR RELIEF IN MOST
HEAVILY TAXED STATE

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

THE State Budget, presented by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, during the later part of last week, was in many ways unexceptional. The expected rise in taxation during the first year of the second plan feared both by the public and the business community did not materialise. One of the main reasons given for this welcome state of affairs is that in view of the proposed re-organisation of the State during the second half of the year the budget has been framed more or less on a caretaker basis. Considerations for the general election, which may come at the end of the next financial year, are also believed to have played their part. One of the new taxes expected was agricultural income-tax, at least on estate farming, which would have affected the sugar industry in the State. In fact, there has been no change whatever in the existing structure of taxation for next year's Budget which is expected to end with a small surplus in the revenue account. This anticipated surplus amounts to Rs. 23.43 lakhs with revenue receipts estimated at Rs. 78.10 crores and expenditure at Rs. 77.87 crores. The following table gives a comparative outline for three years:

	1954-55 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budgeted)
Revenue Receipts	79,48.02	79,72.21	78,10.08
Revenue Expenditure	71,49.62	78,69.25	77,86.65
Surplus	7,93.40	82.96	28.43

It may be remarked that the revenue surplus for 1954-55, which was anticipated at Rs. 57.69 lakhs, was found to be much higher, amounting to Rs. 7.93 crores.

The Budget

The Budget statement, apart from one or two interesting new features, was mainly pre-occupied with the first and the second plans and ways and means for making the latter as successful as the former. The financial target for the first plan of Rs. 146.31 crores, the largest for any State Government, has been practically realised. On the expenditure side, Rs. 111.97 crores has been incurred up to the end of 1954-55 on the programme of developments under the plan, and a further amount of Rs. 35.24 crores is likely to be spent before the end of the current year. The Finance Minister observed that the most striking and comforting feature of the fiscal operations of the State was its resilience and readiness to assess and overcome its financial difficulties. Dr. Mehta felt happy that "neither prohibition nor the plan responsibilities have left us poorer. The Congress Government, in following the ideal of the welfare State, has more than kept intact the financial resources left by the British administration. These funds will be a great source of strength to us and will help us to meet the liabilities that we accept for the second plan."

State's Second Plan

Speaking about the second plan, the State Finance Minister observed that the draft plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 282.86 crores during the plan period, exclusive of certain schemes which would continue as Central schemes. This amount was revised by the Planning Commission and the share of the State was now placed at Rs. 264.4 crores. The Government had, however, not yet been able to work out which items of this revision. However, whatever cuts were made to keep in line with this revision, the high priority assigned to irrigation and power as well as schemes likely to increase employment opportunities would still form the main features of the second plan. He stated that nearly 43 percent or about Rs. 120 crores of the total outlay on the second plan would be spent on the irrigation and power development in addition to the provision of Rs. 5 crores for minor irrigation and tube-well schemes. With the accent on rapid industrialisation during the next five years, he estimated that the demand for power by the end of the plan period would be about 752 M.W. against the potential installed capacity of 512 M.W. The second plan would, therefore, provide Rs. 44 crores for the completion of the existing power projects, as well as for new projects.

Dr. Mehta stated that for financing the second five year plan, additional resources had to be found from taxation in the light of the recommendations made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. He said: "I am glad to observe that in its survey of State taxes, the Commission has generally endorsed the taxation policy of this State. Excepting land revenue and the general sales tax for which it has made recommendations from an all-India angle, the Commission's recommendations generally support our taxation policy. What is more, in some notable and hitherto controversial taxes like stamp duty on forward markets and electricity duty on power, the Commission has suggested that other States should take up measures adopted by us. We have recently examined the resources for the second five year plan." The draft plan required that all States together would have to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 225 crores from taxation during the second plan period. In Bombay, credit had been taken for an additional revenue of Rs. 6.8 crores from taxation, existing and new, but this figure Dr. Mehta hinted might have to be

revised so that Bombay could play its full part in this task. Furthermore, the State would be called upon to mobilise all its resources by way of borrowing. The State should not merely try to maintain its rate of borrowing in 1956, which was about Rs. 10 crores, but would have to try to increase it to large cities. As the savings generated by rising incomes would be more widely diffused, the State would henceforth have to take wide measures to mobilise and secure all possible savings available from smaller towns and villages. Even after this, it was pointed out by the Finance Minister, that to fulfil the financial target of the second plan, the State would require Central assistance to the extent of about Rs. 175 crores, about 20 percent of which might be in the form of grants and the rest as loans. The State's debt to the Government of India during the first plan period had increased from Rs. 18.57 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 68.61 crores in 1955-56. This debt was likely to increase by Rs. 140 crores by the end of the second plan period.

Capital Expenditure

The 1956-57 budget provides for a capital expenditure of Rs. 26.74 crores for schemes other than of State trading and exclusive of the expenditure of Rs. 3.55 crores on roads which is being made from the State Road Fund. On the revenue side, an item of special interest in next year's budget is the provision made for the establishment of industrial estates. The plan provides for setting up industrial estates at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.95 lakhs. Under the scheme, it is proposed to select a number of areas in the State and to develop them by clearing and laying out the land and providing certain essential facilities such as water, drainage, roads, power, etc. These developed plots will be divided into suitable sites and made available to industrialists wishing to set up factories. The establishment of these estates is designed to facilitate the rapid growth of industries and thus to provide new opportunities for employment. As a first step it is proposed to acquire an area of 2,500 acres at Atale near Kalyan and to develop it into an industrial estate. The district is well suited for the development of chemical industries, lies within easy reach of Bombay and is served by the main railway line. Industrialists are willing to establish factories in this area provided necessary facilities are provided by the Government. The budget for next year provides an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs for the purpose. It is also proposed to undertake preparatory work in connection with the selection of sites, study of facilities available, local reactions and other relevant factors for the establishment of similar estates in other parts of the State. Other items of interest include a loan of Rs. 3 crores to the Bombay Electricity Board for the execution of various power projects, and the provision of Rs. 1.33 crores and Rs. 70 lakhs for industrial and low-income group housing schemes respectively.

Public Reaction

The general reaction to the budget can be summed up in the words of the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the one hand, and a leader of the Praja Socialist Party in the Assembly, on the other. The retiring President of the Chamber believed that the Finance Minister had lived up to his reputation. Having already taken care to tax to the maximum in the previous four years in this most heavily taxed State, the Finance Minister had imposed no new burden in this eve-of-election budget. He added, however, that with a revenue surplus of Rs. 8 crores one would have naturally expected a relief in sales tax, motor vehicles tax, stamp duty and petrol tax. Mr. Chinnai suggested that even now it was not too late to remedy matters. Dr. Amul Desai, P.S.P. M.L.A., said: "Though it is heartening to note that there is no new taxation, it is at the same time disconcerting to see that there is no reduction in taxes in the most highly taxed State nor any change in the cumbersome system of two-point sales tax. The business community would have stressed that the present two-point system puts on us. This was also echoed by some other members of the Legislature who were of the opinion that the Finance Minister should have given some tax relief, as the people had borne the burden of taxation, more than in any other State, for the last four years."

Indian Merchants' Chamber

The annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Railways and Transport, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. The reaction of the business community in Western India to some of the Government's recent economic policies was expressed candidly. Mr. P. M. Chinnai, the retiring President, in the course of his address to the Chamber, called attention to the fact that while the second five year plan was in the last stage of finalisation, vague reports of expanding nationalisation, even encroaching on the sphere of trading activities, were current. He therefore felt it necessary to appeal to over-zealous exponents of nationalisation to pause and consider the psychological consequences of such steps which were bound to shake the confidence of the private sector, at a time when all efforts should be directed towards its revival. Dealing with the draft outline of the second five year plan, Mr. Chinnai pointed out that in an underdeveloped economy, the major problem was one of reconciling the imperative need for raising the standard of living by increasing the consumption standards from the present marginal level with the equally important necessity of new capital formation. The problem became more complex when compared with the rate of income growth in highly industrialised countries, or even for that matter, of totalitarian economies. He said: "We must, there-

fore, fix our targets in terms of the actual capacity of our economy to generate the rate of savings and the capital formation so necessary to build up the required volume of investment. Judged from this point of view and having regard to the annual increase in the population, the rate of increase in the national income as envisaged and the consequent rate of domestic savings appear to be very much on the high side." Coming to the question of deficit financing, Mr. Chinnai observed that if, as conceived under the strategy of the plan, village and hand industries failed in any manner to meet the growing demand for consumer goods, the emphasis on capital saving methods might well land us between two stools. Large-scale capital using methods might get discouraged without other methods filling the gap. He said: "We may thus have the worst of both, the worlds, the consequences of which will be inflation and non-fulfilment of the investment planned." Mr. Chinnai urged that in view of the difficulties in the way of increasing the budgetary resources by additional burdens and the dangers of deficit financing, it would be more appropriate to phase the plan in such a manner as to avoid all possible adverse repercussions on the economy. He also suggested the implementation of the provisions for perspective planning which would involve a review of the plan from year to year and adjustments made in the light of experience gained from time to time. Taking advantage of the presence of the Transport Minister, Mr. Chinnai drew attention to the fact that the growing tempo of manufacturing activities in the various industries would naturally create a corresponding increase in the volume of traffic to be handled by the railways. If the railway system was not geared up to sustain the manufacturing operations envisaged, then the progress of the development contemplated in the second plan would be seriously jeopardised.

Railway Working Expenses

In reply, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri asked the business community to fall in line with the new policies of the Government in order to serve the larger interests of the people. A new social order had to be built in which poverty and unemployment had no place and the total wealth of the country would be distributed on an equitable basis. At the same time, Mr. Shastri agreed that, while the interest of the masses could never be ignored, individual initiative should find a place. He reminded the richer community that India was faced with abnormal conditions and had to tackle colossal problems which required them to function in a revolutionary situation. This would necessarily mean some sacrifice and austerity in many walks of life; but if they wanted to build the country anew and to put it on a solid foundation, there was no alternative for this generation but to put up with sufferings and put in hard work. Replying in general terms to the various points affecting the railways and transport, raised in the President's speech, Mr. Shastri observed that there could be no two opinions that the expansion of transport held the key to the future industrial expansion of the country, and if the railway system was not geared to sustain the manufacturing operations envisaged in the plan, the progress of development contemplated would be seriously jeopardised. He also pointed out that the working expenses position of the railways, as disclosed in the last three years, was not deteriorating steadily but was one of steady improvement. The ratio of the ordinary working expenses to earnings declined steadily from 73.6 percent in the year 1953-54 to 71.9 percent in the year 1954-55 and was expected to be 68.3 percent in 1955-56. Mr. Shastri said: "I am sorry that my Budget speech should have come as a disappointment to Mr. Chinnai, who has repeatedly expressed himself against any part of the development finance being met by increasing the current charges. The position however has to be reviewed, not from the angle of any theoretical doctrines of allocation of expenses, but against the background of the limited finances which the Planning Commission has so far been able to allot to the railways, notwithstanding its great concern at the prospect of a short-fall in passenger and goods transport capacity from the targets originally envisaged and the paramount need to avoid any factor which might jeopardise the successful implementation of the entire plan. It is in these circumstances that I have to propose to Parliament the levy of a surcharge of 1 anna in the rupee on all freight charges, with certain exceptions. I am sure you will weigh this aspect of the problem carefully and perhaps agree with me that we should under no circumstances run the risk of a possible short-fall in the rail transportation capacity."

Shipping Targets

Referring to the shipping targets, Mr. Shastri said that by the middle of 1957, the country would have reached the target of 600,000 g.r.t. The limitations of finance had been responsible for lesser targets visualised in the second five year plan. He hoped, however, that the Indian shipping companies would come forward and utilise the provision actually made in the plan within as short a period of time as possible.

CORRECTION

In our Bombay Letter appearing in the issue of Capital dated 26th January 1956, page 125, under the paragraph headed "Site for Atomic Reactor", Mr. K. G. Milne has been wrongly reported as having described Ahmedabad as the ideal site for India's first atomic power station "because of its proximity to the coalfields and the easy availability of water resources." What Mr. Milne actually stated was that Ahmedabad was suggested as a possible site "as it was a large city far from coal and water resources."

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12/5/56

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Consumers of jute cloth and bags are showing very little interest now and this is reflected in the yarn end of the trade. Manufacturers are sitting back, awaiting a return to previous prices before the rise on 3rd February, but shipment white jute will require to fall £11 to £12 a ton. Twist is quiet but steady and sacking yarns continue in fair request in view of the great demand for sacking. Manufacturers are now quoting November delivery as earliest. Calcutta goods are irregular and easier from last week at 60s 9d for 10oz. 40in. hessians and 47s 3d for 74oz. March, and 61s 3d and 46s 9d April-June, with "B" twills quoted at 173s 3d and 174s 9d respectively, all f.o.b. Calcutta.

BELGIUM'S JUTE EXPORTS

The export trade of the Belgian jute industry in 1955 recorded a good advance over the previous year, reports The Jute Bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee. Trade estimates place the total burlap output last year around 28,000 tons against 25,000 tons in 1954. Exports of jute yarn are estimated to total 20,000 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons over the 1954 figure. The value of overall exports by the jute industry for the first nine months of 1955 is shown as B. Frs. 704 million against B. Frs. 626 million in the same period of 1954. November production of jute cloth by the Belgian mills showed a slight increase to 3,696 tons compared with 3,611 tons in October. Yarn output remained unchanged from the previous month's level at 6,652 tons. Belgium imported 227 tons of used and 563.3 tons new bags during October. The sole source of supply for the latter was India. Exports during the same month totalled 474.2 tons, all used bags. The jute industry is likely to benefit by the proposed special tax to be imposed on textiles. The tax is intended for application to imports from countries which subsidise their exports.

DROP IN WEST GERMAN EXPORTS

Provisional estimates of West German jute goods production for 1955 place the output of cloth at between 73,000 tons and 74,000 tons and that of yarn at about 92,000 tons, indicating little change from the 1954 figures, reports the Indian Central Jute Committee in its latest issue of The Jute Bulletin. Sales to the domestic market held to a satisfactory level round about 80,000 tons, while exports showed a drop of 60 percent as compared with 1954 when some 10,000 tons of West German production were absorbed in foreign markets. Yarn production in November declined to 7,900 tons from over 8,000 tons in October. The weaving mills produced 6,050 tons of cloth against 6,300 tons in October. The members of the Manufacturers' Association reported having received in November about 10,300 tons of raw jute compared with 5,400 tons a month ago.

Plantation Topics

COCHIN TEA SALES

AT Sale No. 5, a total of 1,200,000 lbs. of tea was on offer. Demand was less for Low Medium and Medium types, which were irregularly 1 to 2 annas easier, particularly Fannings. Good Medium and best quality teas also were in very strong demand, and prices advanced following quality. Whole leaf grades were strong. Middle East types were much easier. Bazar buyers were quiet.

INDIAN RUBBER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN JANUARY

Indian rubber output in January was 2,083 tons, according to the Rubber Board of India. Exports and imports during the month were nil. Consumption by manufacturers was 2,453 tons. Stocks with estates and dealers on the last day of the month totalled 4,822 tons, including 1,259 tons in transit. Stocks with manufacturers on the same date amounted to 2,258 tons. Manufacturers also used 222 tons of reclaimed rubber, the month-end stock being 540 tons, and consumed 64 tons of synthetic rubber of which they held a total stock of 561 tons at the end of the month.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	(Rupees a lb.) Closing prices on 17-2-1956	(Rupees a lb.) Average for the period
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Sheet Cuttings 1	1.07	
do	2	1.05
Crape:		
Water white	1.21	1.22
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.20	1.21
R.M.A. No. 1	1.20	1.20
Crape No. 2	1.17	
No. 3	1.17	
Scrap Crape:		
Sc.Crape No. 1	1.06 Nom	1.08
Sc.Crape No. 2	.98/1.04	1.03
Sc.Crape No. 3	.90/95	.93
Flat Bark	.80/84	.82
Sc.Crape 3X	.96	

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 53.4 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

Books and Publications

THE JUTE FIBRE

The Jute Fibre by S. N. Kar, B.Sc. (Published by the Book Society, 2, College Square, Calcutta. Pages 126; price Rs. 5.)

The author of An Introduction to Jute Spinning has now compiled this small handbook intended primarily for students and apprentices in the jute trade. The book covers a wide field ranging from the physical properties and chemistry of the fibre through cultivation and grading to the treatment of jute textiles. The latest advances in research have been freely drawn on and all who are interested in any way in India's jute industry will find The Jute Fibre both instructive and interesting.

The Eastern Economist Annual Number Edited by E. P. W. da Costa M.A. (Oxon). (Published by Devi Prasad Sharma at the Hindustan Times Press for the Eastern Economist Ltd. 52, Queensway, New Delhi. Pages 133; price Rs. 5.)

The Annual number of The Eastern Economist has been devoted to a study of India and the Communist world. With the establishment of an economic partnership between India and Russia, the entry of the Communist countries into trade agreements and industrial relationships with India and the consequent repercussions all over the free world, an assessment of the whole situation from India's point of view is particularly apt. The journal is divided into three sections: the first political, the second economic and the third dealing with the mind and philosophy of India contrasted with the way of life of the Communist world in which the Eastern Economist points out there are no parallel lines.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Report on the Middle Class Economic Survey conducted by Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal in Ahmedabad city for the year 1953. (Published by L. V. Dani, Secretary, Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal, Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur. Price not stated. pages 44.)

The Law Relating to Service in India. Vol. II: Service in Industry. By Barwell and Kar. (Published by Orient Longmans Ltd., 17, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Pages 995; price Rs. 37-8.)

The Indian Draftsman. By Hargopal. (Published by the University Book Agency, Law Book Publishers, Elgin Road, Allahabad. Pages 653; price Rs. 25.)

Proceedings of the fourth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit. (Published by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. Pages 46.)

Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1954. Published by the United Nations. Pages 556; price \$5.00

Second Five Year Plan, Summary of Plan-Frame Papers. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi. Price As. 8; pages 38.)

The First Five Year Plan, Questions and Answers. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi. Price As. 6; pages 88.)

Land Reclamation. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi. Price As. 6; pages 24.)

Minor Irrigation. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi. Price As. 8; pages 24.)

India Has A Plan. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi. Price As. 10; pages 72.)

Kurukshetra, A Symposium on Community Development in India (1952-1955). (Issued on behalf of the Community Projects Administration and published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Old Secretariat, Delhi. Price Rs. 7-8; pages 525.)

The Eastern Metals Review, Annual Number. (Edited by T. V. Rama Rao and published by K. C. Basu, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta. Price Rs. 6; pages 174.)

Calcutta Markets

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS BEFORE TEA EXPORT SALE

FAIR GENERAL DEMAND FOR DUSTS

AT Sale No. 37, held on 27th and 28th February, there were heavy withdrawals before the Export auction, reducing the quantity on offer to 59,240 packages. There was a fair general demand. The best CTC Fannings and stylish whole leaf grades were often several annas dearer. Other types of Fannings, except the poorest types, met with good demand and were fully firm, while any teas showing seasonal improvement were well supported. Medium and Low Medium B.O.P.s were the weakest feature and were a full one anna easier. All other sorts were from 1 to 1 anna lower.

At the internal auction, 19,000 chests of Dusts were on offer. There was a fair general demand. The very best CTC's were the strongest feature, selling often several annas above valuations, while the more ordinary teas of this description were also dearer. Black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East were also in strong demand. The remaining teas were firm except for the poor liquoring types which were from 1 to 1 anna easier.

About 4,370 chests of Leaf were on offer, which met with fair demand but at very irregular rates, prices generally tending easier. The 155 chests of Green Tea received fair support but at lower rates than in the previous sale.

Shipments during February until the 24th were 22,387 packages, comprising shellac 15,830 packages, seedlac 4,325 packages, buttonlac 431 packages, others 1,801 packages.

After early hesitancy, the markets finished very firm towards the end of the week and gains were recorded in some sections. The American coal trade was steady around 70s for single voyages and a 700,000-ton contract to Antwerp-Rotterdam over four years from October 1956 is reported at 48s 6d. Calcutta-Colombo paid 75s for tanker account. Grain trades were distinctly alive and following the settlement of the dock strike, Australian charterers came to the market at 152s 6d from West Australia to Antwerp-Hamburg range fixing up to June-July loading positions. The River Plate put on 1s 3d at 125s 3d for March loading and there is a good enquiry from the Pacific Coast where an end April vessel secured \$12.25 with free discharge to Bombay. Various ore fixtures were concluded among which Bombay-Northern range paid \$17.50 for April-May loading and Bombay-Japan the good rate of 125s f.i.o. for 1st week March tonnage. Better rates were conceded in the Time Charter section with a Liberty obtaining 38s, delivery Tyne, redelivery India.

FREIGHT MARKETS FIRM

During the week ended 28th February, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,200 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 7,000 to 8,000 bags and stocks totalled 150,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapukur delivery were Rs. 31-12 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-12 to Rs. 33 for big grain. Ex-mill rates varied from Rs. 27-10 to Rs. 27-12. But business was restricted pending the Union Budget proposals. The market was steady at the beginning, but towards the end prices eased by 2 to 4 annas.

SUGAR MARKET EASY

During the week ended 28th February, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,200 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 7,000 to 8,000 bags and stocks totalled 150,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapukur delivery were Rs. 31-12 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-12 to Rs. 33 for big grain. Ex-mill rates varied from Rs. 27-10 to Rs. 27-12. But business was restricted pending the Union Budget proposals. The market was steady at the beginning, but towards the end prices eased by 2 to 4 annas.

LINSEED

Values were almost unchanged during the past week while firm conditions were maintained. Following a generally easier tendency in the U.K. for linseed oil, where prices declined notably earlier in the week, local crushers were rather reserved and little business was reported during the week for seeds; while shippers showed little interest in making fresh commitments in linseed oil until the position regarding the export duty had been clarified. An improvement has been reported in U.K. prices of linseed oil, however, and local sellers again appeared to be reserved, with a better demand from buyers for ready as well as forward positions. Latest quotations were as follows: February-March Rs. 24-8 a maund; April-May Rs. 21-8 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market ruled quiet. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 21st February and 28th February, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 6,000 pcs. on the basis of Annas 9 to Annas 10-6; Wet salted (Ord.) 11,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 16,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12 to Rs. 21.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daisee, Killed) 96,300 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 250 to Rs. 260, Rs. 275 to

Rs. 335 and Rs. 240 to Rs. 375; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 23,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 280 to Rs. 300; Muzaffarpore-Patna 13,400 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 270 to Rs. 315.

Bazaar Stocks

(28th February, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 2,200,100 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daisee, Killed) 32,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 87,000 pcs.; Muzaffarpore - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissen-ganj 5,22,000 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 29th February, the market remained quiet. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 146 to 145 buyers.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 149 to 145 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 143 to 139-8 buyers.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 138 done and buyers, 136/135 buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 134 to 130 basis done and buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 123 to 120 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 140-8 to 140-8 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 135 done, 133 value, 130 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 126-8 to 123 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 120 done, 116, 116-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) Under 5%	Rs. 106 to 104-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 100 done and buyers, 96 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 53-8 buyers, 52 value, 50 buyers.

Shipments during February until the 24th were 22,387 packages, comprising shellac 15,830 packages, seedlac 4,325 packages, buttonlac 431 packages, others 1,801 packages.

BRITISH TITANIUM NOW CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. announces a reduction in the price of their raw titanium to about 21s (below \$3) a lb., compared with the current price of \$3.45 in the U.S.A.—at present the largest producer and user of raw titanium. This is now the lowest price in the world. Only ten or twelve companies have so far entered the field of raw titanium production on a large scale, and there has been keen competition between them to improve extraction techniques so as to cheapen their product, which is the raw material for the producers of wrought titanium products for industry. In consequence, from a price of \$5 a pound at the beginning of 1954, the price of first-grade titanium has dropped in five successive reductions to \$3.45.

The plant constructed by I.C.I. to produce 1,500 tons of titanium a year by a new sodium process of its own development came into operation in 1955. The new method has given titanium important advantages in its physical form. Instead of the coke-like "sponge" of the conventional Kroll process, the titanium is in the form of small granules which can be pelleted with alloying materials into a form ideal for the difficult process of melting. Titanium was first discovered in 1790, but it was not until after 1925, when the first sample of high-purity metal was produced, that the full potential of titanium began to be realised. When free from harmful impurities, titanium can be alloyed to possess the strength of stainless steel, and it is little more than half the weight. It has the highest strength-to-weight ratio of any commercial metal, and it has outstanding resistance to corrosion. These properties make it immediately attractive for aircraft construction, and for jet-engine components, and much wider fields of use are opening up as the cost is reduced.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour L.S.T.
South Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	2-3-56	11 a.m.
Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	10 a.m.
Nainati Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	10-10 a.m.
Lawrence Jute Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	10-20 a.m.
Union Jute Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	10-30 a.m.
Standard Jute Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	10-45 a.m.
Northern Jute Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	10-50 a.m.
Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	11-00 a.m.
Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	11-15 a.m.
Lansdowne Jute Co. Ltd.	3-3-56	10-30 a.m.
Krishnabenari Tea Co. Ltd. (Adj.)	5-3-56	3 p.m.
Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd.	7-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Bank of India, Ltd.	8-3-56	4 p.m.
Calcutta Landing & Shipping Co. Ltd.	9-3-56	3 p.m.
Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	9-3-56	Noon
Rohas Industries, Ltd.	20-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd.	21-3-56	11 a.m.
Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd. (E)	21-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Gohpur Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	22-3-56	12-10 a.m.
Bishnauth Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	22-3-56	Noon
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar, Ltd.	29-3-56	11-30 a.m.

(E)—Extraordinary General Meeting.
(Adj.)—19th Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—5 p.c. (o); Orient Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—4 p.c. (o); Kotamullal Tea Co. Ltd.—Nil; Angelo Bros. Ltd.—20 p.c. including a Bonus of 7½ p.c.; Rohas Industries Ltd.—15 p.c. on old shares; Bank of India Ltd.—10 p.c. (f); Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.—12 p.c. (f); Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.—Re 1 per share (o) (f); Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—3½ p.c. (o); Krishnabenari Tea Co. Ltd.—25 p.c. (o); Calcutta Landing & Shipping Co. Ltd.—Annas 6 per share; India Sugars & Refineries Ltd.—14 p.c. (o); Madura Mills Co. Ltd.—20 p.c.; Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd.—9 p.c.; Shree Chandee Sugar Mills Ltd.—Rs. 2 per share (o); Bengal Nagpur Coal Co. Ltd.—Nil (o); Belvedere Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—2½ p.c. (o); Caledonian Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—2½ p.c. (o); Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar Ltd.—Annas 12 per share (o) (f); Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd.—10 p.c.; East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd.—5 p.c. (f) on 'A' Shares and 15 p.c. (f) on 'B' Shares including a special additional dividend of 5 p.c.; Martin Burn Ltd.—Rs. 1-12 per share (o) including a cash bonus of Annas 4.

O.—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. F—Less Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend. Cm.—Cumulative.
! Less Tax at Rs 60 in the £

RISE IN PRODUCTION OF WHITE SUGAR

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the production of white sugar on the basis of the first forecast for the 1955-56 season is estimated at 1,686,000 tons as compared to 1,590,000 tons (actual) during 1954-55. This shows an increase of about 100,000 tons or six percent over the previous year's production. The increase is expected to take place in many States, prominent among which are Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. Some decline is expected in U.P., Madras and Andhra.

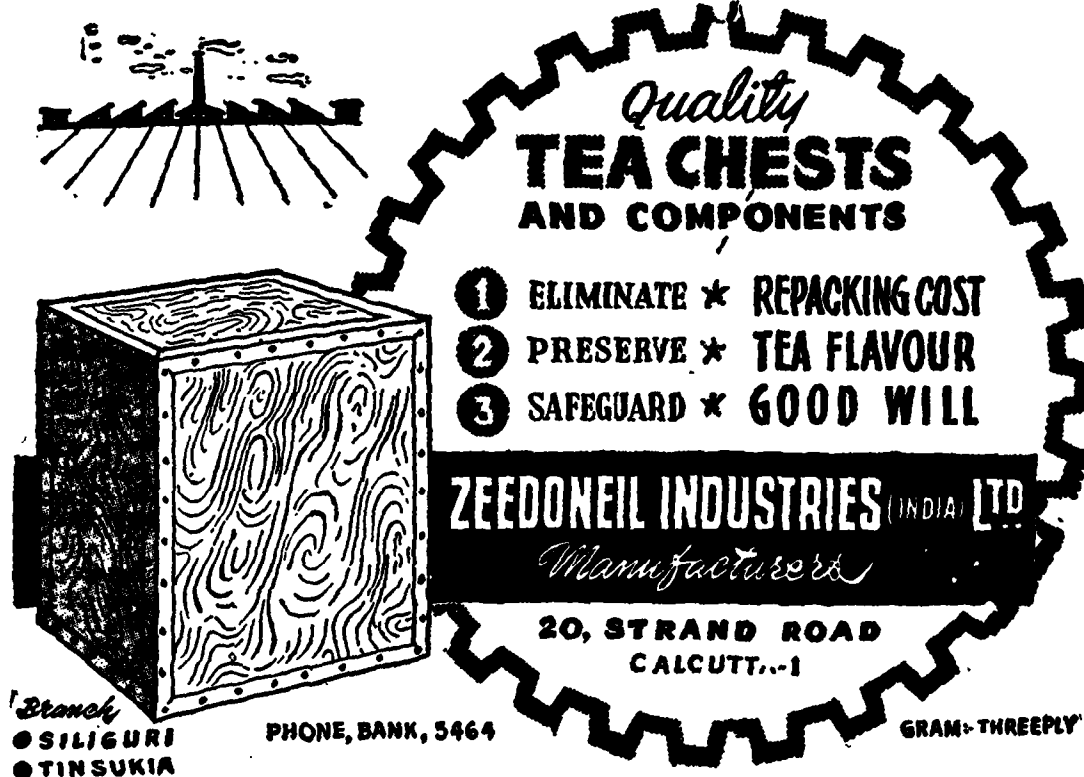
BBJ

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GRAM-THREEPY

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BISHNAUTH TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta on Thursday the 22nd day of March, 1956 at 12 o'clock noon to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification the following resolutions namely:—

1. (As an Extraordinary Resolution). That the authorised capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 16,50,000 to Rs. 40,00,000 by the creation of 2,35,000 New Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

2. (As a Special Resolution). That Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

In lines 1 and 2 the figures "16,50,000" and "1,65,000" shall be deleted and the figures "40,00,000" and "4,00,000" substituted there- after respectively.

3. (As an Ordinary Resolution). (a) That it is desirable to capitalise a sum of Rs. 16,50,000 being part of the undivided profits of the company standing at the credit of the General Reserve Account and accordingly that the said sum of Rs. 16,50,000 be capitalised and that this amount be used as a capital bonus which shall be applied on behalf of the persons who are on the 3rd day of March, 1956 the holders of the 1,65,000 issued Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each in the Company in payment in full for 1,65,000 new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each credited as fully paid and that such 1,65,000 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid shall be accordingly allotted to such persons in the proportion of one new Ordinary Share for every one issued Ordinary Share held by them respectively on the 3rd day of March, 1956 and that the said new Ordinary Shares so distributed shall rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares save and except that they shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend declared in respect of any period ending on or before 31st December, 1955 and shall be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the Company held by each such Shareholder and not as income.

(b) That pursuant to the above resolution and in satisfaction of the said capital bonus the Directors be and they are hereby directed to allot and distribute 1,65,000 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid up amongst the persons who on the said 3rd day of March, 1956, are the holders of the 1,65,000 issued Ordinary Shares of the Company in proportion to the issued Ordinary Shares held by them.

(c) That the draft of the Agreement providing for the allotment of the said new Ordinary Shares in satisfaction of the said capital bonus submitted to this Meeting and signed in the margin by the Chairman thereof by way of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to affix the Seal of the Company to duplicate engrossments of such Agreement as and when the same shall have been signed on behalf of the members holding Ordinary Shares in the Company on the 3rd day of March, 1956, by some person to be appointed by the Directors in that behalf under Article 152 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th March, 1956 to 8th March, 1956 inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

For THE BISHNAUTH TEA COMPANY LTD.,
For WILLIAMSON MAGOR & CO. LTD.,
Sd/- V. S. VIJI,
Secretary,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 25th February, 1956.

KRISHNABEHARI TEA COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Adjourned Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Krishnabehari Tea Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 161-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta on Monday the 5th March, 1956 at 3 P.M. (sharp).

AGENDA.—

1. To receive and approve the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1954.
2. To receive and approve the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1954.
3. To declare a dividend.
4. To elect Directors.
5. To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will remain closed from 28th February to 5th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BIHARILALL LAHOTY,
Managing Director.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1956.

THE GOHPUR TEA COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta on Thursday the 22nd day of March, 1956 at 12-10 o'clock in the afternoon to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification the following resolutions namely:—

1. (As a Special Resolution)—That the Company's Articles of Association be altered in manner following:

(a) In Article 156 line 6 from the words "and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution..." to the end of the Article shall be deleted.

(b) After Article 156 the following new Articles 156-A and 156-B shall be inserted.

"156-A.—Any General Meeting may resolve that any moneys investments or other assets forming part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of any Reserve or other Fund or in the hands of the Company and available for dividend (or representing premiums received on the issue of shares and standing to the credit of the share premium account) be capitalised and distributed amongst such of the shareholders as would be entitled to receive the same if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital and that all or any part of such capitalised fund be applied on behalf of such shareholders in paying up in full any unissued shares, debentures or debenture stock of the Company which shall be distributed accordingly or in or towards payment of the uncalled liability on any issued shares and that such distribution or payment shall be accepted by such shareholders in full satisfaction of their interest in the said capitalised sum".

"156-B. For the purpose of giving effect to any resolution under the two last preceding Articles the Directors may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to the distribution as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates and may fix the value for distribution of any specific assets and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may vest any such cash or specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend, or capitalised fund as may seem expedient to the Directors. Where requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 104 of the Act and the Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalised fund and such appointment shall be effective".

2. (As an Ordinary Resolution)—(a) That it is desirable to capitalise a sum of Rs. 3,38,000 being part of the undivided profits of the company standing at the credit of the General Reserve Account and accordingly that the said sum of Rs. 3,38,000 be capitalised and that this amount be used as a capital bonus which shall be applied on behalf of the persons who are, on the 3rd day of March, 1956 the holders of the 33,800 issued Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each in the Company in payment in full for 33,800 new Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each credited as fully paid and that such 33,800 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid, shall be accordingly allotted to such persons in the proportion of one new Ordinary Share for every one issued Ordinary Share held by them respectively on the said 3rd day of March, 1956 and that the said new Ordinary Shares so distributed shall rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares save and except that they shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend declared in respect of any period ending on or before 31st December, 1955 and shall be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the Company held by each such Shareholder and not as income.

(b) That pursuant to the above resolution and in satisfaction of the said capital bonus the Directors be and they are hereby directed to allot and distribute 33,800 new Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid up amongst the persons who on the 3rd day of March, 1956, are the holders of the 33,800 issued Ordinary Shares of the Company in proportion to the issued Ordinary Shares held by them.

(c) That the draft of the Agreement providing for the allotment of the said new Ordinary Shares in satisfaction of the said capital bonus submitted to this Meeting and signed in the margin by the Chairman thereof by way of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to affix the Seal of the Company to duplicate engrossments of such Agreement as and when the same shall have been signed on behalf of the members holding Ordinary

Shares in the Company on the 3rd day of March, 1956, by some person to be appointed by the Directors in that behalf under Article 156-B of the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th March, 1956 to 8th March, 1956, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For THE GOHPUR TEA CO. LTD.,
For WILLIAMSON MAGOR & CO. LTD.,
Sd/- V. S. VIJI,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 23rd February, 1956.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., will be held at 12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, at 11-30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1956 to consider and, if thought fit, to adopt with or without modification the following resolutions proposed as specified, that is to state:—

As an Extraordinary Resolution

1. Be it RESOLVED that the first sentence of Clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be amended to read:—

"The Capital of the Company is Rs. Three Crores divided into 75,000 5/- per cent (Income-tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 22,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each subject to being increased or reduced or converted into stock in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and the legislative provisions for the time being in force in this behalf."

instead of

"The Capital of the Company is Rs. One Crore divided into 40,000 5/- per cent (Income-tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 6,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each subject to being increased or reduced or converted into stock in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and the legislative provisions for the time being in force in this behalf."

As Special Resolutions:

2. Be it RESOLVED that Article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended to read:—

"The Capital of the Company is Rs. 3,00,00,000 divided into 22,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and 75,000 5/- per cent (Income-tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each"

instead of

"The capital of the Company is Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 6,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, 40,000 5/- per cent (Income-tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each."

3. Be it RESOLVED that the Article 6 (a) of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting the full stop after the words:—

"nor confer any voting rights"

and adding thereafter

"except to vote on a poll only in proportion to the paid-up share value of the preference shares of the paid-up share value of the ordinary shares of the Company and only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to the Preference Shares".

4. Be it RESOLVED that the existing Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be reconstructed to read:—

"On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every ordinary share of Rs. 10/- held by him and ten votes for every Preference Share of Rs. 100/- held by him where vote for preference share is admissible as hereinbefore mentioned provided that no member shall be entitled to vote so long as any dues on his shares remain unpaid and also provided that the holders of preference shares shall have no right to vote either in person or by proxy at any General Meeting by virtue of or in respect of their holdings of preference shares unless a resolution is proposed affecting the rights or privileges of the holders of preference shares or for the winding up of the Company"

instead of

"On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him provided that no member will be entitled to vote so long as any dues on his shares remain unpaid and also provided that preference shareholders shall not be entitled to vote."

By Order of the Board,
S. B. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.
The 15th February, 1956.

THE EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES & SUGAR FACTORIES LIMITED.

The Speech made by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan at the Annual General Meeting held on the 23rd February, 1956 has already been published.

2. At the Meeting:

(a) The Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955 were adopted.

(b) The consideration of the Resolution relating to the declaration of dividends was adjourned to 11 a.m. on the 27th February, 1956.

(c) Mr. G. N. Noel-Tod and Mr. V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S. (Retd.) were re-elected Directors of the Company.

(d) The remuneration of the Auditors was fixed.

(e) Resolution No. 5 approving the acquisition by the Company of the Ordinary Share Capital of Parry and Company Limited was approved.

All resolutions were passed *nem con*.

3. The Class Meetings of the 'A' and 'B' shareholders were adjourned to the 29th March, 1956 at 3-30 p.m. and 3-45 p.m. respectively. Consideration of Resolution No. 1 of the Extraordinary General Meeting was adjourned to 4 p.m. on the 29th March, 1956.

4. The Directors of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Limited have pleasure in announcing that their offer to purchase the Ordinary Share Capital of Parry and Company Limited as set out in their letter of the 18th October, 1955 and confirmed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on the 23rd February, 1956 has been accepted and effect thereto has been given.

5. The allotment of shares to those shareholders of Parry and Company Limited who opted to take 'B' shares in this Company in exchange for their Ordinary Shares in Parry and Company Limited was duly made at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 26th February, 1956.

6. At the adjourned Annual General Meeting held at 11 a.m. on the 27th February, 1956, final dividends for the year ended 30th September, 1955, without deduction of Indian Income Tax, at the rate of 5% on the Company's 'A' Share Capital and at the rate of 10% on the Company's 'B' Share Capital, together with a special additional dividend of 5% on the Company's 'B' Share Capital were declared, payable on the 14th March, 1956 to shareholders on the Register as at the close of business on the 29th February, 1956.

By Order of the Board,

PARRY'S HOLDINGS LIMITED,
Secretaries.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors of Martin Burn Limited, held on 25th February, 1956, the Directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per share on the Ordinary Shares ranking for dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1955. In addition the Directors have recommended a cash bonus of Four Annas per share on the Ordinary Shares ranking for dividend. These recommendations await sanction by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday, 28th March, 1956.

The Ordinary Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 21st to 28th March, 1956, both days inclusive, and the dividend and cash bonus, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after the 23rd April, 1956.

By Order of the Board,

MARTIN BURN LTD.,
A. G. GIDLEY,
Secretary.

27th February, 1956.

THE SOUTH KARANPURA COAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders originally fixed for Friday, the 24th February, 1956, at 11 A.M. has been postponed until Friday, the 2nd March, 1956, at 10 A.M.

By Order of the Board,

BIRD & CO. LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 23rd February, 1956.

THE ORISSA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming General Meeting of Shareholders, a Dividend of 20% per annum, without any deduction in respect of taxation payable by the Company, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955.

By Order of the Board,

BIRD & CO. LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 23rd February, 1956.

SHREE KRISHNA GYANODAY SUGAR LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 29th March, 1956 at 11-30 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmianagar (Bihar) to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1955, to declare dividends free of Tax at Rs. 6/- per share on 'A' class Preference Shares, Rs. 5/- per share on 'B' class Preference Shares and final dividend of Annas -12/- per share making a total of Rs. 1-12/- per share on Ordinary Shares (existing on the 31st July, 1955) for the year ended July 1955, to elect a Director in place of the one retiring, to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration and to transact any other business that under the Articles of Association of the Company may be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd March, 1956 to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SAHU JAIN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 22nd February, 1956.

Payment of any dividend declared will be made only to those members whose names are registered in the books of the Company on the 29th March, 1956 or to their mandatories.

JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent., less Indian Income-tax thereon, will be paid to the Registered holders as on the 5th April, 1956, of the 50,000 Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each in the Company in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1956.

The Share Transfer Books of the Preference Shares will be closed from the 2nd April, 1956 to the 5th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. FORDWOOD,
Secretary.

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta-1, 23rd February, 1956.

KUMARDHUBI ENGINEERING WORKS LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books and Registers of Members of the abovenamed Company shall be closed from 9th March, 1956 to 10th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. BADHWAR,
Director.

Calcutta, 23rd February, 1956.

TEA BOARD

(Licensing Committee)

Registration of Quota Transfers 1955-56.

PRODUCERS OF TEA are hereby notified that the last date for the filing of applications for registration of transfers of Export Quota Rights in respect of the year 1955-56 is the 20th March, 1956. Quota transfers will not be registered unless the necessary transfer forms from both the parties to the transfer are received by that date by the Controller of Licensing, 27 & 29, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

K. SENTHAPPAN,
Controller of Licensing.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. will be held at 12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1956 for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive, consider and adopt the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended on the 30th June, 1955;
- (2) To declare dividends;
- (3) To elect Directors of the Company;
- (4) To appoint Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.

The Share Transfer Books and the Register of the Members of the Company will remain closed from the 7th of March to 21st of March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. B. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
The 15th February, 1956.

(Company Meetings and Dividends Declared appear on page 307)

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that 150 Ordinary shares Nos. 272251-272300 and 121801-121900 of Angelo Brothers Ltd., registered in the name of Purushottamdas Jalan, with relative transfer deed, have been lost from my custody. Any one dealing in the said shares will deal at his own responsibility. Any information relating to the loss may be kindly communicated to—

Purushottamdas Jalan,
5, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-1.



**SHALIMAR
TAR**

Specialists in

**ROOFING, DAMPROOFING
FLOORING, DECKING,
CANAL LININGS,
LIGHT WEIGHT ROOFS
PRESTRESSED
CONCRETE BEAMS**

Contracts
Executed Under Guarantee

SHALIMAR TAR PRODUCTS (1935)
LIMITED

Calcutta, 23rd February, 1956.

Wednesday 29th February, 1956.

All rights reserved.

GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	77½	30,24,300	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 3 months' notice.	78½	76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
87,00,89,000	2½	1946		93½	88,02,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	14,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
45,63,07,000	2½	1946		93½	1,50,00,000	6½	1921 2nd	1981	144N					
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99½	2,892,600	5	1923	1953-83	287½	75,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94½	2,901,000	5	1924	1954-84	287½	40,00,000	4	1909	1969	100
1,10,11,76,000	3	1943	1966-68	92½						56,00,000	4	1910	1970	100
75,86,72,000	2½	1947	1962	93½	38,21,600	3½	1926 1st	1956-86	100	75,00,000	4	1911	1971	100
	2½	1948	1962	93½	39,84,500	5	1926 2nd	1956-86	100½					
	2½	1948	1962	93½	1,49,30,000	6	1928	1958-88	103					
20,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94½	30,00,000	4	1931	1991	95	STERLING LOANS				
14,77,48,000	2½	1946	1976	82½	2,835,100	3½	1932	1962	288	15,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	101½	30,00,000	3½	1935	1965	97½	20,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
1,15,05,23,000	3	1945	1970-75	88½	30,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
1,14,06,89,000	3	1944	1965-68	99½	30,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1909	1969	100
6,85,20,000	4	1922	1958-68	103½	30,00,000	3	1946	1976	94½	20,00,000	4	1910	1970	100
75,29,00,000	3½	1953	1981	99-25/64	30,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2005	74	20,00,000	4	1911	1971	100
1,13,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	96½	30,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85	20,00,000	4	1912	1972	100
1,58,16,83,000	3½	1954	1964	98½	30,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85	20,00,000	4	1913	1973	100
1,03,67,91,000	3½	1955	1965	98½	2,31,07,100	3½	1936-37	1956-66	95½	20,00,000	4	1914	1974	100
BOMBAY					25,00,000	3	1938	1963-69	90	20,00,000	4	1915	1975	100
2,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99½	30,00,000	3	1946	2006	94	20,00,000	4	1916	1976	100
2,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½	30,00,000	3	1947	1977	79½	20,00,000	4	1917	1977	100
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93½	30,00,000	3	1948	1978	83½	20,00,000	4	1918	1978	100
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	30,00,000	3	1949	1959	97	20,00,000	4	1919	1979	100
3,00,00,000	3	1951	1962	92½	30,00,000	3	1950	1960	92	20,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
3,50,00,000	4	1952	1964	101½	30,00,000	3	1951	1961	81½	20,00,000	4	1921	1981	100
6,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101½	30,00,000	3	1952	1962	81½	20,00,000	4	1922	1982	100
MADHYA PRADESH					30,00,000	3	1953	1963	98½	20,00,000	4	1923	1983	100
80,54,300	3	1943	1956	99½	30,00,000	3	1954	1964	98½	20,00,000	4	1924	1984	100
32,60,300	3	1944	1958	98½	30,00,000	3	1955	1965	98½	20,00,000	4	1925	1985	100
2,03,00,000	3	1945	1964	93	30,00,000	3	1956	1966	98½	20,00,000	4	1926	1986	100
1,00,00,000	3½	1946	1962	98½	30,00,000	3	1957	1967	98½	20,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
MADRAS					30,00,000	3	1958	1968	98½	20,00,000	4	1928	1988	100
1,29,76,000	3	1939	1959	96½	30,00,000	3	1959	1969	98½	20,00,000	4	1929	1989	100
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1956	98½	30,00,000	3	1960	1970	98½	20,00,000	4	1930	1990	100
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½	30,00,000	3	1961	1971	98½	20,00,000	4	1931	1991	100
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96	30,00,000	3	1962	1972	98½	20,00,000	4	1932	1992	100
2,90,93,300	2½	1946	1961	92½	30,00,000	3	1963	1973	98½	20,00,000	4	1933	1993	100
4,47,00,000	3	1947	1966	96	30,00,000	3	1964	1974	98½	20,00,000	4	1934	1994	100
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½	30,00,000	3	1965	1975	98½	20,00,000	4	1935	1995	100
6,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½	30,00,000	3	1966	1976	98½	20,00,000	4	1936	1996	100
UTTAR PRADESH					30,00,000	3	1967	1977	98½	20,00,000	4	1937	1997	100
1,49,29,000	3	1939	1961-66	98½	30,00,000	3	1968	1978	98½	20,00,000	4	1938	1998	100
8,23,96,000	3	1944	1958	98½	30,00,000	3	1969	1979	98½	20,00,000	4	1939	1999	100
2,38,31,500	3	1945	1960	98½	30,00,000	3	1970	1980	98½	20,00,000	4	1940	2000	100
8,41,19,000	2½	1946	1962	92½	30,00,000	3	1971	1981	98½	20,00,000	4	1941	2001	100
2,00,00,000	3	1951	1962	98½	30,00,000	3	1972	1982	98½	20,00,000	4	1942	2002	100
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½	30,00,000	3	1973	1983	98½	20,00,000	4	1943	2003	100
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½	30,00,000	3	1974	1984	98½	20,00,000	4	1944	2004	100
WEST BENGAL					30,00,000	3	1975	1985	98½	20,00,000	4	1945	2005	100
1,75,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½	30,00,000	3	1976	1986	98½	20,00,000	4	1946	2006	100
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½	30,00,000	3	1977	1987	98½	20,00,000	4	1947	2007	100
2,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½	30,00,000	3	1978	1988	98½	20,00,000	4	1948	2008	100
5,00,00,000	4	1954	1964	100½	30,00,000	3	1979	1989	98½	20,00,000	4	1949	2009	100
MYSORE					30,00,000	3	1980	1990	98½	20,00,000	4	1950	2010	100
1,95,85,300	5	1933	1953-63	101½	30,00,000	3	1981	1991	98½	20,00,000	4	1951	2011	100
8,99,72,000	4	1934	1954-64	99½	30,00,000	3	1982	1992	98½	20,00,000	4	1952	2012	100
5,08,05,700	3	1940	25-1-1963	99½	30,00,000	3	1983	1993	98½	20,00,000	4	1953	2013	100
2,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½	30,00,000	3	1984	1994	98½	20,00,000	4	1954	2014	100
COCHIN					30,00,000	3	1985	1995	98½	20,00,000	4	1955	2015	100
80,00,000	3	1936	1956-61	99½	30,00,000	3	1986	1996	98½	20,00,000	4	1956	2016	100
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-66	98½	30,00,000	3	1987	1997	98½	20,00,000	4	1957	2017	100
TRAVANCORE					30,00,000	3	1988	1998	98½	20,00,000	4	1958	2018	100
80,00,000	3½	1936	1956	99½	30,00,000	3	1989	1999	98½	20,00,000	4	1959	2019	100
HYDERABAD					30,00,000	3	1990	2000	98½	20,00,000	4	1960	2020	100
3,34,70,800	4	1953	1963	100	30,00,000	3	1991	2001	98½	20,00,000	4	1961	2021	100
2,12,21,800	4	1955	1964	99½	30,00,000	3	1992	2002	98½	20,00,000	4	1962	2022	100

These notes refer to the Debentures on the next page.

Option to repay at par on 6 months' notice—

(a) after 2 years from date of issue.

(b) at any time

(c) on or after 1-1-61.

(d) after 14-11-63.

Option to repay on 6 months' notice—

(a) at any time after 30-6-61 at 101½ %.

(b) at 101½ % between 1-1-60 & 31-12-64.

(c) at 102½ % after 30-6-60 but before 30-6-64.

(d) on or after 31st July, 1960 at Rs. 102½ % or at par on or after 31st July, 1965.

Option to repay on 3 months' notice—

(a) at any time at 9% Premium.

(b) at 1% Prem. after 1-3-54 but before 1-3-57 and 1% Prem. on or after 1-3-57.

(c) at any time at par.

(d) at any time after 31-3-62 at the rate of 1% Premium.

(m) Redeemable at 103½ % on 31-12-64 with option to redeem on any interest date at same premium after 30-6-69.

(n) at any time on two months' notice.

(o) to be redeemed at a premium of 10% Rs. 70,000 to be redeemed annually by drawing on 3 months' notice with option to redeem all after 6 years from date of issue on 6 months' notice. Option not exercised, repayment to be made after full term.

Option to repay.

(p) at par after September, 1956.

(q) at par on or after 1-12-59.

(r) on 30-6-62 or any subsequent interest payment date on one month's notice.

(s) Rs. 1 lac Debentures to be redeemed annually by drawing from 1-6-54 with option to redeem at 100½ % between 1-6-57 to 1-6-60 and at 101½ % afterwards.

(t) With option to redeem at Rs. 101½ % after 10 years or at 100½ % after 13 years.

(u) With option to redeem all or any of the Debts at 101½ % at any time after 31-3-64 and at 100½ % at any time after 31-3-66.

(v) Rs. 80,000/- are being redeemed annually repayment of Debentures commencing serially from No. 1 to No. 80 on 31-12-64.

(w) Redeemable at any time at 5 per cent premium (a) on 6 months' notice by the Company or (b) in the event of the Security becoming enforceable or at par if the Corporation of Calcutta or Howrah purchase the undertaking on 1st January, 1945 or every seventh year thereafter.

BANKS

H indicates that Share capital is half paid. O, C and Dd indicate Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Reserve & other Funds	Cash and investments	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			Paid up per Share	Latest market quotations as available until		
							1936	1937	1938		29-2-36	22-2-36	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,00,000		15,65,64,394	Allahabad Bank P.	12	16,11,210	13,71,702	18	--	--	100	362½	362½	371½
14,30,000H	10,82,22,303			12	28,01,91*	2,49,302	12	12	--	50	185	185	182½
1,00,00,000H	1,28,00,000	15,47,78,001	Bank of Baroda	12	77,01,373	9,10,851	14	14	--	50	198½	197½	101½
2,50,00,000H	3,52,00,000	29,39,08,376	Bank of India	12	4,00,348	64,753	6-6	6-6	7-7	25	52	52	45
15,30,375H	27,00,000	2,84,34,127	Bank of Indore	12		2,60,391	8-6	8-6	8-6	100	282½	261	283½
50,00,000	84,00,000	5,55,82,165	Bank of Mysore	6-12	8,68,631								
2,62,11,875H	4,00,55,69*	74,61,95,701	Central Bank of India	6-12	77,88,540	17,88,899	12	6-6	--	25	46½	47½	53½
52,42,375													
£3,500,000	£5,000,000	£104,196,759	Chartered Bank of I.A.&C	12	£914,289*	£403,512	14	--	--	£1	39/10½	39/1½	46/½
1,000,000H	£1,300,300	£1,418,701	Eastern Bank	12	£126,722*	£102,597	8	--	--	£5	£8½	£8½	£8½
1,50,00,000	1,00,00,000	35,72,99,68c	Habib Bank††	12	46,16,24c	105,492	20	14 7/12	--	20	91½	90½	86½
50,00,000H	23,50,000	1,29,98,191	Hind Bank	12	6,55,597	1,12,822	3	3	--	50	38	352	26½
1,25,00,000H	15,43,000	3,45,51,076	Hindusthan Commercial	12	1,759	16,219	NB	NB	--	50	91	91	10
50,00,000H	1,57,000	1,85,90,314	Hindusthan Mercantile	12	31,264	2,771	NB	NB	--	50	14½	14½	14½
HK\$25,000,000				12	HK\$19,290,451	HK\$10,215,250c	£5½	£5½	--	HK\$125	£95	£96	£107½
£1,250,000 or	£8,000,000	£166,447,488	Hong Kong & Shanghai										
24,00,000				6-12	13,93,697	130,785	12	12	--	100	188	190	182½
17,00,000	76,50,000	16,04,77,414	Indian Bank							50	163	164	146½
18,00,000						2,25,271	6	--	--	60	113½	114	101½
49,04,925	22,50,000	5,78,69,513	Indian Overseas Bank	12	13,24,875		NB	--	--	100A	42½	42½	50
6,25,000A				6-12	1,21,611	491	NB	--	--	25B	11	11	19
2,50,000H	6,41,383	77,14,495	Indo-Commercial Bank				6	--	--	50C	24	25	29
10,00,000C	15,06,075	2,18,15,069	Industrial Finance Corpn	6	22,18,63c	--	24½	--	--	50,00	--	--	--
5,00,00,000													
£14,372,956A	£17,000,000	£932,216,879	Lloyds Bank		£2,166,072	£516,557	14	15	--	£1A	£2-14-9	£2-13-6	£3-6-3
£1,437,296B							8	8	--	£1B	£1-6-0	£1-6-3	£1-6-8

MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	No. of Loans	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds & Perforated Share if any	Cash & Securities	NAME	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit Premiums taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per share	Latest Market as available (unit)			Quotations (yearly unit)	
										1905	1904	1903		22-2-06	22-2-06	A year ago		
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40,00,000	879	40,39,057	54,00,000	7,28,672	Agarwala P	3-9	79	5,30,054	2,42,027	5-0	24-33	31-...	10	12	124	144	144	
24,00,000	446	15,74,109	16,00,000	5,80,211	Albion P	3-11	169	5,34,631	94,444	12-12	12-12	...	100	190	190	151	151	
6,00,000	446	11,72,213	9,50,000	1,52,948	Alexandra P	6-12	169	6,45,524	94,985	NIL-24	...	...	100	248	248	240	240	
30,00,000	1,259	35,74,885	9,75,000	3,79,285	Alliance P	6-12	169	6,92,515	2,55,797	NIL-6	...	...	100	140	140	180	180	
30,00,000	1,259	35,74,885	9,75,000	3,79,285	Anglo India P	3-9	62	7,04,313	1,41,121	7-0	7-0	...	100	158	158	219	219	
30,00,000	1,259	35,74,885	9,75,000	3,79,285	Auckland P	3-9	21	1,54,940	9,783	2-2	2-2	...	100	138	138	138	138	
40,00,000	1,110	46,76,481	14,94,265	14,01,617	Bally P	3-9	128	2,24,119	1,77,810	NIL-NIL	...	...	100	185	185	190	190	
30,00,000	959	32,41,848	2,67,33,627	2,13,03,032	Barnesore P	6-12	135	2,64,338	2,64,338	NIL-NIL	...	...	100	164	164	176	176	
2,375,000	1,889	2,490,486	35,49,123	1,17,218	Belvedere P	6-12	15	2,18,017	63,428	14-71	123	113	100	181	181	206	206	
25,00,000	620	46,20,559	34,45,000	93,32,101	Benar P	3-22	22	12,85,338	2,95,911	123	113	100	10	15	18	15	18	
40,00,000	1,373	1,39,40,307	2,06,65,270	64,04,709	Birds Budget P	6-10	2	2,37,392	2,271	...	...	...	100	184	184	171	171	
25,00,000	901	36,11,569	34,45,000	93,32,101	Calcutta P	6-12	62	91,976	48,481	...	...	...	100	184	184	171	171	
25,00,000	901	40,31,627	27,37,926	1,16,450	Calcutta P	6-12	62	1,00,860	74,822	...	...	...	100	250	250	249	249	
7,47,280	602	12,59,448	35,31,234	3,77,72	Calcutta P	3-11	1	3,67,348	1,30,505	...	...	...	100	182	182	170	170	
18,00,000	616	36,49,514	93,04,343	3,06,573	Champany P	3-11	1	97,596	54,375	...	...	...	100	296	296	262	262	
56,18,400	1,400	1,14,95,514	30,14,282	72,351	Cheviot P	6-12	165	5,65,135	1,52,253	123-3	123-3	...	100	151	151	144	144	
15,45,000	800	24,86,087	18,25,000	21,00,346	Chitavalah P	3-11	1	1,51,574	18,447	...	...	...	100	163	163	164	164	
15,45,000	800	14,72,234	18,25,000	21,00,346	Chitavalah P	3-11	1	1,51,574	18,447	...	...	...	100	163	163	164	164	
16,00,000	909	13,89,499	15,21,433	3,35,554	Clive P	3-9	31	1,26,661	1,996	...	...	...	100	125	125	137	137	
31,49,300	1,06	74,95,513	61,22,263	29,78,658	Dalhousie P	3-11	16	2,25,596	2,25,596	10-10	10-10	...	100	225	225	208	208	
28,00,000	719	28,57,420	49,74,119	17,12,300	Delta P	6-12	165	2,46,136	1,43,894	5-71	71-71	...	100	221	221	224	224	
15,00,000	1,284	22,83,264	30,30,000	27,97,400	Empire P	3-9	138	76,602	71,982	NIL-NIL	NIL-6	10-6	100	420	420	455	455	
31,00,000	1,004	66,00,041	59,70,958	6,33,600	Fort William P	3-9	10	2,91,280	1,16,743	NIL-6	10-10	10-10	100	270	270	383	383	
31,00,000	1,014	42,18,790	17,00,000	1,58,768	Ganges P	3-9	19	3,14,292	84,732	NIL-NIL	NIL-NIL	21-NIL	100	861	861	90	90	
4,82,195	1,708	71,03,613	NIL	5,24,321	Ganges P	12	85	78,456	74,383	...	...	...	1,300	300	300	895	895	
30,00,000	807	23,09,271	38,28,211	30,30,000	Gondalpara P	3-9	19	3,12,039	57,208	NIL-3	24-71	71-71	100	321	321	304	304	
24,00,000	1,394	47,19,965	30,30,000	45,53,576	Gouropore P	3-9	19	1,13,392	2,30,107	NIL-3	24-71	71-71	100	1141	1141	1,105	1,105	
24,00,000	1,078	24,49,133	49,42,374	32,81,800	Hasting P	3-9	85	2,31,522	32,401	124	6	...	100	42	42	20	20	
16,80,000	1,078	24,49,133	49,42,374	32,81,800	Hastings P	3-9	85	2,31,522	32,401	124	6	...	100	42	42	20	20	
16,80,000	1,078	24,49,133	49,42,374	32,81,800	Hastings P	3-9	85	2,31,522	32,401	124	6	...	100	42	42	20	20	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	
30,00,000	1,272	1,01,20,316	59,23,795	73,610	Havrah P	3-9	12	7,28,283	92,110	63-63	63-63	...	100	233	243	241	241	

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		20-2-56	22-2-56	A year Ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-6	32-5	61-1	10	231	231	211
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	61-71	71-71	81-1	200	547 1/2	539	522 1/2
4,48,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-12	11-12	11-12	10	7	7	6 1/2
2,25,000	2,77,282	539,749	6,551	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043	4,951	11-12	11-12	11-12	10	16	16	15 1/2
40,00,000	61,93,314	23,29,245	13,52,976	Bhaikapur	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
40,00,000	61,93,314	23,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	7,04,051	13,043	61	61	61	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,684	1,65,136	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	9
16,00,000	36,87,271	16,18,636	7,181	Bokar & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,196	11-12	10-10	10-10	10	271	291	301
1,50,000	18,94,838	23,50,026	8,16,200	Borra P	6-12	106	16,684	96,656	11-12	10-10	10-10	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
90,92,494	2,39,96,402	1,73,50,364	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,580	1,40,510	11-12	21-21	31-1	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	6	160	1,19,187	3,038	21	21	61 1/2	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,511	15,752	Central Kurkand P	6-12	323	34,743	62,768	31-31	31-31	31-31	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	3
6,00,000	1,43,098	7,51,503	7,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,045	12,203	11-12	11-12	11-12	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	3
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dharm Main	6-12	129	70,801	2,43,279	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	11-11	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
2,240,000	2,276,653	2,272,456	2,272,456	East Indian	6-12	19	2,137,640	5,59,771	101	101	221	21	32	31 1/2	28 1/2
29,83,700	1,02,85,192	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,265	10-81	71-71	71-1	10	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
10,40,000	6,74,708	2,01,486	8,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	61	61	61	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
6,50,000	6,06,656	33,154	4,95,441	Juzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	10-81	71-71	71-1	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Kuriladih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-71	71-1	121-1	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	19 1/2
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalaphari	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	171-1	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	20 1/2	20	29 1/2
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	9,91,587	30,704	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	100	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
6,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	9,91,587	30,704	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	107	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
20,00,000	25,76,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,681	Nil	Nil	21	100	165	165	102
6,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherria	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	64 1/2	64 1/2	48 1/2
1,38,490	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	61	61	61	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
6,85,150	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	61	61	61	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
7,48,240	5,13,418	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	62,501	25,588	61	61	61	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1,00,000	2,62,442	26,617	61,611	New Bansdeopur	4-8	5	59,011	6,071	31-12	31-71	71-1	10	104	104	104
17,78,239	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,324	New Beerbhoom P	4-8	5	3,73,072	95,478	31-31	31-31	31-1	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2
6,00,000	12,44,425	69,929	69,929	New Manbhoom	1-10	2	45,902	36,426	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,918	North Damuda	3	202	7,954	32,184	61	61	61	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,053	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-21	Nil-Nil	61-71	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2
1,57,000					6-12	21			21-21	Nil-Nil	61-71	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
7,90,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	6-6	6-1	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2
8,34,000	4,90,674	12,942	5,04,291	Parasara P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11	31-1	31-1	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	23 1/2
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,06,359	38,203	71-81	11-71	71-1	10	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
2,50,000	2,42,408	1,500	11,536	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,098	18,581	61	61	61	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,373	Raneerunge	3-9	79	14,07,792	33,913	Nil-Nil	21-21	21-21	10	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	238	2,76,942	28,121	10-10	71-61	81-1	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
30,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samsa	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	10-21	71	71	10	14 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,689	2,29,212	Searole	1	553	1,05,136	21,070	21	21	21	10	34 1/2	34 1/2	8 1/2
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,28,311	Seepore	6-12	7	2,10,776	40,187	121-121	141-1	17 1/2	7	3 1/2	3 1/2	11 1/2
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	7	38,842	6,801	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	11-11	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	51,59,079	11-11	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,600	13,69,545	21,84,338	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-71	71-1	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,184	Falcher	9	277	2,375	3,56,911	61	61	61	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
3,50,000	4,59,000	2,59,000	11,771	Union	6-12	279	12,698	47,378	10-71	6-21	6-21	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	24 1/2
49,98,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,748	63,500	31	31	31	10	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	16 1/2

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotation as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		20-2-56	22-2-56	A year Ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		
15,00,000	14,100	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	24	..	..	10	8	5	41
32,72,340	22,197	400	27,69,876	23,18,099	24,361	Basanti P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	..	..	..	10	1	1	1
7,11,280	36,300	532	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Laxmi	5	27	1,66,176	67,818	..	..	..	40	38	38	13
27,00,000	31,476	624	13,53,307	15,50,000	8,84,424	Bengal Laxmi	6-12	126	5,23,389	18,199	24-NII	NII	..	10	10	10	13
15,00,000	38,764	622	13,49,091	19,39,989	24,87,575	Bengal Laxmi	5	22	6,44,384	5,60,790	..	..	..	10	95	95	67
6,00,000	62,572	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,874	Bengal Laxmi	6-12	126	2,48,892	24,31,401	NII-NII	NII-NII	..	100	385	385	40
30,00,000	32,000	510	7,72,337	23,93,978	3,30,062	Bengal Laxmi	5	28	2,93,256	29,514	..	..	..	10	94	94	31
3,27,02,900	1,01,804	2,762	9,94,63,108	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,750	1	9	9	25	38	38	38
1,00,563	42,944	518	31,58,395	25,71,925	1,53,139	Junber	6-12	126	2,20,479	7,06,926	NII-NII	NII-NII	..	100	289	304	217
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,731	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P.	9	22	32,80,544	93,396	18	10	10	10	272	272	23
1,20,00,000	96,550	1,872	2,26,87,000	10,43,234	55,69,241	Kesavam P.	5	22	90,72,648	1,17,624	118	..	..	15	1672	1672	1672
6,00,000	35,854	864	17,48,142	3,75,879	74,08,651	Mohini P.	12	65	5,52,316	6,198	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
33,96,288	68,000	1,825	47,44,541	52,19,601	12,65,051	Muni P.	12	208	18,77,941	1,77,296	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
30,00,000	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P.	12	431	18,83,771	13,76,472	NII	..	..	240	118	118	107
22,89,882	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	64	..	10	111	111	12
3,07,085	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	NII	NII	..	1	..	..	..
18,47,750	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	..	..	10	111	111	12
5,00,000	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17,50,000	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	..	..	100	104	104	9
1,57,50,000	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	74	..	100	104	104	9
1,57,50,000	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	114	..	100	111	104	9
1,57,50,000	1,00,000	2,219	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	..	..	..	100	111	104	9
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	31,25,564	2,00,47,602	36,31,268	Jangalore W C Shik P.	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,111	20	30	..	100	6011	5971	415
1,78,47,800	120,012	2,770	1,04,32,711	64,10,831	41,77,351	Juckingham Carnatic t.	12	30	39,49,437	2,89,005	10	10	..	100	1711	171	150
20,30,000	26,006	..	15,06,119	60,10,425	15,94,121	ambodi r	12	116	6,19,437	39,657	74	..	..	10	131	131	12
12,00,000	23,894	..	6,41,058	3,00,000	16,33,302	ambodi Cotton	12	188	6,53,154	81,404	..	..	..	100	356	356	356
20,76,900	12,832	407	47,41,211	1,98,681	11,22,121	ambodi Spt & Wvg	6	96	7,52,342	10,23,342	NII	..	..	50	87	824	65
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,75,401	17,30,300	18,77,414	Cheswarar	12	139	2,05,718	1,677	..	..	..	100	315	3124	355
30,00,000	30,512	200	62,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P.	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	6	6	10	10	174	174	12
23,64,000	68,756	..	15,31,05	21,70,22	78,05	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,243	3,209	..	..	..	50	178	174	130
1,75,02,480	1,65,524	..	2,01,42	13,81,878	1,29,35,95	Madura	12	106	1,00,56,203	9,66,800	20	30	..	10	501	50	4
13,00,000	21,854	..	2,22,12	5,85,363	10,32,898	Malabar Spt & Wvg	12	140	85,193	84,039	..	..	..	200	109	108	125
13,00,000	26,252	803	20,88,211	30,30,000	11,29,14	Mettur Industries	3	29	57,00,400	1,43,408	24	30	..	100	395	3764	28
13,01,780	3,000	..	14,55,99	3,90,274	3,90,274	Mysore Scur Shik	3	142	1,753	4,996	NII	NII	..	10	44	44	14
4,00,000	80,137	NII	13,16,592	3,00,000	14,24,30	Patani Andover P.	12	30	73,93,37	2,987	..	..	..	50	1643	1581	11
7,79,700	15,340	416	3,42,118	2,43,421	2,05,91	Sitaram Spt & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,063	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,567	10,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanti P.	12	47	18,37,455	..	..	..	..	100	2641	2571	224

CAPITAL

TEA COMPANIES

March 1, 1956.

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tax	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop		Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
				1953	1954						1952	1953	1954		29-2-56	22-2-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CACHAR																	
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	NH	10	12	161	
4,00,000	4,28,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,201	NH	10	10A	10A	
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	NH	100	101	101	
2,50,000	57,753	..	194	..	..	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	8,87,780	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	NH	100	116	116	
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	2,74,480	27-11	2,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,294	NH	100	9	9	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,180	27-6	17,59,920	35-9	16,00,000	Hatukhura	12	202	13,22,256	NH	25	40	251	
4,50,000	4,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinugur Khoreal	12	313	91,071	NH	100	130	130	
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599-6	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	202	2,21,673	NH	20	100	264	
7,00,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4	7,33,287	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	NH	20	100	264	
1,84,000	3,00,329	..	468-5	3,54,000	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara, P.	12	202	1,64,414	NH	10	191	191	
2,00,000	3,90,357	1,16,592	618	4,54,180	29-7	6,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	NH	10	24	24	
5,25,000	5,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	..	..	5,20,000	Rungamatie	12	63	5,75,715	NH	20	35	139	
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	1,662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River, P.	12	14	3,73,677	NH	121	19	19	
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilkhak	12	96	5,22,670	NH	30	101	101	
DARJEELING																	
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	NH	10	4	4	
2,79,900	2,72,961	1,25,000	407-5	1,06,686	42-3	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	NH	15	15	151	
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	1,80,000	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	NH	40	100	290	
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	NH	21	250	250	
2,00,000	3,13,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,313	31-0	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	Ghile, P.	12	74	2,24,074	NH	25	10	433	
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	6,54,720	34-5	6,84,000	58-10	6,84,000	Lingia, P.	12	278	8,25,171	NH	20	50	301	
10,32,000	3,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	49-9	580,000	Longview	12	95	4,38,233	NH	10	13	13	
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	616	3,09,326	42-4	..	..	1,84,000	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	NH	7	181	181	
1,59,000	1,75,390	3,10,239	465	1,63,524	62-4	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,365	NH	40	100	300	
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	6,44,268	NH	20	50	301	
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	305	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okar, P.	12	63	1,96,358	NH	10	37	67	
3,30,000	3,02,868	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	1,39,000	Pashok	12	139	..	NH	10	30	248	
3,00,000	2,45,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,513	NH	21	15	15	
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,127	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	Puimpong, P.	12	14	2,02,628	NH	10	16	16	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,720	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	1,60,000	Rungtee Runglot	12	63	2,53,195	NH	17	50	390	
3,00,000	2,80,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-3	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seyok	12	63	1,59,421	NH	15	10	20	
6,25,000	5,98,313	1,459	747	1,63,184	34-4 1/5	2,05,635	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	NH	10	30	301	
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,64,857	683	2,36,381	35-9	2,84,900	50-4	2,80,000	Sintom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	NH	5	10	301	
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	741	2,89,738	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,80,000	Sintom	12	279	4,43,350	NH	30	50	301	
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,180	37-5	3,72,000	54-5	3,90,000	Sunuma	12	165	3,50,250	NH	7	10	301	
3,20,000	4,86,000	8,62,401	718	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	14	5,54,651	NH	15	40	44	
6,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,668	6,68,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-3	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,893	NH	10	131	131	
DUARS																	
25,00,000	17,68,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	3	91,07,307	NH	45	120	318	
6,00,000	30,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,864	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,05,110	11,03,942	1,112	13,97,520	30-9	13,97,520	30-9	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309	32-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	NH	30	65	100	
9,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343-9	12,02,309													

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		29-2-56	22-2-56	A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.															
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Saven Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	..	..	..	10	17 1/2	6 1/2	6
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purbapour Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	17 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,340	28,00,000	13,462	Rannugger Cane & Sugar P.	5	1	4,27,005	29,230	20	15	..	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2
19,99,800	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,215	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	..	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	5	5	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,57,529	98,312	Samatpur Central Sugar	5	355	9,98,138	5,475	15	15	..	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
20,00,000	31,76,802	35,96,419	11,16,398	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar P.	5	140	1,90,977	7,991	..	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2
1,94,500	13,54,858	11,85,175	2,47,379	Shree Sitaram Sugar	5	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	5	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	5	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	..	10	22 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,80,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	5	227	10,24,523	82,931	25	25	25	10	94 1/2	94 1/2	127 1/2
22,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	5	301	10,83,339	85,970	..	..	..	100AC	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
2,00,000B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 1/2 BC	15	15	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	65	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,584	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	4,02,785	14,30,401	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	80,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,346	30,205	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
27,50,000D	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	5	132	12,82,024	32,582	..	..	..	100	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
2,50,000D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	5	7 1/2	..	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
30,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,315	Assam Bro.	5	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	12 1/2	12 1/2	20	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2
80,00,000	8,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,436	Assam Match	5	274	11,14,515	1,34,529	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
20,00,000	5,97,794	17,69,161	9,81,436	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	5	21	2,98,408	4,17,492	..	..	..	3	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	6,53,690	46,16,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	5	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
80,01,400	33,00,000	79,13,763	61,74,905	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	6,49,717	20	13	..	100	185	186	185
12,00,000	3,03,700	7,99,890	2,34,486	Baraee Coke	5-9	128	1,38,783	12,449	1-7 1/2	7 1/2	..	100	19 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
6,00,000	78,414	NH	30,72,417	Bharati Fibres Frading P.	5	128	1,38,783	12,449	..	..	..	100	44	44	40 1/2
90,00,000	19,53,822	NH	19,59,760	Bharat Airways Ltd.	5	128	1,38,783	12,449	..	..	..	100	44	44	40 1/2
20,00,000	7,90,430	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	5	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	19	19	17 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	5	50	8,44,363	1,98,548	5	10	..	10	14	14	12 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
2,25,00,000	62,15,490	1,03,16,999	2,47,63,976	British India Corporation P.	12	35	4,79,711	2,61,142	10	11 1/2	..	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
22,50,000A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10A	..	..	..
22,50,000B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10B	..	..	..
5,00,000	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	5-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,339	4,28,060	10	12	..	100	124	124	138 1/2
1,80,00,000	1,74,64,829	1,10,03,971	1,10,03,971	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	98,315	11,38,41	15	15	..	100	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2
51,26,000	63,95,753	1,39,92,342	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	9	..	100	15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2
75,00,000	13,70,387	4,32,826	1,02,21,771	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	5	84	4,26,249	5,26,954	6	6	..	10	15	15	17 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	5	61	10,33,237	1,02,699	..	..	..	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	5-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	75	195 1/2	195 1/2	187 1/2
2,25,000	..	1,78,71	4,88,072	General Investments Trust P.	5-8	21	12,558	7,558	21-21	21-21	21-21	10	43	43	43 1/2
85,00,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	5	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2	7 1/2	14	10	141	133	11 1/2
90,00,000	27,68,499	5,00,324	12,84,487	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	200	7,02,792	34,255	..	..	..	10	19	19	17 1/2
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,92,390	1,01,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	..	10	19	19	17 1/2
90,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,293	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	5	225	5,30,579	16,733	..	..	..	250	240	240	250 1/2
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	5	9	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	5	1	1	1
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,668	..	..	..	10	7	7	7
15,10,000	1,28,49,459	1,28,49,459	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	12	329	1,18,18,053	25,00,733	4 1/2	6	8	10	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
1,80,00,000	24,06,356	38,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	303	5,23,388	4,96,512	..	..	..	100	186	186	186 1/2
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	5	24	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	12 1/2	100	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
8,00,000D	22,07,280	2,21,280	11,09,467	Indian National Airways	12	99	36,302	12,62,971	..	..	..	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1,25,000D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
8,21,970	6,57,313	8,08,300	8,08,300	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	5	173	4,07,288	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
20,00,000	4,68,334	15,40,000	6,64,090	Indian Wood Products	5	98	13,50,146	1,79,568	25	37 1/2	..	10	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
5,00,000	1,19,693	1,45,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	5-8	21	41,460	9,201	21-21	21-21	21-21	100	65	65	65 1/2
2,40,000	15,392	4,66,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	5	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	..	..	10	11	11	11 1/2
5,87,500D	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,06,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	6,299	..	..	..	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,17,500D	51,23,900	65,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	5	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	107	107	11 1/2
2,00,00,000	8,17,393	4,02,958	3,21,617	Mactariene & Co.	5	133	14,478	4,849	..	..	..	100	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
80,00,000D	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,90,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	5	394	27,93,220	2,31,756	..	..	..	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	36,31,261	73,41,407	1,63,22,846	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	5	309	66,82,055	6,52,480	13 1/2	13 1/2	7 1/2	100	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1,90,95,750	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	5	12	..	1000	240	240	240 1/2
60,00,000D	1,06,76,848	97,83,141	6,22,424	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	5	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10	10	..	1000	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1,15,00,000	19,99,407	74,12,935	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	5	1	30,26,606	2,22,282	10	10	12 1/2	10	21		

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O P o F Dd G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Profit Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agent	Net Profit	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	20-2-56	21-2-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1955	1954	1953	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59,33	16,16,27,68	6,15,51,09	3,90,26,91	Associated Cement	1	53	4,71,77,96	5,62,770	9	6	10	100	201	175
ELECTRIC LITG POWER														
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,85	15,70,44	Ahmedabad Electricity	3	146	39,47,380	1,357	6	6	100	100	194	114
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	32,34,507	65,30,399	Andhra Valley Power Supply P	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	100	1,285	1,297	1,410
1,49,91,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	1	1	100	116	117	127
38,08,206	17,49,053	14,87,547	4,75,323	Poona Electric Supply P	12	229	3,86,015	21,171	7	7	100	146	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,63,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply P	6	267	37,75,587	27,952	7	7	100	132	132	146
5,02,78,750	6,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7	7	100	1,351	1,365	1,495
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	37,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	15	15	100	360	370	290
4,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,553	5,394	15	15	100	96	96	94
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,300	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,392	25,125	10	10	100	133	133	128
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P.	3	320	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	100A	963	963	107
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,280	McKenzie	1	283	1,49,085	64,938	Nil	Nil	100	170	177	156
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,142	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	89,102	Nil	Nil	300	139	140	126
1,31,250	1,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	30,350	Nil	Nil	100	139	140	126
4,18,72,400	1,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	30,350	Nil	Nil	100	139	140	126
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,141	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	226	226
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
30,00,000	23,84,913	95,96,033	12,54,91,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	Nil	Nil	100	139	139	135
5,15,000	11,04,84,687	1,95,48,441	46,38,803	Empire of India Life	12	253	1,17,553	5,394	15	15	100	96	96	94
8,46,120	36,33,969	46,38,803	1,17,553	Indian Mercantile	12	25	1,17,553	5,394	15	15	100	96	96	94
18,11,940	90,315	2,68,21,351	4,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	45	1,00,728	5,33,930	Nil	Nil	15	391	391	111
1,08,81,590	68,81,793	27,28,18,952	63,46,53,420	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13	16 2/3	15	3,910	3,969	7,210
4,00,000	67,83,110	63,46,53,420	71,250	Oriental Life	12	298	2,39,950	1,71,124	Nil	Nil	200	151	151	15
15,99,270	26,91,301	38,49,086	1,71,124	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,950	1,71,124	Nil	Nil	10	151	151	15
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,085	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,296	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	Nil	Nil	15	213	214	320
47,97,250	21,34,980	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	63,89,000	61,389	Nil	Nil	80	213	214	320
90,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmah Trading	5	485	47,93,172	61,990	Nil	10	21	525	525	450
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	456	4,54,215	30,135	Nil	Nil	25	186	186	157
45,00,000	4,751	18,37,876	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	190	5,44,506	2,85,005	Nil	Nil	25	213	213	200
99,99,250	1,36,548	39,582	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,350	4,78,077	Nil	Nil	100	213	213	200
6,00,000	1,36,548	39,582	4,76,114	National Rayon Corp.	12	190	5,44,506	2,85,005	Nil	Nil	25	213	213	200
1,57,11,400	6,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,042	Scindia Steam Navigation	11	146	24,37,532	13,381	Nil	Nil	10	101	103	78
9,30,38,080	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,877	7,10,16,957	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	6	300	13,58,026	97,507	Nil	Nil	10	164	164	161
7,00,000	1,96,71,964	15,51,214	4,14,830	Tata Chemicals P.	1	289	9,47,111	13,336	Nil	Nil	25	411	421	45
1,39,95,990	70,07,475	28,13,585	23,50,261	Tata Oil P.	12	274	75,92,586	5,28,897	11	11	15	190	185	203
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	1,02,06,696	1,49,13,84	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,586	5,28,897	11	11	15	190	185	203

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agent	Net Profit	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	20-2-56	21-2-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1955	1954	1953	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA													
17,34,000	30,77,071	1,70,370	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	27,533	810	3	3	100	61	61	56
21,69,900	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D. S. G.	3-9	32	1,491	1,12,151	3-3	3-3	100	76	76	69
34,00,000	41,49,314	2,66,553	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	1,12,151	810	3	3	100	61	61	56
19,00,000	29,09,943	4,91,171	Sarasat Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,944	1,18,863	3-3	3-3	100	101	101	94
17,00,000	21,78,557	1,98,393	Burdwan Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	57,121	810	3	3	100	61	61	56
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh Sighat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	12-9	12-9	100	61	61	56
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chabatak Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12	12	100	61	61	56
2,47,550	2,75,019	68,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,540	12	12	100	61	61	56
22,50,000	60,68,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohas	3	325	5,10,908	26,753	6	6	100	13	13	9
11,49,700	26,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	9-9	9-9	100	56	56	51
16,00,000	50,48,465	20,39,598	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,100	3-3	3-3	100	72	72	66
6,00,000	15,76,135	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhahla D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	100	61	61	56
19,50,000	27,91,297	2,16,538	Kailghat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	2,05,566	810	3	3	100	61	61	56
6,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	810	3	3	100	61	61	56
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,031	6-6	6-6	100	146	146	162
1,75,000	4,61,719	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	8,944	6-6	6-6	100	146	146	162

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address.—(Contd.)

280. J. W. J. Penn—United Breweries, Ltd. Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co., Ltd.—161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
281. J. O. Williams—14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—121, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
282. Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	340. K. Chelvan—Travancore, Calcutta.	349. Chandmull Batta—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
283. Anderson Wright & Co.—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. T. A. Lytiardopulo—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
284. Bathgate & Co.—17/19, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333. Jalpuria Bros., Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. E. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard.
285. John Rutherford—Bialkine—Virginia House, 7, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. J. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahant—Kewat House, Brunei Street, Fort, Bombay.
286. Serwala Bros.—33, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalmi Nagar, Calcutta.	344. V. J. Piliati—Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Calcutta.	353. N. K. Jhapharia—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
287. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Wandey Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336. Tulidas Kishchand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanoo—P-8, Mission Row, Calcutta.
288. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Ayyappa Gorgan, South India.	337. Serwala & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Sushayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alway.	

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MadrasTHE FIRST BUDGET OF THE
SECOND PLANLEVY ON BETTERMENT IN PROFITS: MIDDLE CLASSES
ESCAPE FRESH DIRECT TAXES

THE most encouraging feature of Mr. Deshmukh's 1956 Budget proposals is that, with one exception, they are not as socialistic as had been expected. Judging from the many spine-chilling rumours circulating before 29th February, it appeared the Finance Minister was about to abandon all principles of responsible budgeting to the dictates of ideology. This has not occurred, at least conspicuously, and although no man need be congratulated simply on doing his duty, it would be unrealistic not to appreciate the strength of the prejudices which appear to have been resisted. This is not altogether a good Budget for private industry and it contains a number of unsatisfactory points which recall the inadequate thinking about possible consequences which was such a feature of last year's. But the burden on industry as a whole should not prove too great to be offset by the increased profits which come with development, while the individual has the consolation that, at least for the time being, incentive has not been completely discredited in the progress towards socialism. Only the proposal to increase the super-tax on personal incomes above Rs. 70,000 a year stands out as being purely ideological in character. It is easy to see why this proposal has been introduced and to argue that it will have little effect when the burden on marginal income in this range is already so high. But it is not so easy to ignore the cost to incentive, the increased attraction towards evasion, or the reminder that such a piece of economic nonsense as a ceiling on incomes has not yet been completely rejected. This ideological gesture stands alone among a set of proposals which are otherwise fairly reasonable, if not altogether well thought out and carefully drafted.

Revenue during the financial year 1955-56 appears to have been buoyant. The Finance Minister has sensibly made this the excuse for keeping new taxes to the minimum. An expected revenue deficit of Rs. 17.35 crores has turned out to be a surplus of Rs. 12.31 crores, largely due to an improvement in the yield from excise duties, a saving in defence outlays and a shortfall in expenditure. The overall deficit has declined from an expected Rs. 327 crores to Rs. 222 crores. Taking the improvement into account, this year's revenue deficit has been fixed at Rs. 51.83 crores and the overall figure at Rs. 390 crores. New taxes are expected to raise about Rs. 35 crores, leaving a gap to be filled by the expansion of Treasury bills. This does not appear to be an unrealistic picture. Provided agricultural output can be maintained, industrial expansion continues at its present rate and there is no large unpredicted fluctuation in international trade, the new burden should not be beyond the capacity of the expanding economy to bear. Indeed, the total size of this year's taxes suggests that one commendable principle might have been established—that new impositions will in future be made only when the nation's wealth has grown sufficiently to meet them.

To say that the Budget provisions are comparatively free from ideology and not too large for the economy to shoulder if expansion continues, does not mean that all are well chosen or completely devoid of anomalies. The new tax on profits is unfortunate for the development of industry as a whole, probably hits the best managed firms hardest, and may involve serious and unjust consequences for those companies which come under Section 23(A) of the Finance Act. The increase in the penal super-tax on pure investment companies will fall heaviest on the more responsible and honest among them, while the new tax arrangements for registered firms appear not only to contain injustices, but to be particularly severe for professional partnerships. The tax on bonus issues can be excused only if they are made from future profits, and as one among a structure of betterment levies. Its economic effect is certainly laid, while

the Taxation Enquiry Commission has already denied its fairness.

Some form of profits tax was only to be expected. Development is bound to swell the earnings of many companies in a way which will not be accounted for completely by increased enterprise and initiative. It is only right that the Government should have a share of any increment which results chiefly from its own activities. By exempting distributed dividends below six percent of paid-up capital, the Finance Minister has ensured that the shareholders of new companies, and those whose profits are unable to enjoy the stimulus of development, will not be seriously affected by this provision. For the ordinary run of industrial companies, where managements have been no more than moderately conservative, the consequences of this extra imposition should be no more than can be paid from higher future earnings. Where the effect will be felt badly by those companies which vary widely from year to year and at times represent a substantial percentage of paid-up capital. A number of tea companies are in this category. Their profits follow the fortunes of the world's tea markets and are proportionately larger in good years to offset the bad. The fact that only 60 percent of these companies' profits are classed as agricultural income may only partly mitigate the effect, especially if they are also included under Section 23(A). Here a serious injustice appears to arise, which could scarcely have been Mr. Deshmukh's intention. Under this Section, companies are forced to pay

IMPROVED PROSPECTS FOR PRIVATE COLLIERIES

I.M.A. CHAIRMAN POINTS TO MANY REMAINING DIFFICULTIES

THE outlook for the coal industry has become distinctly more hopeful in recent months. It has been realised that industrial development cannot be rapid until the country's biggest source of energy is exploited more fully—a process which has been hampered for many years by the fact that most units of the industry have been made to work at an uneconomic level, transport has been short, and nationalisation threats have discouraged investment. None of these handicaps has yet disappeared, but the evidence suggests that a more realistic attitude is being taken in dealing with them. Under the second five year plan, it is estimated that the annual production of coal will have to be raised to 60 million tons by 1961, as against an aggregate output of 38 million tons during 1955. It was proposed some time ago that most of the increase in production should take place in the public sector. But the view is gaining ground that this will not be possible since the Government does not have the money. The private sector might well therefore be asked to increase annual production by substantially more than the eight million tons or so indicated for it under the original targets. Since it is prepared, and able, to find the investment necessary for expanding production by the entire 22 million tons, and not just eight million tons, the Government's eagerness to divert any part of its already limited financial resources for this purpose seems illogical. But political considerations necessitate it, and the fact must be accepted, though it is hoped that economic realism will allow the targets for the private sector to be substantially exceeded later.

No major Indian industry has in recent years been treated more shabbily by the Government than coal. Evidence that this attitude still continues, though in diluted form, is to be found in the address from the chair delivered by Mr. B. Mitter at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Association in Calcutta last Friday and published elsewhere in this issue of Capital. The industry has been asked to invest vast new sums for increasing production, but is denied the assurance that it will be allowed to earn proper returns in years to come. No security against nationalisation is offered, although the Government is well aware that in a mineral industry such as coal a return on the capital outlay can be expected only after many years. The sole indication that has been given, in Mr. Mitter's words, is that "if producers in the private sector made plans for increasing their production, full compensation, after taking into account depreciation, would be paid for whatever money was laid out with the approval of Government for this additional production." The merits of the formula are largely superficial, for it contains three main weaknesses and may prove to be nearly unworkable in practice. The first weakness is the way it ignores the fact that in an extractive industry such as coal, which works a wasting asset, a steady flow of new investment is necessary even if production is to be merely maintained. It is therefore technically impossible to distinguish between capital outlay for maintaining production and capital outlay for increasing production. To illustrate the point, Mr. Mitter gives the hypothetical example of a property which is being worked through two shafts, and in which a small area round the shaft bottom has been developed. "In order to develop in accordance with approved mining methods the remaining area of the property towards its boundaries, more haulage engines, motors, switches, cables, steel wire ropes, rails and a host of other things would be required. Such additional installations, far from increasing output immediately, may only enable the mine to maintain its output for five, ten or even 15 years, until the depillaring stage is reached, when output will rise sharply. Will the capital outlay on such additional plant and machinery be regarded as necessary to maintain output or to increase output?" No distinction is possible, Mr. Mitter declares, between the two forms of capital investment.

The second defect in the formula lies in the proposal to pay compensation on capital outlay less depreciation. Mr. Mitter points out that if a company invests a crore of rupees on fresh capital development and is nationalised in, say, five years' time, "the depreciated value of the outlay would be very substantially less than this crore at the end of five years. At the same time, in the course of these five years, the company can hope to earn very little by way of return on its investment." The formula is therefore liable to work unfairly even against those who are prepared to spend the large extra sums of money on development. A further complication is that, since Government approval is necessary before the initial investments are made, it seems to be implied that an account has to be kept of every single item of plant and machinery installed at each individual colliery for

an indefinite period. Various practical and procedural problems are likely to arise, and Mr. Mitter feels that it might be almost impossible to maintain satisfactory records. A more comprehensive formula, he hopes, will be evolved, which will transcend the limitations of the one now proposed.

A major factor hampering the expansion of the coal industry is that the returns it offers are extremely low. The controlled selling prices fixed by the Government are based on the production costs of eight years ago, and have not been raised despite the fact that those costs have been steadily increasing. Profit margins have become smaller and smaller as a result; in many cases they have disappeared altogether. Mr. Mitter deals tersely with the argument that an increase in coal prices should be restricted because it would force up general industrial costs. He points out that the argument applies equally to other basic materials such as cement and steel, and adds: "Whilst this aspect should no doubt be borne in mind, I am sure you will all agree that no single industry should be made to subsidise others if its own economics justify an increase in selling prices." It has been suggested that costs will tend to fall when production increases and transport improves but Mr. Mitter points out: "What is needed now is to make today's controlled selling prices reflect today's costs, and if the industry's costs go down in future, there is no reason why future prices should be impervious to such changes."

Transport seems likely to remain a serious worry for coal producers despite the large expansion of railway facilities proposed under the five year plan. The worry can hardly have been assuaged by the gloomy estimates of extra facilities given by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri in his railway budget speech. Mr. Mitter suggests that fuller use be made of coastal shipping in order to lessen the strain on the railways; and "coastal freight rates for coal should be readjusted so as to bear a closer relation to rail freight rates. At present the disparity is glaring, and this prevents the optimum utilisation of these two forms of transport." To what extent the railways have been unable to fulfil their promises is evident from the fact that in 1946 they claimed to be confident of attaining within two years a daily loading of 3,600 wagons in the coalfields of Bengal and Bihar. Nine years later, in 1955, the average of daily loadings in these two areas was only 3,262 wagons. The shortage of facilities has led to a serious waste of the coal industry's resources. Stocks have accumulated at pitheads, locking up huge amounts of working capital, and a substantial portion of these stocks has been lost through spontaneous combustion. Nearly as serious is Mr. Mitter's charge that State collieries are being favoured in the allocation of wagons; he hopes that the discriminatory practices will not be extended when facilities are provided to import plant and machinery for expanding production.

CURRENT COIN

Rural Credit and the State Bank.—Dr. John Matthai's speech from the chair at the first annual general meeting of the State Bank of India in Bombay last week outlined plans for extending banking facilities to the rural areas—which was one of the main reasons for nationalising the "Imperial". The State Bank is under a statutory obligation to open 400 new branches during the first five years of its existence, or such extended period as the Central Government may specify. As a first step, 100 places have been selected which are confined mostly to district treasury centres and the more important sub-treasury centres. The assistance of State Governments and district authorities is being sought to secure accommodation; and supervisory and clerical staff is being trained for the new branches. A factor which restricted the Imperial Bank's efforts in this direction was that, as a private shareholders' bank, it could not afford the heavy expenditure involved in opening new branches which were likely to prove unremunerative. The State Bank is in a better position since losses on unremunerative branches beyond an agreed figure will be met from an "Integration and Development Fund", into which are paid the dividends due to the Reserve Bank on its holding of 55 percent of the total issued capital in the State Bank. According to Dr. Matthai, an essential part of the rural credit programme is that there should be more facilities for the storage, warehousing and marketing of agricultural produce. An all-India Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations will be set up shortly to provide storage facilities. The move is welcome from the State Bank's point of view as it "will increase our ability to make advances against suitable secu-

rity to the small producer in the rural areas." An unfortunate feature of Dr. Matthai's speech was his suggestion that banks should join together to keep down interest rates, and if they cannot join together, the Government should take action. It is difficult to appreciate why official intervention should be necessary in what is purely a commercial matter.

Need for Expanding Exports.—To meet the foreign exchange needs of the second five year plan, India will have to participate in international trade to a larger extent than has been the case so far. It has been estimated that the total requirements of foreign exchange to finance capital goods purchases, both for new and replacement demand in the economy, will amount to Rs. 1,600 crores. Considering the trend of deficits in India's balance of payments in the past several years, it is clearly beyond the capacity of the country to find an adequate trade surplus for this purpose. Since India does not expect foreign assistance at more than half this figure, as the draft outline for the second plan estimates, and the Finance Minister is said to be even more pessimistic (his estimates of likely foreign aid amounting only to Rs. 300 crores) only two alternatives are now open. The industrial development programme must be cut according to the actual amount of trade surplus plus foreign aid available—this figure can be reinforced by drawing down existing foreign exchange reserves—or foreign capital must be attracted. Finding an appreciable trade surplus will indeed be an uphill task, since most of the traditional export industries are now facing increasing competition in world markets. Furthermore, the plan policy of employment and welfare is unlikely to help that course. It is more likely to contribute to the difficulties. These add up to a number of problems which are obviously too complicated to be solved by any single, simple device. Business views on these questions were provided by Mr. Chinobhai C. Javeri, president of the All-India Exporters' Association and Mr. Shantilal M. Shah, President of the All-India Importers' Association, both of whom stressed their importance. Mr. Javeri, speaking at the recent annual general meeting of his association, discussed their whole range, and it was his opinion that there was no room for cutting imports since the volume allowed at the moment was the minimum. On the contrary, imports of consumer goods would have to be stepped up as a cushion against the larger money supply which the plan expenditures would create. The need for raising India's exports as much as possible was therefore obvious, though the review of India's foreign trade and of its static structural pattern that he provided later in his speech, warranted little optimism on this matter. Mr. Shah was mostly concerned with discussing specific matters. He complained against some less desirable aspects of India's import policy, although he welcomed generally the latest half-yearly policy covering the period January-June, 1956, and he was most emphatic in his argument against the State entering the field of foreign trade. He quoted the recommendations of the official Committee on State trading in 1952 and those of more recent bodies, such as the State Enquiry Commission, to prove his case that State participation in a field which called for wide experience and a high degree of efficiency and skill, would prove disastrous, as indeed it did when some State Governments tried it in sugar, cloth and yarn and some other commodities. The Government should at least be wise after the event.

Private Enterprise Offers to Co-operate.—The speech of Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas to the twenty-ninth annual session of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was marked for its sober realism in the assessment of the prospects of private enterprise in this country. While noting the fact that the State had been spreading its ownership and control over the economic activity in pursuit of its socio-economic policy, Mr. Mangaldas suggested that the aim of raising the general standard of living—which private enterprise also shared—could just as well be served without the Government "running or owning the business in the physical sense", with some exceptions. The powers of a modern State were enormous in so far as its control over the economic life of the people went, and the Government of India could achieve all its objectives "through the type of regulation and control which obtains at present and by taking control of strategic heights of the economy." From this point of view, Mr. Mangaldas considered the recent nationalisation of life insurance wholly unnecessary. He thought that despite all the socialistic objectives of the Government which theoretically went against the very existence of private enterprise, the business man had a definite part to play in the "task of building up a prosperous India". He recalled the observations of the Prime Minister, made some time ago, which pointed to the same conclusion. He therefore offered the co-operation of the Federation and all its constituents in the fulfilment of that magnificent task. The value of the talent and experience of the private sector to the economy of the country was

beyond doubt. It had already played a splendid part in the first plan. Yet the second plan gave it a relatively unimportant place. The shortfall in investment targets in this sector was really no index of its performance, since the expenditures on capital replacement and addition were actually less than estimated at the beginning of the first plan due to subsequent price falls. The production indices, agricultural and industrial, should be better yardsticks of judgment. In the second plan, investment targets for the private sector were just 40 percent more than those realised during the first plan, whereas the targets for the public sector were nine times the actual level of expenditure during the past five years. Making allowance for the three steel mills and the need for increasing investment in that sector, Mr. Mangaldas felt that in the circumstances obtaining in the country, the nature of these allocations might actually lead to a slowing down of the pace of development, since certain lines of activity which were now in the hands of the private sector to a large extent were to be exclusively preserved for the public sector. He therefore pleaded for flexibility in the approach to economic development. The two sectors should supplement each other's activities. The effect of the new Budget proposals, said Mr. Mangaldas, would be adverse to the flow of venture private capital since the levy of a super-tax was proposed on dividends, and he pointed out that the consequences in that case might check industrialisation itself. The means and ends had therefore to be realistically balanced. He suggested a similar policy in the field of small-scale industries and employment.

Problems for Paints.—The report of Mr. B. Banerjee from the chair at the annual general meeting of the Paint Federation, held in Calcutta last week, discussed a number of vexatious problems which paint manufacturers face in their routine dealings with the Government. In the first place, he referred to the numerous excise problems which had cropped up since the re-imposition of excise duty on the bigger units on 1st March, 1955. These had involved endless representations to the Government, often with little useful result. The Government had of course changed the ad valorem rate of duty to a tariff basis of excise collection, but the latter system had posed its own problems. He attributed their origin to a general lack of liaison, particularly between the Customs and Excise authorities and the industry. The Member (Excise) of the Central Board of Revenue had given an oral assurance that he would pursue the Federation's suggestion for the establishment of regional Excise liaison committees. Mr. Banerjee, therefore, hoped that by next year the situation will have "resolved itself into a reasonably smooth working system." Secondly, Mr. Banerjee could not understand how the re-imposition of excise duty on the bigger and more efficient units in the industry, which were now bearing heavier cost burdens and the simultaneous encouragement to small producers through duty exemption, could help the Government's ambition of expanding paint production in the country to meet the growing needs of the second plan period. Moreover, the small units, despite the subsidy, were under no obligation to improve the quality of their output. When the Federation's representatives had met the Planning Commission to discuss the prospective demand for paints during the next plan period, they had pointed out that since the existing major producers were working considerably below capacity and could meet all additional demand (of which no precise estimate could be available due to several imponderable factors), no new units should be allowed to be set up. Nor could there be any place for small-scale units in the industry because of the highly technical process of paint manufacture which would be economically undertaken only on a large scale.

India's Wood Screw Industry.—The vexed question of the effect of import policies on indigenous products has once again been raised. Mr. D. V. Virmani, in his presidential address at the 6th annual general meeting of the Screw Manufacturers Association asked the Government to ban the import of wood screws. He pointed out that as the installed capacity of the industry is almost double the estimated demand for the next five year period, there is no necessity for even a token import of five percent. In addition to wood screws, said Mr. Virmani, local manufacturers are capable of turning out many other varieties such as countersunk head wood screws, lathe pointed, and galvanised cone head roofing wood screws. Due, however, to the Government's policy of allowing 100 percent import of these categories, the Indian factories have received no demands and therefore have only manufactured them in sample lots. The production programme of the industry is also being hampered, said Mr. Virmani, by an inadequate supply of raw materials, 50 percent of which will have to be imported from overseas, and "unless the import duty levied on the imports of wire rods and steel wire is removed, it would not be an economic proposition." Here Mr. Virmani makes his most important point, for if the required quantity of goods can be supplied locally at a competitive

price and of a comparable quality, it is clear that no consumer would willingly go through the complicated processes involved in importing a similar product. It is the old story of the man who pays the piper calling the tune. Manufacturers would do well to make a rational approach to their marketing problem and find out why potential customers prefer imported varieties. They can then effect the necessary adjustments. Modern methods of market research have frequently revealed unexpected idiosyncracies on the part of the buyer, which, by taking a little thought, the producer might overcome quite simply.

Stretch-to-Fit Hosiery Development.—Hosiery which will stretch to fit almost any foot or leg size has been on the market for some time, but has not found as much favour as it might have done because in the package it has a somewhat unconventional appearance (which disappears when it is actually worn) and because of the somewhat higher cost. The second of these deterrents may well be eliminated as a result of the development of a new machine by a Maclesfield firm of textile machinery makers. The new machine telescopes five of the operations involved in the production of the crimped synthetic yarns used in this stretchable hosiery into one, and therefore reduces the cost. Its makers—Ernest Scragg and Sons, Ltd.—believe that at a lower price the demand for stockings that stretch to fit will be greatly increased, and only two sizes need be produced. Under the normal system, to put a crimp into a synthetic yarn it is necessary to process the yarn on a number of different machines and to set the crimp in place by heating the yarn in a steam oven. The new machine not only incorporates all the processes creating the crimped effect but also contains electrical heating units which set each thread individually. The makers claim that it increases production by at least 500 percent and that with a standard type of yarn its output a spindle over a 24-hour period can be four ounces, compared with about three-quarters of an ounce under the old system. If the machine is taken up by the industry on a large scale, it seems likely that a great deal more clothing made from crimped synthetic yarns will be available to the public.

A "No-iron" Cotton Fabric.—A new cotton dress fabric, said to need almost no ironing, is being marketed by the Tootal Group, of Manchester. Called "Tootale", the new fabric is the product of nine years' research. Announcing the new fabric, Mr. A. V. Symons, chairman of the company, said that it was of major importance to the future of cotton. As with the new synthetics, the extent to which garments made of the new fabric might require a touch of the iron depended entirely on personal taste and the style of the garment. Consequently, the company preferred to talk in terms only of "minimum iron" rather than "non-iron" properties, but in many instances extensive tests had shown that there was, in fact, no need to use an iron at all. The company, he said, was arranging not only to produce this new fabric itself, but also to make the process available to its licensees among textile manufacturers and finishers throughout the world. This development marks real progress in one of the directions which seem to offer especially good prospects. The introduction of nylon and the other wholly synthetic fibres has brought to consumers' notice the usefulness of garments which need little or no ironing after they have been washed, and there is keen interest in cotton garments which have that labour-saving quality. These will no doubt cost less than comparable garments made from the man-made fibres, and this should prove a great advantage to the firms which produce, finish and market them.

Employment in January.—The number of employment seekers registered at the employment exchanges all over India during January, 1956, declined by 5,890. There were 142,106 fresh registrations against 147,996 in December, 1955. The total number of persons seeking employment through the exchanges at the end of January was 7,173,456 indicating an increase of 25,387 from the figure at the end of the preceding month. The increase in the number of employment seekers was largely in the unskilled and clerical categories. The number of placements made by the exchanges during the month was 14,753 compared with 16,817 during the previous month; this recorded a fall of 2,064. Of the placements secured, 5,588 were in Central Government departments, 5,871 in State Government departments and 32,943 in non-Government establishments. The number of employers who used the services of the exchanges during the month was 4,995 against 5,330 during the preceding month. The number of vacancies notified by the employers was 21,105 compared with 25,514 in December. The number of vacancies notified, therefore, recorded a fall of 4,409. Displaced persons seeking assistance from the employment exchanges numbered 46,740 at the end of the period. The exchanges placed 860 applicants in jobs and registered 6,471 during the period.

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THE RELATIVE VALUES OF LIFE INSURANCE SHARES

FACTORS GOVERNING COMPENSATION

By N. T. Raju

THE solvency, stability or profitability of life insurance business is notoriously elusive. Even disinterested opinions may vary widely as to the actual financial position of a life office and consequently the value of the shareholder's interest in the business may not be capable of being easily ascertained. Moreover, the circumstances of each life company differ from those of another though the companies may fall into a few broadly similar groups. Hence, using a common yardstick for determining the value of a life company share or of life business to a composite insurance company cannot but result in gross inequities to some and windfall profits to others.

The Life Insurance Corporation Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha last week, proposes to deal with the problem of compensation by a few simple rules. Apparently, the rules seem to be better suited for application to ordinary commercial and industrial companies rather than to the special features of a long-term business like life insurance. Apart altogether from this aspect the proposed methods ignore some of the fundamental principles relating to the price structure of investments. As the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee it is possible that the anomalies may be rectified if attention is drawn to them in time.

Trading Profits

Before examining the provisions in the Bill regarding compensation to shareholders it would be advisable to study a brief outline of the nature of trading profits in life insurance business. Firstly, the valuation surplus, of which trading profits form a part, depends on the basis adopted for the purposes of the valuation. A conservative basis will, by creating hidden reserves, add to the stability of the life company and so curtail the surplus thrown out. It adds to the policyholders' future security by restricting current returns. A liberal basis, on the other hand, will have contrary effects. It would therefore be clearly unfair and unjust to determine the quantum of compensation as a function of the distributed surpluses only. It will penalise the prudent office which sacrifices immediate gains for future solidarity.

Secondly, all successful life offices have been steadily growing in size and the progress is very likely to be maintained for many years to come. That being the case, even if the rate of surpluses does not improve, their amount will be on the

increase. When a constant fraction of the surpluses is allocated to shareholders, increasing dividends result, provided the share capital remains either stationary or increases less steeply than the volume of surpluses. In this respect, life insurance shares are intrinsically different from commercial or industrial shares which have to look for a higher rate of earnings to receive higher dividends. Lastly, sharp increases in new life business do not necessarily bring in their train immediate profits. The heavy initial expenses incurred on new life policies together with high lapse rates may impose a temporary strain on the office and as a result may substantially distort the appearance of surpluses. Therefore, when offices are rapidly growing, as at present, current disclosed surpluses may be understated and so may not be a fair basis for assessing the value of insurance shares.

Compensation Clauses

The Life Insurance Corporation Bill proposes to relate the compensation paid to life offices to the annual average of the share of surplus allocated to shareholders at the last two actuarial investigations prior to 1st January, 1955. The amount of compensation would be 20 times this annual average or 10 times the annual average plus the paid up capital, whichever is greater. For this purpose, allocations to shareholders out of a surplus exceeding five percent or falling short of three percent would be ignored. The provisions, by considering surpluses divorced from the valuation basis, bear harshly on the prudence factor mentioned above. Other things being equal, the more recent the valuation date, the larger the surplus, so that offices whose valuation dates happened to fall on 31st December, 1954 are more fortunate than those who had their valuations earlier. The valuation of individual offices on a uniform basis and on a fixed date will produce surpluses which would form a more equitable base for determining compensation.

In addition, it may be stated that the trading profits earned up to the valuation date stand transferred to the profit and loss accounts and from 20th January, 1956, the date of the Insurance Ordinance, to the day on which the Life Insurance Corporation comes into existence, that is for the period during which management but not ownership of life insurance business vests in the government, the shareholders will be compensated for

loss of profits. This transition period is unlikely to be longer than six months. But there is no mention of compensation for the period between the last valuation date of an office and the date of the Insurance Ordinance, a period which cannot be less than one year but may be as long as three years. It is obviously inconsistent that attention should be concentrated on the loss of profits during the short transition period, and accrued but not earned profits since the last valuation date, totally forgotten.

Capitalisation of Earnings

The rate of compensation will be 20 times the annual average surplus allocated to shareholders at the last two valuations where such surplus (not exceeding five percent of the annual average total surplus) is not less than 10 percent of the share capital. When it is less, the quantum of compensation will be 10 times such annual average surplus plus the paid-up capital. The former would mean capitalisation of defined earnings at five percent interest per annum free of income tax and the latter at a lower rate of interest. Determining values by capitalising incomes has to keep in view the expectation of maintaining incomes in future. The less the certainty of maintaining the incomes the higher should be the rate used for capitalisation. Prescribing a uniform rate of interest irrespective of the standing reputation and past history of individual companies and their profits does not appear to be logical or indicative of fairness. It would appear equally illogical to prescribe as compensation for an office whose relevant annual average earnings were, say, four percent of the paid-up capital, the paid-up capital plus 10 years' earnings.

Composite Offices

It is usual for composite insurance companies not to include any part of their share capital in the Life Balance Sheet, the only exceptions being the General Assurance Society and the Swadeshi Bima. The compensation to shareholders is calculated on the same lines as for pure life offices, but part of their share capital and equivalent assets allocable to life business have to be transferred to the Life Department and therefore to the proposed Life Insurance Corporation.

In practice the effect on composite offices would depend on the trading profits arising in their Life Departments. Where there are no trading profits or deficits in the Life Department, the nationalisation of life business would not bring in any compensation as the amount of compensation would be the amount of paid-up capital allocable to the Life Department. When the trading profits are small, the compensation would amount to 10 times the annual average surplus as defined. When, however, the trading profits are substantial the compensation would be 20 times the annual average surplus as defined, less the paid-up share capital allocable to the life business. Only the General Assurance, National Insurance, New India and probably Andhra will qualify for compensation on the basis of 20 times the annual average shareholders' surplus. The net amount of compensation which other composite offices could receive would be equivalent, at the maximum, to the share capital allocable to the life business. Some, as mentioned earlier, may not be able to obtain any net compensation. Where there are deficits the amount of compensation may fall short of the paid-up capital or equivalent assets allocable to the life business and consequently a net payment to the Life Insurance Corporation accompanies loss of the Life Department. Of the companies transacting solely life business, only Bharat Insurance, Bombay Life, Empire of India, Hindustan Cooperative, Industrial and Prudential, Lakshmi, National Indian, Oriental, United India and Western India, will be eligible for compensation on a 20 times the surplus basis.

The Case of the Oriental

In the case of the Oriental, the premier life office of the country, the last two valuations were as at the end of 1951 and 1954 and 41 percent and 31 percent respectively of the distributed surplus was allocated to shareholders. The annual average of the shareholders' portion of the surplus was a little over Rs. 6 lakhs and 20 times the average works out to as much as Rs. 122 lakhs, the share capital being Rs. 6 lakhs. In other words, each share of Rs. 200 gets over Rs. 4,050 as compensation. Had the proportion of surplus allocated to shareholders been 5 percent, the maximum allowable for compensation purposes, each share would have received nearly Rs. 5,500. Had the proportion of surplus allocated to shareholders been 71 percent, the maximum permitted by the Insurance Act and had there been no 5 percent limitation for determining compensation, each share would have received over Rs. 8,000, a figure close to but below that proposed by that company as compensation under their mutualisation plan. Actually, Oriental's share was quoted in the Bombay market at Rs. 3,960.

Foreign Companies

The manner of ascertaining the quantum of compensation in the case of foreign companies is almost similar. As these companies have no share capital in India, the amount of share capital allocable to the life business taken over forms a deduction from the quantum of compensation. In effect, the basis is equivalent to that prescribed for composite offices having no share capital in their Life Departments. An adjustment to the surpluses disclosed at the relevant valuation dates will have to be made for that part of the surplus which corresponds to their life business in India not vesting in the proposed Life Insurance Corporation.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

Heath Robinson air about it had, I was told, a 6,000 gallons an hour capacity, which seems a lot to me. The needs of the modern motorist had received their usual attention. An adaptation to the standard combustion engine promised to dispense with petrol in favour of kerosene, while a single-valve unit, capable, so it was said, of developing a high horsepower, offered freedom from over-heating and the risk of burning out. Both were obviously waiting only for the foresight of another Henry Ford. But application of genius is not always easy even when it is practicable, and unfortunately I saw no invention which could claim to be able to reconcile the introduction of economy devices with their possible Luddite reactions. Where such obstacles were unlikely to be encountered, however, was in one invention designed to produce fuel gas from cow-dung. Although some people who are hard to please might object if it happens to flavour the food cooked on it, I thought this a really bright idea.

The speech the Prime Minister gave to the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce last week-end made interesting and encouraging reading. An empirical approach to socialism is the right one, especially if the ultimate goal is as inevitable as Mr. Nehru says it is. But I was left wondering if this kind of soothing syrup is going to be enough in future to satisfy the fears of industrialists. It is difficult for, say, a private colliery owner to appreciate what Mr. Nehru said about there being no place for rigid dogmas when he sees a State-owned pit being sunk near his own and knows he could open up the same seams at a tenth the cost. The President of the Federation, Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas, pointed to the greater importance given the public sector in the first plan. This may have been inevitable when the emphasis was on agricultural development, but now it is on industrial, there seems no good reason why there should not be a change, unless of course the reason is ideological. Fears were expressed at the session about the State's incursions into private industry, as well they might be after the unceremonious nationalisation of life insurance companies. No wonder industrialists fear more is on the way after what Mr. Deshmukh said of the firms doing general business, and after the recent rumours about the Government's plans for private banking. It is not surprising that some see the imprint of the cloven hoof on Mr. Deshmukh's Budget proposals when he shows himself capable of such spitefulness towards private enterprise as he did in his report or the Life Insurance Bill the other day. Mr. Deshmukh's arguments may have stood high in his own estimations, but they cannot rank anywhere with those who are not blinded by dogma. It is all very well to point to the mote in private industry's eye, but who can doubt the promise of the beam in the public sector's when so much of the pressure towards further nationalisation is coming from persons whose only motive is self-interest and whose only spur is jealousy? I agree with Mr. Nehru that dogma should have no place in the system India is building. But I confess myself bewildered at the extent to which the practice is deviating from the theory.

It does not matter much if seventeen children are hurt by a collapsing staircase. Not, it would appear, if they are the property of parents in low income brackets and the staircase belongs to a Calcutta Corporation school. At least, this is the impression one gets from the apparent inaction following the scandalous and might-have-been-tragic incident which took place on the premises of such an institution in Linton Street on 16th February. Since then I have been searching for further news on the subject to assure myself that the city fathers have been alerted. But it was not until last week that it cropped up at a meeting of the Corporation, and then almost by accident. It was not considered important enough to figure on the agenda, but Mr. N. N. Mookerjee, an ex-Mayor, forced notice to be taken by rising "on a point of urgent public importance". It was he who disclosed that the school authorities had repeatedly brought the deplorable condition of the school premises to the attention of the Municipal Standing Education Committee, and that the Committee had, on its part, just sat pretty after filing a suit before the Rent Controller against the owner of the premises for his neglect of their upkeep. Another member pointed out that along with the Linton Street school two others were closed because of the insecure condition of the premises. This will deprive, temporarily so it is said, about two thousand pupils of their schooling. I do not see from the way the Corporation schools are run that this loss is going to be so terrible. On the contrary, I am glad, like most citizens, that the Corporation has for once thought ahead, and thus perhaps saved the lives and limbs of those poor children who are unfortunate enough to be forced to pursue their education in its schools. The Corporation has not much reputation to lose in this field, but I am quite sure it will not have to work much harder at doing less before what little is left becomes nought.

Already in this sub-continent linguists has caused a variety of evils—broken limbs, burnt railway stations and much else. In Ceylon, I note, it is going to cause beads. Local poets in the southern part of the island have, according to newspaper reports, threatened to nourish these all-too-rare items of male facial furniture if Sinhalese is not made the sole State language. I must say the gesture is manful enough and by no means unpoetic. Although Tennyson—himself a bearded one—never met Homer in the flesh, he described him, apparently without raising a protest from any quarter, as one who had a hundred winters snowing upon his breast from cheek and throat and chin. Shakespeare is often pictured with a thinly—although neatly—cloaked nether jaw. To come nearer our times, Tagore wore one of the most magnificent of beards, while for struggling modern poets some attempt at fungus cultivation often appears to be indispensable to the character. All this is very well. But I do not see how sporting flowing beards can possibly solve any problem, except perhaps a razor blade famine. What I am wondering is whether the southern Sinhalese poets have so far given up hope as already to have decided on jungle warfare. Do they propose to fight the United National Party, which is said to have given the pledge to install Sinhalese as the only State language, from behind the cover of their beards? The witches assured Macbeth that nothing born of woman would defeat him "till Birnam Wood shall come to Dunsinane". But Malcolm's army covered itself with branches torn from those same woods and approached Macbeth in the shape of a moving forest, so worsting him in battle. Have the poets of southern Ceylon something like this in mind?

"Dad, why isn't a man allowed to have more than one wife?"

"Son, when you're older you'll understand that the law protects those who cannot protect themselves."

THE DITCHER.

READY REFERENCER

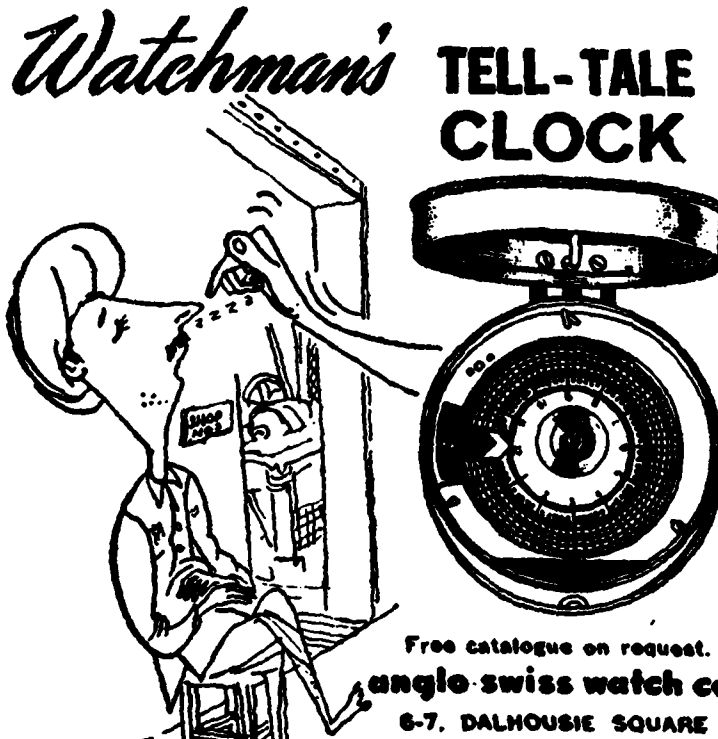
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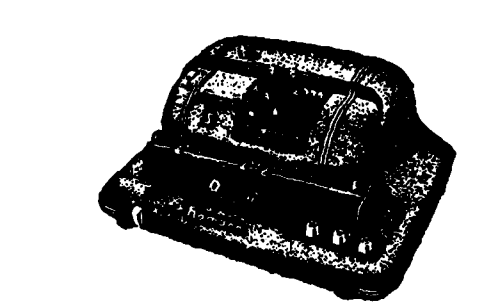
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CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
				(less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)			
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
1. Interest, paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	...	...	3,60,013 3 0	1. Interest and Discount	...	...	16,63,974 3 31
2. Salaries	...	...	10,94,961 15 3	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	...	8,64,353 15 6
Allowances, pension, pension fund, provident fund and bonuses	...	...	...	3. Rents	...	...	Nil
Salaries and Allowances Managers	...	Rs. 1,03,127 13 3	Nil	4. Net Profit on sale of Investments	...	...	Nil
Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	...	...	67,879 1 10	Gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...	...	Nil
3. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	...	...	38,546 3 8	5. Net Profit on Revaluation of Investments	...	...	9,331 4 0
4. Law Charges	...	...	44,674 11 9	Gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...	...	1,340 10 0
5. Postages, Telegrams and Stamps	...	...	Nil	6. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	...	...	Nil
6. Auditors' Fees	...	...	83,296 10 6	7. Other Receipts	...	...	Nil
7. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's Property	...	...	56,867 7 9	8. Loss (if any)	...	...	Nil
8. Stationery, Printing, Advertisements, etc.	...	...	Nil				
9. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	...	...	1,01,006 2 4				
10. Other Expenditure	...	...	7,11,752 8 4				
11. Balance of Profit	...	...	25,59,000 0 3				
			Rs. 25,59,000 0 3				Rs. 25,59,000 0 3

We have examined all records and have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

34/- H. GOOSSENS.

Member of the
Nederlandsche Instituut van Accountants

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.
(Netherlands Trading Society)

CH. FOKKE

Manager principal office of the Company
in the Presidency of India at Calcutta

CHAIRMAN DR. JOHN MATTHAI'S SURVEY

Speech by the Chairman, Dr. John Matthai, at the First Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held in Bombay on 29th February, 1956.

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the State Bank of India.

I would like at the outset to dwell briefly on the genesis of the State Bank and the objects Government had in view in forming it so as to be able to assess the results that have been achieved in the first six months of our working. On the 20th December, 1954, the Finance Minister announced in the Lok Sabha the decision of the Government of India to establish effective control over the Imperial Bank of India as a first step towards the setting up of a State Bank of India. This decision was taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee of Direction of the All-India Rural Credit Survey, which had suggested inter alia other measures, the creation of "one strong central State-partnered commercial bank in co-operation with the existing money-lenders' branches spreading over the whole country for stimulating banking development by providing vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks and following a policy which would be in effective consonance with national policies adopted by Government without detracting from the canons of sound business. Following this announcement the State Bank of India Act was passed by Parliament in May, 1955.

On the 1st July, 1955 the State Bank of India came into being and the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India, which was formed in 1921 by the amalgamation of the three Agency Banks, was transferred to the new institution with the exception of the assets and liabilities of foreign branches to which a reference will be made later in my speech. The process of transfer from the Imperial Bank to its successor Bank was completed smoothly and it is a matter of gratification that the good work put in by all concerned and the satisfactory arrangements made have enabled the change-over to take place without any dislocation of activities either within the Bank or in the general economic life of the country. It will be agreed that, with the establishment of the State Bank, a new chapter has commenced in the history of banking in India.

Central and Local Boards

The Bank started to function under the direction of a Central Board and three Local Boards at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Initially appointed by Government, consisting of men of outstanding ability and experience in various fields of economic activity. The Central Board has had a variety of difficult problems to face during its initial period and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help and co-operation the Directors have extended to me in handling them.

Foreign Offices and Foreign Exchange

In regard to the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the undertaking of the Imperial Bank to the State Bank, as stated by the State Bank of India Act, it was felt that, while there would be no difficulty about the transfer in India, it was doubtful whether such "vesting" would be recognised even effect in foreign countries. As a precautionary measure, it was therefore decided to get legal advice, to provide for the continuing existence of the Imperial Bank as a legal entity beyond the "appointed day" to enable it to make over its assets and liabilities at its foreign branches to the State Bank. Accordingly, the State Bank of India Act was amended by an Ordinance on the 23rd June, 1955, which was later passed into an Act of Parliament on the 21st September, 1955. The present provision is that the Imperial Bank shall continue nominally in existence for the purpose of enabling the transfer of assets and liabilities in London, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan to be effected. While the bulk of these assets and liabilities have already been transferred to the State Bank, there are still a few legal formalities to be completed for effecting the transfer completely and as soon as these are utilised the Imperial Bank as a corporate entity will cease to exist.

While on the subject of our foreign branches, I would mention that these continue to serve a useful and important purpose. We have during the past six months expanded the question of opening new branches in foreign countries with the object of fostering Indian trade and expanding our activities, particularly in the field of foreign exchange to which we attach much importance. For diverse reasons, our progress in the matter of further expanding foreign exchange business has been slow, but in view of the great expansion in India's foreign trade, which will result from the Second Five Year Plan, it is our intention to adopt a more vigorous drive towards attracting what we consider to be our legitimate share of this important sphere of banking business.

Branches in Pakistan

In so far as our eight branches in Pakistan are concerned, the Pakistan Authorities have informed us that, in accordance with their policy, not allow any of our bank to open a branch in the interior of the country. The bank of India will be allowed to operate in port towns only. The position now is that, while our branches at Karachi, Chittagong and Narainagum may be allowed to continue permanently and those at Lahore and Dacca up to the year 1959, our branches at Rawalpindi, (Sind), Mirpurkhas and Lahore will not be allowed to function beyond the 30th June, 1956. Arrangements will therefore be made to close these three branches as required by the Pakistan Authorities. While on the subject of Pakistan Branches, I would like to say that the loss has been suffered by us as a result of the devaluation of the Pakistan rupee which took place in August last.

Branch Expansion and Rural Credit

I now pass on to deal with the question of the expansion of banking facilities in rural areas which is one of the main objectives before us towards furthering the banking development of the country. Arising from the recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, 1950, the Imperial Bank of India had, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India,

agreed to open 114 branches (both new and Treasury Pay Offices to be converted) during the period 1st July, 1951 to the 30th June, 1956. Up to the 30th June, 1953, 63 offices had been opened by that Bank and since that date a further 20 offices have been established, leaving 31 centres with branches which still to be opened. The State Bank has a statutory obligation to open 400 new branches during the first five years of its existence or such extended period as the Central Government may specify in this behalf. The places where such additional branches are to be established have to be determined by the Central Government in consultation with us and the Reserve Bank. As a first step in this process, 100 places have been selected which are confined mostly to district treasury and the relatively more important sub-treasury centres. It is obviously not possible to include every centre which requires banking facilities in the initial list. These 100 centres, together with the 31 centres left over, will be covered in the first programme and thereafter a further list will be drawn up.

It must be stated that the Imperial Bank experienced considerable difficulty in securing suitable premises and, in some cases, where accommodation was available in the local treasury buildings, there was inordinate delay in effecting the necessary alterations and additions to make them suitable for the Bank. The Reserve Bank gave the Imperial Bank the requisite assistance in several cases, this nature of control. In the present case, however, for reasons beyond but even so the progress is slow. In the present phase of the expansion programme, with the assistance of the Reserve Bank, we are intensifying our efforts to open branches as expeditiously as possible. The Reserve Bank of India have been requested to ask the various State Governments to instruct the District Authorities to give all possible assistance to the Bank in securing accommodation for the office and, where necessary, for the members of the staff. I am sure that wherever it is proposed to open new branches, I need hardly add that the staff will be being made up by us to recruit and train the staff, both supervising and clerical, required for the phased opening of branches.

One of the chief reasons which prevented the Imperial Bank from pursuing a more vigorous policy of expansion was that, as a private shareholders' bank, it could not afford the heavy expenditure involved in opening new branches which were likely to prove unremunerative. This position has changed in the new context, as provision has been made in the Act for meeting the losses beyond an agreed figure, on unremunerative branches, from an "Integration and Development Fund" into which are paid the dividends due to the Reserve Bank on its holding of 55% of the preferred capital in the State Bank.

An essential part of the development of the rural credit programme is the availability of adequate facilities for storage, warehousing and marketing of agricultural produce, in which the country has been lacking. The Government of India are shortly setting up an All-India Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations with a view to affording facilities for storage and marketing of agricultural produce. With effective State participation will soon come into existence, in which we, along with other interested institutional agencies, will be required to play our legitimate part. I welcome this move in the larger interests of the country and, from the point of view, may be said to be a step which will increase our ability to make advances against suitable security to the small producer in rural areas.

Remittance Facilities

Passing now to the question of providing extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks, which was one of the objects Government had in view in setting up the State Bank of India, we have, as agents of the Reserve Bank, agreed to liberalise the existing remittance facilities for co-operative banks and banks (and State co-operative banks who enjoy similar facilities) by permitting free transfer facilities twice (instead of once) a week, with effect from the 1st November, 1955. This matter will be reviewed during the year with the object of considering what directions remittance facilities for other banks and other financial institutions could be further liberalised without imposing any undue burden on our working.

Interest Rates and Collection Charges

The State Bank's schedule of charges for the negotiation and collection of bills and interest rates on advances have been fixed in relation to its operating cost and the comparative rates charged by other banks. These rates are necessarily subject to review from time to time in the light of prevailing business and monetary conditions. The transaction of business with the Bank into a charge does not by itself justify releasing the bank on basis on which the rates are fixed. In any action which the Bank may be called upon to take in the matter, apart from the normal considerations governing the problem, it is necessary to take account also of the obligation of the bank to the public and the mounting cost of its banking in such cases on account of the successive Bank awards.

Another matter which affects banks generally and which requires careful consideration is the gradually increasing burden of interest paid for attracting deposits. I understand that an attempt was made in 1962 to reach an agreement amongst banks in the matter of fixing ceilings on deposit rates. Unfortunately, this did not succeed with the result that each bank now pursues its own policy in this highly competitive field. I cannot but view with concern the present trend amongst banks to offer increasingly higher rates of interest to attract deposits and consider that this is unhealthy competition which should be discouraged. A voluntary agreement amongst banks appears to be the solution, but if this is not possible because of the diversity in their size and standing, the alternative is for Government to consider suitable action for regulating deposit rates.

Bill Market Scheme

At this point, I feel I must make a reference to the helpful role played by the Reserve Bank of India through their bill market scheme inaugurated in 1952, by which cash was provided to banks against com-

mercantile bills, in terms of Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the scheme has been introduced, under which the Government has been rendering considerable assistance to banks, including Gurugram, during the busy season. When the scheme was introduced, the Reserve Bank agreed to charge interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the Bank Rate as a concessionary measure to popularise this method of finance and also to bear a part of the cost of the stamp duty incurred by banks in converting demand bills into usance bills. The Reserve Bank recently announced that, as the scheme is now well established and as the resources of banks have now materially changed, advances under the scheme will be made at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the Government will bear a portion of the stamp duty, will be withdrawn, effective from the 1st March, 1956. Although this step will result in some increase in the cost of our borrowings under the scheme, I consider that, under existing monetary conditions, it is a move in the right direction.

State-Associated Banks

The subject of the amalgamation of State-associated banks with the State Bank of India has been receiving our attention. While the broad outlines of this policy to be followed in this regard must await future developments, we are exploring, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, the feasibility of taking over some of the minor State-associated banks. We have made a beginning in this regard and have set arrangements in train for an investigation of a few selected institutions with a view to making a fair and reasonable appraisal of their position and the problems that will have to be faced before integration takes place.

Small-scale Industries

The Second Five Year Plan accords high priority to the development of village and small-scale industries. Government are providing greater credit facilities to these industries under the State Aid to Industries Acts by liberalising the conditions for distribution of loans. While Government assistance would go some way, the bulk of the credit finance would have to be provided by institutional agencies operating in the field, whose support is likely to prove of more permanent value to the industries concerned. While the State Bank does not differentiate between small and large scale industries in the credit facilities provided, we feel that more positive efforts should be made to ascertain the credit requirements of small-scale industries and to devise methods by which substantial assistance could be made available to them so as to place them on a firm footing.

Small industries run by co-operative societies naturally look to the co-operative credit organisation for assistance. Small industries requiring working capital for short periods and able to provide readily realisable security are normally helped by commercial banks. Those which require long-term capital on a non-repayable basis usually approach the Industrial Financial Corporations. The credit requirements of small industries cannot however be adequately satisfied unless a scheme is evolved for co-ordinating in an effective manner the activities if the above credit agencies. The initiative for planning such a co-ordinated scheme came from the Reserve Bank of India. In this connection, we have had exploratory discussions with the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India and various institutional agencies. A 'pilot' scheme for providing credit to small-scale industries at certain centres in the three Circles of the Bank has been set up and the arrangements for its functioning are now in progress to work out a scheme. In the light of the experience so gained, a general scheme for providing credit in a co-ordinated manner by the State Bank and the institutional agencies concerned will be drawn up and extended to various centres in the country. A new law facilitating the work of the various institutions in the field of co-operative branch organisation, we are arranging for the services of our branch agents to be placed at their disposal in the matter of compiling and furnishing opinions and confidential reports on the worth of prospective co-operative societies and generally assisting such credit agencies in their operational activities in the centres where they are not represented.

Section 31 (3) of the State Bank of India Act

Before passing on to consideration of the accounts and other matters of interest, I would like to refer briefly to Section 31 (3) of the State Bank of India Act which prohibits Directors of the Bank, even if they are merely ordinary shareholders in companies borrowing from us, from being present at any meeting of the Executive Committee (or the Executive Board) (or the Local Board) when advances for such companies are being considered. This restriction often results in the want of a quorum for the meeting when the majority of the Bank's Directors are "interested" in the matter. It is a disadvantage which is not shared merely that of shareholder, thus necessitating the postponement of consideration of such proposals.

It will be agreed that this is not satisfactory

the point of view of the Bank or its constituents and it is expected that Government will take early steps to remove the present disability which is hampering the expeditious conduct of the Bank's business.

Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account

Turning now to the accounts, although the State Bank has been in existence only for the best six months, I propose to compare the figures of our first Balance Sheet as at the 31st December, 1955 with the corresponding figures of the Imperial Bank of India as at the 31st December, 1954 and similarly the Profit and Loss Account figures for the last half-year with the figures for the corresponding period in the previous year. Thus, it will be seen from our Balance Sheet that Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts stood at about Rs. 226 crores as compared with Rs. 231 crores at which this item appeared a year previously. Although there is a decrease of Rs. 5 crores over the year, the present position must be considered satisfactory if the downward trend in our deposits which started early in the year soon after the Government's announcement of their decision to assume effective control over the Bank is taken into account. The deposits which fell from Rs. 202 crores in January, 1955 to Rs. 184 crores in June, 1955 and this drop of Rs. 19 crores can only be explained by the initial apprehension in the minds of the public regarding the future policy of the Bank and the continuance of its commercial character in its altered status. I am glad to say, however, that any fears entertained in this regard have proved entirely groundless as is evident by the steady increase in our deposits in India during the past six months, which reached the figure of Rs. 202 crores at the end of December, 1955, thus almost regaining the level of January, 1955.

On the other side of the Balance Sheet, our total advances have shown satisfactory improvement and

at about Rs. 107 crores are some Rs. 5 crores higher than a year previously. Amongst our assets, investments at Rs. 116 crores were some Rs. 8 crores up on the year. While a substantial portion of our investments portfolio consists of short-dated Government securities and Treasury Bills, we have, consistently with our enlarged responsibilities, participated in and taken up State Financial Corporation Shares and Land Mortgage Bank Debentures in suitable lots. It is needless for me to state that our investments appear in our Balance Sheet at a figure lower than their market value. Of the remaining assets, cash in hand and with other banks stood at around Rs. 29 crores which represents a little over 13% of our total deposits as compared with the 15% cash ratio which last year's Balance Sheet disclosed.

I come now to our trading results from which it will be found that, after allowing for interest paid, our gross profits for the half-year at over Rs. 351 lakhs are approximately Rs. 40 lakhs better than those of the corresponding period last year, as against which our charges are up by a like amount of Rs. 40 lakhs. The principal increase in charges is in respect of Establishment which cost us some Rs. 35 lakhs more than in the corresponding period of 1954. Of this, Rs. 23 lakhs have gone to the clerical, cash department and subordinate staffs and represent for the most part increases in salaries, allowances, etc., arising out of the adjustments made in implementing the Gajendragadkar Award, which was published in August, 1955. In the result, our net profit for the last half-year, at approximately Rs. 68 lakhs is about the same as that for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Dividend

The dividend has been declared by the State Bank at the same rate as was done by the Imperial Bank in June, 1955 and the previous years, viz., 16% per annum. This on the purchase price represents a net return of about 4.5%. By far the largest part of the sum distributed as dividends is payable to the Reserve Bank. Although, in terms of the notification issued by the Reserve Bank, it was laid down that the new shares of the State Bank would be issued to those shareholders who applied for such shares, in lieu of the compensation payable to them, at a price of Rs. 350/- for each share of Rs. 100/-, only a small proportion of the old shareholders applied for the new shares, with the result that the Reserve Bank of India are at present holding a major portion of the State Bank shares. It follows, therefore, that the private shareholders who benefit from the dividend payable by the State Bank form only a very small minority and the matter consequently is one which affects the investing public to a small extent only.

At this stage, it is appropriate to refer to a suggestion which has been made that a note be incorporated on the Bank's share certificate to the effect that the share was issued at the rate of Rs. 350/-. The matter was given full consideration and it was, however, generally felt that, while there was nothing in law to

preclude the inclusion of such a note, it was most unusual for a share certificate to mention anything more than the nominal amount of the share. Apart from the fact that this suggestion may not meet with the approval of all the shareholders, there are practical and technical difficulties involved which prevent its wholesale adoption. As the issue price of Rs. 350/- was announced by the Reserve Bank by a special notification, it was considered unnecessary to make a note on the share certificate as suggested. The shareholder's natural desire to see that the price of Rs. 350/- at which the share had been acquired is taken into account in determining the rate of the dividend has already been duly fulfilled by the State Bank declaring its dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share for the half-year which is the equivalent of 16% per annum.

Industrial Disputes and Awards

As you are aware, the banking industry has been passing through a difficult time during the past 8 years with disputes between banks and their employees dragging on from one Award to another without reaching a final solution. Arising out of the modifications made by Government in the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision, which was implemented by the banks in November, 1954, the Bank Award Commission was appointed by Government to conduct a fact-finding enquiry, which submitted its recommendations in July, 1955. This Award, known as the Gajendragadkar Award, confirmed the decisions of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, with certain modifications and was accepted in toto by Government. Parliament have also given their approval to the Award by passing the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955. The banks have accepted the terms of the Award and have interpreted them in a liberal manner, although their impact on certain institutions was considered to be onerous. The employees have taken objection to certain cuts that have been imposed upon them by the application of the Award and have, without resorting to the constitutional remedies provided in the Act, indulged not only in demonstrations but in various forms of direct action, which disrupted normal banking business in a number of centres, particularly in Calcutta. As a result of the intervention of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, to whose sympathetic and untiring efforts I would like to pay a special tribute, the employees in Calcutta agreed to complete the annual closing of accounts and also work overtime to clear arrears. This has been done and conditions have since returned to normal in the affected centres.

In regard to acts of indiscipline committed by employees, the State Bank had to take action, in consultation with other banks, by issuing charge sheets. These, however, have not been proceeded with so far in the hope that better relations will hereafter be established between the banks and their employees. It is necessary for me to utter a warning that no institution, whether public or private, can possibly survive if respect for constituted authority is absent

or gross indiscipline prevails. While it is impossible to overlook or condone acts of indiscipline committed by employees in violation of the laws, which is tantamount to flouting Parliament's authority, there can be no objection whatever to employees following approved trade union methods to ventilate their legitimate grievances and safeguard their rights and to work for the amelioration of their conditions of service. In fact, a move in these directions would lead to the creation of an effective machinery for solving labour problems by means of mutual consultations and to the establishment of healthier relations which will be for the benefit of the parties concerned and the country as a whole. Now that the unhappy events of the recent past are over and normal work is proceeding, it is a matter for consideration, if satisfactory conditions for smooth working of banks hereafter can be ensured, whether further avenues should not be explored to remove any undue hardships to the employees.

Personally, I have great faith in direct and friendly talks across the table with the leaders of the Staff Unions and in exchanging ideas frankly with them with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement wherever possible. I have already made a beginning in this regard and have met office-bearers of the Unions in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The talks I have had have been useful and I am confident that this approach will contribute to a clearer understanding of the problems and a closer appreciation of the realities which have to be faced by both parties. I make an earnest appeal to all concerned to co-operate in finding a satisfactory solution to this problem and, for my own part, I would be prepared to do my best so that the unpleasant chapter of strained relations between banks and their employees is finally closed.

Tribute to the Staff

Before I conclude, I must pay a warm tribute to the Supervising Staff of the Bank for their loyal and devoted service during an exceptionally difficult period. Apart from the many transitional problems, which arose from the change-over to the Bank's new status, the difficulties due to disputes with our employees placed upon the Supervising Staff a heavy load of responsibility. I am grateful to them not merely for the work done by them but for the spirit in which they have done it. I would like also, in spite of the unfortunate happenings to which I have referred, to add a word of appreciation regarding the work done by the clerical and other staffs. I know the bulk of them are loyal and normally discharge their duties faithfully and competently and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the good work they have done during the period under review.

My thanks are specially due to the Managing Director, Mr. S. K. Handoo, whose experience and knowledge of banking problems and whose administrative ability have been of the greatest value to us. I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the energy and zeal with which he has applied himself to the discharge of his responsibilities as the first Managing Director of the State Bank of India.

Chairman's Speech

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION

CHAIRMAN MR. B. MITTER'S REVIEW

Speech delivered by Mr. B. Mitter, Chairman, Indian Mining Association at the Annual General Meeting on 2nd March, 1956 at 11 a.m. at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Gentlemen,

The year that has passed since we last met has been primarily concerned in giving concrete shape to the future and the Second Five-Year Plan has dominated the affairs of the Coal Industry. I need hardly emphasise how vital it is for the industrial development of the country that the aspirations of the Plan should be met by actual attainments, nor need I stress how closely its success hinges on the ability of the Coal Industry to meet its new responsibilities.

In the past the Industry has on the whole been able to give the country all the coal it required and if on occasions some consumers have had to go short, the cause was usually to be found either in special circumstances such as prevailed during the last War, or in the limitations of transport.

The task before the Industry today is however greater than it has ever been called upon to face in the past. It is required to make available 60 million tons of coal by 1960 as against the 38 million tons produced last year. The achievement of this target in the short space of five years undoubtedly poses a problem of formidable proportions, but with the concentrated and co-ordinated effort of all who are in a position to help, there is no reason why the goal should not be successfully attained. In coal the pattern of production is one in which collieries worked by private enterprise operate alongside those worked by Government, and, in the context of the immense increase of potential required, there is ample scope for both to develop and to make their respective contributions towards a common cause. For this mixed economy to function effectively it is important to create an atmosphere in which both the sectors can work to maximum effect in close co-operation. They should both have equality of opportunity and both be allowed to operate under similar conditions.

Private Ownership

In some quarters there is a tendency to take every opportunity of casting aspersions on the working of collieries under private ownership. No one claims that in an industry which has several hundred individual producing units conditions everywhere are ideal. Similarly I think it would be difficult even for the stoutest champion of State enterprise to establish that the Government collieries are models of perfection. Negative generalizations against the private sector serve little useful purpose, and, at a time when so much depends on the fulfilment of the Coal Plan, the accent must be on creating divisions but on mobilising all our resources behind one gigantic effort.

To achieve the success we all desire it is important to examine what are the obstacles which stand in the way and I propose therefore, within the time available to me, to lay before you what in my view are some of the main problems facing us at present. In mentioning these difficulties however, I wish to emphasise that, contrary to what some people are only too ready to assume, there is no desire on our part to be obstructive in any way. On the contrary I believe that only by a frank statement of difficulties will it be possible to devise remedies to overcome them.

To achieve the new momentum in production required by the Plan, it is obvious that vast new development programmes will have to be launched involving large financial outlays. In the private sector we are prepared to marshal our own resources and to finance behind these development projects and to finance them very largely from our own resources. However, when we are faced with accepting normal commercial risks in the course of business, we cannot ignore the fact that, in a mineral industry like coal, it must necessarily take many years before any return on the capital outlay can be expected. We had accordingly hoped that Government would be in a position to give the Industry some reasonable security of tenure in the face of frequent mention of the possibility of nationalisation. Government have unfortunately found themselves unable to give any security of tenure but it has been indicated that, if producers in the private sector made plans for increasing the production and laid out money for the purpose, then in the event of nationalisation, would be paid for whatever money was laid out with the approval of Government for this additional production. Whilst we welcome the reasons which prompted this indication, it must be emphasised that the formula is too limited in scope and its application in practice is fraught with too many difficulties to enable it to instil any great sense of confidence amongst those who are not only able but eager to undertake large scale capital outlays on development work.

Compensation

If the formula is examined it will be seen to consist of three main parts, which lay down that compensation would be paid on capital outlay for increasing production, that it would be paid on capital expenditure less depreciation, and, finally, that it would be paid only on expenditure incurred with the approval of Government. As regards the first part, in an extractive industry like coal which works a wasting asset, even the maintenance of existing levels of production requires a steady flow of new investments and it is technically impossible to distinguish between capital outlay for maintaining production and capital outlay for increasing production. The two are very closely linked when incurred in one and the same mine, and even the sinking of a new shaft in the same or another property might be regarded as necessary for maintaining production.

An example may help to illustrate the point. Let us assume, for instance, that a property is being worked through two shafts and that a small area round the shaft bottom has been developed. In order to develop in accordance with approved mining

methods the remaining area of the property towards its boundaries, more haulage engines, motors, switches, cables, steel wire ropes, rails and a host of other things would be required. Such additional installations, far from increasing output immediately, may only enable the mine to maintain its output for five, ten or even fifteen years until the depilating stage is reached, when output will rise sharply. Will the capital outlay on such additional plant and machinery be regarded as necessary to maintain output or to increase output? The outlay is necessary to maintain present production but it is equally necessary to increase future raisings. Examples such as this can be easily multiplied to bear out the fact that no distinction is possible between the two forms of capital investment. Turning to the second part of the formula, it is suggested that compensation would be paid on capital outlay less depreciation. If a company were to invest a crore of rupees on fresh capital development and Government were to decide to acquire the Industry, say in five years time, then taking into account the rates of depreciation applicable in the Coal Industry, the depreciated value of the outlay would be very substantially less than this crore at the end of five years. The company can hope to earn very little by way of return on its investment. Consequently, the outlook can hardly be construed as being reassuring to those who contemplate making large financial commitments. As regards the approval of Government to items of expenditure, if the necessity of having the initial investment approved by Government were conceded, should the formula imply that an account had to be kept of every single item of plant and machinery installed at each individual colliery, and, further, that this had to be done for an indefinite period, various practical and procedural problems would multiply and make the satisfactory maintenance of the records extremely difficult. If not impossible, both from the point of view of Government as well as that of individual producers.

In the absence of any security of tenure, the terms of compensation are naturally of great significance to those who are making ready to make large investments of money in developing the coal resources of the country. Furthermore, years from the time, in its present shape, postulates the laying down by Government of certain intricate procedural arrangements in regard to maintenance of records before any new development work can be undertaken. In view of all these considerations I hope Government will find it possible to evolve a more comprehensive formula which will transcend the limitations of the one mentioned. As stated by various Government spokesmen from time to time and even during the debate on the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution that the objective of Government was not to deny compensation but only to make it non-justiciable. If that is the avowed objective of Government, then the present suggestion militates against the fulfilment of the objective.

Inadequate Transport

In considering the general state of the Coal Industry I cannot recall any occasion over the years where reference has not been made to the inadequacy of transport facilities available for moving coal. Nevertheless, I must dwell for a while on this old problem which, under the impact of the Second Plan, has assumed new dimensions of magnitude and urgency.

After the inevitable strains and dislocations caused by the last World War the Railways have made commendable efforts to restore the position, and to improve upon it, but the situation still remains one in which the capacity available is sadly deficient in relation to requirements. In 1946 the railways had stated that they were confident of attaining within two years a daily loading of 3,600 wagons in the coalfields of Bihar and Bengal. In 1955, however, after a lapse of nine years, the average number of wagons loaded daily in these two areas was only 3,262. Although this figure was a slight improvement on the 1954 figure of 3,205 wagons, it is manifest that the improvement is not keeping pace with the expanding output. When production plans are being designed to raise the output of coal by 22 million tons in five years, the Industry is apprehensive that transport is not being expanded sufficiently to cope with the vastly increased traffic which will be offering. I referred the other day from another platform to the cut in allocations for the Railway Ministry under the Second Plan. Since then the General Managers of our Railways have together given voice to what has been described as "a chorus of complaints" emphasising their difficulties arising from shortages of steel, cement and timber. They are reported to have expressed misgivings about the ability of the Railway to adhere to its schedules of work. Planning, in their view, has become increasingly difficult and so their plea for more assurances for the future.

If there is any substance in these reports which have appeared in the Press, they naturally give rise to doubts as to whether adequate importance is being attached to the imperative necessity of achieving the closest co-ordination between the production and transport of coal. We are familiar with the results of the lack of such co-ordination in the shape of accumulated stocks at the pitheads and losses caused by spontaneous combustion. The Railway Budget presented last week also indicates that the development plans will be inadequate to cope with the level of coal production envisaged. The success of the Coal Plan cannot be assured unless transport can move the expected volume of traffic and I would urge that even greater efforts must be made for the breaking of this bottleneck.

Apart from directly expanding the capacities of the Railways, one way in which the strain on the railway system can be mitigated would be to make fuller use of coastal shipping for the carriage of coal. From this Association we accordingly welcomed the setting up last year of the Rail-Sea Transport Co-ordination Committee and urged before it our views that coastal

freight rates for coal should be readjusted so as to bear a closer relation to rail freight rates. At present the disparity is glaring and this prevents the optimum utilisation of these two forms of transport.

Within a restricted field, the possibility of improving transport was examined in 1955 by a Committee set up to investigate Pilot and Depot Capacities in the West Bengal and Bihar Coalfields. This Committee has made some recommendations but only from the short period aspect of meeting requirements up to the end of 1957. Although it was limited to examining Pilot and Depot Capacities, the Committee felt that the existing route and junction limitations would have to be liberalised considerably in order to achieve a lasting solution and, it became obvious during its deliberations, that the transport problem could not be considered satisfactorily in small segments. For the movement of coal a more comprehensive policy was required and not merely the stringing together of a number of ad hoc expedients.

Equity in Transport Facilities

Since it appears almost inevitable, however, that for some time to come at least the insufficiency of wagon supplies will continue, steps should be taken to ensure that such supplies are available for coal loading in an equitable manner. It seems to have become the practice for the State collieries to get first priority in such allocations to the detriment of collieries in the private sector. It is some times said that in fact no discrimination is made, the wagons being allotted strictly on the basis of priority. This is, however, merely a form of sophistry for, if every order placed with a State colliery is ipso facto given a high priority, the resultant position is unaltered. If private enterprise is to be given a fair chance of expanding output, distribution of wagons should be made without arbitrarily subordinating the claims of one integral section of the Coal Industry to the dictates of another.

The expansion of production and the development of new collieries will necessitate provision of new sidings and there are indications that the Railways are now not averse to the construction of sidings on Assisted Terms. This is undoubtedly an improvement on their previous policy, followed for some time, of confining only applications on Private Siding Terms. There is a possibility, however, that the rules governing the provisions of Assisted Sidings may be revised with a view to increasing the financial burden on the owners and proportionately easing the burden on the Railways themselves. If the terms are modified in this fashion the effect would be to saddle on the owners most of the onerous provisions of private sidings. Private enterprise has already expressed its eagerness to embark on large financial outlays for the development of collieries and I trust that in respect of sidings no fresh impositions will be made as compared with the Assisted Terms known to the industry previously.

Imports

Turning from availability of transport, the expansion in production contemplated under the Second Plan will make it necessary for large scale import of such plant and machinery as are not made in this country at present. Since Government collieries themselves would be interested in such imports, there is need to ensure that collieries in the private sector are not discriminated against in respect of import facilities, and further that, on the procedural side, all unnecessary hold-ups are obviated. In regard to essential requirements produced in India, some co-ordination at a high level is called for to see that the Coal Industry gets its fair share. I would like to stress in this connection that the position of cement supplies is far from satisfactory and is already causing considerable concern to colliery owners. The present allocations are quite insufficient to meet existing demands of the Industry and this raises the doubt as to whether sufficient quantities will be available for capital works required in connection with the Plan.

Some of the largest coal producers in the country, for instance, applied between them for a total of 2,564 tons of cement for period IV of 1955 against which actual allocations issued by the Cement Adviser amounted to only 428 tons. This insignificant figure included 178 tons of the more expensive sea-borne supplies from South India. Even though the collieries concerned agreed to accept their full balance requirements in cement imported from South India, against over Rs. 50 per ton more than cement produced in Eastern India, the shortfalls were not made good. The example I have cited applies to a very large number of privately run collieries and perhaps I may be permitted to enquire whether the State collieries are in a similar position both as regards the proportionate allocation against demands as well as allocation of cheaper cement from factories located nearer the coalfields.

The mention of the cost of cement brings me to the wider issue of production costs and prices. To shoulder effectively its onerous responsibilities, the Coal Industry must be placed in a position where it can secure an adequate selling price for its output. I think most of you are already aware that today's controlled prices are based on production costs of eight years ago and that over these eight years costs have moved steadily upwards, thus narrowing considerably the margin left to the Industry. This process is still continuing.

Welfare

Under the Coal Mines (Temporary) Regulations introduced last year, for instance, additional precautions are required to be taken in regard to open cast workings and there are new stipulations governing the use of winding ropes, the construction of precautionary fire dams and the installation of electric lighting underground. The new Mines Rules (1955) require, amongst other things, additional provisions for First Aid personnel and equipment, ambulance rooms, shelters and canteens. They also provide for employment of a much larger number of Welfare Officers who are required to have certain specified qualifications and to be of a certain status. The draft Electricity Rules, gazetted in 1954, lay down many stipulations regarding earth leakage protection gear, flameproof gear, and switching gear at sub circuits. They restrict the length of trailing cables, thus necessitating more gate-end boxes. Furthermore, they require that all cables in certain areas are to be double-wire armoured.

All reasonable measures necessary to ensure the better working of mines, whether in the State sector or in the private sector, have our full support. It must be realised, however, that to implement all these new rules and regulations costs money. In so far

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as these provisions are progressive they are welcome, but the dynamics of progress cannot be contained indefinitely within the straight-jacket of an inflexible price structure.

It is appreciated that coal being a basic commodity, the level of its selling prices has a bearing on costs in other industries; but these considerations apply equally to important commodities like steel and cement. Whilst this aspect should no doubt be borne in mind, I am sure you will all agree that no single industry should be made to subsidise others if its own economics justify an increase in selling prices. Nor can such an increase be denied on the ground that when production goes up in future, and when transport is available to move this increased production, costs would tend to go down. Consideration of this vital problem should not be allowed to languish in vague generalities of this nature. What is needed now is to make today's controlled selling prices reflect today's costs, and if the industry's costs go down in future, there is no reason why future prices should be impervious to such changes. I would suggest that Government should no longer delay a comprehensive review of coal prices and that the results of this review should be made known at the earliest opportunity.

Labour costs, as you are aware, constitute the most important single element in the cost of producing coal, and the wage structure of the industry is being reviewed at present by the All-India Industrial Tribunal. The issues before the Tribunal are of great consequence and its findings, which are expected shortly, will no doubt have an important bearing on the future of the Coal Industry.

Stowing and Washing

You have heard in the past references to the question of stowing and the quantum of assistance received for it. There has been no change in the position in the last year and the subsidy continues to be grossly inadequate. The rules governing the grant of assistance are in a large measure illogical, with the result that they give rise to various anomalies. For instance, owing to the peculiar rules governing de-

preciation, capital investment on mechanisation is penalised as compared with inefficient installations worked manually. Again under the present rules a colliery situated on a river bank receives the same limit of assistance as a colliery situated many miles away from the source of sand supply. These and many other cases have been the subject of discussion for some considerable time but measures are still awaited to rectify the position. Nor is any solution yet available to the complaint that payment of stowing subsidies continues to be six months or so in arrears. There is need for urgent action in this matter as the present practice is a source of considerable hardship to those collieries which stow and, in so doing, implement one of the best known methods of promoting safety as well as of conserving coal.

Very close to the subject of stowing is that of washing and for some time now the question of arranging supplies of washed coal for the Steel Works has been before the Government and the Industry. I trust that before long we shall have a clearer picture both as to the location of washeries and as to the price to be paid for washed coal.

Gentlemen, the years that lie ahead hold a great opportunity for the Coal Industry to make a significant contribution to the industrial growth of the country. The very magnitude of the expansion envisaged poses a challenge however, and there are many problems to be tackled. To overcome them we must all strive to our utmost and must all pull together. If the authority and power of Government is linked in a joint endeavour with the resources and potentialities of private enterprise, I am sure we shall be able to face with confidence the challenge of this new opportunity.

I would like to conclude, gentlemen, by thanking your Vice-Chairman and the outgoing Committee for the help and support they have given me during the last twelve months. My appreciation also goes to our Secretariat, both here and in the coalfields, for the work they have put in, and finally, I wish to thank your technical adviser, Mr. L. J. Barracough, and all the others whose untiring efforts have proved so valuable to me during the past year.

GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES

The Sterling Area's gold and dollar reserves rose by \$61 million during February and stood at \$2,210 million at the end of the month. Announcing this in London on 2nd March, the Treasury said that defence aid estimated at \$6 million was received from the United States during the month. A sum of \$8 million was paid in gold or dollars to the European Payments Union (EPU) in respect of January, and \$2 million was paid to creditors of EPU in bilateral settlements. On the provisional figures for the month, the United Kingdom had a deficit of £8 million with EPU, which will fall to be settled in March—75 percent in gold or dollars and 25 percent by an increase of the debt to EPU.

The gold and dollar reserve figure for February, say London observers, will be welcomed not only because it is the best figure in the series since the middle of 1954, but also because it continues the underlying improvement which financial commentators have detected over the past five months if the persistent adverse balance with Western Europe and special items of debt repayments are allowed for. But it will take many months' instalments of the magnitude of February's \$61 million before the reserve figures can be considered as at a satisfactory level. And this is the time of year when the reserves benefit most from seasonal factors. The United Kingdom's balance with the Organisations for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) countries is the least satisfactory aspect of the picture. Britain's own trade balance with Western Europe was adverse in January, and may again be so in February. But the British position in EPU is determined by many factors other than her own trade. Even so, it is noteworthy that at this week's Ministerial meetings of OEEC countries in Paris the United Kingdom has affirmed its adherence to OEEC's trade liberalisation programme.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

INTERBANK MONEY VERY TIGHT

Wednesday, 7th March.

THE seasonal pressure on available funds has continued in the money market during the past week. Demand on account of sugar and raw jute is unchanged and accommodation is still being asked for against grain and seeds stocks. There is a tendency for scheduled banks' advance rate to increase in response to the strong demand at present prevailing. Money in the interbank market continues to grow tighter and, although the official call rate has increased by 1 percent in the past week to 3½ percent, some transactions are reported to have taken place at 4 percent.

Last week's improvement in the supply of export documents has been maintained, with an encouraging number of tea bills in evidence. Remittance has been very good. Sterling has weakened on the world's markets and the dollar rate is now quoting Rs. 47½.

THE FINAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

NEW TAX PROPOSALS EXPECTED TO YIELD OVER RS. 34 CRORES

WE publish below a summary of the Budget and revised estimates for 1955-56, and the Budget estimates for 1956-57.

	REVENUE		
	Budget 1955-56	Revised Budget 1955-56	Budget 1956-57
Customs ...	164.50	165.00	150.00
Union Excise Duties ...	132.27	140.00	145.45
Corporation Tax ...	39.77	39.84	41.84
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ...	76.96	78.70	84.81
Estate Duty ...	21	13	18
Opium ...	2.91	2.27	2.10
Interest ...	10.54	4.22	5.49
Civil Administration ...	23.18	23.13	23.67
Civil Works ...	1.90	2.29	2.29
Other Sources of Revenue ...	20.49	22.35	19.39
Posts and Telegraphs—Net contribution to general revenues ...	70	2.27	65
Railways—Net contribution to general revenues ...	6.15	6.17	6.57
Total Revenue ...	481.58	501.67	492.80
			+34.15*
	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget 1955-56	Revised Budget 1955-56	Budget 1956-57
Direct Demands on Revenue ...	33.13	33.08	37.15
Irrigation ...	12	12	5
Debt Services ...	30.20	37.85	35.50
Civil Administration ...	111.76	105.41	135.91
Currency and Mint ...	3.36	3.51	3.76
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	16.23	14.95	15.90
Pensions ...	9.13	8.96	8.94
Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Displaced persons ...	10.37	24.62	21.42
Other ...	32.72	26.62	30.23
Grants to States, etc. ...	35.93	35.79	36.00
Extraordinary Items ...	13.19	13.56	14.70
Defence Service (Net) ...	202.08	185.07	203.97
Total Expenditure ...	499.53	489.36	546.43
Surplus (+) ...			
Deficit (-) ...	-17.95	+12.31	-17.68
			*Effect of Budget Proposals.

NOTES ON IMPORTANT FEATURES

IN THE FINANCE BILL

Clause 2 prescribes the rate of income-tax and super-tax and surcharge thereon for the financial year 1956-57. The variations from last year are:

- (1) under personal rates, a small increase and steadier graduation in super-tax rates on incomes of over Rs. 70,000;
- (2) under corporation rates, for Indian companies additional super-tax at 2 annas a rupee on bonus issues, and at 2 annas and annas 3 a rupee on dividend distributions in excess of 6 percent and 10 percent of paid-up capital, and an increase of 1 anna 6 pies a rupee in super-tax for Indian branches of foreign companies; and finally
- (3) a new small graduated income-tax of 9 pies to 1 anna 6 pies a rupee on registered firms.

Clause 3 amends section 2 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) amends the definition of "dividend" so that accumulated profits on distribution (whether capitalised or not) would be treated as dividends in the event of liquidation of a company.

Clause 4 substitutes for the existing clause (XIVa) of section 4(3) a new clause relating to tax exemption to foreign technicians. The new clause extends the exemption to technicians in the employment of Government or local authority or a corporation set up under any special law, and defines the expression "technician" for determining eligibility for tax exemption under the clause.

Clause 5 amends section 7 of the Income-tax Act relating to salaries.

Sub-clause (a) raises the exemption limit for contribution to deferred annuity and family provision schemes under the first proviso to section 7 from one-sixth to one-fifth which is also the limit

for abatement for provident fund contributions and life insurance premia under section 15(3).

Sub-clause (b) inserts a new clause (iia) in section 7(2) relating to deduction from salary income; and provides for a proportionate allowance of the maintenance and normal wear and tear of a conveyance used by an employee for the purposes of his employment.

Clause 7 amends section 10 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) secures that initial depreciation allowance will not be available for new buildings erected and new plant and machinery acquired after 1st April, 1956.

Sub-clause (b) inserts a new provision specifically authorising disallowance of a portion of the expenditure and allowances of a company attributable to the amenities provided to a director or a substantial shareholder in certain circumstances.

Clause 9 inserts a new clause (Aa) in section 14(2) exempting from tax the proportionate share of a partner in the income-tax payable by a registered firm. This is consequential upon the amendment made in section 23(5)(a) making a registered firm liable to income-tax.

Clause 11 extends the tax exemption at present available to new industrial undertakings by a period of five years, i.e. up to 31st March, 1961.

Clause 13 raises the flat rate of super-tax, applicable to non-residents under section 17(1), from the existing rate of 1 anna, to 3 annas in the rupee, thereby restoring the rate which was applicable before 1st April, 1955.

Clause 14 amends section 23(5).

Sub-clause (a) amends sub-clause (a) of section 23(5) making a registered firm liable to pay income-tax (but not super-tax) independently of the tax payable by the individual partners of the firm on their share of profits.

Sub-clause (b) amends clause (b) of section 23(5) in order to exempt unregistered firms from payment of income-tax to which registered firms will now be liable.

Clause 15 amends section 23A.

Sub-clause (a) raises the flat rate of super-tax payable by investment companies on their undistributed profits if their distribution of dividends falls short of the prescribed minimum from 4 annas to 8 annas, while retaining the existing rate of 4 annas for other companies.

Sub-clause (b) makes a clarificatory amendment securing inclusion of accumulated profits not transferred to reserves for determining the applicability of the proviso to section 23A(1) to the case of a company.

Clause 18 amends section 34.

Sub-clauses (a) and (b) remove, subject to certain conditions, the time-limit of eight years in section 34(1) for concealment cases and for cases of total escapement of income arising from non-submission of returns of income under section 22.

Sub-clause (c) amends section 34(1B) giving the right of settlement, now available in cases reopened under section 34(1A), to cases reopened under section 34(1) (a) also in respect of re-assessments for the war period (1939-40/1947-48).

Sub-clause (d) amends section 34(3) and removes the time-limit for completion of assessments involving concealment, whether relating to original proceedings or re-assessment proceedings.

Clause 19. The amendment to section 35(8) is consequential upon the amendments to section 34. The new section 35(9) enables the amount of income-tax deemed to have been paid by a shareholder on dividends under section 49B or section 18(5) on the presumption that the full tax assessed on the company would be paid by it, to be reduced in the event of any portion of the tax not being paid by the company within three years from the financial year in which the dividend was declared, and consequential recovery to be made from the shareholder.

The new section 35(10) authorises recovery of the rebate of income-tax allowed on profits retained by a company in any year, if such profits are subsequently distributed as dividends.

Clause 20 substitutes a new section for section 37. The new section clarifies the powers of Income-tax Officers in regard to examination of witnesses and production of accounts, and gives powers to search and seizure etc., to Income-tax Officers specially authorised by the Commissioner.

Clause 21 amends section 38 and empowers the Income-tax Officers and Assistant Commissioners to obtain general information or verified statements of accounts and affairs from any person for the purpose of the Act. The amendments are on the lines of a similar provision in the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947.

Clause 23 amends section 49D and enables unilateral relief to be given with effect from the assessment year 1948-49 on agricultural income-tax paid in Pakistan on incomes liable to assessment in India also.

Clause 24 amends section 58. Sub-clause (a) renders clause 14(2)(Aa) inapplicable for purposes of super-tax. This amendment is consequential upon the amendment to section 23(5)(a) as only income-tax and not super-tax will be payable by a registered firm.

Clause 25, which amends section 58F, raises the limit for abatement in respect of contributions to recognised provident funds from one-sixth to one-fifth, consistently with the limit for rebate on life insurance premia, etc.

Clause 29 seeks to increase the duties on certain items and to rationalise the items relating to certain kinds of mineral oils, as set out in the Second Schedule. The import duty on liquid gold for glass making and on flash lights and flash light cases is being enhanced in the interests of the indigenous manufacturers of these goods. The duty on complete spectacles is being brought up to the same level as that on spectacle frames to prevent evasion of duty. India being a signatory to the "International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material", the scope of the exemption hitherto accorded to trade catalogues, advertising circulars, etc., is being amended so as to bring it into line with the obligations undertaken under that Convention. A duty equal to the excise duty is being added to the Customs duty for some articles on which excise duties are now being imposed.

Clause 34. The amendment proposed in item (a) seeks to substitute a more precise definition for the existing definition of "kerosene" in the first Schedule.

Similarly, the amendment in item (b) substitutes a more precise definition for the existing definition of "motor spirit".

Item (c) proposes an increase of 6 pies a square yard on all varieties of cotton fabrics except coarse dhoties and sarees.

Item (d) proposes the discontinuance of the exemption from excise duty on rayon or artificial silk fabrics manufactured by or on behalf of the same person in one or more factories in which less than 25 powerlooms in all are installed.

Item (e) proposes an excise duty on soap manufactured without the aid of power by any manufacturer. It also seeks to amend the definition of "soap" so as to remove certain exemptions contained therein.

Item (f) discontinues the existing exemption from excise duty for "strawboard" and places it in the same category as "millboard".

Item (g) amends the definition of "paints, pigments, etc." in order to remove therefrom the exemptions for manufacturers whose output of some of the articles does not exceed 50 tons a year.

Item (h) brings under duty vegetable non-essential oils, refined diesel oils, vaporising oil and industrial fuel oils.

Self-Sufficiency in TUBES

On March 7, 1956, the works of the Indian Tube Company were formally opened in Jamshedpur by the Hon'ble Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister, Bihar.

The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and Stewarts & Lloyds Limited, the largest producer of steel tubes in Europe, have jointly sponsored this project. A Fritz-Moon Mill with an annual capacity of 12,000 miles of

tubes (90,000 tons by weight) at a cost of Rs. 3 crores has been installed. A separate Electric Resistance Weld Mill for the manufacture of some 13,000 tons of high quality precision tubes will be in operation by 1957, and Government's permission is awaited to instal a third mill to make seamless tubes.

When all the three mills are commissioned the country's requirements of practically all varieties of steel tubes should have been met.

THE INDIAN TUBE COMPANY (1953) LTD.

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Beat the summer rush & be sure to...

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Bullion was steady. The price of silver moved around the level of Rs. 174 quoted to-day. The rate for ready was quoted at Rs. 174.4. The London silver price advanced from 78d. to 79d. The price of foreign silver in New York remained the same at 914 cents.

Gold ruled steady in sympathy with silver and the price rose from Rs. 100-8 to Rs. 101. The sovereign at Rs. 62-11 showed a gain of 3 annas.

Tender for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on 6th March, totalled Rs. 1,36,00,000. The average rate of acceptance fell from Rs. 2-8-6 to Rs. 2-8-5 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 were allotted approximately 55 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres up to 12th March. During the week ended 2nd March, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 5,75,50,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Dhubri Mahamaya Loan Company Limited, Dhubri (Assam) informing the Bank that in terms of the first proviso to Sub-Section (2) of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it. The issue of this notice makes it obligatory on the part of the bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in Section 5(1)(B) of the Act, and it would not therefore, be in order for it, among other things, to accept deposits of money from the public.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 24th February, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 631.06 crores (Rs. 4.41 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 418.08 crores (Rs. 3.27 crores) compared with Rs. 630.11 crores (Rs. 5.47 crores) and Rs. 416.89 crores (Rs. 3.26 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash has declined by Rs. 1.49 crores to aggregate Rs. 34.82 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have advanced by Rs. 3.36 crores to stand at Rs. 53.26 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 2.18 crores in investments to Rs. 375.26 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 697.01 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 6.02 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.4 percent and 66.4 percent against 8.2 percent and 66.0 percent.

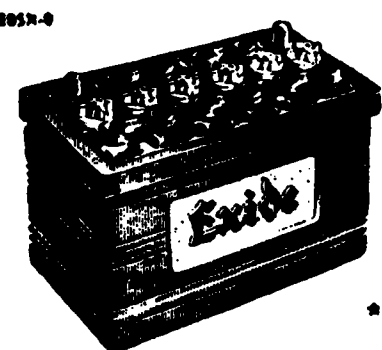
The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 24th February, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 1.34 crores in total deposits to Rs. 236.93 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 1.83 crores to Rs. 105.12 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 9.75 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have decreased by Rs. 40 lakhs to aggregate Rs. 120.42 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 23.78 crores or Rs. 3.17 crores higher.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. has declared second interim dividend of 7 percent less tax.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V. made a profit of Rs. 7.11 lakhs for the year ended last December in respect of business done through the branches in India. Deposits stood at Rs. 1.52 crores; investments and advances amounted to Rs. 20.27 lakhs and Rs. 3.10 crores, respectively. Cash was shown at Rs. 49.59 lakhs.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 9-3-56				
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate	
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5%	
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%	
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%	
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%	
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%	
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%	
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%	
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%	
16-12-55	17-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
9-12-55	10-3-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)				
March, 1956		2,00,00		
April, 1956		4,00,00		
May, 1956		4,00,00		
June, 1956		2,00,00		
Total		12,00,00		



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BASEL
14 - 24
APRIL 1956

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT
(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—	Week Ended		
	2-3-56	24-2-56	4-3-56
Notes in Banking Dept.	10,72.59	12,59.41	7,34.12
Notes in Circulation	14,18,65.08	14,02,85.11	12,65,56.45
Total Notes Issued	14,29,37.67	14,15,44.52	12,72,90.57
Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,82,15.97	6,87,15.97	6,73,15.11
Total of A	7,22,17.68	7,07,17.68	7,13,16.82
B. Rupee Coin	1,03,97.67	1,05,03.92	1,01,98.90
Rupee Securities	6,03,22.92	6,03,22.92	4,97,73.85
Total	14,29,37.67	14,15,44.52	12,72,90.57

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) 1 Central Govt.	59,56.00	66,51.06	52,61.89
2 Other Govts.	18,02.51	16,12.16	18,84.59
(b) Banks	49,24.85	55,16.09	46,14.14
(c) Others	16,81.39	15,97.92	22,87.39
Bills Payable	9,88.27	9,21.77	5,12.27
Other Liabilities	26,10.99	25,94.26	24,14.14
Total	1,99,74.11	2,08,93.17	1,79,33.75

Assets—			
Notes	10,72.59	12,59.41	7,34.12
Rupee Coin	—	—	7.64
Subsidiary Coin	—	—	5.93
Bills Discounted Int.	45.50	45.50	48.35
Govt. of India Treasury	—	—	6,90.56
Bills	3,62.75	3,77.59	52,25.97
Balances held abroad	53,92.51	67,66.14	58,59.59
Loans to Govt.	2,88.00	3,00.00	1,20.00
Other Loans etc.	62,28.95	56,15.09	28,87.39
Investments	47,41.74	49,28.50	55,75.46
Other Assets	17,31.76	15,26.17	20,65.55
Total	1,99,74.11	2,08,93.17	1,79,33.75

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)				
	24-2-56	17-2-56	25-2-56	
Demand Liabilities—				
(a) Borrowings from Banks	4,40.86	5,47.13	9,80.06	
(b) Others	6,26,65.17	6,24,64.15	5,78,27.41	
Time Liabilities—				
(a) Borrowings from Banks	3,36.50	3,35.59	2,42.55	
(b) Others	4,14,81.80	4,13,63.81	3,69,18.50	
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	12,17.25	13,05.72	7,30.97	
Time Liabilities	34,82.12	36,30.97	32,82.59	
Cash	—	—	46,75.91	
Balances with the Reserve Banks	53,25.77	49,90.46	—	
Balances with other banks in current account	10,66.77	10,51.00	9,61.90	
Money at calls and short notice	5,52.07	7,13.33	17,96.41	
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,75,26.37	3,77,43.77	3,52,31.10	
Advances	5,56,12.74	5,53,50.16	4,98,94.22	
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	96,86.23	93,28.83	58,27.47	
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	45,01.87	44,20.00	32,21.65	

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
2-3-56	82,31.44	69,20.74	—
24-2-56	58,67.37	78,69.43	—
17-2-56	58,09.29	68,50.50	—
10-2-56	68,18.13	68,67.17	—

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)				
Liabilities—	Week Ended			
	17-2-56	10-2-56	10-2-56	
Notes in Banking Department	—	—	5,78.75	
Notes in Circulation	—	—	2,94,42.41	
Total Notes Issued	—	—	3,00,21.16	
Assets—				
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	—	—	11,19.00	
Sterling Securities	—	—	85,00.28	
Government of India Securities	—	—	26,53.67	
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	—	—	43,11.81	
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	—	—	6,60.13	
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—	1,22,43.26	
Gold Coin and Bullion	—	—	19.02	
Sterling Securities	—	—	4,40.63	
Govt. of India Securities	—	—	1,00.90	
Rupee Coin	—	—	29.51	
Total	—	—	3,00,78.79	

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	—	—	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	—	—	3,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	—	—	20,96.05
(b) Provincial Government	—	—	30.30
(c) Banks	—	—	11,44.85
(d) Others	—	—	21,18.38
Bills Payable	—	—	8.39
Other Liabilities	—	—	8,25.60
Total	—	—	68,44.58

Assets—			
Notes	—	—	6,36.38
Rupee Coin	—	—	—
(a) Pakistan	—	—	9
Subsidiary Coin	—	—	12
(a) Pakistan	—	—	—
(b) India	—	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	—	—	16.47
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	—	—	48.00
Loans and Advances to Govt.	—	—	2,89.00
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	—	—	21,31.80
Other Loans and Advances	—	—	24,94.00
Investments	—	—	12,23.31
Other Assets	—	—	68,66.87
Total	—	—	68,66.87

Stocks and Shares

STOCK MARKET STRONGER IN POST-BUDGET TRADING

SPECULATIVES DECLINE FOR TODAY'S CLEAR: HIGH CARRY-FORWARD CHARGE FOR IRONS

THE stock market has been quietly steady since the Budget a week ago. Prices recovered rapidly from their low pre-Budget levels as operators assessed the various provisions. But early this week speculatives receded again due to the approach of today's clearing. These counters might now be affected by slight payment difficulties. The carry-forward charge for Indian Irons is abnormally high at four annas a share. The general undertone of the market remains steady and buyers have appeared for a number of scrip in the engineering and miscellaneous sections. In spite of the fact that the shadow of the recent payment trouble has not yet apparently cleared, the market seems technically to be in fair shape. Details of the week's trading follow.

With the exception of long-dated loans, the gilt-edged market ruled quiet, and there were more sellers than buyers. Three percent Conversion Loan continued to meet with selling pressure and the price eased further to Rs. 77. In short-dated loans, 3% 1957 was asked for at Rs. 99-9 ex-voucher, while 3% 1958 was taken at around Rs. 99-8. In the medium-dated group, 3% 1959-61 had sellers at the lower rate of Rs. 98-1, both 3% 1963-65 and 1964 were traded at around Rs. 94-9, while 2½% 1961 had buyers over up to Rs. 93-6 and 2½% 1962 was marked at Rs. 93-12. In National Plan issues 3½% 1961 was initially marked down to Rs. 99-6 but closed higher at Rs. 99-7, 3½% 1964 and 1965 were dealt in initially at Rs. 98-7 and Rs. 98-5 respectively, but closed one anna better in each case. Long-dated loans continued firm with 3% 1966-68 improving further to Rs. 92-7 and 3% 1970-75 to Rs. 89. Trading in State loans was once again confined almost entirely to 1967 issues, and 4% West Bengal and Rs. 99-9 ex-voucher respectively. Four percent Bombay was traded at Rs. 100-7 while 4% Hyderabad was marked at Rs. 99-4.

Very little business was reported in Preference shares during the period under review. In the miscellaneous section, Bharat Collieries were done at Rs. 56-8 and Calcutta Electric were offered at Rs. 11-6. A small lot of Dalmia Cement fully paid-up Preference changed hands at Rs. 99-8. Gillanders Arbuthnot were done at Rs. 109. Indian Standard Wagon were enquired for at Rs. 142. New Victoria were marked at Rs. 3-14 and a few transactions were reported in Rohas Industries "B" at around Rs. 64. A small lot of Shaw Wallace was crossed at Rs. 84-8 and a solitary transaction was done in Shree Gopal Paper at Rs. 124. Jute Preference shares were neglected and only two transactions were reported, namely, in Rameshwara at Rs. 59 and Hooghly Mills at Rs. 14-8.

In the banking section, Hind Bank were quiet at Rs. 36-12 while Punjab National were fairly steady at Rs. 44-8 as were United Commercial at around Rs. 45 ex-dividend. United Bank of India "D" shares changed hands at Rs. 4-14.

No transactions were reported in railway shares.

In the cotton section, Jayshree Textiles were dealt in freely at around Rs. 6-4. Bowreah, on the announcement of a fresh issue of capital, dropped sharply from Rs. 340 to Rs. 302. Kesorn improved from Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 16-10 with further buyers at the latter rate, while New Victoria changed hands freely at around Rs. 2. Swadeshi Cotton Preferred-Ordinary were quoted at around Rs. 11-12.

Prices of coal shares showed little variation. Bengal were quoted at Rs. 544, Borra at Rs. 27-8, Pench Valley at Rs. 22-12 and East Indian at Rs. 32. Central India and West Bengal were both a shade better at Rs. 7-3 and Rs. 7-1 respectively. Burrakur fluctuated between Rs. 14-2 and Rs. 13-10 to close at Rs. 13-11. Equitable changed hands at Rs. 32-4. Hurriladih at Rs. 22 and New Beerboom came to business at around Rs. 11-8 and Parasea at Rs. 13-5.

Jute shares were devoid of interest, business was at a minimum and prices on the whole tended to sag. Here is a chart showing representative price movements.

	Opening	Closing
	1-3-56	7-3-56
Anglo India	195	192
Chitavalah	15-2	19-7
Empire	21-8	21
Howrah	23-12	23-12
Lawrence	144	135
National	26-8	26-2
Reliance	11	10-14

Electric supply shares were more or less unchanged and business was of a retail nature. Calcutta were quoted at Rs. 13-9 and Muttra were placed at Rs. 7-11. A small odd lot of Mirzapur was done at Rs. 5-4.

Sugar shares ruled quiet, particularly Carew, which dropped from Rs. 10-13 to Rs. 10-3. Cawnpore were unchanged at Rs. 21-4 as were Champarun at Rs. 31-8 and Ramnugger at Rs. 24. United Provinces were a shade better at Rs. 23-12.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron & Steel fluctuated between Rs. 33-3 and Rs. 32-2 to close at Rs. 32-8. Braithwaite were steady at Rs. 27-14 and Burn & Co. improved from Rs. 307 to Rs. 312. Indian Standard Wagon were wanted at Rs. 171-8 and Jessops were quoted at the higher rate of Rs. 34-8 ex-rights. Richardson & Cruddas improved from Rs. 27 cum dividend to Rs. 26-4 ex-dividend and Textile Machinery were steady at Rs. 21-1. National Iron were taken up to Rs. 8 but close easier at Rs. 7-10.

In the miscellaneous section, Bengal Paper, on interested buying, rose to Rs. 127 while Titagur were steady at Rs. 44-8. India Paper Pulp met with investment enquiry and were taken at the higher rate of Rs. 24. Orient were steady at Rs. 34-7 as were Shree Gopal at Rs. 18-6. Ashoka Cement were quoted at Rs. 9-14 and Sone Valley at around Rs. 7-8. Concord of India Insurance were offered at Rs. 11 and New Asiatic at Rs. 4-10. A solitary deal was reported in Standard General at Rs. 4-10. India Steamship were steady and improved from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-12, but closed easier at Rs. 8-6. Calcutta Landing & Shipping changed hands at Rs. 15. Aluminium Corporation improved from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10-4 and Indian Aluminium (Rs. 10 paid-up shares) rose from Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 20-4. Indian Cables met with strong enquiry and improved from Rs. 30 to Rs. 32. There were many buyers of Godfrey Phillips at around Rs.

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The State Bank fulfils these expectations. It has started upon

The Government of India has entered into an agreement with the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of 20 drilling rigs at a cost of Rs. 21,53,400. The rigs, according to the agreement, "shall be shipped by the suppliers as soon as possible but not later than the first quarter of 1956." The drilling rigs will be

Indian tonnage at the beginning of the first plan was 390,000 g.r.t. The plan contemplates an addition of 215,000 g.r.t. raising Indian tonnage to 600,000 g.r.t. by the end of March 1956. Tonnage at the end of 1955 was about 480,000 g.r.t. Already vessels totaling 120,000 g.r.t. are under construction in Indian and foreign yards, to be delivered progressively by the middle of 1957, when the plan target of 600,000 g.r.t. will be attained. The monetary provision in respect of shipping expansion schemes made in the first plan is about Rs. 26.31 crores. Practically the whole of this amount has been sanctioned as loans to Indian shipping companies for acquiring tonnage (Rs. 23.54 crores) and for investment in the Eastern Shipping Corporation (Rs. 2.59 crores). It is proposed to add about 300,000 g.r.t. to Indian tonnage during the period of the second five year plan so that a target of approximately 90,000 g.r.t. may be attained by 1960-61. The Planning Commission has agreed to a monetary provision of Rs. 45 crores, including a carry-over of Rs. 1 crore from the first plan period, for this purpose. The Commission has also agreed to request the Transport Ministry that it should progress the acquisition programme warrant additional investment, the present allocation could be increased. It is estimated that by the end of the second five year plan, Indian shipping should be in a position to carry 15 percent of the country's overseas trade against the present figure of 5 percent. The delay in achieving the target set for the first five year plan is mainly due to the delay in obtaining deli-

very of vessels constructed in India and abroad and the scrapping of more tonnage than originally anticipated, about 91,000 g.r.t. as against 60,000 g.r.t.

Control of Tea Acreage

The International Tea Agreement, regulating tea production expired in March 1955 and India finds it difficult to agree to international control of tea acreage under the present conditions. Apart from the world's two main producing countries of India and Ceylon, Pakistan is also pressing for a share in the trade.

Prospects for General Insurance

Some important announcements were made in Parliament by the Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh during the week. Replying to the debate in the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, which seeks to validate the Ordinance taking over life insurance business, Sir Chintaman said that nationalisation of the Imperial Bank "is as far as we go—subject to our taking over some nine State-owned banks in former princely States. This is our present thinking on the subject." The Finance Minister also had something important to say on the subject of general insurance. The Government had decided against nationalising general insurance as it felt that "no vital purpose" would have been served in the implementation of the second plan. But, he added, "we are aware of the malpractices in the general insurance business also and if there is no significant improvement, we may have to re-examine the question."

Indo-British Air Agreement

An Indian delegation, consisting of the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Communication, Mr. D. C. Das, Deputy Director, Civil Aviation, Mr. K. M. Raha and another officer of the Civil Aviation Directorate, Mr. S. C. Sen, will be proceeding to London next month for the annual review of the Indo-British Air Agreement.

Trade Proposals from Eastern Europe

Three trade delegations from Communist countries are here to negotiate agreements with India. They come from Yugoslavia, Poland and Soviet Russia. Yugoslavia, it is learned, has offered to supply ships, railway equipment, steel and electrical machinery. The Polish Mission is seeking to replace the present agreement by a three-year agreement. The Russians are here to reach agreement on specified commodities under the framework of their trade agreement. They will also negotiate for a shipping service between the two countries.

Indian Finance Commission

A former Punjab Minister, Sardar Ujjalsingh is being appointed a Member of the Indian Finance Commission. The Chairman will be Mr. K. Santhanam and Mr. M. V. Rangachari will also be a member. An economist and a High Court Judge are being appointed to complete the Commission's personnel.

Dock Labour Regulations

Regulations are being issued shortly, for the conditions of service of dock labour. They will be applicable to dock labour in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. As recommended by the Dock Labour Tribunal, wages will be regulated by results. On one hand there will be a provision for incentive and on the other, provision against a worker overworking to the detriment of his health.

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U. K. GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES BEGIN TO TELL

BANK ADVANCES SLOWED DOWN

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

ALMOST every day brings fresh news that the Government's restrictive measures are beginning to work. It is true that in the four weeks to mid-February bank advances showed an increase, but this was only to the extent of £36 million against £100 million in the corresponding period of 1955 and overdrafts are fairly normal at this season of the year to help meet tax payments. On the other hand, sales of radios, radiograms and television sets showed a much bigger fall than is usual during January, although the proportion financed by hire-purchase showed little variation; but Mr. Macmillan's new restrictions on the latter were not then in force. In the motor industry stocks are accumulating and home sales becoming difficult to put through. As the pressure on the consumer is being passed on to the manufacturer, production schedules are being cut back and short-time working is increasing in the industries affected to an extent sufficient to cause some concern to the unions as well as some employers anxious to maintain their labour forces against the better times to come. So far this has not been reflected in the production index, which for January, according to preliminary figures, is expected to be 139.140 (1948-100) as against 136 for December and 135 for January, 1955. The increase is tapering off, but not as yet by a great deal. The decisive figures will be those for unemployment particularly those of the next couple of months, but more particularly those of jobs vacant and their relation to the number of those seeking jobs. It is in the narrowing of the gap here, especially in the engineering industry and in the less highly paid industries, that success or failure can best be judged.

Neither the facts and figures, nor the unions' anxiety about unemployment quite link up with the present eager demands for higher wages, or indeed for the amounts that are being granted. Nearly two million workers received weekly wage increases totalling over £730,000 in January, that is, more than 7s. each. It raised the index of wage rates to 156 from 154, against the fall of one point in the index of retail prices to 153. Since then the miners have been granted an increase of 14s. a week, menial workers in the nationalised electricity industry have received 14s. 8d. and other employers in this field have had to follow suit even though they have indicated that they believe there is no justification for this increase. The engineers this week have secured increases ranging from 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Many thousands in other industries have also been given increases, and even more thousands are still negotiating claims. The squeeze is at work, but its good effects could well be nullified unless it is also extended to wages. But will the unions appreciate that fact?

The Threat of Competition

The engineers' wage increase of 9 percent will add £70 million to the industry's wage bill, but the workers have other claims still under consideration—more pay for night and Sunday work and more for normal overtime and a general pay increase for women engineering workers—which, the employers estimate, would swell the wage bill by another £164 million a year if they were granted. Could increases of these dimensions be absorbed or would they have to be handed on to export customers? That is a problem which is exercising the minds of many executives. Mr. Miles Beevor, Managing Director of the Brush Group, who has recently returned from a tour of the Middle and Far East had some solemn words to say on the subject this week. He warned his audience that British engineering exports were already outpriced in major markets, that "Iron Curtain" countries were making some sensational low tenders, and that there would be a serious situation if British prices increased further. The warning is not new, for it has been given often enough in the past five years, and those who do not wish to accept it point to the fact that engineering exports have been flourishing nevertheless. Mr. Beevor admits that the leaders of the industry can be accused of crying "wolf" too often, but he sticks to his point that export prices have risen as far as is safe. British equipment, he says, has a reputation for quality and can still be sold by good agents at a price disadvantage of 10 percent to 15 percent, but there is no hope if the price difference is to be 30 percent to 40 percent.

It was against this background that Sir Anthony Eden invited members of the T.U.C. and representatives of more than one employers organisation to meetings on 5th and 7th March. The purpose was a "general discussion" of the economic situation, covering wages, prices, the cost of living, and inflation. Similar meetings with the chairmen of the nationalised industries and with the Federation of British Industries will follow on 14th and 19th March. Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Transport, has given a hint of the line the Prime Minister and the other Ministers who will be with him at these talks, will follow. "The era of exhortation is over; the Government means business. It has given a lead. If the country will respond to it we shall be surprised how quickly we can get ourselves to rights again. If the response is not forthcoming, we shall have to take more drastic measures."

On the more positive side, the Government's plans, covering a five-year period, to expand technical education, have been announced in a White Paper and, in view of prevailing circumstances, has had a good reception. The plan is to be put in hand immediately. Building worth £80 million will be started and £17 million worth of equipment will be needed. "Technical education," it says, "must be brought within the reach of all in this country and offered generously to those from overseas. The Government is confident that this task will be undertaken willingly by the nation." The main proposals are: (1) To raise the capacity of advanced courses at technical colleges in England and Wales from 9,500 to 15,000. (2) To make the "sandwich" courses a main avenue of advance to the highest technological qualifications. In "sandwich" courses students learn at college but spend part of the year earning in industry. (3) To concentrate most full-time or "sandwich" courses at technological level in colleges of advanced technology developed from existing colleges. These colleges "are of crucial importance." (4) To increase the number of technical State scholarships and allow ordinary State scholarships to lead to technological awards. Local authorities will be asked to give major awards at the same rates as to university students. (5) To double the figure of 355,000 students released by employers for day-time study. In Scotland it is intended to develop pre-apprenticeship, day release and practical craft courses for young workers. The plan includes £12 million for building and equipment in Scotland.

Insurance Premiums Cut

Mr. Macmillan's plans to encourage the small saver are being eagerly awaited, but it is interesting to find that the insurance companies have no intention of being left behind in the race. The cost of life assurance—an important medium of saving—is being reduced by the National Provident Institution. This company has lowered its premiums as well as increased its rates of interim bonus. The latter step has already been taken by many other companies. In deciding to cut its rates of premium the National Provident has given a useful lead which may well be followed before long by other companies.

As typical examples of the reductions, the new premium for whole-life with profits assurances, age 40 next birthday, is £31 14s. 2d. a £1,000 assured, compared with the old premium of £33 13s. 4d. For with profits endowment assurances, age 40 next birthday, the new rate is £43 18s. 4d. against £45 10s. 10d. On a whole-life assurance with profits for a person aged 20 next birthday, the premium rate is down from £20 1s. 6d. to £17 15s. 10d.

Indian Steelworks Agreement

The announcement regarding the conclusion of an agreement for the building of a new steel mill at Durgapur in West Bengal by a group of British firms was followed by one from Lazard Brothers, the merchant bankers, that they have arranged credit facilities for a total amount of £11,500,000 to be made available through five banks, namely, Lloyds, Barclays, District, Glyn Mills and Martins, which will be used to pay the manufacturers of the equipment. The British Government has also offered a credit of £15 million towards the total cost of the project, the external cost of which is estimated at "about £50 million." These credits will finance payments in the latter half of the delivery period; during the earlier part, the Government of India will meet due payments from its sterling balances.

The successful outcome of the negotiations are widely welcomed here, but the full extent of the effort involved is not perhaps generally appreciated. Considerable prestige hangs on the smooth and efficient execution of this contract, which is being looked upon as competing in many ways with the three other steelworks proposed for erection in India by Russian, German and American interests. To meet this it seems inevitable that the planned expansion of the British steel industry will have to be slowed down so as not to overload the plant-making capacity of this country. It says the plant-making capacity of this country. The much for the long-standing relations between the two countries that this fact, though not openly admitted, is being accepted not only by the Government but by industry as well. But there is a likelihood factor to be considered, and that is the likelihood that India will still seek a loan on the London market when conditions are more favourable, for her second five-year plan—of which the new steel works is only one of many development projects—visualises a gap in foreign exchange resources in the region of £800 million. The support of the insurance companies would be essential to the success of any loan of that type, and at the moment they are not too happy at the recent nationalisation of life insurance in India. It is to be hoped this mood will have passed, to say nothing of the present stringency, by the time the need arises.

Union Views on Textile Imports

The trade union side of the cotton industry has been the first to make public its reactions to the rejection by the President of the Board of Trade of Lancashire's case for protection against cheap imports from India and Hongkong. After a meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers Association in Manchester it was announced that the unions had decided to press for a demonstration meeting of representatives of all sections of the industry to protest against the Government's refusal to help. They will put forward this proposal at the next meeting of the Council.

Ceylon

BIG SUGAR PROJECT FOR GAL OYA VALLEY

NO DECISION ON WORKING OF ILMENITE DEPOSITS

(FROM OUR COLOMBO CORRESPONDENT)

THE Gal Oya Development Board, which is handling a Rs. 25 crores multi-purpose irrigation project based on the Gal Oya (Rock River) similar to the Damodar Valley Scheme in India, has called for world tenders for financial and managerial participation in a Rs. 27 crores sugar project to be situated in the Gal Oya valley. The project, which has been approved by the Government of Ceylon, will be managed by a limited liability company in which the Gal Oya Board will have a controlling interest. The decision to start a sugar project in the Island was taken following favourable reports from about six experts from America, the U.K., Japan and India. These experts reported that the quality of the sugar cane that could be grown in the valley, would be easily the best in the Asian region. The reports were based on surveys conducted at the experimental sugar cane plantations in the Gal Oya valley.

The Gal Oya Board has already started planting sugar cane on a 10,000 acre site in the valley, and expects to begin operations as soon as the new Company is formed. Initially the Board expects to produce about one-third of Ceylon's domestic sugar requirements, and small quantities of by-products. The company to be formed will not receive any special protection from the Government of Ceylon, but will have to compete with imported sugar. No difficulty is anticipated on this account, as white sugar is retailed in the Island at 67 cents a lb. and brown sugar at 60 cents. The Gal Oya Board is confident that the proposed Company can make this commodity available at much cheaper rates.

Ilmenite Scheme Unresolved

The exploitation of Ceylon's vast ilmenite deposits, valued at over Rs. 30 crores, is expected to be delayed much longer than was earlier anticipated, as the Government of Ceylon is undecided as to whether these deposits should be worked as a public venture, or given to private industrial interests. The ilmenite deposits are found at Pulmoddai, in the Eastern province. There are over four million tons of sand on the beaches of this small seaside town, bearing the valuable mineral, as well as smaller quantities of rutile, monazite and zircon. In June last year the Government called for tenders from Ceylonese and foreign industrial groups, for the exploitation of these sands. Eight Ceylonese firms, tied up with a number of big mineral refining groups from overseas, tendered. The offers from three of these firms were selected for final consideration. A sub-committee, consisting of the Ministers of Finance, Industry and Trade, was appointed to examine the offers, which were backed by such well-known names as Krupp's of Germany, Williams and Hopkins of the U.K. and the National Lead Corporation of America.

All these firms had indicated that they were prepared to provide the equipment necessary for dressing the ilmenite sands for export and further processing. These firms were also prepared to invest capital in the venture, in the event of an absence or insufficiency of local capital. The Ministerial sub-committee, after much deliberation, failed to agree on the award of the tender, as the Minister for Industries held the view that such a vital national asset should not be operated to the exclusion of the public of Ceylon. The Government is now considering two proposals before them. One is the formation of a public company, with nominal Government participation. The other is the awarding of the rights to exploit these sands to a group of Ceylonese industrialists, in return for which the Government will receive Rs. 10,000 as goodwill, a royalty on every ton of sand taken for dressing and a reasonable tax on all exports. It is unlikely that the Government will take an early decision on this matter, as it is now preparing for the General Elections to be held in April. Meanwhile those interested in the ilmenite deposits fear that if the exploitation of these sands is unnecessarily delayed, the present demand for Ceylon ilmenite might cease.

Gloomy Days for Tea

Tea, the Island's principal export commodity appears to be up against lean times. A recent survey of the tea industry by the Department of Census and Statistics, made some startling disclosures. According to the survey, 263,257 acres of the total 575,504 acres of tea under cultivation in the country, will shortly become uneconomical to keep in production. In addition it has been found that the yield per acre in Ceylon is lower than that of India or Pakistan, her chief competitors. The comparative figures for yields per acre in the three countries incorporated in the survey are: Ceylon 598 lbs. an acre, India 770 lbs. and Pakistan 757 lbs. It has also been disclosed that nearly 20,000 acres of tea land were planted in 1890 or earlier, and even allowing for replacement, a large number of tea bushes have now reached the age when deterioration sets in. It is estimated that the tea industry would have to undertake the replanting of something like 5,570 acres a year for the next 10 years with high yielding bushes, if the present levels of production are to be maintained and later bettered. The cost of replanting an acre of tea has been estimated at between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000.

Madras

ADDITIONAL TAXATION IN MADRAS AND ANDHRA

TWO MORE DEFICIT BUDGETS

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

THE Governments of Madras and Andhra have just presented their first Budgets for the second five year plan period. The Madras Budget, in its revised estimates for 1955-56, shows a revenue of Rs. 52.7 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 54.9 crores. The revenue deficit of Rs. 2.2 crores is due largely to the unexpected expenditure on cyclone relief in three southern districts. The deficit might well have been larger if the agricultural income-tax on plantations had not yielded Rs. 50 lakhs more than originally anticipated. The Budget estimates for 1956-57 show a revenue of Rs. 59.3 crores at the existing level of taxation and an expenditure of Rs. 62.4 crores, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.1 crores. The estimated 1956-57 revenue shows a rise of Rs. 6.6 crores on the 1955-56 revised estimates. Half of this increase however must be discounted because for the first time gross receipts under "land revenue" and "stamp duties"—not, as previously net receipts after deducting land cesses and stamp duty surcharges payable to local bodies—are shown under these heads as "revenue". In addition, disbursements to local bodies are shown on the expenditure side, so that the estimated total expenditure of the Budget is correspondingly increased. The other half amounting to Rs. 3.5 crores of the revenue increase will be accounted for, among other things by the agricultural income-tax on plantations which, according to the Finance Minister, is turning out to be a very paying proposition. As for the revenue deficit in the Budget year, it might well have been Rs. 6.5 crores if certain expenditure items of an essentially capital nature had not gone to the credit of the revenue Budget instead of being debited to the revenue account as in the past.

Although the revenue deficit in Madras is smaller than it might have been, some additional taxation will be necessary to cover part of the gap. The measures proposed are: The tax on diesel oil to be increased from 1½ annas a gallon to 4 annas; an additional sales tax on sugar of one anna in the rupee at any one suitable point; the rate of supply of electric energy to licensees and bulk consumers, except those served by the Madras City Electricity System to be stepped up by 30 percent, the increase not applying to new industrial concerns for the first three years after the commencement of production; and full ryotwari assessment on quit-rent inams. The one tax relief proposed is the exemption from sales tax on the sale of palm-gum at all points. The additional tax revenue will enable the Government to reduce the deficit to Rs. 1.7 crores which will be left uncovered.

Capital Expenditure

The Budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 13.1 crores on electricity, Rs. 5.9 crores on irrigation, Rs. 4.2 crores on roads and buildings, Rs. 1.9 crores on industrial development, Rs. 1.3 crores on public health and Rs. 1.2 crores on other items. The total ways and means requirements including capital expenditure and loans and advances will amount to Rs. 34.5 crores; this, the Budget assumes, will be met by loans from the Centre and the open market. As the proposed outlay in the Budget on schemes included in the second plan is Rs. 38.0 crores, the contribution of the revenue side towards the financing of plan schemes may be estimated as comparatively small. The question is whether the Madras Government will be able to raise the required finances. There is reasonable hope that in view of the large deficit financing contemplated in the Union Budget the Centre might fulfil its obligations under loans and advances and grants to the State Government. There is still the likelihood of a shortfall in the second plan's first year outlay although most of the new schemes numbering nearly 500 will be launched. These include the opening of 400 State-owned seed farms of 25 acres each, of which 50 are to be started in the Budget year; a dairy scheme for Madras City; the opening of 50 more N.E.S. or Community Development Blocks; the starting of a State Warehousing Corporation; subscription to the share capital of three proposed co-operative sugar factories and 600 more villages to be electrified.

Andhra's Deficit

The Andhra Budget, in its revised estimates, shows a revenue of Rs. 22.4 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 26.4 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 4 crores in the current year. The Budget estimates for 1956-57 show a revenue of Rs. 23.7 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 27.0 crores, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.3 crores. The deficit will be partly covered by new taxation measures which will yield about Rs. 2.2 crores. These measures in respect of which legislation has already been passed, are: full ryotwari assessment on quit-rent inams; the levy of an additional single-point sales tax on certain varieties of mill cloth; a surcharge on land revenue; a purchase tax on raw tobacco and a revision of court and suit valuation fees.

The Andhra Budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 4.4 crores on irrigation projects other than Nagarjunasagar; Rs. 1.8 crores on the Nagarjunasagar project; Rs. 5.7 crores on electricity and Rs. 3.6 crores on other items. Loans and advances to local bodies, co-operative institutions, cultivators, etc., will account for Rs. 4.9 crores or Rs. 1.8 crores after deducting recoveries. Repayment of loans will absorb Rs. 4.7 crores. Thus the ways and

means requirements for the Budget year will be of the order of Rs. 23 crores including the revenue deficit. This amount will be raised by loans from the Union Government to the amount of Rs. 15.9 crores (as against Rs. 17.7 crores in the current year) and by an open market loan of Rs. 6 crores. Even then the budget year will have an overall deficit of Rs. 2.7 crores. The Andhra Government expects that an increase in sales tax by a suitable revision of the rates of levy will enable it to cover the revenue deficit.

New Schemes in the Second Amount

According to the Andhra Finance Minister, the amount of expenditure on the second plan for the State has been fixed at Rs. 116 crores. At the end of the plan period an additional area of 570,000 acres is expected to be brought under irrigation and 1,600 towns and villages are expected to be electrified. The per capita consumption is expected to increase from 10 to 20 units while the entire State will be covered by N.E.S. and community projects. In the private sector, licenses have been issued by the Government of India for four new spinning mills, two sugar factories, three cement factories, a ferro-manganese plant and a factory for the manufacture of sugar phosphate and mixed fertilisers. Expansion of the existing cement and sugar factories has also been sanctioned by the Central Government. The proposal to start six co-operative sugar factories is still under consideration.

Criticism of Tax on Dividends

The President of the Madras Stock Exchange, in a statement on the Central Budget, alleged that it makes serious inroads into corporate finance. He maintained that the proposed levy of a tax on amounts distributed as dividends in excess of 6 percent directly affects equities on the Stock Exchange. In South India, companies which did not capitalise their reserves in the past or, having applied for bonus issues by way of capitalising reserves, failed to receive the necessary sanction, will be affected by the new levy. It appears that they will be penalised for their inability to spread the profits over a larger area of equity capital and thereby be compelled to pay high dividends on a small capital. The fact of sanction for bonus issues being persistently withheld over the last two years is not without significance. In many cases such sanction has been allowed only in the last few weeks. Low-capitalised plantation companies and those which have already paid the announced dividends together with the few textile companies that have been reputed dividend-payers will come under the new tax provisions and may have to curtail dividends. Any reduction in dividends is bound to result in a depression of capital values and will affect, even in the short run, capital formation.

The President, expressed surprise at the lack of any announcement modifying the Government's present stand on Sec. 23A of the Income-tax Act, which compels companies where there is concentration of capital in a few hands to pay the entire profits as dividend where the reserve is equal to capital and 60 percent where the reserve is less than the capital. "In the absence of such modification, one can only describe the present position as one in which companies are made to squeeze out the reserves in copious dividends under the exigencies of Section 23A, and Government come in at the other door to collect the penal tax on large dividends."

Excise Duty on Cloth

He felt that the excise duty on all varieties of mill cloth, which constitutes a substantial item of revenue, will increase the burden on the lower income groups and rural consumers of cloth, while the several miscellaneous levies are bound to make them poorer. The increase in registration and telegraph rates adds to office expenditure, both corporate and non-corporate, while the tax on partnership firms seems to have nothing to commend it except its novelty.

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(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

Reactions to the Budget from other sources were also equally critical. In the opinion of Mr. A. D. Shroff, the well-known financier and industrialist, the private sector had never been in such a state of dependency as in recent months since the notorious 1947 Budget. The Finance Minister's proposals of direct taxation completely confirmed the fears that the Budget would further cripple the capacity of private enterprise in making any effective contribution to the second plan. Without using the expression of ceiling on incomes, the Finance Minister had very subtly imposed an effective ceiling by grading the slabs of super-tax on incomes over Rs. 70,000, with the result that those whose income exceeded Rs. 1,50,000 would have to pay over 91 percent in taxes. This would affect not

An Economist's Assessment

Bombay Port Trust Budget

The Budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust as approved by the Trustees of the Port were also formally released on the same day as the Central Budget. The main features of the Port Trust Budget have been known for some time. The estimates revealed an anticipated surplus of about Rs. 70 lakhs for the coming year, while the current year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 1.17 crores. In spite of the surplus, however, the existing surcharge of 33.3 percent under the

The Good Record of I.C.I.C.

The first annual report issued by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation reveals that by the end of 1955, the Corporation had given substantial financial assistance in one form or another to 11 applicants. Some 25 more applications were still under examination. That the Corporation meets a long felt need in the industrial sector of the country is evident from the fact that a continuous flow of enquiries for loans or for other forms of financial assistance covering a wide range of industrial activities has poured in from all parts of the country. Of the propositions approved, five were related to the underwriting of public issues of ordinary or preference capital, four called for direct subscription to ordinary or preference capital and two were requests for loans. The industries which the Corporation had agreed to assist were the manufacture of paper, electric equipment, fuel injection equipment, chemicals and equipment for the textile industry, the refining of sugar and metal ores and cotton spinning. The amount which it was agreed to provide ranged from approximately Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. The report adds that during this initial period, considerable attention had been given to the problem of underwriting public issues of capital. In carrying out this work, the Corporation intended to establish a regular organisation for this purpose. During this period, the income of the Corporation by way of interest and dividend amounted to Rs. 32.16 lakhs, in addition to the underwriting commission and brokerage to the extent of Rs. 2.03 lakhs. The net profit after meeting all expenditure came to Rs. 25,33,421 during the year. Out of the above profit, the directors have written off Rs. 1.09 lakhs by way of preliminary expenses and Rs. 1.42 lakhs by way of brokerage on shares issued. Other appropriations included Rs. 5 lakhs to the General Reserve, Rs. 10.57 lakhs for reserve for taxation, Rs. 7,000 as bonus to staff while the amount of Rs. 7.16 lakhs is carried forward. Thus no dividend has been declared. It may be recalled that the paid-up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores in 500,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The interest-free advance from the Central Government is Rs. 7.50 crores. Investments in Government and Government-guaranteed securities as on 31st December, 1955 amounted to Rs. 10.39 crores, in debentures Rs. 50 lakhs and in ordinary and preference shares of industrial companies amounting to Rs. 66.39 lakhs. Loans to industrial companies amounted to Rs. 10.25 lakhs. Cash and bank balances stood at Rs. 6.92 crores.

AUSTRALIAN ENQUIRIES FOR SACKING

Goods Markets Await Foreign Orders

The gunny markets were depressed at first on the expectation of adverse Budget proposals, but recovered after the Budget and interest was revived. It was rumoured that Australia was showing interest in Twill sacking, especially cornsacks, and speculative covering in these fabrics tended to push up prices. Enquiries were also received for Sugar Twills, and this, coupled with local shipping covering in heavy Cees, instilled confidence into the market. Rumours were again prevalent about the long-awaited Russian order, but reference to it no longer had any great effect. Operators in general thought that substantial overseas orders would be placed in the near future, and manipulated the market accordingly.

Manufactured Goods: The jute goods market opened confidently on Thursday morning following the favourable Budget news and sackings prices showed a general increase of about 1 annas a 100 bags. Hessians were slower in their reaction and opened unchanged on Thursday morning, with 40in. 10oz. standing at Rs. 40-3 for B Twills for and Rs. 40-12 for April-June, B Twills for the same shipment were Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 11-5 respectively. Local shippers covering in plain Cies maintained prices despite the lack of overseas interest, and was enough to lift prices a further 4 annas in packing and 2 annas in hessian by Friday morning. The advance continued slowly throughout the day under pressure from speculators, but very little real goods business was reported. Saturday morning opened quietly, but hopes of overseas orders caused a fair amount of covering business, mainly in heavy goods, and the market ruled firm. Over the week-end, reports of very steady raw jute markets in Pakistan brought about further speculative buying, and by Monday morning heavy goods recorded a rise of 8 to 12 annas according to the fabric. Expectations of substantial overseas orders continued to lift prices, and with the raw jute markets firm, very steady conditions prevailed. On Tuesday morning, ready B Twills had risen to Rs. 11-12, with forward shipment at a premium of 10 annas. These quotations were Rs. 1-8 above the week's opening rates. Hessians advanced in sympathy and 40in. 10oz. rose to Rs. 40-12 for ready shipment and Rs. 41-6 for April-June, this being 10 annas higher than at opening. The biggest rise in heavy goods was in cornsacks when business was plentiful enough at Rs. 110-8 a 100 bags for April-June shipment, which was Rs. 2 a 100 bags above last Thursday's quotations. The market was very steady at this stage and the general tendency was for prices to rise but only small business was reported. At the close, sackings rates were again

In Pakistan, the markets were very steady due to rumours of a short crop. Demand for all cate-

PRICES MOVE UP

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

Calcutta goods have improved, but the tone is quieter. Hessians were quoted at 61s 6d for 40 in. 10 oz. and 47s for 7½ oz. March-April-May and 62s and 46s 9d June, with B Twills at 176s 3d and 176s 6d respectively, f.o.b. Calcutta. The Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers now publish a monthly table on the productivity "Ladder", showing by code how each firm's output in terms of man-hours has progressed in the various operations of batching, spinning and winding. Firms can gauge their own output with others and find out how the difference, if any, has arisen. The object is to raise productivity through the mutual exchange of experience.

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(Established—December, 1911.)
Head Office—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	6,30,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	5,77,50,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund and other Reserves	Rs.	4,01,81,217
Deposits as at 31-12-55	Rs.	1,28,96,40,383

DIRECTORS

Sri Homi Mody, K.B.E. (Chairman), Cooverji Hormwadia
Bhabha, Esqr., (Vice-Chairman), Dinshaw D. Romer,
Esqr., Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esqr., Mammoohandas
Madhavdas Amersy, Esqr., C. P. Wadia, Esqr., Chimanlal
B. Farukh, Esqr., Framrose J. Gazdar, Esqr.,
Mr. N. K. Karanjia, General Manager.
 Branches and pay Offices throughout India. Pakistan.
 Burma and London
 London Branch :-159, Fenchurch Street, London. E.C.3
 New York Branch:-The Guaranty Trust Co. of New
 York. The Chase Manhattan Bank.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Calcutta—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Ballygunge-200/3C.
Rash Behari Avenue Avenue Barabazar-71. Cross Street
Shivapuri—5A, Russel Road, Hatikho—100 Sova
Bazar Street. New Market—10. Lindsay Street
Shambazar—133. Cornwallis Street. Howrah—Metropolitan Insurance
Building. Calcutta—Grand Trunk Road.
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SRI S. S. PURI,
Manager, Head Office.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY
TENDER FOR FABRICATION OF GARMENTS
Tender No. CS.1/56/K6/9/1(56) is invited by the Controller of Stores, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 for fabrication of garments required for the staff of the Railway during the period from 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 on annual contract basis. Tender forms are obtainable from his office (F. B. Section) on remittance of Rs. 2/- by Money Order in case of Mofussil Firms and on production of Cash Receipt from the Chief Cashier, Garden Reach, Calcutta by local firms. Earnest Money is Rs. 1,000/- in cash. Valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate must accompany the tender.
Closing date March 28, 1956 at 12 noon.

Calcutta Markets

PRICES IMPROVE AT TEA EXPORT AUCTION

GOOD DEMAND FOR DUSTS

AT Sale No. 38, held on 5th and 6th March, offerings in the Export auction consisted of about 54,000 packages, for which there was a better general demand. The very best C.T.C. Broken and Fannings were keenly competed for and often sold many annas above brokers' valuations, while stylish Whole Leaf grades were also several annas dearer. Fannings grades were an irregular feature and were mostly 1 to 3 annas dearer while the more ordinary whole leaf grades and clean broken were fully firm to 1/2 anna dearer. Low Medium and poor liquoring stalky kinds opened 1 to 1 1/2 annas lower but closed fully firm to occasionally dearer, while any teas which showed an improvement in quality were keenly competed for.

Quotations			
Clean Black Pekoe	...	...	1 15 0
Plain B.P.	...	...	1 4 6 to 1 5 0
Medium Assam B.P.	...	...	1 7 0 to 1 7 6
Best CTC Assam B.P.	...	...	Not quotable.

At the Internal Sale, offerings of Dusts consisted of 19,700 packages, for which there was a good general demand. Black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East received fair support at about last rates, while the best CTC Assams with good liquors were the strongest feature and were several annas dearer. Medium Assams and Dooars with improved cup quality advanced by 1/2 to 1 1/2 annas but those with plain liquors and poor leaf appearance were irregular and generally easier. There were a few lines of Darjeelings on offer, which received good support, especially the flavoury kinds.

Quotations			
Medium Donars Dust	1 7 0 to 1 8 0	2 8 6 to 2 9 0	
Medium Assam Grains	1 8 6 to 1 9 6	2 10 0	
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 12 0 to 2 14 0	3 3 0 to 3 4 0	

The Leaf offerings consisted of 4,700 packages, for which there was an improved demand. Most teas were selling at 1/2 to 1 anna above last rates.

FREIGHT MARKETS STEADILY FIRM

THE main interest continued to centre on the American coal and grain trades, and the peak rate of 72s was again reached. Fixtures were made to a variety of destinations with Japan paying \$ (U.S.) 16 for August-September loading and a newbuilding 15,000 tonner taking 47s 2d to Continental ports for four years' consecutive voyages commencing in January 1957. A direct fixture to Nantes was done at 90s for March. An interesting announcement which is bound to have a steady effect on markets was the purchase of 1,200,000 tons of wheat by Russia from Canada to be shipped in equal quantities over the next three years. Maritime Pacific shippers put out enquiries for 200,000 tons over March-May to Vladivostok and Nakodka at 115s. The Indian ore trade was represented with Mormugao-Genoa at 85s f.i.o. and Antwerp-Emden range at 110s gross terms. A handy-sized vessel obtained £30,000 lump sum f.i.o. for scrap. Colombo-Japan, and Rangoon-Constantza rice paid 158s f.i.o.s. Some interesting trip time-charters were concluded by Japanese interests, 41s 6d being paid for a 8,425-ton motorship, delivery Greece re-delivery

Japan via Mormugao, and 58s for a 10,000 tonner, delivery Madras.

SUGAR MARKET EASY

During the week ended 7th March, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 3,000 bags daily. Arrivals were 6,500 bags a day and stocks totalled 175,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 30-12 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-3 for big grain. The rates have eased by 12 to 14 annas following the publication of the Central Budget in which no fresh duties have been levied on sugar.

LINSEED

Firm conditions were maintained in the market and prices reacted to somewhat higher levels. Conditions were generally unsettled following the budget announcement of an excise duty of a half anna per pound levied on oil crushed by power-operated mills, and owing to this factor, together with the prevailing scarcity of ready supplies, very little trading was reported in the local market. Prices in the oil section were well maintained and whilst there was little change in U.K. prices of linseed oil, little fresh business resulted. The latest quotations were as follows: March Rs. 25 a maund; April-May Rs. 22-8 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market ruled steady. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 28th February and 5th March, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 6,000 pcs. on the basis of Annas 10-6 to Annas 11; Wet salted (Ord.) 20,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 8 to Rs. 9; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 18,000 pcs.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daisee, Killed) 13,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 245 to Rs. 285; Rs. 315 to Rs. 335 and Rs. 337-8 to Rs. 375; Assam-Dinaipur-Murshidabad 14,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 290.

Bazaar Stocks

(5th March, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted 2,43,000 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daisee, Killed) 13,500 pcs.; Assam-Dinaipur-Murshidabad 1,21,000 pcs.; Muzafferpor - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissen-ganj 5,22,500 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET STEADY

During the week ended 6th March, the market remained steady. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 145 to 147-8 buyers.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 145-8 to 148 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 140-8 buyers, 142 done and buyers, 143 buyers.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 136/137 buyers, 138 done and buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 132 to 134 basis done and buyers.
4% I. T. N. Shellac	Rs. 121-8 to 125-8 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 141 to 144 buyers.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 131 to 135 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 125-8 to 129 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C. P.)	Rs. 119 to 121-8 buyers, 123 done and buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C. P.)	Rs. 105-8 to 109-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C. P.)	Rs. 96-7 to 99 buyers, 100 done and buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 50 buyers.

Shipments during March until the 2nd were 2,692 packages comprising shellac 1,963 packages, seedlac 1,692 packages and buttonlac 37 packages.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE JAY SHREE TEA GARDENS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Managing Agents at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1956 at 3 P.M.

- to receive and pass the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
- to declare dividend on ordinary shares,
- to elect Directors,
- to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration,
- to approve and confirm payment of Donations of Rs. 1,27,005/- as per Profit & Loss Account.
- to confirm the sale of Lohagarh and Invercauld Tea Estates,
- to transact any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

The Share Transfer Register will remain closed from 12th March to 28th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Managing Agents.

8, Royal Exchange Place,
Calcutta, the 28th February, 1956.

In particular to the non-resident shareholders:

Sri Jagannath Gupta, Gopal Das Seigell, Moolchand Khemka, Krishna Lal Ghosh, Sudhir Chandra Chakravarty, Mrs. Zaheda Khan, K. M. Spalding, & D. B. Spalding, Bantun, Kim Chandra Dutt, Victor Samuel Koland, Col. C. J. Clarke, Mrs. B. E. Honeybone, Monomohan Saha, Mrs. K. Watson, George Fogt, Mrs. L. D. Jenkins & Mrs. L. P. Douglas, Stone, A. D. Gaul, L. Genl. S. S. J. B. Rana, P. N. Haksar, Kedarnani Acharya Dikshit and P. N. Bidya Devi Acharya Dikshit, Estate of Mrs. A. H. Johnstone, Estate of Late J. A. Mackerrrow, Nagendra Man Singh, Mrs. E. E. Thompson, & Mr. W. B. Joiner, Rani Jagadamba Kumari Devi, David Victor Sassoon, S. N. Manick Devi, Narendra S. S. J. B. Rana, Kamalmani Acharya Dikshit, Prakashmani Acharya Dikshit.

NOTE: Dividend on Ordinary Shares as recommended by the Directors if passed at the meeting will be payable only to the Registered Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th March, 1956. No application need be sent for dividend as relative dividend warrants will be posted to such shareholders on and from 25th April, 1956. Shareholders are requested to notify change of address, if any, without delay.

THE RELIANCE JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-eighth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of The Reliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1956, at 12-15 p.m. for the following purpose:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th March to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE HENDERSON LIMITED,
D. FORDWOOD,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 27th February, 1956.

HUKUMCHAND JUTE MILLS, LTD.

9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors in their meeting held on the 1st March, 1956 decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 3/8/- per share, free of income tax, on the Preference Shares, for the year ending 31st March, 1956. The dividends are payable on application after the 10th April, 1956, to the Shareholders whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 29th March, 1956.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from the 2nd April to 10th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAMDUTT RAMKISSENDASS,
Managing Agents.

Dated, 2nd March, 1956.

SAPOTI TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Sapoti Tea Company Limited, will be held at its Registered Office No. P-8, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta on the 24th day of March, 1956 at 12-30 p.m. to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolutions as Ordinary resolutions with or without any modifications:—

- That is desirable to Capitalise a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing at the credit of the General Reserves as on 31-12-54 and accordingly that the said sum of Rs. 3,00,000 be capitalised and that this amount be used as a Capital Scrip issue which shall be applied on behalf of the persons who are on the 24th day of March, 1956 holders of 60,000 issued Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each in payment in full for 30,000 new Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and that such 30,000 Ordinary shares credited as fully paid, shall be accordingly allotted to such persons respectively in the proportion of one new Ordinary share for every two issued Ordinary shares held on the 24th day of March, 1956 by such persons respectively but that in the case of fractional entitlements the shares in which such entitlements are represented be allotted to Sri L. C. Kanol, a Director of the Company as Trustee for those shareholders concerned and the sale proceeds thereof be distributed amongst those shareholders concerned in proportion to their respective entitlements, and that the said new Ordinary shares so distributed shall rank in all respects pari passu with the existing shares save and except that they will not participate in dividends declared in respect of any period ending on or before 31st December, 1955 and shall also be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the Capital of the Company held by each such Ordinary shareholder and not as income. Provided that the allotment of the said new Ordinary shares shall be subject in the case of members resident out of India, to the consent of the Reserve Bank of India being obtained thereto in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.
- That pursuant to the above resolution and in satisfaction of the said Capital Scrip issued, the Directors be and they are hereby directed to allot and distribute 30,000 new Ordinary shares credited as fully paid up amongst the persons who are on the 24th day of March, 1956, holders of the 60,000 issued Ordinary shares of the Company in proportion to the issued Ordinary shares held by them, but so that in the case of fractional entitlements, the shares in which such entitlements are represented shall be allotted to Sri L. C. Kanol, a Director of the Company, as Trustee for those shareholders concerned and that such shares shall be sold by the Trustee and the sale proceeds thereof be distributed amongst those shareholders concerned in proportion to their respective entitlements.
- That the draft of the agreement providing for the allotment of the said new Ordinary shares in satisfaction of the said Capital Scrip issued submitted to this meeting and signed in the margin by the Chairman thereof, by way of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be authorised to affix the Seal of the Company to duplicate engrossments of such agreement as and when the same shall have been signed on behalf of the members holding Ordinary Shares in the Company on the 24th day of March, 1956 by some person to be appointed by the Directors in that behalf.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 17th to 24th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

L. C. KANOL,

Director.

Calcutta,
Dated the 29th of February, 1956.

Particularly to:—

1. Mrs. Hettie Baron Aserappa. 2. Mr. Thomas Hellings Leigh Brown. 3. Mr. G. J. Bateman. 4. Mrs. Constance Ethel Cox. 5. Mr. Rupert Frank Casswell. 6. Mr. John George Creet. 7. Mr. Thomas William Clarke. 8. Church Missionary Trust Assn. Ltd. 9. Mr. Sohrah Dinshaw. 10. Mr. Bhallal P. Dave. 11. Col. Norman Meredith Geoghegan. 12. Mrs. Jean Biekie Geddis. 13. Mr. Andrew James Garland. 14. Mr. Andrew Geddis. 15. M/s. Habib Bank Limited. 16. Mr. David Mendie. 17. Mrs. Jean McQueen. 18. Mrs. Winifred Slade. 19. Mr. W. Tiffany. 20. Colin William Tassie.

HUMAYAN PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors at their Meeting held on the 2nd March, 1956 have declared a dividend on the Preference Shares at the rate of 6% per annum, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st March, 1956 payable on the 21st April, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names will appear on the Register of Members on the 11th April, 1956.

By Order of the Board,

S. A. BASIL,

Managing Director.

1, Humayan Place,
Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Regd. Office: UNITED BANK BUILDINGS

4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Next Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank at the UNITED BANK BUILDINGS, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta, on Saturday the 31st March, 1956 at 10 A.M. to transact the following business:—

- To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955;
- To declare a Dividend;
- To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation;
- To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
- To pass the following resolution intended to be moved as a Special resolution:—

"Resolved that the Company consents to each of the following employees who is a relative of the Director of the Company mentioned against his name continuing to hold his employment with the Company.

Name of the employee	Name of the Director
Sri Bhurendra Mohan Sengupta	Sri N. C. Datta
" Dwijesh Chandra Sen	Do
" Chittatosh Das	Dr. S. B. Dutt
" Kshiti Bhushan Datta	Do
" Jyoti Bhushan Datta	Do
" Jagat Suhrid Datta	Sri K. C. Das
" Biswaranjan Das Gupta	Do
" Dhruva Narayan Gupta	Do
" Prasanta Ranjan Mallick	Sri B. K. Datta
" Pabitra Kumar Sen	Sri N. C. Datta
" Ranjit Kumar Datta	Do
" Satyendra Krishna Datta Roy	Sri B. K. Datta
" Dhires Chandra Datta Gupta	Do
" Dharendra Kumar Sen	Do

By Order of the Board,
A. K. ROY,
Secretary.

Dated Calcutta,

The 1st March, 1956.

N.B.—The Share Transfer books of the Bank will remain closed from Saturday the 17th March to Saturday the 7th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be payable on and after the 23rd April, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th April, 1956.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses or in accordance with their mandates.

Early intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

CALCUTTA CREDIT CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 36, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16, on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1956 at 4-30 P.M. to transact the following business:—

- To receive and pass the Audited Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1955 and the Profit & Loss Account, and the Directors' Report for the year ended the same date.
- To declare Dividend.
- To elect two Directors in place of Sri H. P. Poddar and Sri C. L. Poddar who retire under Article 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the year ended 30th June, 1956 and to fix their remuneration.
- For incorporating in the Memorandum of Association of the Company specifically the power to give charities, etc., and for the purpose of it to consider and pass, if thought fit, with or without modification the following resolution which will be moved as Special Resolution:—

"Resolved that the Clause 3(x) of the Memorandum of Association be deleted and following clause be and is hereby inserted in substitution thereof:—

"Clause 3(x)—To support, subscribe or donate to any charitable or public object, fund, institution, trust, society, club or organisation which may have its object to give assistance for advancement of education, public welfare, religion, sports, medical relief or help to the poor; or which may be in connection with any national or public object, or which may be calculated to assist directly or indirectly, the company in the conduct of its business or for the benefit of its employees or any employee including officers who may have served the Company, or to the wives, children or other relations of such persons."

6. To transact any other business incidental to above.

The Share Transfer Register will be closed from 13th to 27th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAINARAIN RAMCHANDER,

Managing Agents.

Dated 1st March, 1956.

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BENGAL POTTERIES LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Friday, the 30th March, 1956, at 3-30 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company at 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta, to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following Resolutions:—

(1) As Special Resolutions:—

(a) "That Allied Distributors & Co., a firm at present consisting of Messrs. Bharat Ram Charat Ram & Co., Ltd., The Hindustan Selling Agencies Ltd., Shri R. K. Agarwal, Shri S. K. Agarwal, The Gupta Collective Farms Ltd., and Messrs. K. L. Poddar & Sons Ltd., sole selling agents of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., shall continue to be such sole selling agents after the commencement of the Companies Act, 1955, on the existing terms and conditions, subject however to such alterations as respects the period of their appointment as may be necessary in terms of the said Act."

(b) "That Shri H. P. Bhagat, Shri G. K. Bhagat and Shri R. N. Bhagat, who are officers in the service of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., shall remain in the service of the Company after the commencement of the Companies Act, 1955, subject to such agreements as the Managing Agents may on behalf of the Company enter into with them."

(2) As an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"Resolved that the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by creation of 27,03,115 new shares of Rs. 2/8/- each ranking for dividends and in all respects *pari passu* with the existing shares in the Company, and that out of the said 27,03,115 new shares, or so much thereof, which the Directors may decide to issue at par, for subscription, with the permission of the Controller of Capital Issues, 1,00,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 2/8/- each in the first instance, be issued to Mr. G. Bhagat (or his nominee or nominees) of 11, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, for consideration, payable in cash and thereafter the balance of the issue remaining after allotting the said 1,00,000 shares to Mr. M. G. Bhagat (or his nominee or nominees) as aforesaid, be offered, to the existing members of the Company, as nearly as circumstances admit, in proportion to the existing shares held by each member of the Company as on the date of issue."

(3) In the event of the Extraordinary Resolution referred to above being passed with or without modification, the following resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:—

"That Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner, that is to say:—

(a) The figure 1,00,00,000 shall be substituted for the figure 32,42,212-8-0.

(b) The figure 40,00,000 shall be substituted for the figure 12,96,885.

(c) The figures 30-3-56 shall be substituted for the figures 19-6-47"

(4) As a Special Resolution:

"That Article 47 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by deleting the words 'By Extraordinary Resolution.'"

By Order of the Board,

BHARAT RAM BHAGAT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

45, Tangra Road,
Calcutta-15.
Dated 5th March, 1956.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

To comply with the provisions of the New Companies Act, 1955, which is due to come into force from 2nd April, 1956, it is necessary that certain actions taken by the Directors and the Managing Agents are approved by the Shareholders in General Meeting.

1. The appointment of Messrs. Allied Distributors & Co., as sole selling agents has to be approved by the shareholders by a special resolution under Section 294 of the New Companies Act, 1955. Of the partners in Allied Distributors & Co., Shri R. K. Agarwal and Shri S. K. Agarwal are relatives of Shri Bishan Swarup Agarwal, a Director of Bengal Potteries Ltd., Shri Shri Ram and Shri Shri Dhar, Directors of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., are also Directors of Bharat Ram Charat Ram & Co., Ltd., Shri G. K. Bhagat and Shri R. N. Bhagat, relatives of Shri M. G. Bhagat, a Director of Bengal Potteries Ltd., are Directors of Hindustan Selling Agencies Ltd. Both Bharat Ram Charat Ram & Co., Ltd., and Hindustan Selling Agencies Ltd., are partners of Allied Distributors & Co.

2. According to Section 314 of the New Companies Act, 1955, certain categories of persons may be appointed to an office or place of profit under a Company only with the previous consent of the shareholders accorded by a special resolution. Shri H. P. Bhagat, Shri G. K. Bhagat and Shri R. N. Bhagat are related to Shri M. G. Bhagat, one of the Directors of the Company.

3. An ordinary resolution to increase the Capital of the Company was passed at a General Meeting held on the 18th February, 1956, at the Registered Office of the Company, but an amendment to the resolution provided that in order to comply with Article 47 of the Articles of Association of the Company the resolution be again passed as an extraordinary resolution.

4. Neither the Companies Act of 1913 nor the New Companies Act of 1955 require an Extraordinary Resolution to increase the Share Capital of the Company. It is thought fit to bring Article 47 of the Articles of Association in conformity with the statutes and therefore a special resolution is being placed before the shareholders to alter Article 47.

THE BENGAL PAPER MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1956, at 12 noon to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolutions:—

(1) "That as from the date of the commencement of the Companies Act, 1956, subject to the approval of the Central Government, Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited shall be and are hereby reappointed the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of ten years, and that as from that date the Managing Agents shall hold such office upon the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the draft Agreement previously circulated to the members of the Company and submitted to this meeting and for the purposes of identification signed by the Chairman thereof and that, accordingly, the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an Agreement with Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited in terms of the said draft subject to any modification thereof that may be agreed between the Company and the Managing Agents for the purpose of complying with any condition imposed by the Central Government in granting its consent as aforesaid."

(2) "That as provided in Clause 9 of the said draft Agreement Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited and any Associate or Associates of theirs (as defined in sub-section (3) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 1956) be and are hereby authorised to retain any commission or other remuneration earned or to be earned by them respectively as the managing agents, secretaries and treasurers, manager, agent, secretary or selling or buying agent of any firm, body corporate, or other concern in respect of any goods, power, freight, repairs or other services, including insurance, for the sale, purchase, supply or rendering of which a contract has been or is to be entered into by such firm, body corporate or concern with the Company provided that the prices or amounts charged to or received by the Company are at rates which are not less favourable to the Company than the market rates or which are otherwise reasonable."

A copy of the draft Agreement referred to in the proposed Resolutions accompanies this Notice.

By Order of the Board,

BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
A. T. MONTGOMERY,

Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1956.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE Tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Martin Burn Ltd. will be held on Wednesday, 28th March, 1956 at 12 noon at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th September, 1955.

(2) To declare a Dividend and Cash Bonus.

(3) To elect Directors.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Ordinary Share Registers of the Company will be closed from 21st to 28th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. G. GIDLEY,

Secretary.

Calcutta, 5th March, 1956.

NOTE—The Dividend and Cash Bonus, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 23rd April, 1956 to those Shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's books on the 28th March, 1956 or to their mandates. No application for dividend warrants will be necessary.

THE TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., will be held at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1956 at 3-30 P.M. to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification the following resolution as a Special Resolution:—

"Resolved that the Articles of Association of the Company be amended in manner following:—
In Article 81, in line three, Rs. 200/- be substituted in place of Rs. 50/-."

By Order of the Board,
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
The 2nd March, 1956.

HOWRAH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and thirtieth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 28th March, 1956, at 12-00 noon for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.

(2) To declare Dividends.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th March to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED,
D. FORDWOOD,

Secretary.

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 27th February, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of any Dividend declared will be made only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 29th day of March, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No applications for warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

BALLY JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bally Jute Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1956, at 11-45 a.m. for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.

(2) To declare a Dividend on the Preference Shares.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th March, 1956 to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED,
D. FORDWOOD,

Secretary.

Managing Agents.

4, Clive Row,

Calcutta, 27th February, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of any Dividend declared will be made only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 29th day of March, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No applications for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors of Martin Burn Limited, held on 1st March, 1956, further consideration was given to the question of the distribution of profits as shown in the accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955, and it was resolved that the Cash Bonus recommended in the resolution passed on 25th ultimo be increased by One Anna per share free of Income Tax.

The Directors further resolved that the above-mentioned additional Cash Bonus of One Anna be incorporated in the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955.

The Directors, therefore, now recommend a Dividend of Rs. 1/8/- per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company for the year ended 30th September, 1955 together with an additional distribution by way of Cash Bonus of Five Annas per share, both without deduction of Income Tax.

This Dividend and Cash Bonus if passed by the Shareholders will be payable on and after 23rd April, 1956 to those members so entitled who are registered in the Company's books on the 28th March, 1956. It was agreed that the Ordinary Share Register of the Company be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1956.

By Order of the Board,

A. G. GIDLEY,

Secretary.

2nd March, 1956.

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that 150 Ordinary shares Nos. 272251-272300 and 121801-121900 of Angelo Brothers Ltd., registered in the name of Purushottamdas Jalan, with relative transfer deed, have been lost from my custody. Any one dealing in the said shares will deal at his own responsibility. Any information relating to the loss may be kindly communicated to—

Purushottamdas Jalan,
8, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-1.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED

Registered Office: Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Head Office: 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED will be held at the Head Office of the Bank at 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1956, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 1955, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

2. To declare a dividend.

3. To elect four Directors in the place of Shri M. L. Shah, Shri G. L. Bangur, Shri P. D. Himatsingka, Shri M. L. Dahanukar

who retire under article 95 of the Articles of Association of the Bank, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5. To consider the following as a Special Resolution:—
"RESOLVED that the employment in the Bank of the following persons, who are relatives of directors of the Bank be and is hereby approved:—

1. Nirode Kumar Seal—Sister's son of Mr. A. C. Law, Director.

2. G. H. Wandrekar—Sister's son of Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Director."

By Order of the Board,

S. T. SADASIVAN,

General Manager.

Calcutta, 3rd March, 1956.

N.B. (i) The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from Thursday, the 8th March, 1956 to Wednesday the 28th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

(ii) The dividend, if sanctioned will be payable on or after 2nd April, 1956, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1956.

(iii) Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses or in accordance with their mandates. Shareholders are requested to advise change in their addresses, if any.

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of The Gokak Mills Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1956, at 5-00 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed, as previously advertised, from the 2nd March, 1956 to the 22nd March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.,

Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1956.

NOTE: The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable, free of Income-tax, at Australia The Chartered Bank, or Madras, on and after April 2nd to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1956, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

By Order of the Board,

KILBURN & CO. LTD.,

R. J. L. OAKLEY,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

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Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

Calcutta, 2nd March, 1956.

THE ORISSA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of THE ORISSA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1956, at 10-00 A.M. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors, and pass the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955.

2. To declare the dividend recommended by the Directors.

3. To elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

4. To transact any other ordinary business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from 15th March, 1956 to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

BIRD & CO. LIMITED,

Managing Agents.

Chartered Bank Buildings,

Calcutta, 23rd February, 1956.

N.B. Dividends will be paid to the Registered Shareholders only.

NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES

United Automobiles Ltd.—Director, Mr. A. K. Chowdhury, 20, Mangoe Lane. Automobile dealers and merchants. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Atteswari Rice Mills Ltd.—Director, Mr. M. M. Manna, Village Shibpur, P.O. Guzarapur, Howrah. Rice mills owners. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Bishalakshi Rice Mills Ltd.—Director, Mr. M. M. Manna, Vill. Gadiarah, P.O. Guzarapur, Howrah. Rice mill owners. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Siddheswar Rice Mills Ltd.—Director, Mr. M. M. Manna, Vill. Jhunjhuni, P.O. Anantapur, Howrah. Rice mill owners. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Gossain & Company (Printers) Ltd.—Director, N. K. Gossain, 7/1, Grant Lane. Printers, stationers, lithographers and type foundries. Capital Rs. 15 lakhs.

Durga Sundari Rice Mills Ltd.—Director, Mr. H. M. Poddar, P.O. Nayabazar, Dist. Dinajpur. Dealers in rice and paddy. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour I.S.T.
Bank of India, Ltd.	8-3-56	4 p.m.
Calcutta Landing & Shipping Co., Ltd.	9-3-56	3 p.m.
Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	9-3-56	Noon
Rohas Industries, Ltd.	20-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd.	21-3-56	11 a.m.
Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd. (E)	21-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Gohpur Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	22-3-56	12-10 a.m.
Bishnauth Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	22-3-56	Noon
Sapoi Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	24-3-56	12-30 p.m.
Calcutta Credit Corporation, Ltd.	27-3-56	4-30 p.m.
Martin Burn, Ltd.	28-3-56	Noon
Jayshree Tea Gardens, Ltd.	28-3-56	3 p.m.
United Commercial Bank, Ltd.	28-3-56	4 p.m.
Orissa Minerals Development Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	10 a.m.
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar Ltd.	29-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Bally Jute Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	11-45 a.m.
Bengal Paper Mill Co., Ltd. (E)	29-3-56	Noon
Howrah Mills Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon
Reliance Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	12-15 p.m.
Textile Machinery Corp., Ltd. (E)	29-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Gokak Mills, Ltd.	29-3-56	5 p.m.
Bengal Potteries, Ltd. (E)	30-3-56	3-30 p.m.
United Bank of India, Ltd.	31-3-56	10 a.m.

(E)—Extraordinary General Meeting.

All rights reserved.

Wednesday 7th March, 1956.

GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA					CALCUTTA					BOMBAY				
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	70 1/2	30,24,300	4	1914	1974	99	16,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 1 month's notice.	77 1/2	76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	15,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
7,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	88,32,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	15,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
15,83,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	95 1/2	1,50,00,000	4	1921 2nd	1981	144 1/2	14,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
90,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	2,892,800	5	1923	1953-83	287 1/2	75,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94 1/2	2,901,000	5	1924	1954-84	287 1/2	40,00,000	4	1908	1970	100
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92 1/2	98,21,800	5 1/2	1926 1st	1956-86	100	36,00,000	4	1910	1971	100
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	99,84,500	5 1/2	1926 2nd	1956-86	100 1/2	75,00,000	4	1911	1972	100
		2nd issue	1962	93 1/2	19,49,500	5	1927	1957-87	100 1/2					
					1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958-88	100 1/2					
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2	80,00,000	4	1931	1991	96	STERLING LOANS				
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	92 1/2	2,835,100	3 1/2	1932	1962	296	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	91 1/2	80,00,000	3 1/2	1932	1962	296	15,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94 1/2	30,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
1,14,08,89,000	3	1944	1957	102 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94 1/2	30,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
5,85,20,000	4 1/2	1928	1958-68	99 1/2	2,31,07,100	3 1/2	1936-37	1956-66	95 1/2	2,892,800	5	1923	1953-83	287 1/2
75,29,00,000	4 1/2	1953	1961	98 1/2	25,00,000	3	1938	1963-63	90	2,901,000	5	1924	1954-84	287 1/2
1,13,65,64,000	3 1/2	1945	1959-61	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	2,500,000	4	1912	1972	100
1,38,16,83,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	18,00,000	4	1913	1973	100
1,03,67,91,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	80,00,000	4	1914	1974	100
BOMBAY					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1916	1976	100
2,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	40,00,000	4	1919	1979	100
2,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	40,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	98	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
3,00,00,000	3	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
3,00,00,000	3	1952	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
MADHYA PRADESH					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
80,54,200	3	1943	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	31,47,100	3 1/2	1947	1977	A
82,69,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	9,88,000	3	1947	1977	A
2,03,00,000	3	1949	1964	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	10,00,000	3 1/2	1949	1979	A
MADRAS					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
1,29,78,800	3	1939	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1959	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,80,93,200	3 1/2	1946	1961	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
4,47,00,000	3	1950	1960	98	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
UTTAR PRADESH					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
1,80,39,300	3	1936	1961-65	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
8,33,96,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,36,31,300	3	1945	1959	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
5,41,19,800	3 1/2	1946	1961	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,00,00,000	3	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,00,00,000	3	1952	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
WEST BENGAL					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	100 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
MYSORE					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
2,95,35,200	3	1933	1953-63	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
6,96,72,800	3	1938	1956-61	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
5,08,05,700	3	1941	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,00,00,000	3	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
COCHIN					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
30,00,000	3 1/2	1938	1956-61	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
TRAVANCORE					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
80,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
HYDERABAD					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	MADRAS				
3,24,70,800	4	1953	1963	100	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
2,12,21,800	4	1955	1964	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100

These notes refer to the Debentures on the next page.

Option to repay at par on 6 months' notice—

(a) after 3 years from date of issue.

(b) at any time

(c) on or after 1-1-61.

(d) after 14-11-63.

Option to repay on 6 months' notice—

(e) at any time after 30-6-61 at 101%.

(f) at 101% between 1-1-60 & 31-12-64.

(g) at 102% after 30-6-59 but before 30-6-64.

(h) on or after 31st July 1950 at Rs. 102% or at par on or after 31st July 1955.

Option to repay on 3 months' notice—

(i) at any time at 3% Premium.

(j) at 1% Prem after 1-3-54 but before 1-3-57 and 1% Prem on or after 1-3-57.

(k) at any time at par.

(l) at any time after 31-3-62 at the rate of 1% Premium

(m) Redeemable at 103% on 31-12-61 with option to redeem on any interest date at same premium after 30-6-59

(n) at any time on two months' notice.

(o) to be redeemed at a premium of 10% Rs. 70,000 to be redeemed annually by drawing on 3 months' notice with option to redeem all after 6 years from date of issue on 4 months' notice. Option not exercised, repayment to be made after full term.

Option to repay.

(p) at par after September, 1958.

(q) at par on or after 1-12-59

(r) on 30-6-62 or any subsequent interest payment date on one month's notice

(s) Rs. 1 lac Debentures to be redeemed annually by drawing from 1-6-56 with option to redeem at 100% between 1-6-57 to 1-6-60 and at 101% afterwards.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in '000	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 7-3-56	Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in '000	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 7-3-56
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1971	BANK.					1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2
						1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	100
						1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15	8	10	151
1975	COAL.					1937	British Lyleon Corporation (Apr. Mar.)	7.50	6	6	131 1/2
1899-97	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	113	1937	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81.00	8	100	139
1901	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	117	1937	Burns (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	123
1946	Durrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122	1937	Burns Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	7	100	123
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	81 1/2	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	6	21	11 1/2
1931	Khas Kaira (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	7	10	5	1938	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	90
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	10	13	1938	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	2.250	5 1/2	21	65
1898-99	Udall (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	1935-24	Carew & Co. (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	144
						1940	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	9	100	66
	COTTON MILLS.					1937	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	95
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	10	98
1894	Bangalore (Jan. July)	6.00	6	100	128 1/2	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.500	6	40	97
1938	Basant (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	10	8	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	40	97
1896	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6	100	118 1/2	1937	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	104
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6	100	135	1937	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	6	100	93
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6	100	72	1937	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	67 1/2
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	1937	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	128
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	1937	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	101
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	2.200	7	21	17 1/2
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	111
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	6 1/2	25	20						
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	6	100	135	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6	100	76
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	6	10	91	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	76
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	1947	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	111
1919	Kesora (Jan. Dec.)	20.00	7	100	134	1947	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	73
1924	Katana Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	68	1947	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	68
1937	Kothari (Jan. July)	12.00	6	100	104	1947	Gowallur Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68
1940	Mull (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	85 1/2	1947	Gowallur Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	68
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	4.00	6 1/2	200	18 1/2	1947	Humayan Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	101
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.00	6	6	3 1/2	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	76
1937	Punjab Andover (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	68 1/2	1947	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	30.00	7 1/2	100	80
1937	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	115	1927	India General Navy & Railways	2.244	6	210	31
1937	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	90	1927	India General Navy & Railways	12.98	6	31	31 1/2
1941	Vasanta (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	1927	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.968	7	100	141 1/2
1938	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2.69.55	6	100	109 1/2
						1946	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6	100	76
						1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	68
1927	JUTE MILLS.										
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	1920	Jama Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	80	40
1919	Albion (May Nov.)	4.00	7	100	111	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	6 1/2	100	78
1925	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	1946	Jessop & Co.	10.00	6	100	106
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	99 1/2	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.98	6 1/2	10	100
1917	Anglo India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2						
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	95 1/2	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	6	100	108 1/2
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	110
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	118	1916	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	6	100	106 1/2
1896	Barnasore (Oct. Dec.)	22.00	5 1/2	100	48	1946	McLeod & Co.	10.00	6 1/2	100	69
1916	Belvedere (Jan. July)	7.00	7	25	119	1930	McLeod & Co.	10.00	6	100	76
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	80 1/2
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23.64	7 1/2	100	103	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6 1/2	100	80 1/2
1896	Budge Budge (Mar. Nov.)	9.00	7	100	110	1949	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	30.00	6 1/2	100	82
1924	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6.00	7	100	90	1928	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.78	6	100	82
1919	Chitavalah (June Dec.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	110	1938	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.78	6	100	82
1919	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	10.00	7	100	101	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2.00	6	10	8 1/2
1928	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	7	100	115	1942	National Insulated Cable	10.00	6 1/2	100	100
1920	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	70
1926	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	115	1944	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	48
						1944	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	48
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	95	1938	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	6	100	115	1938	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	120 1/2	1922	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2
1890-98	Fort Gloster (2nd)	14.00	7	100	85 1/2	1922	Purtapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	100	16 1/2
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	120	1938	Rammugger Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	132
1916	Janges (June Dec.)	6.00	6	100	105	1938	Rohas Industries (Apr.)	20.00	7	100	64 1/2
1895-96	Jouropore (June Dec.)	26.50	6	100	105 1/2	1938	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	68.00	4 1/2	100	64 1/2
1935	Kastings (Apr. Feb.)	25.00	6	100	107 1/2	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	84
1913	Kochi (Jan. July)	11.00	10	100	14 1/2	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	124
1890	Kowrah (Jan. July)	8.75	10	100	124 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	90
1903-05	Kowrah "A" (Jan. July)	17.50	7	100	116 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	6	100	70
1919	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	113 1/2	1937	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	8.00	7	100	101 1/2
1896-98	Kamaranath (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	106 1/2	1937	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	12.50	6 1/2	100	101 1/2
1900	Kankarnath (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	106	1937	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6 1/2	10	100
1925	Kedarnath (July Jan.)	2.00	7	100	95	1923	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	6 1/2	10	100
1937	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	10.00	7	100	118	1937	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	94
1890-92	Kharad (May Nov.)	35.00	7	100	118	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	8.00	6	100	131
1910	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	6	100	101	1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	6	100	117 1/2
1910	Landsdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	116	1916	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	99.28	6	100	121 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	114	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	150	168 1/2
1906-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	193.82	7 1/2	100	123 1/2
1918	Lothian (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	113 1/2	1904	Tata Power (May Nov.)	66.97	7 1/2	1,000	127 1/2
1904	Nalhati (July Jan.)	1.50	7	100	81	1918	Tecpore-Balipara (Tram (I) (June Dec.)	2.25	6	100	151
1945	Naraini (July Jan.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	124	1919	Titagarh Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	11.50	6	100	151
1917	National (May Nov.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	102	1927	Titagarh Paper Mills "2nd" (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	95
1938	Neilmara (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	6	100	102	1937	Vellore Electric (Sept. Mar.)	1.25	6	10	62 1/2
1915	New Central (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	113 1/2	1934	Vitaspatalam Electric Supply (July)	1.00	6 1/2	100	62 1/2
1908-09	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15.00	5 1/2	100	104						
1935	Rameshwar (Jan. July)	2.00	6	10	104						
1906-12	Tellane (Jan. July)	7.00	6	100	112						
1901	Tennugger (Feb. Aug.)	21.50	6	21	21 1/2						
1928	Three Ambica (Mar. Sept.)	11.70	7 1/2	100	106						
1900	Soorah (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	7	100	113						
1895-97	Standard (July Jan.)	3.00	6	100	102						
1907	Titagarh (Feb. Aug.)	21.50	6	21	21 1/2						
1901-02	Tinon (July Jan.)	6.00	7	100	117						
1898	Victoria (Feb. Aug.)	6.00	7	100	117						
1918	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	1.50	6	50	82						
	MISCELLANEOUS.										
1938	Alkali & Chemical (Mar. Sept.)	31.00	6	100	108 1/2	1904	Amluckie (May Nov.)	75	7	100	850
1938	Aluminium Corpn. (Oct.)	30.00	6	100	99 1/2	1904	Banarhat (Jan.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	118
1938	Aluminium Corpn. (Oct.)	30.00	6	100	99 1/2	1904	Burpara (Jan.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	118
1938	Amalgamated (Belgaum) (Oct.)	6.25	6 1/2	100	106	1904	Brooke Bond Estate India Ltd.	35.00	6 1/2	100	65
1949	Anderson Wright (Dec.)	20.00	6 1/2	100	60	1904	Chooanabhatti (Jan.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	118
1897	Andhra Valley Power (May Nov.)	49.24	7 1/2	1,200	1,200	1904	Chooanabhatti (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	118
1919	Arthur Butler (Mar.)	1.30	7	10	81	1904	Dhansra	1.19	7	10	88
1916	Asid Hotels of India (Mar. Sept.)	21.87	7 1/2	100	62 1/2	1904	Haatapara (Jan.)	2.00	6	100	140
1898	Central Asian Steamship										

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Fortification Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	7-3-56	29-2-56	A year ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1955	1954	1955	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	33-5	61-1	10	23	231
1,00,00,000	1,99,64,108	1,34,49,223	22,66,827	Bengal P	4-10	2	33,14,146	7,80,965	83-7	71-7	81-1	200	545	547
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	7	7
2,25,000	2,77,292	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043	39,978	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	16	16
15,97,000	14,18,685	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaikorah	6-12	152	8,13,899	13,643	61	61	61	10	61	61
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	6	7,04,051	1,68,884	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	14	14
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	-1,65,136	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	14	14
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokar & Ramgur	6-12	115	1,21,936	-79,196	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	13	13
7,50,000	18,84,838	23,50,020	8,18,200	Boree P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12	10-10	10-10	10	27	27
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,50,564	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-2	21-3	21-3	10	13	13
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	168	1,19,187	3,038	21	21	21	10	7	7
6,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkud P	6-12	123	34,743	82,768	33-3	33-3	33-3	10	11	11
6,00,000	1,43,898	7,51,503	35,989	Churulia	6-12	106	2,045	12,201	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	3	3
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	3,59,889	Dheme Main	6-12	10	70,801	-2,43,279	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	8	8
2,240,000	2,24,008	2,280,653	2,372,456	East Indian	4	128	1,137,640	1,59,767	181	181	181	10	32	32
1,02,63,760	1,02,63,132	76,84,250	21,79,307	Equitable P	6-12	10	5,71,573	93,295	10-3	71-7	71-7	10	32	32
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	2,32,973	Goudie & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	16	16
6,50,000	5,06,854	33,155	4,93,544	Guzdar Kalora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	4	4
8,00,000	2,81,847	76,500	5,09,694	Hurridah	6-12	19	2,58,532	65,461	71-7	71-10	121-1	10	22	24
3,50,000	6,43,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalanahari	2-8	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,262	171-10	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	20	20
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	21	21
20,00,000	25,67,884	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	165	165
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Rajora P	6-12	328	49,776	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	92	92
5,85,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	328	67,540	2,691	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	3	3
1,48,240	2,82,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	5	5	5	10	10	10
1,70,000	5,13,419	26,617	61,611	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-11	31-7	71-7	10	10	10
17,78,700	30,84,708	19,41,768	34,824	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	5-5	33-3	33-3	10	191	191
6,00,000	12,14,425	85,000	39,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,992	36,486	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	11	12
2,50,000	7,69,323	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Dumda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	21	21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,53,192	90,053	North West	3-9	2	29,650	14,968	21-21	Nil-Nil	61-71	10	191	191
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,521	10-10	5-5	5-5	10	18	18
8,24,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasara P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11	31-1	31-1	10	13	13
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-7	71-7	71-7	10	222	222
2,50,000	2,82,406	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,008	-18,581	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	64	64
83,99,000	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-Nil	21-21	21-21	10	111	111
13,50,000	7,65,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	71-7	81-1	10	222	222
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21	71-7	71-7	10	141	141
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,694	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	25	25	30	10	8	8
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	121-121	111-111	176-7	10	34	34
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,88,938	Sendra	6-12	106	-38,842	6,801	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	111	111
17,50,000	22,81,963	10,75,816	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	-59,079	-51,533	Nil-Nil	11-11	11-11	10	101	101
6,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,338	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-7	5-1	10	211	211
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,194	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	3	3
3,50,000	4,50,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	-12,695	47,938	10-7	5-2	5-2	10	161	161
49,88,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,749	63,500	31	31	31	10	7	7
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	141	141

† Liquid Assets.

N-Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Fortification Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1955	1954	1953		7-3-56	29-2-56	A year ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,82,919	1,73,478	11,80,000	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	5	5	4		
32,72,340	32,187	595	27,69,976	23,18,389	26,641	Bengal P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	Nil-Nil	10	1	1	1		
7,11,280	96,300	932	12,17,120	2,20,369	30,442	Bengal Luzzal	6-12	238	3,86,176	47,818	10	10	38	38	15		
27,00,000	31,476	634	23,53,307	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	238	-2,23,389	18,199	Nil-Nil	10	10	10	10		
15,00,000	38,704	992	34,40,000	19,58,598	14,07,576	Birla Cotton	6-12	138	6,44,384	8,50,792	Nil-Nil	10	95	95	67		
6,00,000	62,872	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,877	Bowreah P	6-12	138	-2,48,602	-24,31,401	Nil-Nil	10	95	95	67		
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,309	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cannore Textiles	3	28	-2,93,239	29,514	Nil-Nil	10	300	300	388		
1,27,02,800	1,01,808	4,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	138	1,81,41,278	82,759	7	10	30	30	31		
1,00,563																	
63,944	518	31,58,396	25,71,925	1,53,139		Dunbar	6-12	138	3,20,478	-7,06,928	Nil-Nil	10	289	289	217		
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	6	28	40,78,464	93,380	10	10	27	27	15		
4,20,00,000	96,250	1,872	2,26,87,004	36,43,234	5,69,247	Kesoram P	6	22	46,76,664	1,17,624	11	10	16	16	4		
6,00,000	58,594	864	17,48,142	9,75,679	14,08,654	Mohini P	12	45	9,33,316	6,158	Nil-Nil	10	25	25	11		
33,96,288	68,000	1,825	67,44,547	52,19,801	2,65,055	Muir P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290	Nil-Nil	10	118	118	107		
22,89,882	78,843	1,597	63,35,571	26,00,967	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	231	-18,83,571	-13,76,472	Nil-Nil	10	118	118	11		
19,47,750																	
5,00,000	23,196	785	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	1	1,33,000	26,932	Nil-Nil	10	118	118	11		
1,57,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi Cotton (Cannore) P	12	333	28,75,025	8,89,690	9	10	10	10	9		
60,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,566	2,00,47,802	38,31,367	Bangalore W. C. Silk F	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,711	28	100	600	6011	420		
1,78,47,800	120,011	4,770	1,04,52,711	94,10,832	21,77,951	Buckingham Carnatic	12	26	89,29,435	2,00,005	10	100	176	171	151		
20,00,000	26,000	...	15,06,749	20,00,281	13,64,121	Emboldia P	12	16	19,10,857	39,657	71	10	13	13	12		
12,00,000	43,864	...	6,41,058	3,63,502	36,53,502	Emboldia Cotton	12	16	19,10,857	39,657	71	100	356	356	305		
30,76,900	72,832	407	47,91,212	1,98,681	22,227	Emboldia Spg & Wvg	6	16	-1,52,344	61,404	Nil-Nil	10	90	87	71		
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,25,467	17,99,379	18,77,474	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,58,787	7,677	Nil-Nil	100	315	315	353		
24,00,000	90,512	500	93,36,865	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	5	10	17	17	12		
23,64,000	68,756	...	15,31,051	21,70,207	78,053	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,309	Nil-Nil	10	180	178	143		
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	...	2,21,42,718	13,81,878	1,29,35,952	Madura	12	108	1,00,56,200	9,68,000	20	20	513	507	491		
13,56,000	21,856	...	3,43,181	39,36,													

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Od indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary			Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Capital	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	As. P.	1954	As. P.	Lbs.				Rs.	1952	1953	1954	Rs.	7-3-56	29-2-56	A year ago
Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CACHAR																					
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,39,400	39-11	..	..	..	Arctupore	12	88	1,72,877	110	12	12	101	101	101	
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	110	10	10	101	101	101	
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	..	..	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	110	101	101	101	101	101	
2,50,000	97,753	11,300	794	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2-5	6,87,760	..	..	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	110	116	116	116	116	116	
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	..	..	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	110	9	9	141	141	141	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,180	27-5	17,59,920	35-8	16,00,000	..	..	Hattikura	12	202	13,22,856	110	25	25	250	250	250	
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinchora Khoreal	12	313	91,071	110	15	15	100	100	100	
3,50,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	1,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	..	..	Kunchunpor	12	43	3,31,327	110	274	274	194	194	194	
7,20,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	4,44,302	32-4	7,33,297	47-6	7,84,000	..	..	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	110	200	200	264	264	264	
1,84,000	3,90,329	11,118	466	3,54,000	29-5	..	..	..	..	..	Pathemara, P.	12	302	1,64,444	110	..	..	194	194	194	
2,00,000	3,90,329	1,16,592	618	4,54,180	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	..	..	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	110	10	10	24	24	24	
5,25,000	6,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	32-8	6,76,800	41-11	6,80,300	..	..	Rungamattie	12	63	5,75,715	110	30	30	1384	1384	1384	
4,00,000	6,88,310	5,52,313	682	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,49,338	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	..	..	Sonai River, P.	12	14	3,75,677	110	121	121	19	19	19	
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	6,63,320	..	5,12,000	..	..	Tilkh	12	95	5,22,670	110	20	20	109	109	109	
DARJEELING																					
3,99,750	8,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	..	..	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	110	10	10	4	4	4	
2,79,900	2,72,561	1,25,000	407	1,06,586	42-9 1/2	1,41,714	62-0	1,60,000	..	..	Chamrong	12	279	1,24,209	110	20	20	15	15	15	
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,656	110	74	74	100	290	290	
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,839	488	1,64,590	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	..	..	Hilaram	12	200	1,03,183	110	21	21	250	250	250	
2,00,000	5,13,500	3,53,588	500	2,45,013	37-04	2,84,204	49-13	2,68,000	..	..	Guelle, P.	12	74	3,24,074	110	25	25	451	451	451	
7,00,000	6,25,300	1,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-31	6,64,000	..	..	Lingla P.	12	270	6,25,171	110	20	20	301	301	301	
10,00,000	1,57,576	11,118	701	4,58,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-9	5,80,000	..	..	Longview	12	86	5,04,822	110	10	10	134	134	134	
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,03,520	42-4 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,55,351	110	71	71	181	181	181	
1,29,000	1,75,390	1,10,239	463	1,63,520	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	..	..	Mim	12	1	2,10,385	110	10	10	300	300	300	
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9 1/2	4,35,016	53-4 1/2	4,40,000	..	..	Nagri Farm	12	279	4,44,288	110	20	20	271	271	271	
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	..	..	Pashok	12	63	1,95,358	110	37	37	600	600	600	
3,00,000	2,65,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,588	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	..	..	Poobong	12	139	..	110	30	30	291	291	291	
2,00,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,05,118	38-5 1/2	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	..	..	Pusimbung, P.	12	74	2,02,658	110	19	19	15	15	15	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,720	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	1,80,000	..	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	110	171	171	500	500	500	
3,00,000	2,80,300	1,71,202	389	1,63,184	34-4 1/2	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	..	..	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,221	110	24	24	30	30	30	
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,45,747	747	2,36,381	35-8 1/2	2,64,990	50-4 1/2	2,80,000	..	..	Singell	12	113	45,941	110	11	11	389	389	389	
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	683	2,67,892	40-9 1/2	2,89,738	60-3 1/2	2,80,000	..	..	Singtom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	110	11	11	7	7	7	
3,00,000	2,59,000	3,90,000	815	1,30,180	37-5 1/2	2,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	..	..	Songma	12	74	3,76,071	110	71	71	304	304	304	
6,25,000	1,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-13	4,00,000	..	..	Songma	12	165	3,50,250	110	10	10	9	9	9	
3,20,000	4,86,000	6,24,001	718	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-13	4,00,000	..	..	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,251	110	15	15	404	404	404	
8,01,250	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-5 1/2	7,76,000	..	..	Tukvar	12	279	3,96,993	110	10	10	131	131	131	
DUARS																					
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4 1/2	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	..	..	Banarhat, P.	12	3	81,07,307	174	45	120	318	318	318	
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,894	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,000	..	..	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,514	6	30	65	621	621	621	
9,00,000	8,05,810	11,03,442	1,112	13,97,520	30-3	..	..	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	169	9,45,451	110	30	30	31	31	31	
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,53,588	500	6,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	..	..	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	110	20	20	1231	1231	1231	
6,00,000	5,97,872	12,00,000	901	6,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	..	..	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	110	195	195	300	300	300	
8,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	6,41,783	32-4	4,01,294	43-6	4,48,000	..	..	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	110	25	25	335	335	335	
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,006	285	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	40-1	2,80,000	..	..	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,025	110	10	10	272	272	272	
8,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	..	..	Ethelbert	12	354	4,64,619	110	50	10	577	577	577	
8,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	11,89,881	29-4	12,26,080	47-11	14,57,339	..	..	Garikhat	12	98	10,21,301	110	20	70	302	302	302	
20,00,000	14,08,462	19,75,574	896	11,89,881	29-4	12,26,080	47-11	14,57,339	..	..	Gopalpur	12	99	15,05,463	110	16	24	225	225	225	
24,00,000	20,00,000	34,48,782	2	12,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	..	..	Hanlappa, P.	12	74	39,77,805	23	25	60	331	331	331	
32,00,000	52,36,329	60,63,333	4,236	60,63,333	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,94,000	..	..	Hembarrie	12	74	49,76,920	110	25	60	331	331	331	
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	18,54,630	37-2 1/2	16,07,388	42-1	17,20,000	..	..	Hulidbari	12	14	49,76,920	110	224	224	301	301	301	
3,50,000	4,50,225	6,85,000	603	4,46,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	..	..	Jaidbari	12	2	17,191	110	25	25	241	241	241	
9,00,000	6,75,000	1,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-8	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	..	..	Killoot	12	63	10,39,758	110	20	413	191	191	191	
6,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-6	4,73,830	45-7	5,00,000	..	..	Mancobarrie	12	217	5,69,183	110	10	65	100	232	232	
8,00,																					

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			7-3-56	29-2-56	A year ago	
									1953	1954	1955				
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.															
11.00.000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Saven Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,205	..	..	..	10	6A	6A	6A
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purbabpur Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	..	7A	7A	10	17A	17A	18A
16,39,820	27,13,340	28,00,000	13,462	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	10	1	4,27,005	29,270	20	15	..	10	24A	24A	20A
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	..	..	10	..	..	10A
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	1	25	1,43,798	24,340	5	5	..	10	20A	20A	10A
11,99,000	15,94,631	16,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	28	79,022	8,477	..	..	Nil	10	14A	14A	10A
20,00,000	51,16,812	35,59,119	2,00,348	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P	7	335	3,98,138	5,475	15	15	..	10	12A	12A	12A
7,94,500	13,54,848	11,65,175	11,16,358	Shree Sitaram Sugar	5	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	..	..	10	14A	14A	12A
9,99,950	14,92,236	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	..	..	..	10	4A	4A	3A
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,880	39,061	10	12A	..	10	23A	23A	25A
6,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,525	82,931	25	25	25	10	9A	9A	20A
2,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,570	..	..	..	100AC 12A BC	12A	12A	12A
MISCELLANEOUS															
..00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	100	4A	4A	4A
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,346	30,205	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
67,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	..	..	..	100	10A	10A	9A
2,50,000D	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6	7A	..	21 Dd	2A	11A	11A
20,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,315	Angelo Bros.	9	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	12A	12A	20	10	22A	22A	19A
90,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,376	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,529	..	..	..	10	19A	19A	21A
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	2,98,408	4,17,492	..	..	..	10	5A	5A	6A
20,00,000	62,44,822	9,53,610	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	6A	6A	6A
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	..	100	18A	18A	16A
12,00,000	2,65,000	8,24,890	1,90,025	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	2,10,123	22,708	7-1	7A-7	7A-7	100	19A	19A	20A
6,00,000	78,414	Nil	30,74,171	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	6,43,164	1,19,103	..	..	..	10	3A	3A	1A
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,750	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3,19,589	3,19,229	..	..	..	10	19	19	17
20,00,000	71,47,579	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	9	100	5,89,372	1,15,707	12A	12A	12A	10	19	19	18
45,97,020	27,44,814	27,44,814	2,71,498	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5	10	10	10	14A	14A	12A
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,18,773	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,975	..	..	..	7A	11A	11A	11A
3,25,00,000	62,15,499	1,03,16,999	2,47,63,976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	4,70,711	2,81,142	10	11	..	10	11A	11A	7A
22,50,000A	3,81,392	..	1,22,07,620	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	8,19,223	12,306	..	..	..	10B	8A	8A	8A
22,50,000B	6,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,11,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	109	48,24,530	4,28,000	10	12	..	100	12A	12A	13A
8,00,00,000	1,74,64,829	1,79,00,000	4,16,03,471	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,915	11,88,491	15	15	..	10	31	31	31
51,26,000	..	53,95,753	1,39,92,312	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	..	..	100	156	151A	100
95,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4,28,249	5,28,954	..	..	..	10	14A	15	10A
2,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,878	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	61	19,33,237	1,02,699	..	..	..	10	20A	20A	10A
84,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-19	7A-7A	7A-7A	100	19A	19A	19A
2,25,000	17,871	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	31	13,938	7,356	2A-2A	2A-2A	2A-2A	7A	7A	43	43	43
65,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,500	7A	7A	14	10	14A	14A	11A
20,00,000	27,68,449	5,00,324	12,84,457	Gladstone Lysall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	2,255	..	..	..	10	10A	10A	10A
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,000	51,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17A	..	..	10	19A	19A	19A
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,293	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	6,30,579	16,373	..	..	..	100	24A	24A	20A
10,00,000	17,38,164	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	6	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	10	1	1	1
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	7,668	..	..	..	10	7	7	7
15,10,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	4A	6	..	10	14A	14A	..
4,80,00,000	2,42,08,556	36,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	262	5,23,368	4,96,512	..	..	..	10	20A	20A	20A
1,52,99,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77,23,781	28,96,462	10	10	12A	10	31A	30A	30A
6,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	5A	5A	5A
83,75,000	82,07,260	2,21,280	11,09,467	Indian National Airways	12	95	36,302	12,62,971	..	..	..	100	5A	5A	5A
4,25,000	6,37,312	8,08,700	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	3	173	4,07,288	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	11A	11A	10A
20,00,000	4,68,394	15,40,900	6,64,090	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	25	27A	..	10	39A	38A	27A
6,00,000	1,43,789	1,43,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,680	9,201	2A-2A	2A-2A	2A-2A	100	6A	6A	6A
2,40,000	15,392	4,46,244	3,20,737	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	..	..	10	1A	1A	1A
5,87,500	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	8,299	..	..	..	10	4A	4A	4A
1,17,500	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7A	7A	7A	100	10A	10A	11A
2,00,00,000	92,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	10A	10A	10A
6,34,000	3,17,353	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14,078	4,849	..	..	..	10	2A	2A	2A
1,50,00,000	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	..	..	..	100	27A	27A	20A
6,30,95,750	35,31,261	73,41,407	1,83,22,946	Martin Burns Ltd. P.	9	309	56,62,055	2,52,480	13A	13A	7A	100	27A	27A	20A
40,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	17	..	100	24A	24A	20A
6,15,00,000	1,08,76,848	97,83,141	4,02,403	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10	10	12A	10	26	25A	25A
20,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	1	30,26,606	2,22,282	10	10	..	10	25A	25A	25A
10,00,000	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,963	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,63,549	31,724	..	..	15	10	10A	10A	10A
79,97,000	61,97,295	78,53,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,160	9,03,430	..	..	..	10	11A	10A	10A
23,32,100	2,322	3,11,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corps.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	..	..	..	10	6A	6A	6A
80,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	32									

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. P. F. D. G. and R. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds including Premiums & forfeited Shares U. Inv.	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Earnings	Net Profits including Taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available	A year %		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	6-3-56	28-2-56	1-1-56	
CEMENT																
12,67,59,335	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,913	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	6	10	100	208	201	168	
ELECTRIC LITG POWER																
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6	6	"	100	101	100	115	
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	7	1,000	1,287	1,285	1,417	
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,228	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	3	8	"	100	116	116	128	
38,06,200	14,87,551	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	"	"	"	"	100	146	146	150	
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec Power Supply P	6	267	37,75,567	21,171	7	7	7	100	132	132	147	
5,02,76,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7	7	7	1,000	1,362	1,351	1,515	
ENGINEERING & METAL																
33,42,200	30,17,852	97,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	"	"	"	100	358	360	360	
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	6	50	96	96	96	
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,300	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	10	131	131	131	
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,031	Machinery Mfgs Corpn Ltd. P	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	"	"	"	100A	"	96	96	
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,290	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	"	"	"	100	171	170	161	
2,50,000	5,834	1,06,53,352	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	99,102	"	"	"	300	31F	"	"	
1,31,250P	7,83,56,476	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng P.	3	09	3,305	50,350	"	"	"	100	145	139	139	
4,18,72,400	43,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	299	4,62,47,072	5,32,548	28	14	14	750	226	226	243	
9,63,75,000																
INSURANCE COMPANIES																
20,00,000	"	33,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	"	"	"	10	131	138	125	
5,15,000	"	11,04,44,687	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	"	"	"	"	"	100	675	675	700	
8,46,120	"	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	"	1,13,109	"	"	"	20	45	45	45	
12,77,940	90,315	2,68,21,951	2,51,34,491	Jubilee General P.	12	55	"	"	"	"	"	15	40	39	106	
1,06,81,580	"	1,08,81,793	27,25,19,942	New India	12	179	1,00,728	5,33,930	"	"	"	15	40	39	106	
6,00,000	"	67,83,110	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	298	43,58,693	71,250	13	16 2/3	"	15	401	3,910	7,215	
14,99,270	"	26,91,301	38,49,386	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	"	"	"	300	154	151	15	
MISCELLANEOUS																
90,79,085	31,95,468	3,97,499	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	-15,61,405	-37,22,790	"	"	"	18	"	"	"	
47,97,286	31,94,989	33,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	52,89,000	61,380	"	"	"	00	223	213	322	
60,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,629	Bombay-Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	"	16	21	125	500	525	465	
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	"	"	"	50	202	186	160	
99,00,250	4,751	18,37,876	12,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,508	2,85,005	"	41	41	"	"	22	72	60
6,00,000	1,36,558	39,682	4,78,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	6,99,559	4,76,677	"	"	"	100	72	72	200	
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,39,342	National Rayon Corpn	12	252	62,19,604	5,72,075	"	10	10	100	218	218	218	
9,39,96,000	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,937	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	"	21	21	20	161	151	151	
7,00,000	23,89,146	47,85,000	9,50,11	Shivraipur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,391	70	80	"	10	101	101	79	
1,39,96,990	1,98,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,938	Tata Chemicals P.	6	208	13,55,026	97,507	"	"	"	10	171	161	168	
76,97,479	1,39,96,916	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,84	Tata Oil P.	1	269	9,47,111	13,238	7	9	"	25	42	41	42	
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616			Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	5,28,857	11	11	"	15	193	190	204	

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Stock Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	7-3-56	28-2-56	A year %
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	29,77,071	1,70,370	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	105	27,533	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	100	611	611	60
21,89,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sasaram D B G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	2-3	2-3	3-..	100	76	76	60
34,00,000	41,49,314	2,65,253	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	105	1,13,151	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	100	601	601	60
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	311	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	108	108	204
17,80,000	31,78,857	1,98,393	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	105	97,121	..	..	2 1/2	..	100	601	601	60
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,822	7,100	1-20	1-11	11-..	100	601	601	60
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Roadway	3	108	7,071	9,917	12 1/2	5-..	NH	6	7 1/2	7 1/2	60
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Roadway	3	101	18,097	4,549	11	21-..	21	10	69	67	34
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	336	5,10,940	26,753	6 1/2	7 1/2-..	10	10	13	13	61
11,49,700	26,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	-1,02,611	5,714	96-96	96-1	1-..	100	601	601	60
60,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	721	721	60
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhale D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	611	611	60
19,50,000	37,91,424	2,16,308	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	105	-2,05,566	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	100	611	611	60
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	105	31,257	..	..	..	..	100	601	601	74
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shandara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	-1,10,300	14,971	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	146	146	102
1,75,000	6,41,779	2,04,641	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	105	-43,374	8,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their respective address—(Contd.)

290. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries, Ltd. Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	358. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	387. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—101/1 Harrison Road, Calcutta.
291. P. O. Williams—14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	359. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—122, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	388. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
292. Meera Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	360. K. O. Cheriyan—Travancore.	389. Chandmull Batia—1, Canning Street, Calcutta.
293. Anderson Wright & Co.—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. E. A. Lykardopulo—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.	361. James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	390. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
294. Bathgate & Co.—17/19, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333. Jajpuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	362. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	391. R. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Calcutta.
295. John Rutherford, Blackie—Virginia House, 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. J. Lalimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	363. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	392. C. G. Mahant—Ewart House, Arnoo Street, Fort, Bombay.
296. Beriwal Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalminagar.	364. V. J. Pillant—Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	393. N. K. Jhunjharla—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
297. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Faudday Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336. Tulsidas Kilachand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	365. The National Tea Corporation—120, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	394. L. C. Kanol—P. S. Mission Row, Calcutta.
298. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore, Dargam, South India.	337. Beriwal & Co.—53, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	366. Sehaswade Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alway.	

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A BAD YEAR FOR THE TEA INDUSTRY

I.T.A. CHAIRMAN BLAMES OVER-PRODUCTION
AND CONTINUING HIGH COSTS

THE prospects for the tea industry are rather better now than they were at the beginning of the year. London and Calcutta auction prices are rising, the ceiling on exports for sale abroad has been removed and the chances of international regulation have improved. This was the brighter side of the background to the report which Mr. H. K. Stringfellow, retiring chairman, laid before the annual general meeting of the Indian Tea Association last week. The darker side—that of high inflexible costs and excessive tax burdens, remains. The year has been a bad one. But that is a hazard which is inescapable for those who grow tea. The really distressing fact is that such a well-run industry has been unable, through no fault of its own, to make all the adjustments necessary for facing and overcoming adverse trading conditions. This season's losses are having to be met from last season's profits. But the problem of how the industry will meet the coming year if it should be another lean one and especially if it should be merely the second in a bad series, remains obscure. Tea is facing what threatens to be a period of chronic world over-production, which might or might not be solved by international regulation. If it is not, then the prospects of the north Indian tea industry being able to compete successfully under present working conditions are not promising.

The reason for this is still the size and rigidity of the cost structure. No industry is being forced to carry a larger welfare burden nor as great a multitude of tax levies. There has been no sign this year that the load is likely to be lifted for any reason other than impending disaster. While this remains true, the working of the tea industry will be difficult whether the year is good or bad. Steps can be taken to improve short-term items and possibly even the long-term threat of excess world production. But until the industry is relieved of all but its fair share of taxes and welfare provisions, it is not easy to see how it can continue to prosper taking good years with bad. One of the most significant of the matters referred to by Mr. Stringfellow was the decline in the Association's membership which "is a further indication of the belief that organised industry is more vulnerable than the smaller, independent unit both to the attention of union workers and Government pressure." This is the least satisfactory method of adjustment to prevailing conditions. But it is one which may spread if a more realistic attitude is not taken towards the industry's difficulties. Mr. Stringfellow's mention of the decline in China's "once flourishing export trade" was appropriate. Fiscal blunders, similar to those he spoke of as having been responsible for so much of the north Indian industry's prosperity, might eventually be its downfall, unless it is appreciated throughout both good and bad years, that the present conditions under which the industry has to work are neither reasonable nor healthy.

Of the three entities which have forced the industry into its present strait-jacket—the trade unions, the State Governments and the Central Government—it is the last which, quite properly, is usually the most flexible. A recent and creditable example of this has been the decision to remove completely the ceiling on export teas for sale on the London auctions. The step was both welcome and startling, if a little late to have much effect. It is this a sign that Government circles are becoming more impressed with the futility of interfering with free market forces, especially when overseas buyers are expected to shoulder the expense, it can be counted a good omen for private industry generally. This might seem a rash conclusion at which to hint. But if it is not true, it is difficult to explain why the Government should abandon so completely its previous stand when there were obvious alternatives open. There is little doubt that the scheme suffered from being too ambitious in the first place. If a proportion of total output rather than an absolute figure had been

chosen for the quantity to be allowed for sale abroad, the industry might have been saved some of its difficulties during the past few months. Had more attention been paid to the Auction Committee's warnings about warehouse space, the recent disorganisations in the flow of tea from the gardens to Calcutta could have been avoided. Finally, if the simple economic fact had been appreciated that markets tend to grow only where conditions are most favourable for them, there would have been no need at all for incurring the disadvantages of regulation. The fact that the Government has chosen to drop the scheme for the time being is an encouraging sign that flexibility exists, even if consistency is lacking. What contribution it has made to the industry's troubles is not easy to judge—certainly it has not been as large as the straightforward fact of excess supply throughout the world and restricted demand for stocks in the United Kingdom. If it is now decided to drop the scheme for good as an experiment that has failed, although this is not necessarily proved, the Government has the consolation that the Calcutta auctions will quite likely continue growing without any deliberate inducement from it.

If the realism which has just been shown towards the auction problem could now be extended to cover coal, among other supply matters, a substantial contribution could be made to the industry's peace of mind. The supply problem is a continual source of anxiety to the gardens, and that of coal makes just about the biggest contribution. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stringfellow's expectations from the Coal Commissioner will not be disappointed. The acknowledgment of the part which the Tea Board has played in resolving supply difficulties was a timely one.

The emphasis which the I. T. A. chairman laid on quantity rather than quality as the reason for

the past year's troubles appeared to underline the growing necessity for international regulation. The difficulties which at present delay the introduction of such a scheme are sufficiently well known to require no further comment. Ceylon's attitude is still the stumbling block. But if Mr. Stringfellow's warning about world demand is as valid as it would seem to be, Ceylon's long-term interest in regulation is every bit as great as India's. Indeed, it is greater if the advantages to India of a large internal market are considered. The news that demand shows little prospect of expansion anywhere in the world at the moment is alarming. There is no doubt about the competition tea is facing, especially for the favours of the younger generation. Whatever the continuing activities of the Tea Council in the United States and the prospects of a Tea Bureau being set up in Britain, it is probably the internal market to which the Indian industry will increasingly look in future. There has been little sign of expansion in this recently. Its growth is likely to be in direct proportion to the rise in the standard of living and that will take time; perhaps a long time. Until then, some attempt to regulate world exports seems the only way to prevent the main producers cutting each others' throats in bad years. Unilateral crop restriction by the north Indian industry, unless it is also necessary for improving

the five year period, the external assets of the Reserve Bank have fallen by only Rs. 151 crores, and the external assistance utilised amounts to Rs. 204 crores. The improvement in the country's economic condition—especially the large increase in food production—has made a major contribution to this encouraging record; but the importance of foreign aid, particularly in the crisis of 1951, cannot be under-estimated.

It is important to recognise the sources from which this generosity has been forthcoming, and here the Finance Ministry's survey is to be commended on presenting the details clearly. Of the total offer of Rs. 300 crores, the largest aggregate contribution made by any single country has come from the United States. Demagogues and arm-chair politicians might do well to make a special note of the fact that this country has offered India assistance totalling around Rs. 238 crores during the period of the first plan. They would do well also to contrast this with the fact that the one country which conspicuously has not earned even a bare mention in the Finance Ministry's survey is the Soviet Union, whose contribution to the plan has been precisely nil, apart from fulsome tirades against the "capitalists and traitors" of the Nehru Government. Before the learned historians and commissars of Moscow try to submerge this fact in their current re-writing of the history of Indo-Russian relations, it is only proper that the people of this country should take particular note of it. The Rs. 238 crores that the Americans have offered India during the past five years have not been utilised to spread the less likeable aspects of "the American way of life", or to dump in this country surplus junk. It has come in the form of a Rs. 90-crore wheat loan at a time of dire need; in the form of steel, which still remains very short; as equipment for essential projects concerning irrigation, hydro-electric power and the railways, and in the form of facilities to improve agriculture and education. Excluding the U.S. wheat loan and the grant of Rs. 5.4 crores from the Ford Foundation, the Rs. 142 crores (\$298 million) India has been offered under the Indo-U.S. Aid Programme has been intended mainly for industry and mining (\$95 million); for agriculture and community development (\$75 million); for agricultural commodities, very largely wheat (\$36 million); for transport and communications (\$34.5 million); for social services (\$33 million); and for irrigation and power (\$22 million). The long dead hand of American imperialism, which used to be seen by India's communists in every nook and cranny of the nation's political and economic structure, is nowhere to be found in these figures—especially if one considers the terms on which the assistance has been given.

Next to the United States, the largest amount of foreign aid has come as a grant of nearly Rs. 36 crores from Canada under the Colombo Plan. Smaller, but nonetheless significant grants have been offered by other Colombo Plan countries also—Rs. 101 crores by Australia, Rs. 1.2 crores by New Zealand, and Rs. 50 lakhs by Britain. These have been put to a variety of uses, ranging from the supply of urgently needed commodities to the provision of facilities for transport and hydro-electric projects. The British contribution may seem small in comparison with what has been offered by other countries, but it is important to bear in mind that Britain is, for India, by far the largest single source of private foreign investment. As the Reserve Bank's latest *Survey of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets* has shown, no less than Rs. 137 crores out of the gross increase in foreign business investment of nearly Rs. 180 crores (between July 1948 and December 1953) was from the U.K. There is no reason to believe that trends in later years have been very dissimilar. The World Bank, whose programme of assistance to India began earlier than that of some of the other contributors, has offered as loans for private and State projects in this country, Rs. 12 crores during the period covered by the first plan, having already loaned Rs. 20 crores before it.

The scale of foreign aid India has received during her first plan, though it has exceeded initial expectations, suggests that there is no scope for complacency as far as requirements for the second are concerned. There is a wide enough difference between the Rs. 300 crores offered during the past five years and the Rs. 800 crores needed during the next five, to ensure that strenuous efforts will be necessary to make India even more "aid-worthy" than she is. The importance of these efforts will be much greater than it has been in the past, for any shortfall in foreign aid is liable to have much more serious consequences than the mere dropping of one or two projects. The consequences will not be measurable purely in terms of loan and grant statistics. The bold expenditure programmes, and especially the huge scale of deficit financing proposed under the second plan, threaten to give rise to inflationary forces which could make for instability. If the shortage of foreign exchange does not allow these inflationary pressures to be fully controlled, their effects are likely to be transmitted to every single sphere of economic activity, thereby putting an end to planning and to all economic progress, planned or unplanned. The

danger is one that the country would do well to be constantly aware of. This is all the more necessary in view of recent changes in the international political and economic climate which can hardly be claimed as having made India a more attractive proposition in the eyes of her most dependable foreign investors. The existence of excellent investment opportunities abroad, not least in the countries which have hitherto assisted India generously; the tighter credit conditions which have accompanied the growing prosperity of Western Europe and the Americas; and the increasing U.S. emphasis on military rather than economic assistance—are among the important adverse factors to be reckoned with in future. But there is no reason to believe that India will fail completely in her plans for securing investment. Perhaps more than any of the newly-independent countries of Asia, she has shown herself to possess the material and moral substance which attracts the foreign investor. Against such a favourable background, it would be unfortunate if the quibblings of domestic and international politics were allowed to deprive her of so large a proportion of the foreign resources she badly needs.

The following table gives the figures of external resources authorised, estimated utilisation up to 1955-56, and the balance expected to be available for the second five year plan:

	Authorisation	Loan or Grant	Amount expected to be available utilised up to 1955-56	Balance in second five year plan
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)				
U.S.A.				
Wheat Loan	90.91	Loan	90.91	—
Indo-U.S.	102.54	Grant	70.34	32.20
Aid Programme	39.29	Loan	7.60	32.29
I.B.R.D.	12.00	Loan	8.16	3.82
Colombo Plan				
Australia	10.45	Grant	5.26	5.19
Canada	35.64	Grant	19.19	16.15
New Zealand	1.19	Grant	33	86
U.K.	50	Grant	33	17
Ford Foundation	5.40	Grant	1.99	3.41
Norway	27	Grant	13	12
Total:	297.59		203.88	93.71

TUBE MAKING IN INDIA

THE Indian Tube Company (1953) Ltd., whose works Bihar's Chief Minister opened recently near Tata's steel works at Jamshedpur, is a splendid example of Indo-British co-operation in a vital field of industry. The result of collaboration between the two great industrial houses of Messrs. Tatas and Stewarts and Lloyds, this enterprise, as Mr. J. R. D. Tata said in his message, represents an "industrial asset of great potential value to the country which, in the years to come, will make a growing contribution to the country's economic and industrial development, to the conservation of foreign exchange, to the problems of unemployment and to the development of other Indian industries." The tube company will do all these. Besides, it will serve as an example to other Indian houses and foreign concerns seeking an opening in India. The scope for it must expand with the planned development of basic industries in the next quinquennium, if only the Government will be as helpful as it has been in this case. Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, in his opening speech, was quick to recognise the value of such co-operation to the economic progress of India, particularly to the development of secondary industries. Unfortunately, the second five year plan has devoted much less attention to the development of these industries than it should have. Presumably, it has been left to the private sector to fill the gap.

The Indian Tube Company is therefore taking the right place in India's growing industrial structure, and at the right time. As Bihar's Chief Minister pointed out, the irrigation plans of the country will continue to make a heavy demand on such steel products as pipes and tubes. So will India's growing industrial economy—an opportunity which should be to the advantage of this venture. The Tube Company, as Sir Jehangir Ghandy stated in his speech, has already put up one plant, is constructing another, and the sanction of the Government has been sought for a third. The plant constructed already is called the Fretz Moon mill, because it will produce tubes through what is technically known as the Fretz Moon process. The capacity of the plant is approximately 90,000 tons a year, which is said to represent by far the greater part of the country's demand. Construction work on the second plant, called the electric resistance weld mill with cold rolling, has already begun. The projected capacity is 13,000 tons a year of high quality precision tubes. These two, together with the seamless tube plant when it is put up, will, Sir Jehangir claimed, meet all

the domestic requirements of steel tubes, except for a relatively small tonnage of tubes of diameter larger than 6½ inches. He paid a tribute to the British partners, who are in charge of the design and construction of the plants, for spending as much as 74 percent of the total capital outlay within the country itself, the rest being expended abroad on essential materials. Moreover, Stewarts and Lloyds have so trained the Indian technical personnel that all but three engineers manning the plants are Indian. This is an excellent record, and Mr. Stewart gave the assurance that his firm would continue the policy of training more Indians in their works in England "as and when more men are required for the further plants to be established." Tatas also hold the majority shares in the enterprise, and their partners readily agreed to the proposition when the former put it forward.

CURRENT COIN

N.B.I. Chairman's Review.—Caution is the keynote of the statement (an extract from which appears on a later page) circulated by Mr. J. R. D. Tata, chairman, to shareholders of the National Bank of India with the report and accounts for the year ended last December. The balance-sheet reflects an encouraging expansion, but Mr. Michie says that "this trend is much more likely to be reversed than continued during 1956." Net profits have risen and the dividend has been maintained; it is pointed out however that, "in common with other banks, we have suffered a considerable fall in the value of our holdings in Government securities but this has been taken care of internally." Mr. Michie sums up the prospects on a mildly hopeful note when he says that "this of all times is not one in which to indulge in prophecy, but in so far as our immediate future is in our own hands, I see no reason to be pessimistic." The chairman's remarks on economic conditions in the countries in which the Bank's chief interests lie are among the more notable features of the annual statements. This year, Mr. Michie notes that in India there has been a welcome increase in agricultural productivity, particularly of foodstuffs. Imports in 1955 as a result fell to a new low of just over 750,000 tons. The production targets under the first five year plan have generally been reached or exceeded, and the Government is approaching the second plan with "some confidence." Mr. Michie spotlights two proposals to raise part of the resources needed for the next plan which have not hitherto been very widely noticed. One is to reduce the backing of the paper currency from 40 percent to 30 percent, thereby enabling the note circulation to be increased by Rs. 135 crores. The other is to revalue the gold in the paper currency reserve according to the I.M.F. rate of \$35 an ounce, thereby raising its value by Rs. 78 crores. The second, he says, "is an entirely logical move." Reviewing recent trends in Indian economic policy, including the aim of establishing a socialist pattern of society and the nationalisation of life insurance, the chairman says that there has been "a recrudescence of uncertainty in the minds of industrialists, Indian and foreigner alike, regarding the Government's further intentions towards the private sector, and this uncertainty has not been relieved by the principles of policy outlined by the authors of the second five year plan." A somewhat similar complaint apparently applies also to Burma, but Mr. Michie makes some optimistic remarks about the economic prospects in Ceylon.

Private Sector's Anxiety.—The address of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, chairman, to the shareholders, at the fiftieth annual ordinary general meeting, at the Bank of India reflected the serious anxiety which the private sector as a whole now feels about its future. Making a pointed reference to the Government's economic policy which is having a wholly constricting effect on the freedom of private enterprise, he said: "To an increasing degree the actions of the Government dominate more and more the commitments of traders and the more dependent upon their assessment of the probable future policies of the Government." He then went on to enumerate the various measures taken in recent months in pursuit of the socialist goal, such as the Budget of 1955, the new Companies Act, the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank, and the nationalisation of life insurance. He went on to express the outspoken view that the Companies Act "appeared to have been drafted, to some extent, with regard to considerations other than those concerning the needs of trade and industry and the interests of shareholders and investors." The legislation, as it was now, bristled with many inconsistencies and incongruities. It was his opinion that it would have to be substantially amended before long, if it was to be made really workable. The nationalisation of life insurance, in particular, had caused much uneasiness. In the first place, the manner of take-over by Ordinance was utterly undemocratic, and the terms of compensation offered were far from fair. He knew the case of one life insurance company whose

shareholders would receive even less than half of what they should get by a correct actuarial valuation of their shares. The proposed levies on dividends, bonus issues and on undistributed profits of investment companies were a curious device of double taxation. The tax on the latter would compel the companies to declare higher dividends, which the Government would tax. Every obstruction, feared Sir Cowasjee, was thus being placed in the way of the private sector for which reason it might not be able to prove equal to the rôle assigned to it in the second plan. When it failed to fulfil the targets, "the Government may have an excuse for nationalising all industries." His speech also contained a reference to the prevailing bank rate which was out of line with the current market rate of interest. That compelled banks to pay higher interests on deposits and charge less on advances.

Soap Manufacturers' Grievances.—Mr. Naval H. Tata's presidential address at the 21st annual general meeting of the Indian Soap and Toilettries Makers' Association contained a strong protest on behalf of India's indigenous soap industry, the bone of contention still being the familiar one of foreign competition. This time however it comes from within the country. According to Mr. Tata, the relative totals of installed capacity—that of the foreign combine in question and that of the indigenous industry—the latter can barely utilise 25 percent while the former is utilising more than 70 percent. He wisely pointed out that remedial measures could only be found by a correct assessment of the causes behind the sad plight of the Indian sector. These Mr. Tata instanced as the domination of the Indian market by a foreign combine whose brands had been established over a number of years coupled with the price of vegetable oils and the undeveloped state of the oil crushing industry. While every sympathy is felt for the indigenous industry in its struggle to establish itself, its situation is far from unique. It is unfortunately one which is faced daily in the world's markets by any new product entering the field in competition with recognised brands. The protective measures urged by the Association, such as application to the Tariff Commission, are more inclined to act as a disincentive to the production of superior goods. The modern manufacturer must perforce win over public opinion by establishing the quality of his product and selling it at a competitive price, by presenting it in attractive packages and through prolonged advertising campaigns. In this last connection, Mr. Tata points out with regret that the Publicity Subcommittee of the Association, although aware of the need to enlist public support, is considerably hampered by the lack of response from members. As far as price is concerned, vegetable oils, which constitute the principal raw material, account for nearly 50 percent of the cost of washing soap. Although the import duty on these has been reduced, a wider exploitation of the indigenous resources would ensure adequate local supplies, while an improved extraction of oil by means of the solvent oil process, would undoubtedly help to reduce the price of Indian soap. As Mr. Tata suggests, the setting up of a national laboratory for research into oils, fats and other products would do much to improve this sector of the economy and at the same time materially assist the indigenous soap manufacturers.

U.S. Business Boom Flattens.—The news that President Eisenhower will run for a second term has removed one of the major uncertainties surrounding the business outlook in recent months, says the First National City Bank of New York in its monthly letter on U.S. business and economic conditions. This announcement will bolster optimism in view of the confidence with which the business and investment community has regarded the present Administration. There is no way of knowing precisely how much political uncertainties weigh in business decisions, and there has been much reason to believe that the forward plans of business men, involving record expenditures for plant and equipment, were firmly grounded on faith in expanding markets and on the need to keep up with competition in introducing new products, cutting costs and building for the future. Nevertheless, the political climate is always to be reckoned with. The new year appears to be carrying on from where the old year left off, with little change in the high rate of business activity. The long rise in overall production and trade has evidently come to a halting point, but there are few indications of decline. Industrial production, retail sales and construction work in January, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were about the same as in December, and the highest for any January in history. Preliminary data indicate that business in February has followed much the same level course. Compared with the first two months of 1955, substantial gains in the neighbourhood of 5 percent to 9 percent for various measures of production and trade, have been realised. The forecasters who have so generally predicted that 1956 in the aggregate will show increases over 1955 can show that so far the figures are running their way.

and that gains are being accumulated against the time when comparisons may be less favourable. The industrial production index, seasonally adjusted, has held at 143 or 144 (1947=100) since last October. This is a record high level. Retail sales, after seasonal correction, have moved sideways for the same length of time. The stability of these and other comprehensive measures, however, does not signify a standstill in business. It conceals adjustments of output in individual lines, shifts in markets, and changes in inventory and order positions. The principal curtailment has been in passenger car output; automobile sales, seasonally adjusted, have also declined somewhat. But during the same period the soft goods industries and mining have advanced to new highs, and despite the automobile slackening, durable goods production has been maintained close to its peak by increased output of machinery and equipment, trucks, building materials and steel. Retail sales of other goods have expanded to offset the easing in automobile sales. Thus adjustments are being made without marked effect on aggregate activity.

The Coal Industry in 1955.—The output of coal in India increased to 38.22 million tons in 1955 from 36.88 million tons in 1954, according to provisional estimates released by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Despatches of coal also increased from 32.03 million tons in 1954 to 32.91 million tons in 1955. Coal stocks at pit heads at the end of the year amounted to 3.61 million tons. The average year employment at the coal mines in India was 340,615 in 1955 against 332,320 in 1954. On an average they worked about 8.5 million man-shifts a month in 1955 against 8.3 million man-shifts a month in 1954. Average absenteeism was of the order of 14.0 percent in 1955 against 13.3 percent in 1954. Output per man-shift worked by miners and loaders increased from 1.09 tons in 1954 to 1.10 tons in 1955. The productivity of underground and quarry workers also increased from 0.58 ton in 1954 to 0.59 ton in 1955. The average weekly cash earnings of colliery labour increased slightly from Rs. 12.2 in 1954 to Rs. 12.5 in 1955. The average weekly hours showed a fractional increase and remained more or less stationary at 47. An appreciable improvement has been recorded in the use of mechanical equipment. During the year, about 8.5 million tons of coal were cut by coal-cutting machines, 1.3 million tons conveyed mechanically and 120,000 tons loaded mechanically. The corresponding figures for 1954 were 8.2 million, 1.2 million and 93,000 respectively.

The Outlook for Nickel.—The increased tempo of industrial activity in Canada, the United States, Europe and elsewhere stimulated a higher demand for nickel in every established field, according to the annual report for 1955 of the Mond Nickel Co. Ltd. Larger amounts of nickel were required for defence and the demands of the U.S. Government stockpile continued to be substantial. While civilian industry did not obtain all the nickel it wanted, it received additional supplies from the record output. Compensating for its increased defence demand, the U.S. Government initiated a programme of diverting to industry some of the nickel it had scheduled for stockpile. The company expects that the nickel demand will continue at high levels throughout 1956 and that its output will find a ready market. A continued heavy demand is also indicated for copper, platinum metals and other products. To make a full contribution to current supplies, the company will again operate at maximum capacity. At the beginning of 1955, the nickel supply outlook for that year was encouraging. It was evident that world production would increase, and there were indications of a downward trend in defence requirements. Contrary to indications, these requirements increased substantially. It is stated that, during 1956, the defence requirements for nickel will remain high. On the other hand, total free world nickel production should again increase; and, in the United States, nickel diversions to industry from the scheduled intake for stockpile should be higher than during the previous year. The total supply for civilian industry in 1956 is expected, therefore, to be larger than in 1955, although still falling short of the anticipated demand. Record world production of nickel, achieved through the increased output of established producers and the entry of new producers, has been stimulated by world events since 1950. To sustain nickel production at the current or at the even higher levels anticipated in the years to come requires the creation of a peace-time market very much larger than now exists. "We have spent half a century in building markets for nickel. To contribute to the growth of future markets, we are applying this experience in market development and are further expanding our research and sales activities. Our confidence in the success of this programme is evidenced by the fact that, simultaneously with market development, the company is pushing forward its exploration and mine development programmes in the interest of future supplies of nickel," it is stated.

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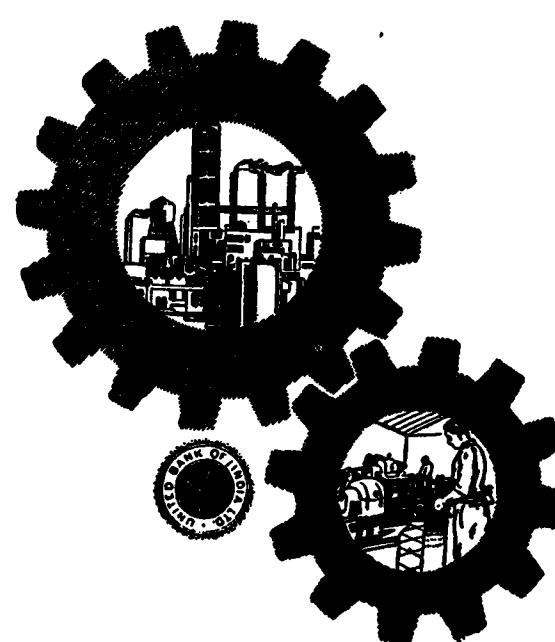
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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AGAIN REFLECTS EXPANSION

MR. J. K. MICHIE'S REVIEW OF TRADING CONDITIONS

The annual general meeting of The National Bank of India, Ltd., will be held on March 27 at 24, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

The following is an extract from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. K. Michie, circulated with the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1955:—

Our balance sheet again reflects expansion, the total of our consolidated figures being £168,653,013 against £162,031,432 at 31st December, 1954. For reasons which are alluded to later this trend is much more likely to be reversed than continued during 1956.

After full provision for taxation, bad and doubtful debts and other necessary reservations our consolidated net profits are £421,839 against £385,924 for the previous year. The two dividends declared total 15% which is the same rate as for 1954.

Of the resultant balance as last year £75,000 has been transferred to Premises Account and £85,000 has been allotted to Contingencies Reserve Account against £70,000 last year. The balance carried forward has been increased by £15,892 at £342,158.

In common with other Banks we have suffered a considerable fall in the value of our holdings in Government securities, but this has been taken care of internally.

India

Irrigation schemes, the increasing supply of water from tube wells and improved methods of agriculture have all contributed to a most gratifying increase in agricultural productivity, particularly of foodstuffs, and imports in 1955 fell to a new "low" of just over three-quarters of a million tons. This additional production is all wanted to keep ahead of the growth of population.

Generally, the production targets set for the first five-year plan have been reached or exceeded and Government is facing its second programme with some confidence.

An outline of this has recently been published which provides for a total investment of Rs. 6,100 crores (£4,575 millions), of which investment in the public sector will be Rs. 3,800 crores (£2,850 millions) whilst investment in the private sector is placed at Rs. 2,300 crores (£1,725 millions). The ratio of public to private investment is 62% to 38%. Combined development expenditure by Central and States Governments is to be of the order of Rs. 4,800 crores (£3,600 millions). The broad aims are to create 10 million additional jobs, of which 8 millions will be non-agricultural, and progressively to raise national income by 25% and per capita income by 18% between now and 1961. We sincerely hope these aims will be achieved. It is proposed to finance the plan to the extent of 50% from budget surpluses and loans. £200 millions is to come from deficit financing while £400 millions is expected from foreign sources, leaving a gap of £200 millions to be filled.

Finance for Government Programme

In a proposed amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act indications are given of how part of the finance for the plan is to be found. There are two proposals, one to reduce the backing of the paper currency from 40% to 30%, thereby enabling the note circulation to be increased by Rs. 135 crores, the other to revalue the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve to the International Monetary Fund rate of \$35 per ounce, thereby raising its value by Rs. 78 crores. The second is an entirely logical move.

The Planning Commission purposes the creation of a socialist pattern of society and that includes "a more even distribution of wealth and power" with limited ceilings for personal net incomes. Higher taxation is therefore in view.

As a part of her economic policy India has just announced her decision to nationalise Life Insurance so that she may channel the growing funds from this source more directly into the five-year plan than happens through the individual investments by Companies in Government securities, etc.

The immediate results of Government's action have been a sharp and general fall in Stock Exchange values and a recrudescence of uncertainty in the minds of industrialists, Indian and foreigner alike, regarding Government's further intentions towards the private sector, and this uncertainty has not been relieved by the principles of policy outlined by the authors of the second five-year plan.

The Imperial Bank of India is now the State Bank of India and a controlling interest has been acquired by Government through the Reserve Bank of India. It was fore-shadowed that certain other indigenous Banks would be included in the new State Bank, but so far this has not been done. The primary reason for the change of ownership and control was the provision of banking facilities in rural areas at a faster tempo than a purely commercial undertaking could justify.

Industrial Disputes

A very regrettable feature of the banking year has been the strikes and at times near-riots initiated by banking Clerical Staffs at Calcutta, Bombay and other of the principal cities which arose out of certain provisions in the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, which laid down the general lines on which staff should be paid.

At time of writing the atmosphere is one of comparative peace, but if the Central Government is to lay down rules they should at least ensure that they are kept by both sides. The alternative is anarchy and the impossibility of Banks carrying out their obligations under the Negotiable Instruments Act, which in turn would mean the paralysis of business, a state of affairs which was within a hairbreadth of happening in Calcutta early in January.

Throughout our history in India we have taken pride in the good relations that have existed in our offices and we regret exceedingly that these have been disrupted—we hope only temporarily—by circumstances beyond our control. To all those who in most

difficult conditions have helped to keep the machinery of banking from coming to a full stop we offer our sincere thanks.

Ceylon

Generally the economic picture of the Island is a favourable one. Lower rice prices combined with a larger internal production greatly improved her balance of trade. Rubber prices have remained at remunerative levels, but the course of tea prices has borne a close resemblance to that of rubber and no one can yet say that it has settled at "normal", although it is thought that the principal factors which caused last year's extreme swings have worked themselves out. The recent rapid increase in Ceylon's rice production is a fine achievement although at the moment a severe drought is causing a setback. The target is 650,000 tons per annum which would go far to meet the needs of the increasing population.

The Development Finance Corporation I mentioned last year has not yet been formally constituted, but this is expected to happen in the very near future.

It has just been announced that an oil refinery is to be built near Colombo by British and American oil interests, which will be an important addition to the economy of the Island.

Colombo Plan

The Colombo Plan is being steadily enlarged and the tempo of development in Asian member countries continues to rise, as is indeed highly necessary, for it is estimated that the population over the area covered by the plan is increasing at the rate of 10 millions per annum.

In the not very long run, in spite of very satisfactory increases in food production in deficit countries, there seems to be a certain market for any rice Burma and/or Siam can export, particularly as per capita standards of nutrition are still estimated to be below the 1939 level.

It is only right to point out that at least two-thirds of the Colombo Plan funds are found by the countries which benefit, but outside aid is not only in money and to date 7,200 men and women have been or are

being technically trained outside the area. The long-term advantages of this scheme will be very great.

Bank Rate Rises

A year ago to combat inflation the Bank of England rate was raised to 4½%, later the "credit squeeze" was ordered, but even together these measures unfortunately have been proved inadequate. As I write the Bank rate has been hoisted to 5½% and other measures taken aimed to restrict spending. During 1955 production in the United Kingdom was increased by about 4½%, but spendable incomes rose by 7½%, and as by and large these incomes were spent we had inflation to at least the extent of the difference. The sharp fall in the gold and dollar reserves is another disquieting feature and is a reflection of our adverse trade balance. So without doubt we shall have further and very necessary anti-inflationary measures imposed upon us, as we as a community having failed to impose them on ourselves.

In a totalitarian society there is no comparable problem. Management and labour just have to produce prescribed "norms" and, of their production, only a certain percentage is released for internal consumption, the balance being ploughed back into development or directed into export. As only a small percentage of each annual increment in production is earmarked for domestic enjoyment, the rate—though not necessarily the volume—of increase in gross national product is greater in, say, Russia, than in democratic countries.

Possible Effects Overseas

As a British overseas bank our interest in the economic measures taken by this country lies partly in the repercussions they have elsewhere. For instance, it is vital that the United Kingdom should be able to continue to make important contributions to the Colombo Plan and to other similar developments within the Commonwealth as well as to expand its investments abroad through private enterprise. If we cannot do these things we shall lose our place in the markets and in the regard of the countries concerned.

It has also to be realised that the effects of the credit squeeze do not begin and end in London or in the United Kingdom. It is true that the centre of the sterling area naturally takes the first pressure; but the effects of action at the centre necessarily work their way outwards, and it would be idle to suppose that borrowers nearer the periphery of the sterling area will remain unaffected by recent monetary measures in this country. It will be of interest to watch the longer-term effects in this wider context. Overseas banking cannot but be made increasingly aware of this aspect of the squeeze during the current year, and I would not be surprised to see firmer rates in many countries which to outward appearances so far have not been affected.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1947 on the 2nd March, 1948.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Subscribed Capital ... £1,562,500 Reserve Funds ... £2,104,867
Paid-up Capital ... £1,562,500 Number of Shareholders ... 2,104

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

1954	1955	1954	1955
£	£	£	£
CAPITAL—Authorised and Subscribed— 4,562,500 Shares of £1 each	4,562,500	Current Assets— Cash on Hand, at Call, and at Short Notice, and Bank Balances	15,756,063
Paid-up Capital 2,851,563	2,851,563	Investments at under Market Value— British Government and other Securities quoted on the London Stock Exchange Indian, Pakistan, Ceylon and East African Government and other Securities quoted on Overseas Stock Exchanges Unquoted Investments Bills of Exchange, including Treasury Bills Advances, Loans Receivable and other sums due to the Bank Customers for Acceptance per Contra	11,566,059 13,540,717 208,526 30,977,476 63,625,933 1,032,349 135,934,563
Reserve Funds—Including Share Premium Account— (1954—£1,128,750) Profit and Loss Account— Profit unappropriated	3,104,867 275,442 6,231,692	Subsidiary Companies— Shares at cost less amounts written off Amounts due ... Fixed Assets— Bank Premises, Property and Furniture at cost, less amounts written off	11,864,659 14,802,755 323,660 29,746,594 66,409,120 983,681 141,024,564
Current Liabilities— Provisions and other Accounts— Current and other Accounts, including provision for diminution in value of assets, taxation on profits in date and reserves for contingencies	97,814,299 31,109,984 2,410,751 1,722,058 1,072,249	Fixed Assets— Bank Premises, Property and Furniture at cost, less amounts written off	2,131,298
Fixed and Short Deposits 20,202,932	20,202,932	Current Liabilities— Bills Payable Acceptances for Customers	1,700,000 429,551
Amounts due to Subsidiary Companies 2,094,064	2,094,064	Second Interim Dividend— Tax for the year ended 31st December, 1955	127,174
Loans Payable 4,400,000	4,400,000		129,297,266
Bills Payable 2,141,294	2,141,294		4,145,293,948
Second Interim Dividend— Tax for the year ended 31st December, 1955	127,174		
	127,174		
1954 £139,614,754		1955 £139,614,754	

NOTES

- Securities to the nominal value of £265,000 (1954—£265,000) have been lodged as security for Government accounts and for guarantees issued to Indian Government Departments.
- Bills receivable rediscounted amount to £246,364 (1954—£159,632) of which up to 23rd February, 1956, £130,31 have run off.
- There are forward contracts outstanding for the purchase and sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers.
- Liabilities have been incurred in respect of building contracts for new premises amounting to approximately £495,000 (1954—£389,000).

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which in the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion proper checks of account have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of these books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from Branches not visited by us. We have examined the above Balance Sheet which is in agreement with the books of account and Returns. In our opinion and in the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Balance Sheet gives the information required by the Companies Act, 1947, in the manner thereby authorised for Banks and on such basis the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1955.

We have also examined the annexed Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Profit and Loss Account of the Bank and its Subsidiaries dealt with thereby with the audited accounts of these Companies. In our opinion such Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Profit and Loss Account have been properly prepared from such accounts and, on this basis, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the profit or loss of the Bank and its Subsidiaries as far as concerns members of the National Bank of India, Limited.

London, 24th February, 1956.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,
W. A. BROWN & CO.,

Company Meeting

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

SIR COWASJEE JEHLANGIR'S SURVEY

Extracts from the Speech of the Chairman of The Bank of India Limited, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, B.A., C.B.E., K.C.I.E., delivered at the 50th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank held at Bombay on Thursday, the 8th of March, 1956.

The year saw far-reaching events take place in the direction of state ownership and the progress towards a socialist state in India. Such events included the passing of the Finance Act, 1955, with drastic, and almost penal, increases in the taxes on salaries and incomes, the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India and the submission of the Companies Bill which has now become an Act. To an increasing degree the actions of the Government dominate business and the commitments of traders are more and more dependent upon their assessment of the probable future policies of the Government.

The new Companies Act, which was passed on the 18th of January last and comes into force from the 2nd of April, is a gigantic and voluminous piece of legislation which, I believe, I am correct in saying, goes further in a number of respects than corresponding legislation in any other country. The Act would appear to have been drafted, to some extent, with regard to considerations other than those concerning only the needs of trade and industry and the interests of shareholders and investors. The comprehensive and far-reaching character of the legislation will give rise to many difficulties and there will be inconsistencies and incongruities and I think you will find that substantial amending legislation will have to be passed before the new Act has been in force for any length of time. The ramifications of the Act will call for much tolerance on the part of those administering it during, at least, the first months of its life.

Nationalisation

Since the end of the year there has been a further major operation on the part of the Government which cannot but cause uneasiness. I refer to the nationalisation of life insurance business throughout the country on the 19th of January. It is not to our credit that this nationalisation should have been effected by the undemocratic method of an ordinance. The worst aspect of nationalisation is the unfair method of compensating shareholders for the value of their shares. This is being done under the amendments made in the Constitution on the 27th of April, 1955, by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955. I know of an instance where the shares of a life insurance company have been valued by actuarial calculation at a certain amount and it is now well known that on the basis of the compensation indicated in the Bill which has followed the Ordinance, the Government intend to pay less than half that value. I do not intend to say that this is a country governed under democratic principles that the Government should take advantage of the amendment of the Constitution to deprive shareholders of their legitimate dues, especially to such an extent as I have just mentioned.

Banks continue to suffer from having to pay higher rates of interest on deposits without being able to charge correspondingly higher rates of interest on advances. The establishment and over-head expenses of banks, which call for a large margin between lent cost of money lodged and the yield on money lent, continue to expand. The bank-rate, which has been 3½% since the 15th of November, 1951, is out of gear with the current interest rates in this country. To obtain and keep deposits, banks must pay interest to depositors at market rates of interest which are governed by the supply and demand of money. On the other hand, banks usually grant advances at rates of interest related to the bank-rate. The rates of interest charged to borrowers consequently do not rise if the bank-rate remains stationary and lags behind current upward movements in the market rates of interest. In such conditions banks are paying increasing interest on deposits and getting very little more interest from advances.

Profits

The Bank's profits for 1955 are nearly Rs. 85 lakhs against Rs. 77 lakhs for 1954. Before the profit figure has been struck, usual appropriate and prudent provisions have been made and shareholders will, I feel sure, consider the increase of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs in the profits as eminently satisfactory.

The provision for taxation absorbs Rs. 25 lakhs against Rs. 29 lakhs last year. By reason of the revised taxation proposals in this year's Central Budget introduced last week on the 29th of February, the Bank's liability for tax will now be about Rs. 5 lakhs more than the provision, but that will be met in the current year's accounts.

Your Directors propose to place to the Bank's Landed Property Account the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 to pay an increased final dividend of 10 per cent, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 25 lakhs, and making, with the interim dividend of 6 per cent, paid last August, a total of 16 per cent, per annum, or Rs. 40 lakhs for the year, free of income-tax. The amount carried forward is increased at something over Rs. 13 lakhs against Rs. 9 lakhs a year ago.

I should like to refer to the Central Budget introduced in the Lok Sabha a week ago on the 29th of February. I must confess to a pessimistic view of the proposals. I might describe the Budget as one to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. Leaving aside China, about which we know little, India is one of the poorest countries in the world and, taking into consideration the size of its population, it has fewer rich men than any other country. We hear a great deal about the equalisation of wealth. Since the landed classes have already been more or less wiped out, I presume that this can only refer to the industrialists. Does the Government mean that these industrialists are of no service to the country and that they do not give employment to hundreds of thousands and serve the country in many other directions of which the Government are well aware? There is now an impression that the intention of the Government is to wipe out the private sector. Every obstruction is be-

compel such companies to pay a very high dividend and then tax them for doing so.

Few outside India realise that India can claim to be one of the highest taxed countries in the world. The Government have included all sections in the orbit of taxation by increased excise duties. Formerly, deficit financing was unheard-of by financiers and economists. India has put into operation very big schemes by deficit financing. The success of these schemes will depend upon good administration and no corruption. It appears to me that the success of deficit financing mainly depends on getting value for money. Maladministration and corruption may frustrate the very foundation of deficit financing. I am only speaking aloud what I know thousands are saying in ordinary conversations.

Later in the year, the Bank will complete fifty years of its existence and shareholders may like to know the intentions of the Directors regarding commemoration of such an event.

The Directors consider that the completion of fifty years of the Bank's life should be marked by the issue to shareholders of one bonus share of Rs. 50 fully-paid for each 5 shares of the Bank. The Directors therefore propose to apply to the Controller of Capital Issues, Government of India, for the necessary sanction.

The sum of Rs. 50 lakhs would be transferred to Capital from the Reserve Fund, making the paid-up Capital Rupees three crores and the Reserve Fund Rupees three crores and two lakhs. The Bank's Capital would thereafter consist of two classes of shares, namely, the present partly-paid shares and the new fully-paid shares.

Shareholders will appreciate that with the 2½ extra dividend already recommended and the further proposed increase in capital, if sanctioned by the Government, the future dividends will depend not only upon the profits of the Bank but also upon the Government's taxation policy.



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PAN AMERICAN

BANKING AND INSURANCE UNDER SOCIALISM

CHANGING DUTIES OF THE STATE

By R. M. Mitra

THE "narrow doctrinaire thinking which has hardly any relation to the reality of the present-day India" has been denounced by the Prime Minister while moving a resolution on economic policy at the open session of the Congress at Shaheednagar. It follows logically that India's objective of a socialist or socialistic pattern of economy is not born of a doctrinaire pursuit, but that it represents an ideological expression of the goal of optimum production and equitable distribution. It is, therefore, encouraging to note that the President's address to the present session of Parliament has also emphasised that "the basic criterion for determining our lines of advance must always be social gain and the progressive removal of inequalities."

Yet it seems unfortunate that the method employed in translating the objective into economic reality, has served, perhaps unwittingly, to develop doctrinaire thinking on new lines. The increasing emphasis on the elimination of the business man and the installation of official administration as the right and proper "lines of advance", is leading to a new pattern of social growth in which official management of business may come to be a synonym for "social gain", and it may cease to be remembered that stability and ordered growth, which help remove inequalities, constitute the real social gains. There are disquieting signs that in the process of development of the new doctrinaire conception of social gain, considerations relating to stability and growth are being lost sight of. The conversion of the Imperial Bank into the State Bank and the promulgation of the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance are clear landmarks in the development of the new doctrine.

The Pattern of Socialism

The incongruity of a doctrinaire method taking form in a non-doctrinaire approach seems to be the result of the attempt to formulate the objective in terms of a nebulous philosophy rather than in terms of practical necessities. The principle of official management seems to be creeping in as a ready solution of the unresolved principles which constitute the fluid theory of socialism. A socialist pattern necessarily involves some form of collective or communal ownership of wealth. The idea of communal ownership of the means of production and/or distribution can be historically traced to Plato. But the fact remains that centuries of deliberations have not succeeded in evolving commonly accepted principles of socialism, its justification or *modus operandi*. It is not yet generally agreed whether equitable distribution, or efficient management or the security of the State provides a justification for socialism. Again it is not yet beyond controversy whether collective ownership, or State ownership, or State control without ownership, constitutes socialism. Lastly, there is no clear comprehension of the rôle of market mechanism. It is not known whether it is to be retained in a scheme of socialistic economy, and if so, whether the mechanism can work with the necessary vigour usually associated with conditions of individual initiative and competitive growth. Also, it is interesting to note that there are propounders of socialism who visualise extinction of the State in their concept of socialism. Fourier would extinguish the State; though Saint-Simon reconciles himself to the existence of the State, he is bitterly critical of the rôle of politicians.

The authoritative declarations so far made about the shape of the socialistic pattern which is being woven in India, seem to reflect the influence of the vagueness and uncertainties which obscure the picture of socialism. Elimination of the private sector is not regarded as essential for the fulfilment of the socialistic objective. But it is considered impracticable to draw a dependable line of division between the public sector and the private sector. It is, again, not considered necessary that all the business units in an industry should be taken over by the public sector in order to nationalise the industry. If it is found expedient or otherwise considered sufficient, some units may be taken over and others may be left in the private sector.

The Safety of Credit-Money

The Planning Commission has rightly emphasised the importance of an efficient and purposive credit system in the implementation of national economic plans. But the view that nationalisation of the system will create the desired measure of efficiency and vigour smacks of a doctrine which remains unproven. Furthermore, it has been noted that there are no clear principles governing nationalisation or the full extent of its applicability. The result is an uncertain approach; while the State Bank of India has taken over the Imperial Bank and steps have been taken to prevent its losses being borne by its depositors, depositors in the rest of the banking system are denied similar protection. It has not been felt necessary to consider whether such ill-planned protective measure will help in maintaining stability of the banking system when involved in a real economic crisis.

The Finance Minister in his broadcast on the

rationale of nationalisation of insurance has stated that one of the reasons justifying his action is the resulting safety of the policy purchased by the insured. The question arises, therefore, if nationalisation is necessary to ensure the safety of credit-money, why the entire banking organisation has not been nationalised and why a section of the banking system is allowed to receive deposits if depositors' interests are thereby rendered comparatively less safe. It is submitted, however, that the reason why private organisations may fail "but the State cannot fail" as claimed by the Finance Minister, is not better administration, less dishonesty or more farsighted vision. The uninterrupted continuity of a State organisation is accounted for by the fact that losses arising from official mistakes or wrongs are distributed over the whole community, and do not impinge on a limited sector. It is undeniable that when the impact of loss is borne by a limited section of the community the processes of production and distribution are interrupted and cause multiplying loss to the whole community. But this does not explain why it is considered moral to expect the taxpayer to shoulder the consequences of failures and lapses of an organisation if it is conducted by or under Government officials and not if conducted by business men. If safety of credit-money is a major responsibility of the State, it is puzzling why it is not considered prudent for the State even to suggest the introduction of a system of deposit-insurance regarded as an imperative measure of democratic control in the American system of banking and specifically recommended by the Shroff Committee for the consideration of Indian banking authorities. It seems an uncomfortable conclusion that the concept of nationalisation which dominates official thought is embodied in a growing—if undefined—theory of identification of official administration with people's interests.

The Creative Force of Incentive

It is to be hoped, therefore, that before the Indian socialistic endeavour acquires the characteristic rigidity of a doctrine, it may yet be realised that official administration is as much liable to mistakes and corrupt or corruptive practices as is a private business organisation. It may yet be appreciated that collective absorption of loss which provides safety for an official organisation, is a measure which may equally be used in private organisations, as in the case of deposit-insurance in the U.S.A. And it may yet be recognised that absorption of loss is only one (though important) aspect of the processes of production of wealth. Absorption prevents disruption, but does not help in initiating production or stimulating progress. It is here that the question of incentive acquires an overwhelming importance.

Professor Schumpeter, in his book *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, has tried to prove that economic progress has now become an automatic process, that "technological progress is increasingly becoming the business of teams of trained specialists who turn out what is required and make it work in predictable ways". The Professor concludes that further economic progress does not require the push of incentive. It is also argued that in modern conditions there is no scope for the operation of incentive, that the entrepreneurs themselves have lost incentive. It is suggested that with the increasing size of individual units, an element of impersonality is growing even in private business; the old urges of ownership, family continuity and accumulation have been steadily weakening with a consequent loss of incentive. John Jewkes subjects these arguments to detailed analysis in his book *Ordeal by Planning*. He shows that the very thrill of risk-taking and a sense of comradeship are no less powerful sources of incentive than the elements detected by the Professor; that this thrill and sense are psychological products of entrepreneurship and not of bureaucratic administration, that left to themselves, the technicians will have no particular reason for taking risks. As regards the necessity for incentives, John Jewkes maintains that "teams of technicians will almost invariably bog themselves down without direction or purpose" which incentive alone can provide.

Spreading Losses

It is hoped that the authorities in India will not ignore the practical necessities of the situation and allow themselves to be guided by theoretical abstractions. The necessity of the situation as it appears in India, is that entrepreneurial activities and forces of competitive growth still require to play a useful part in the process of economic development. On the other hand, it is also, perhaps, equally necessary that losses or failures in strategic sectors of the economy should not be allowed to result in the disintegration of vital productive and distributive activities. It may be readily agreed that the businesses of insurance and banking occupy strategic sectors in the economy. The reorganisation of their structures should, therefore, be based on a recognition of the importance, and harmonisation, of competitive growth and collective absorption of losses. The functions of the State in enforcing the rules of competition and in regulating collective absorption can be defended

rightly as a modern version of the time-worn concept of "the maintenance of law and order".

The legislative preparation for the new shape of the economy seems to show that the principle of control and regulation by the State, devised to maintain "law and order" in business, has reached a fairly advanced stage of formulation. But the purpose of such control and regulation remains an ill-explored field. If control is intended to prevent misuse or abuse of economic power, if regulation is designed so as to secure fair distribution of gains between labour, management and the State, and also to promote economic stability, it is not clear what further purpose State-management or State-ownership is calculated to achieve. It also seems odd that while it is considered the legitimate right and appropriate function of the State to regulate the distribution of gains of privately owned enterprises, there is still a lingering sense that the losses of State-owned ventures only can be distributed over the community (through levy of taxes and other statutory charges) and that losses of privately owned ventures should be borne wholly by the persons directly concerned, even if the impact of such loss may produce widespread repercussions and threaten the stability of the economy.

State Control of Life Insurance

The preliminary steps towards State control of the life insurance business were taken with unmistakable determination and the necessary Bill has been introduced in Parliament to give full effect to its nationalisation. But it may yet not be found impossible to provide an atmosphere in which the forces of competition may have an opportunity to operate. The Bill contemplates a monolithic corporation. The Select Committee to whom the Bill will be referred may consider whether the Bill will be referred may consider whether in several corporations could not be set up in order to foster a wholesome sense of group-feeling or comradeship, on the one hand, and a spirit of fruitful competition, on the other. These corporations need not necessarily be organised on a geographical basis like State financial corporations. Insurance companies situated in different States but possessing comparable features could be taken over by individual corporations, subject, of course, to the requirements relating to economic size. Each corporation could have freedom to operate in any part of India.

As the private sector is still expected to play an important part in the economic development of the country, it seems also important that the shareholders and managements of the insurance companies should receive such compensation as will not discourage future incentive for private enterprise. Section 6 of the Ordinance provides for compensation for the management. It appears that this Section penalises a management that has earned sufficient profits but has utilised a major portion of such profits for the benefit of the policyholders, whereas a management that has earned no profit seems to obtain more favourable treatment. It is hoped that the provisions contained in the Bill will be revised by the Select Committee if necessary, to ensure that a more rational basis is provided for the compensation of share-holders.

It is also necessary to point out that as a result of the nationalisation of insurance, the ownership of shares and debentures in many industrial concerns will pass on to the State. The total value of the shares is likely to be about Rs. 35 crores and that of debentures Rs. 25 crores. If there is a hasty unloading of these industrial securities, the stock markets may be thrown into chaos with a grave loss of investors' confidence. It is suggested, therefore, that the recommendations of the Shroff Committee be implemented in setting up a system of rural banking. Thus a broad basis could be created for industrial investment by the increasing groups into whose hands will pass the increasing flow of money induced during the execution of the second five year plan. The State could continue to hold the securities till suitable opportunities for re-sale are provided through the organisations suggested above.

Stability of the Banking System

Lastly, it may not be out of place to express the hope that adequate steps will be taken to ensure stability and strengthen confidence in the banking system. In this connection, appropriate measures for dealing with banks found unsuitable for licence should receive prior consideration. It must be considered also whether, after all, the statements that have been made about the comparative safety of official organisations, it is not necessary to give suitable effect to the recommendations of the Shroff Committee relating to the insurance of bank-deposits.

The Indian banking system now appears to present a picture of strength and soundness. But this appearance should not engender a sense of complacency. The system will face a crucial test when the State Bank carries out its obligation to open 400 branches in rural and semi-urban areas and the State-sponsored co-operative banks expand their activities. New income-groups, and out any banking tradition, will then find themselves called upon to choose between the well-understood safety of a much-advertised State-owned or State-sponsored institution and ill-understood services of a much-criticised private institution. The situation may become further confused if the unlicensed banks still receiving deposits are ultimately wound up in a process of liquidation resulting in a loss to the depositors with a deleterious effect on the revived confidence in the private banking system.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

BIG DROP IN BILLS

Wednesday, 14th March.

STRINGENT conditions have continued to prevail in the money market during the past week. There is excellent demand for funds and the pressure on bank overdraft rates has not abated. The requirements of the sugar industry are unchanged and those on account of raw jute purchases are now running at record levels. Money is slightly easier in the interbank market, but demand remains good and the call rate is unchanged at 3½ percent, with transactions reported up to 4 percent. There has been a sudden drop in the supply of export documents in the past week. Those bills which have come to hand have been chiefly on account of tea. It is reported that there are some prospects of an improvement in the supply of bills in the near future. Remittance has been moderate. Sterling has strengthened against the dollar and the dollar rate now quotes Rs. 477½.

Bullion was steady on good support. Silver advanced from the previous week's level of Rs. 174 to Rs. 175-8, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 175-3. The London price was unchanged at 79d. The price of foreign silver in New York remained the same at 91½ cents.

Gold ruled steady in sympathy with silver and the price rose from Rs. 101 to Rs. 102-15. The sovereign at Rs. 63-4 was 9 annas higher.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on 13th March, totalled Rs. 1,06,00,000. The average rate of acceptance rose from Rs. 2-8-5 to Rs. 2-8-6 per cent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 were allotted approximately 39 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Treasury Bills will be received up to Monday, 19th March. During the week ended 9th March, Treasury Bills for Rs. 44,17,25,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

Further rises of Rs. 23.58 crores and Rs. 25.43 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation to Rs. 1,452.96 crores and Rs. 1,444.09 crores, respectively, were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 9th March, 1956. The expansion in currency was covered by increasing foreign and rupee securities by Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 697.16 crores and Rs. 613.23 crores. This was done by transfers from the Banking Department in which balances held abroad and investments declined by Rs. 13.31 crores and Rs. 9.79 crores to Rs. 40.61 crores and Rs. 37.62 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts dropped by Rs. 5.25 crores and Rs. 7.47 crores to Rs. 54.31 crores and Rs. 10.55 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 47.40 crores were Rs. 1.95 crores lower. Other loans and advances rose from Rs. 63.29 crores to Rs. 68.25 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 23.46 crores (Rs. 25.31 crores). These advances totalled Rs. 23.26 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 4.37 crores against Rs. 2.89 crores.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 2nd March, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 3.59 crores in total deposits to Rs. 233.34 crores. Investments in Government securities and other authorised investments are up by Rs. 34 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 105.46 crores and Rs. 9.79 crores, respectively. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have advanced by Rs. 5.74 crores to Rs. 126.16 crores. Cash and balances aggregate, in consequence, shown at Rs. 18.11 crores or Rs. 5.67 crores less.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 2nd March, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 623.12 crores (Rs. 5.07 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 418.70 crores (Rs. 3.97 crores) compared with Rs. 631.06 crores (Rs. 4.41 crores) and Rs. 418.08 crores (Rs. 3.27 crores), respectively, in the previous week. Cash has declined by Rs. 4 lakhs to aggregate Rs. 34.78 crores, while Rs. 1.21 crores to stand at Rs. 54.47 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 1.72 crores in investments to Rs. 373.54 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 711.88 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 4.87 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.6 percent and 68.3 percent against 8.4 percent and 66.4 percent.

At the annual general meeting of stockholders to be held on 4th April, the Directors of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA will recommend a final dividend of 7½ percent actual, subject to income tax, making 15 percent for the year 1955 after providing £125,000 for the Pension Fund; £20,000 for Widows and Orphans Fund; £200,000 for bank premises; £100,000 for contingencies and with £405,375 carried forward.

The following is a statement of the cash balances of the Central Government on the last day of December, 1955:—

	Rs.
(1) At the Reserve Bank of India in India	49,44,56,000
(2) At treasuries in India	2,03,15,000
(3) In England (Sterling converted at 18d. the Rupee)	2,19,75,000
Total	53,67,46,000

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 16-3-56.	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
Issue Date	Maturity Date	
16-3-56	17-6-56	Rs. 2-8-0%
9-3-56	10-6-56	Rs. 2-8-5%
2-3-56	3-6-56	Rs. 2-8-6%
24-2-56	25-5-56	Rs. 2-8-3%
17-2-56	18-5-56	Rs. 2-8-3%
10-2-56	11-5-56	Rs. 2-8-3%
3-2-56	4-5-56	Rs. 2-8-5%
27-1-56	28-4-56	Rs. 2-8-5%
20-1-56	21-4-56	Rs. 2-8-3%
13-1-56	14-4-56	Rs. 2-8-1%
6-1-56	7-4-56	Rs. 2-8-2%
16-12-55	17-3-56	Rs. 2-8-0%
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)		
March, 1956	1,00,00	
April, 1956	4,00,00	
May, 1956	4,00,00	
June, 1956	3,00,00	
Total	12,00,00	

NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES

Purva Bharat Corporation Ltd.—Director, Mr. Bishwanath Khemka, 42/44, Zakaria Street. To carry on business and to work as merchants, traders and agents. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Iron Products (Assam) Ltd.—Director, Mr. B. Nang, 2, Netaji Subhas Road. Business of iron and steel wire and wire rod manufacturing. Capital 20 lakhs.

Great Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—Director, Mr. Balai Chand Biswas, 76, Jessore Road, Dum Dum. To work plywood factories, veneer mills, etc. Capital Rs. 10 lakhs.

Hinduk Ltd.—Director, Mr. Radheshyam Khemka, P-21/22, Radha Bazar Street. Electricians, electrical and mechanical engineers. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

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Tender No. GM3/56/68CS (56) is invited by the General Manager, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 for supply of 50,000 Gallons of Paint Black ready-mixed quick hard-drying for wagons to C.M.E.'s Specification. Tender form is obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, (IB Section) on remittance of Rs. 5/- by Money Order (not refundable) in case of Mofussil firms and on production of Cash Receipt from the Chief Cashier, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 by local firms. Earnest Money is Rs. 2,500/- in cash. Valid Income Tax Clearance certificate must accompany the tender.

Closing date is April 6, 1956 at 12 noon.



Two people
... but the same tune

IN OTTAWA or in Delhi, in Montreal or in Calcutta,
the pipers play the same tune.

This particular tune is of a ballad which says that, some twenty years ago, Canadian enterprise helped to initiate the development of the aluminium industry in India. Today, Canadian technical and financial resources are again helping the industry to install a new smelter, which will be India's biggest, at Hirakud, Orissa.

The ballad ends with the rejoicing that Canadians and Indians are partners in India's progress towards industrialisation.

Indian Aluminium Company Limited

A Canadian-Indian Enterprise

RESERVE BANK ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	2-3-56	11-3-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,86.82	10,72.59	10,72.80
Notes in Circulation	14,44,09.48	14,18,65.68	12,81,19.35
Total Notes Issued	14,52,96.30	14,29,38.27	12,91,92.15
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,97,15.97	6,82,15.97	6,78,15.11
Total of A	7,37,17.68	7,22,17.68	7,18,16.82
B Rupee Coin	1,02,55.71	1,03,97.07	1,01,10.36
Rupee Securities	6,13,22.91	6,02,22.92	4,72,64.47
Total	14,52,96.30	14,29,38.27	12,91,92.15
BANKING DEPARTMENT			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	54,31.44	59,56.09	55,22.08
(b) Other Govts.	10,33.34	18,02.51	18,50.50
(c) Banks	47,40.70	49,34.86	49,46.79
(d) Others	16,87.66	16,81.39	21,88.59
Other Liabilities	10,20.32	10,20.32	1,10.36
Total	1,86,91.98	1,89,74.11	1,82,46.15
Assets—			
Notes	8,86.82	10,72.59	10,72.80
Rupee Coin	1,02.55	1,03.97	1,01.10
Subsidiary Coin	6.00	6.00	6.00
Bills Discounted Int.	45.50	45.50	45.50
Govt. of India Treasury	5,58.32	3,62.75	7,41.81
Balances held abroad	40,61.53	53,92.51	52,73.21
Loans to Govt.	4,37.00	2,80.00	1,20.00
Other Loans etc.	88,25.24	63,28.95	37,43.00
Investments	37,61.81	47,41.74	51,36.44
Other Assets	17,03.79	17,31.76	20,68.77
Total	1,86,91.98	1,89,74.11	1,82,46.15

SCHEDULED BANKS (In 000's of Rupees)

	2-3-56	24-2-56	4-3-55
Demanded Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	5,07.19	4,40.96	7,65.09
(b) Others	6,10,04.24	6,26,65.17	5,75,53.29
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	3,96.50	3,26.50	2,21.00
(b) Others	4,14,73.49	4,14,81.00	3,69,68.27
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	14,03.77	12,17.25	9,25.00
Time Liabilities	34,78.26	34,82.12	33,28.53
Cash	54,40.91	53,25.77	45,65.45
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,20.31	10,66.77	10,30.76
Balances with other banks in current account	6,87.53	5,52.07	15,00.16
Money at call and short notice	3,73,53.71	3,75,26.27	3,47,48.47
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	5,04,46.25	5,55,12.74	5,05,25.91
Advances	1,01,54.42	96,86.23	64,26.79
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	45,86.87	45,01.87	32,12.96
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	—	—	—

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
9-3-56	63,40.58	64,38.16		
2-3-56	52,31.44	60,50.74		
24-2-56	58,67.27	78,89.43		
17-2-56	58,99.29	68,50.50		

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	Week ended
Liabilities—	24-2-56	17-2-56
Notes in Banking Department	9,03.31	6,36.38
Notes in Circulation	2,91,72.84	2,94,42.41
Total Notes Issued	3,00,76.15	3,00,78.79
Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Sterling Securities	85,00.28	85,00.28
Government of India Securities	28,53.67	28,53.67
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81
B Rupee Coin	6,37.49	6,37.49
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.26	1,22,43.26
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee Coin	20.51	20.51
Total	3,00,76.15	3,00,78.79
BANKING DEPARTMENT		
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—		
(a) Central Government	20,87.58	20,87.58
(b) Provincial Government	1,84.11	1,84.11
(c) Banks	12,78.14	11,44.83
(d) Others	21,13.28	21,18.38
Other Liabilities	7.78	7.78
Total	66,59.73	66,44.58
Assets—		
Notes	9,03.31	6,36.38
Rupee Coin	—	—
(a) Pakistan	11	11
Subsidiary Coin	14	14
(b) India	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—		
(a) Internal	22.14	15.67
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	13.00	13.00
Loans and Advances to Govt.	1,76.53	2,89.69
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	20,04.82	21,31.00
Other Loans and Advances	25,75.67	25,96.97
Investments	11,64.30	12,53.31
Other Assets	68,59.73	66,44.58

Stocks and Shares

PRICES AND TURNOVER IMPROVE IN STOCK MARKET

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN TEA SHARES: JUTES AND COALS DULL

Wednesday Evening.

INCREASED activity is reported from the stock market this week and the trend of prices has been distinctly upwards. A number of engineering scrip were seriously affected by rumours and interested manipulation before the week-end and speculatives were easier in sympathy, but values have since recovered. The slight recession in speculative counters which has taken place this evening is chiefly due to profit-taking and a renewal of rumours in Bombay that bank rate is about to be increased. The undertone is fairly steady, but operators are reluctant to take too long a view and there is no doubt that the high level of carry-over charges at present prevailing is inhibiting a good deal of business.

There has been a renewal of investor support in the past few days and first class engineering, miscellaneous and paper shares have all benefitted. Today's feature has been increased interest in tea shares largely due to the improvement in auction prices. There has been a number of quite sensational price rises in this section. Shares in the jute, coal and cotton sections have all been dull. Securities have shown some improvement.

Details of the week's trading follow.

There was a marked improvement in the bonds market and prices were marked up over a broad front. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 improved from Rs. 77 sellers to Rs. 77.7 buyers but the enquiry was mainly due to the approach of the half-yearly interest payment date (15-3-56). In short dated loans, 3% 1957 had buyers over at the higher rate of Rs. 99-10 while 3% 1958 was also better at Rs. 99-9. In the medium dated group, 3% 1959-61 was marked at Rs. 98-1 and both 3% 1963-65 and 3% 1964 had buyers over at Rs. 93-6 2½% 1961 continued in strong demand at Rs. 93-12 and 2½% 1962 was taken around Rs. 93-12. In National Paper issues, 3½% 1961 was traded at around Rs. 99-6 while both 3½% 1964 and 1965 were taken higher to Rs. 98-8 and Rs. 98-7 respectively. The enquiry for long-dated loans continued unabated and there was a further substantial improvement in prices with little business passing. Three percent 1968-68 was asked for up to Rs. 92-10 and 3% 1970-75 up to Rs. 89-6. Provincial Loans continued dull and there were inclined to be sellers rather than buyers.

Very little business was reported in preference shares during the period under review. Bengal Nagpur Cotton were done at Rs. 100 and a small lot of Burrakur Coal second at Rs. 7-8. Calcutta Electric changed hands twice at Rs. 11-6 and Carew were marked at Rs. 106. Duncan Brothers were placed at Rs. 67 and F. & C. Osler at Rs. 64. Indian Iron & Steel came to hand at Rs. 108-8 and a small lot of Martin Burn at Rs. 107. Rohtas Industries "B" were crossed at Rs. 64 and Jardine Henderson changed hands at Rs. 77. In jute, Fort Gloster were taken at Rs. 115 and Kelvin at Rs. 115-8. Northbrook were quoted at Rs. 93 and Rameshwara at Rs. 9-13.

In the banking section, Hind Bank met with small enquiry at around Rs. 35 x.d. Punjab National Bank improved from Rs. 45-8 to Rs. 46-8 and United Commercial rose by Rs. 3 to Rs. 49. United Bank of India "D" shares were quoted at Rs. 4-15.

The only share dealt in in the railway section was Delhi Rohtas at Rs. 12-8.

Cotton shares were featureless and prices showed little variation. Bowreah were better at Rs. 308, Cawnpore Textiles were unchanged at Rs. 9 and Elgin Mills at Rs. 27-4. Muir Mills were marked back from Rs. 112 to Rs. 108 while New Victoria were 1 anna better at Rs. 2-1. Kesoram had ready buyers at Rs. 16-12.

Little interest was shown in coal shares, and prices moved narrowly. Bengal were marked at Rs. 526 ex-dividend while Burrakur fluctuated between Rs. 14-2 and Rs. 13-12 to close at Rs. 14. Central India and Western Bengal were done at Rs. 7-2 and Rs. 7-1 while East Indian were shaded at Rs. 31-14. A small lot of Karanpura Collieries were changed hands at Rs. 139. Pench Valley were placed at Rs. 22-10 and Talcher at Rs. 3-8. Standard improved today from Rs. 21-12 to Rs. 22-8.

Little business was reported in jute shares and quiet conditions prevailed. Agarpara were marked at Rs. 12-2 and a small lot of Alliance at Rs. 138. Birla were quoted at Rs. 16-2 and Empire at Rs. 20-12. Ganges were offered at Rs. 69. Howrah at one time recorded Rs. 23-4 but recovered at the close to Rs. 23-8 ex-dividend. Kinnison were transacted at Rs. 179 and National fluctuated between Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 26-4 to close at Rs. 25-10. New Central were quoted at Rs. 15-4 while Nuddea were slightly lower at Rs. 41. Reliance receded from Rs. 10-12 to Rs. 10-5.

The Electric Supply section experienced one of its dullest sessions in recent months and the only share mentioned was Calcutta Electric at around Rs. 13-10.

In the sugar section, Belsund were placed at Rs. 11-9 and Shree Krishna Cyanoday new at Rs. 11-8. U.P. were quoted at Rs. 23-12 and Carew, on publication of a disappointing report, at one time receded to Rs. 9-14 to recover at the close to Rs. 9-14 x.d.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron & Steel fluctuated between Rs. 33-6 and Rs. 32 to close at Rs. 33-1. Braithwaite were crossed at Rs. 26-6 ex-dividend and a small parcel of Indian Malleable Castings deferred changed hands at Rs. 4. Jessop & Co., at one time receded to Rs. 31-4 but recovered smartly to Rs. 33-14. Similarly, Richardson & Cruddas recovered from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 24-12. Indian Standard Wagon were steady at Rs. 172 and Burn & Co., were better at Rs. 322. Textile Machinery were steady at Rs. 21-2. Kumardhubi Engineering changed ownership at Rs. 11 while Marshalls, on expectations of a higher dividend, rose from Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7-3.

In Paper, India Paper Pulp were steady at Rs. 24-8 ex-dividend and Bengal Paper improved further to Rs. 130. Orient Paper recovered from Rs. 34 to Rs. 34-12 while Titagur met with investment enquiry at around Rs. 44-4. In cement, Ashoka were placed at Rs. 9-12 and Assam Bengal Cement Deferred were crossed at Rs. 1-8. Sone Valley were quiet at Rs. 7-5. Dalmia Cement were fairly steady at Rs. 14-6. In insurance, Concord were offered at Rs. 11 and Triton were crossed at Rs. 170-12. A small parcel of Standard General Insurance was placed at Rs. 4-8.

In shipping, India General Navigation were unchanged at Rs. 113 while India Steamship improved from Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 8-8. Port Shipping were better at Rs. 16-10 and Calcutta Landing were marked at Rs. 14-12.

Among miscellaneous industrials, Aluminium Corporation were steady at Rs. 10-6 as were Indian

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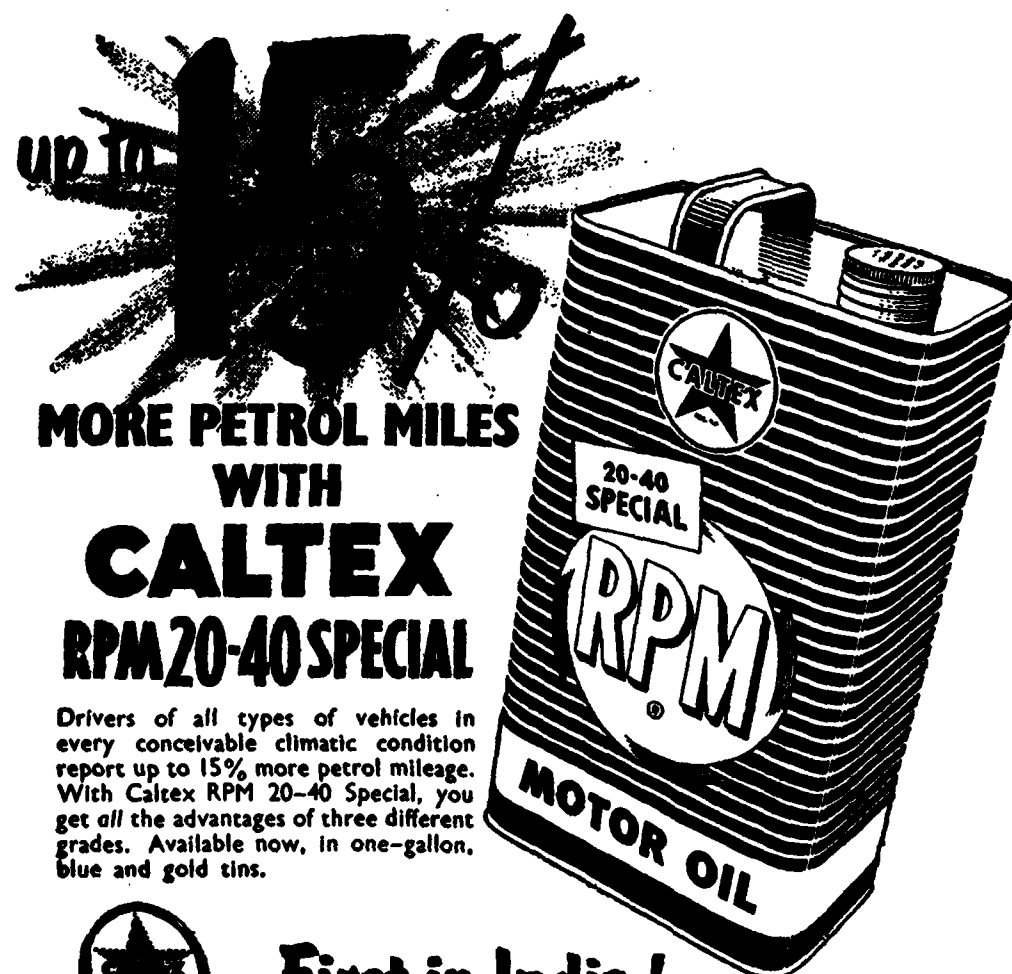
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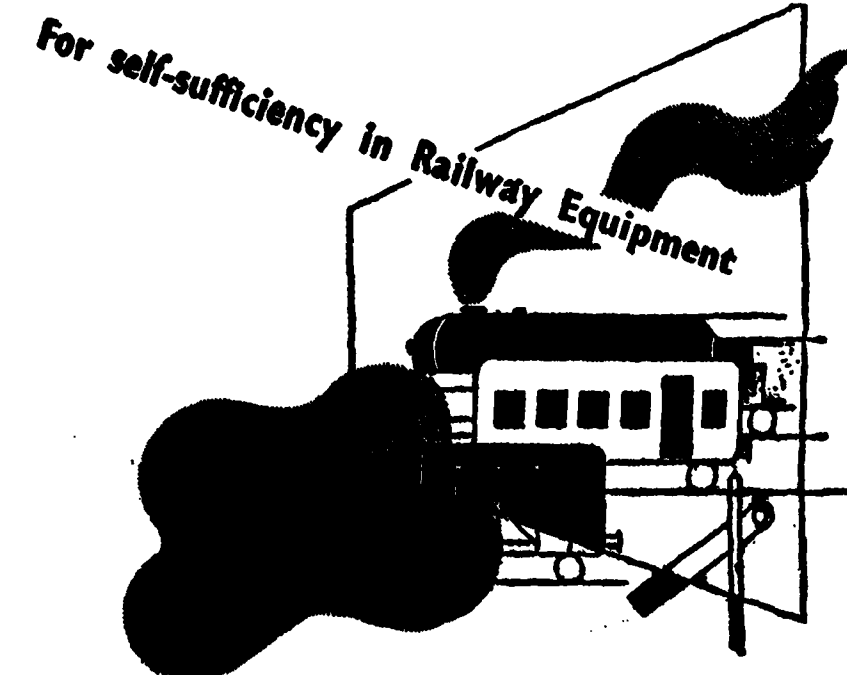


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Indian Railways buy annually railway equipment worth Rs. 25 crores from abroad. The Railway Equipment Committee is now examining this problem and will suggest measures for India to become self-sufficient in railway equipment. The Show-room in Calcutta displays samples of railway equipment and stores which are not manufactured or inadequately manufactured in India and which are of particular use to Eastern Railway, South Eastern Railway and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. It affords the industrialists an opportunity to examine these stores readily and it will help them make proposals for manufacturing these items indigenously.

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Aluminium at Rs. 21. Alkali & Chemical met with enquiry at the higher rate of Rs. 21.2 and Angelo Brothers were shaded at Rs. 22. British India Corporation, after being sold down to Rs. 9.12, recovered at the close to Rs. 10.11. Birds Investments were marked at Rs. 17 and Britannia Biscuits at Rs. 14.6. Calcutta Tramways were unchanged at Rs. 11.12 while Clive Row Investments improved to Rs. 16.8. Dunlop Rubber were crossed at Rs. 31.4. Eastern Investments eased from Rs. 137 to Rs. 154. British Burma Petroleum were a feature and improved from Rs. 4.3 to Rs. 4.6. Bengal Flour were marked back from Rs. 30.4 to Rs. 29.12. Jardine Henderson were freely offered at Rs. 100. F. & C. Osler, after being sold down to Rs. 12, recovered at the close to Rs. 13. Imperial Tobacco came in for good enquiry and improved to Rs. 14.12, while Indian Cables were quotably unchanged at Rs. 31.10. Indo-Burma Petroleum were in good demand and improved from Rs. 41.2 to Rs. 42.4. Indian Wood Products were better at Rs. 38.12 as were Metal Box at Rs. 26.6 and National Tobacco at Rs. 12. Martin Burn were steady at Rs. 27.8 as were National Insulated Cables at Rs. 25 and Rohtas Industries at Rs. 20.4. Tide Water Oil were done at Rs. 16 ex-dividend. Walford Transport Ordinary at Rs. 2.5 and the Preferred-Ordinary at Rs. 1.12.

In the mining section, Burma Mines were active at Rs. 2.3 and Karanpura Development rose smartly from Rs. 20.14 to Rs. 23. Metal Corporation were steady at Rs. 12.12 as were Indian Copper at Rs. 6.8. Orissa Minerals were marked at the higher rate of Rs. 24 ex-dividend.

Once again enquiry was centered on scrips of Tea Companies with gardens in Pakistan. Today there was also a good enquiry for Assam scrips. Dauracherra had strong buyers with few sellers and the price improved to Rs. 15.2. Lacktoorah continued to meet with selective enquiry and after being crossed at Rs. 25.8, the price closed at Rs. 27. New Samanbagh were strong at Rs. 21 and Patrakola advanced further to Rs. 250. Telipara had strong buyers and spurred to Rs. 246 against last week's price of Rs. 180. Among Assam shares Baghmari were asked for at Rs. 24.8 and Brahmaputra, after being sold down to Rs. 8.8, recovered to Rs. 9. Brooke Bond came to business at Rs. 20.14 and East India were taken up to Rs. 23. Kotamullai declined to Rs. 29 but Naga Hills were Rs. 1 better at Rs. 49. Sapoi were fractionally easier at Rs. 36.4 as were Teipore at Rs. 21.10. Of the Doora shares Birpara were marked back to Rs. 26 and Choonabhatti changed hands at the higher rate of Rs. 307.8. Hasimara found buyers at Rs. 34.8 and New Doora were marked up further to Rs. 300, without finding any sellers. Rajabhat were easier at Rs. 21.6. Of the remaining shares Gungaram were called at the substantially higher rate of Rs. 290 and Hansqua advanced from Rs. 18.8 to Rs. 19.8.

CAREW & COMPANY earned a profit of Rs. 2.63 lakhs for the year ended last June, compared with Rs. 9.73 lakhs. Bringing in Rs. 61,723 there is a balance of Rs. 3,25,271 of which taxation absorbs Rs. 1,31 lakhs (Rs. 4.36 lakhs). Debenture redemption reserve gets Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 2 lakhs). The ordinary dividend has been reduced from 12 annas to 4 annas per share, leaving Rs. 12,445 to be carried forward.

The distilleries made a profit of Rs. 8,01,944-5-9 compared with Rs. 3,79,187. One of the major factors which contributed to the increase was the ability to import into West Bengal substantial quantities of industrial spirit from the Rosa distillery. There is, however, now a ban upon the importation of spirit into West Bengal from any outside State and this is having an effect upon the present-day sales.

The Darsana crush amounted to 16,08,158 maunds against 24,31,817 maunds. The recovery, however, fell from 8.98% to 8.46%. The company, along with other sugar mills in East Pakistan, is claiming compensation from Government for the difference between the actual rate at which molasses was sold and the rate which Government assumed would be the selling price when fixing the ex-factory sugar price. If the claim is admitted and paid, the loss shown by Darsana will be wiped out and a profit will be recorded.

Rosa had a crush of 26,65,315.75 maunds at recovery of 9.41%. This compared with 15,50,367 maunds (recovery of 9.66%).

The profit of the JAY SHREE TEA GARDENS was Rs. 24.45 lakhs lower at Rs. 13.75 lakhs for the year ended last December. General reserve is allocated Rs. 21 lakhs (Rs. 15.52 lakhs). The dividend is the same at Re. 1 per share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 72,556.

During the year under review, the following important steps were taken by the company: The Tokvok tea estate with an annual crop of 16,000 maunds was acquired; shares of Rs. 1 lakh of Messrs. Woodcraft (Assam) Ltd., for production of plywood and manufacture of tea chests were acquired; the Lohagarh tea estate was sold; the Invercauld estate has been sold; and it has been decided to amalgamate the Rishchehat Tea Co. Ltd., with the company.

THE BELVEDERE JUTE MILLS COMPANY made a loss of Rs. 3.82 lakhs for the half-year ended last December against a profit of Rs. 2.18 lakhs. Transferring Rs. 3.95 lakhs from reserves, adding other

receipts and bringing in Rs. 63,428 there is Rs. 95,505. The ordinary dividend is halved to Rs. 2-8 per share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 1,005.

The HOWRAH MILLS COMPANY showed a loss of Rs. 5.21 lakhs for the half-year ended last September, against a profit of Rs. 7.29 lakhs. Transferring Rs. 6 lakhs from reserves and bringing in Rs. 92,110 there is Rs. 2,67,401, of which ordinary dividends at 4 annas (10 annas per share) per share absorb Rs. 1.64 lakhs. The carry-forward is Rs. 11,463.

The modernisation programme of the mills is making progress.

The loss of the RELIANCE JUTE MILLS COMPANY amounted to Rs. 4.78 lakhs for the half-year ended last September, against a profit of Rs. 1.51 lakhs. Dividends have been passed. There was also no ordinary dividend in the previous half-year. A debit balance of Rs. 5,09,680 is carried forward.

In order to replace some of the obsolete machinery the company has applied for a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to the National Industrial Development Corporation.

The directors of Howrah and Reliance comment that "the free movement of our purchased supplies (of raw jute) was impeded and consequently the mills' jute stocks fell to dangerously low levels, preventing economical use being made of whatever raw material was left available. Such replacement of supplies as could be effected from very limited local sources were generally of inferior quality. As a result, the productive efficiency of the mills was seriously affected. Coinciding with this period of acute embarrassment in the procurement of supplies, values of all grades of finished goods fell to the lowest levels reached during the year and these conditions combined to bring about the disappointing results for the half-year."

The profit of the SWADESHI COTTON MILLS COMPANY rose by Rs. 13.97 lakhs to Rs. 43.72 lakhs for the year ended last December. Providing Rs. 16 lakhs (nil) for taxation and bringing in Rs. 5,89,691 there is Rs. 33,61,529. The ordinary dividend is the same at 12 annas per share. General reserve gets Rs. 5 lakhs (same), leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 7,09,029.

BETTER FEELING IN BOMBAY

ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES

Wednesday Evening.

NEAR-BOOM conditions prevailed on the Bombay stock exchange this week. Equity prices recovered sharply on nervous short-covering and hectic fresh support. The main inspiration came from excellent reports of cotton mills. The fact that several mills raised their distribution dividend tax, as proposed in the Central Budget, encouraged operators to take a bullish view of the future prospect. The Tata Iron chairman's indication that the rights issue would be made soon aided sentiment.

Among other factors contributing to the improvement were relatively small Budia charges for the new account which opened this week. Some support from insurance fundholders encouraged the hope that life insurance funds would be available for private enterprise. There was a general belief that there are good prospects for "growth stocks" following economic development in the second five year plan.

Tata Steels were concerned in brisk activity and the price shot up from Rs. 228 to Rs. 234.4. After remaining subdued on Calcutta pressure Indian Iron rallied from Rs. 31.11 to Rs. 33.2. Tata Locomotive were steady at Rs. 149, but Alcock Ashdown reacted to Rs. 356.4 on pressure.

There were a number of smart rises in the mill group. Bombay Dyeing improved from Rs. 557.8 to Rs. 577.8 on short-covering. Finlay rose to Rs. 356 on higher distribution. Century advanced sharply to Rs. 504 on reports of good working. Kohinoor were higher at Rs. 343, as were India United Ordinary at Rs. 13.3. Dawn shot up to Rs. 146 on paying a higher dividend of Rs. 15 against Rs. 6.

Miscellaneous industries showed an all-round increase. Associated Cement improved to Rs. 213.8 on investment support. Belapur Sugar were bought at the higher rate of Rs. 228. Shipping shares registered gains. Scindia rising to Rs. 17.36 on bear-covering. Bombay-Burmah jumped to Rs. 597.8 on short-covering, but Indian Copper were idle around Rs. 6.9 on Calcutta pressure. Larsen and Toubro rallied to Rs. 15.10, as did Tata Chemical to Rs. 18.15 on rumours of a dividend. British India Corporation were improved to Rs. 45.8 on favourable prospects. National Rayon increased to Rs. 232 on bear-covering.

In the banking group, Bank of India improved to Rs. 153.4 on the news of a golden jubilee bonus issue of Rs. 50 paid-up for every five shares held. Insurance shares were fractionally higher in sympathy with the general trend, excepting Oriental which fell to Rs. 3,800.

Electricity undertakings recovered on replacement buying. Ahmedabad Electric made Rs. 103.2 and Amalgamated Electric Rs. 11.10.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotations for the Corresponding Closing Date Year Ending the last named being shown in parentheses and will not be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% Loan (1962) Rs. 93.12-93.12-6 93.12-93.12-6
2½% U.P. Zemindary Compensation Bond (uncollected) Rs. 49.8 49.8 49.8 49.8
3% Loan (1960) Rs. 76.14 77.12 76.14 77.8
3% " (1970-75) Rs. 88.14 89.8 88.14 89.8
3% " (1958) Rs. 99.8-6 99.8-6 99.8-6 99.8-6
3% " (1957) Rs. 99.10 99.12 99.10 99.10-6
3% " (1958-61) Rs. 97.13 s.t. 97.13 s.t. 97.13 s.t. 97.13 s.t.
3% " (1963-65) Rs. 94.11 94.11 94.11 94.11
3½% " (1965) Rs. 98.6 98.6 98.6 98.6
3½% " (1964) Rs. 98.8-6 98.8-6 98.8 98.8-6
4% U.P. (1964) Rs. 100 100 100 100
4% West Bengal (1967) Rs. 100-100 99.15-6 99.15-6
4% U.P. (1967) Rs. 99.10-6 99.9-99.10 99.9

RANKS

Hind Rs. 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 (26.8)
Hindustan Mercantile Rs. 15 15-15-15 (13.10)
Punjab National Rs. 46.4 46.4 46.4 46.4 (41)
United Commercial Rs. 45.8-49.8 45.8 49.8 (44.44)
United Bank of India (C shares) Rs. 4.15 5.2 4.15-4.15 (4.15)
Do. (C shares) (partly paid) Rs. 4 f.d. 4-4

RAILWAYS

Dehri Rohtas Rs. 12.8-12.8-12.8-12.8 (10.8)

COTTONS

Basanti Rs. 5.4 5.4-5.4-5.4 (4.9)
Bengal Nagpur (Pref.) Rs. 100 100-99.9 99.9 (121)
Bowreah Rs. 307-310-307-310 (403)
Elgin Rs. 27.5-27.7-26.12 27.7 (23.2)
Jyeshthre Textiles Rs. 6.3-6.4 6.3-6.4
Kesoram Rs. 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12 (16.12)
Mudli Mills Rs. 107 107 107 107
New Victoria Rs. 2-2-2 2-2-2 (1.6)
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 3-7 3-7 3-6 3-6
Swadeshi (P.O.) Rs. 11.5 11.12-11.5 11.12 (10)
Shree Niwas Rs. 226 226 226 226

COALS

Bengal Rs. 326.8 328 323 323 (11.1)
Burrakur Rs. 13.13-14.3-13.9-14 (12.4)
Central India Rs. 7.2-7.3 7.2-7.3 (7.3)
Churulia Rs. 3.2-3.2 3.2-3.2 (2.13)
East Indian Rs. 32.6 32.6 31.11 32 (27.10)
Karanpura Colliery (Pref.) Rs. 68 68 68 68
Katras Jherria Rs. 60.4-60.12 60.4-60.12 (46.8)
New Churulia Rs. 1.12 1.13 1.12-1.13
New Beerbhoom Rs. 19.11 19.11-19.11 19.11 (18.12)
Hurdahill Rs. 23 23 23 23 (19.1)
Pench Valley Rs. 22.10 22.10 22.10 22.10 (24.8)
Samla Rs. 15 15 15 15 (9.10)
Taltcher Rs. 3.8 3.9 3.8 3.8 (4)
Western Bengal Rs. 7.1-7.1 6.14 6.14 (6.10)
West Jamuria Rs. 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 (16.1)

JUTES

Agarpara Rs. 12.2 12.4 12.2 12.3 (14.9)
Alliance Rs. 139 139 139 139 (187)
Anglo-India Rs. 189 189-186 186 (240)
Birla Rs. 16.2-16.4 16.16-16.2 (19.12)
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 104-104-104 104 (104)
Bengal Rs. 18-18.4 18.4 14-13 (14.14)
Chutavah Rs. 14.9 14.11 14.9 14.11 (14.14)
Champdany Rs. 159 159 159 159
Empire Rs. 20.10 20.10 20.10 20.10 (24.6)
Fort Gloster (Pref.) Rs. 118 118 118 118 (185)
Do. (2nd Pref.) Rs. 83 83 83 83
Ganges Rs. 70-70-69 69-8 (109)
Hoardah Rs. 23.4 23.8 22.10 23.8 (30.2)
Hooghly Rs. 37.2-37.2-37.2 37.2 (32.6)
Kinnison Rs. 189 189 179 179 (208)
Kankarrab Rs. 106 106 106 106
National Rs. 26.8 26.8 25.7 25.10 (33.7)
Nudea Rs. 41.12 42 40.8 40.8 (30)
New Central Rs. 15-15.4 14.15-15 (14.1)
Northbrook Rs. 92.8 93 92.8 93 (92.8)
Nellmaria Rs. 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 (14.1)
Naskarpura Rs. 18 18.4 18 18.4 (17)
Nahai Rs. 99 99 99 99 (112)
Presidency Rs. 5.12 5.12 5.12 5.12 (8.55)
Rameshwara (Pref.) Rs. 9.13 9.13 9.13 9.13 (9.8)
Reliance Rs. 10.9 10.11 10.11 10.11 (15.5)
Shree Ambica Rs. 17 17 17 17 (15.7)

MININGS

Burma Mines Rs. 2.4 2.4 2.1 2.3 (1.15)
Christian Mica (Defd.) Rs. 7.11 x.d. 7.11 x.d. 7.11 x.d.
Consolidated Tin Rs. 2.4 2.7 2.4 2.5 (2.1)
Indian Copper Rs. 6.9 6.10 6.3 6.8 (3.8)
Karanpura Developments Rs. 20.13 23.8 20.13 23-121.9
Metal Corporation Rs. 12.6 13 12.6 12.13 (8.13)
Do. (Defd.) Rs. 2.15 3.1 2.15 3.1 (2.8)
Tavoy Tin As. 9 10 9 (10)

CEMENTS

Ashoka Rs. 9.11 9.12 9.11 9.12
Assam Bengal (Defd.) Rs. 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 (1.9)
Bengal Potteries Rs. 3.13 3.15 3.13 3.15
Dalmia (Bharat) Rs. 14.1 14.8 14.1 14.8 (13.4)
Do. (Conty.) Rs. 3.6 3.10 3.6 3.10
Sune Valley Rs. 7.5 7.6 7.4 7.6 (7.13)

CHEMICALS

Alkali & Chemical Rs. 21.2 21.2 21.2 21.2 (16)
Bengal Chemical Rs. 104 104.8 104 104.8 (101)

ELECTRICS

Calcutta Rs. 12.8 13.11 12.8 13.10 (14.13)
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 11.6 11.6 11.4 11.4 (12.2)
Airzapore Rs. 8.8 9 8.8 9 (10.4)

ENGINEERING

Braithwaite & Co. Rs. 28.4-28.4-26.2 26.2 (24.6)
Burn & Co. Rs. 311 313 310-313 (251)
Do. (7½% Pref.) Rs. 141.8 141.8 141.8 141.8
Bharatia Elec. Steel Rs. 15.4-15.4-15.4 15.4
Britannia Engineering Rs. 18.10 18.12 18.10 18.12
Do. (New) Rs. 16.8 16.13 16.8 16.13
Indian Iron Rs. 32.14 33.5 32.14 33.1 (35.13)
Do. (Pref.) Rs. 109 110 109 109 (110)
Indian Standard Wagon Rs. 170.8-172-170.8 172-120
Indian Malleable Casting (Defd.) Rs. 3.15-4 3.15-4 (4.9)
Jessop & Co. Rs. 34.4 35-31.8 33.12 (35.4)
Kumarbhubi Rs. 11.1-11.1-10.14-10.14 (12.10)

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT FURTHER STEPS TO CURB INFLATION

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CHEERFULNESS was evident for a few days after the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Macmillan, made his first appearance in the rôle of a financial and economic purist. The industrialists' organisations welcomed it in conventional fashion, the steps which were to be taken, although leading individual industrialists expressed doubts whether, in the cold war on hire-purchasers and bank-borrowers, the large-scale causes of inflation were being dealt with. But when the Chancellor made it plain that these steps were to only a mild overture to the drama which was to follow, and that the play might be of long duration, then uneasiness became manifest, even among those who wanted stronger courses to be taken. There is, in fact, a marked disinclination to look far ahead, financial positions are being safeguarded, and the taking of business risks is being severely limited. The early doubts of some industrialists have assumed more definite form. A number of them have openly declared that inflation cannot be sufficiently checked unless Government expenditures are more drastically reduced than at present indicated and unless also wage rates bear a close relation to the output of goods per worker. The Government seems to be meeting this criticism in part, for in its latest pronouncement it declares that "the cost of defence is overstraining our resources." If this means that a substantial reduction of expenditure on armaments is to be made, then it will be possible to take a more confident view of the outlook.

Wages and Output

What can and will be done about relating wages to output is not evident. Almost as pervasive of the whole economic structure is the problem of the transport and distributive trades and the nationalised industries, where no sound standard exists for the measurement of wage rates. The old idea that if an industry makes a loss, then the wages of its workers must fall, has almost entirely disappeared. We have in its place the dictum that the community can be relied upon to make up any deficit. It is difficult to foresee the arrival of the day when this fallacy will collapse, since the amount of "squeezeability" in tax-payers seems to be inexhaustible. Certainly, *The Times* has had yet another leading article on the extinguishing of the middle class; but it has no great hope of the process being arrested. That the class is having to forgo its old source of propriety in an endeavour to survive can be seen from the fact that headmasters and lay choristers of cathedrals have joined engineers, builders and printers in demanding higher remuneration—all this since the Chancellor made his announcement.

Ironically, the Chancellor's attempt to reduce consumption of goods has been largely defeated so far by the abnormal weather. No householder, however alarming his bills, cuts down his consumption of gas, electricity and fuel when the coldest day for 60 years comes suddenly upon him, to be followed by three weeks' freezing of his water supplies and the piling up of other inconveniences. He does not keep bribing when ominous drips reappear from the ceiling. Nor does he hesitate, under such circumstances, to add to his family's stock of warm clothing, and he most certainly does not stint their food supplies. The one thing he will not do, if he can avoid it, is to travel by trains, with their poor heating and the notorious station waiting room "fires" to chill him to the marrow. So the result is that while railway traffic receipts have fallen, many firms selling goods chiefly in the home market have unexpectedly reported full maintenance of turnover.

Restricting Capital Expenditure

From the industrial point of view, the Government's decision to restrict capital expenditure by companies is of doubtful wisdom. Indeed, it is so obviously dangerous with a rising population that a modification can hardly be more than a matter of a few months. The Government probably has in mind the necessity of reducing the consumption of certain classes of goods where spending excesses have been plain. Nevertheless, with the need to reduce spending in some directions runs parallel a falling off in demand (which may, indeed, cause prices to rise), but through an increase of output.

The Government has given an assurance that two lines of expenditure will not be touched, namely those which have as their object the promotion of atomic development, and those which are for the purpose of increasing research work in general. Therefore, the entry of companies into this field remains unchecked and we have also had the formation of the sixth group of atomic companies. The members of these groups, while continuing separately their long-established engineering or chemical activities, have united for the purpose of carrying out atomic projects. The reasons why combinations of capital required for financing contracts are beyond the ability of the specialisation needed to provide at relatively one over-riding concern to provide at relatively one notice. Drawing upon sub-contractors, in the manner so often done in ordinary industrial or building contracts, is not practicable. Specialisation for atomic purposes must be of a continuous

kind, involving continuous research by departments of all the participating firms—it cannot be a matter of improvisation or of sporadic application.

Clothing and Climate

"Clothing and Climate" is the subject of a lengthy study in the English textile journal, *Texture*. The subject assumed vital importance during World War II when the fighting forces, by the help of scientific research, were able to withstand extremes of climate better than in any previous large-scale campaign. The researches have been extended since the war. The author of the article, Mr. K. W. L. Kenchington, A.T.I., F.C.S., makes an historical approach from the days of the famous Greek physician Hippocrates onwards. He is, however, mostly concerned with the 20th century, when the tempo of work on clothing problems has been constantly accentuated, research of this nature being simultaneously pursued by university departments, Government laboratories and textile organisations. The problems to be solved in connection with the provision of ideal clothing for every situation are complex and lead not only into climatic fields, but into those also of psychology, biology and mechanics. Indeed, much of the present research consists of indicating the scope of the subject and obtaining the knowledge necessary as a prerequisite to the application of inventive skill. The author observes that for the greater part of the world's surface we have little more than a vague idea of what nature can create for man's discomfort. "Large areas are completely without climatic maps. Elsewhere, although data on temperature and rainfall are available, their validity is sometimes open to doubt, due to poor measuring techniques. Information on wind, solar and terrestrial radiation and vapour pressure is very limited. There is a great need for maps expressing frequencies, persistencies and variations, both diurnal and seasonal, of all the more important climatic factors." When this information is gained, the textile industry will be able to take on a more vital aspect, to the great advantage of the health and energy of mankind.

Developing Glass Fibres

An expansion of interest in glass fibres is promised as an outcome of the purchase a little while ago of Glass Fibres Ltd. by Turner and Newall Ltd., a Northern Ireland company. The latter's interest hitherto has been mainly in asbestos products and it would naturally be attracted to the insulating properties of glass. It has been stated, however, that Turner and Newall are planning the utilisation of glass fibres in a variety of directions and that particular attention is to be given to the weaving of glass fabrics. There exists in the British textile industry a belief that the development of glass fabrics has been unnecessarily delayed and the complaint is made that glass fibres for experimental purposes have been difficult to obtain. Whether Turner and Newall will be willing to supply glass fibres to any would-be user has not yet been disclosed, but the company has made known its own intention of undertaking weaving and other forms of glass fibre manufactures. The time is ripe for an advance in these directions, for, after a long spell wherein little fresh technical progress was achieved, several important problems of glass fibre and fabric technique have been carried nearer to solution. United States patents claim successes in the coating of the fibres and in the printing of glass fabrics. Russian researches are said to have thrown light upon the strength and fatigue of glass fibres under various conditions. Advances have also been made in the use of glass fibres for filtration purposes, enabling the separation of much smaller particles.

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Our City Cable

WIDESPREAD LOSSES IN STOCK MARKETS

GILT-EDGED FALL DUE TO WEAKNESS OF STERLING

London, 14th March. **STEADIER** conditions developed in the stock markets immediately before and after the week-end, but previous to this an all-round fall was recorded. Compared with the former levels, prices showed widespread losses. The political situation in the Middle East and the consequent sharp fall in sterling in the foreign exchange market precipitated a fresh fall in prices. Further evidence of the effects of the disinflationary measures on industry emphasised the uncertainty of the economic outlook. Talk of a tough Budget next month contributed to the depression. The sustained advance on Wall Street, which reached a new peak almost every day, failed to offset numerous adverse factors. Business was small throughout and selling was very limited, but the markets were devoid of support in view of the complete lack of incentives in present conditions. The steadier conditions which developed immediately before the week-end were in part due to bear-covering in anticipation of the end of the last account of the Stock Exchange year on Tuesday. Sentiment was helped by the February trade figures. The gilt-edged market failed to maintain its recent firm trend due to the weakness of sterling and widespread falls ranging up to about a point were recorded.

The Money Market

Conditions in the money market last week were less comfortable. This was not unexpected in view

of the Government's offer of £300 million of 5 per cent Exchequer stock on Thursday, preparations for which made credit tighter. The market was not pushed to its fullest extent because when the situation appeared dire and penal borrowing seemed inevitable, the authorities stepped in and provided sufficient funds daily to cover needs. Higher rates had to be paid, ranging from 4½ to 5 per cent, but on Friday there was a return to more comfortable conditions and an easing of rates to the level of 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent. The money market made no change in its tender for the offer for Treasury Bills, but the average rate was a shade higher at 10½ 2/3d per cent as a result of outside bidders tendering more in line with the market's ideas. Applications for £240 million worth of 91-day Bills totalled £404,660,000 and the former amount was allocated at an average rate of 10½ 2/3d as against 10½ 0/8d in the previous week. Offerings this week will consist of £240 million of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for week ended 7th March showed notes in circulation £13 million higher at £1,801 million, while bankers' deposits were £32 million lower at £226 million.

Stock Market Prospects

The *Investor's Chronicle* market newsletter writes: The setback on the London Stock Exchange may typify what must be expected at least until the Budget, with movements keeping within narrow limits. Significantly, bears are willing to operate on any rally and for the moment it might be wise to leave the market to the professionals. But there are always selective buying opportunities. The tougher attitude of the Capital Issues Committees means that the state of new issues is dwindling. New shares resulting from recent rights issues may thus attract more attention.

Rolls Royce Rights Issue

Rolls Royce Ltd. announces that it is raising over £4,500,000 by the issue of 1,100,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each at 7½s a share. The issue will be made on a one-for-six basis to holders of the existing £6 million of Ordinary stock and to holders of workers' shares. Top priority for the use of the new money will be for equipment in the aero-engine division. The directors of the company have informed stockholders that they propose recommending a final dividend of 12½ percent, making 17½ percent for the year 1955. It is hoped that earnings will be sufficient to maintain that rate of dividend on the new capital.

Vegetable Oil Market

Linseed oil lacked attention last week, and with re-sellers talking prices down, it presented a weak feature in an otherwise firm vegetable oil market. Re-sellers of Indian bulk oil asked for £137 c.i.f., compared with £139 in the previous week. Groundnut oil was still in limited offering, with small parcels of Indian bulk around £130 c.i.f. Afloat parcels of Nigerian oil were offered at the same price. Coconut oil ruled firmer, largely on the improvement in prices at the origin, although more speculative interest was noted. Sellers of Straits bulk oil were scarce around £91½, while Ceylon was marked up to £93½ c.i.f. Palm oil met better demand, with £88 c.i.f. wanted for Malayan June-July, after business had been done in May at £88 and in June at £87 c.i.f. There were more offers of British East African groundnuts ranging from April-May to July-August shipment at £74½ c.i.f. Re-sellers of Nigerian in the early position were quite prominent at £75½ c.i.f., but the Board was now seeking £79 for July-September. Palm kernels were in sustained demand, with buyers of Nigerian up to £51½ c.i.f. and the Board wanting £52 for May-July shipment.

Rubber Fully Maintained

A few covering orders early last week kept the rubber market steady. With sellers reserved, further orders from shorts put values on the upgrade. The advance was helped by anxiety over the Jordan developments, but as Singapore did not respond fully to the advance, values sagged temporarily. Further covering orders caused another rally, but Singapore values eased sharply under selling and cheaper offers were made. These were well absorbed and towards the close a steadier trend ensued despite the smallness of consumer demand. Dealers were not inclined to operate extensively in view of the continued tension in the Middle East. Values finally were 3½d higher on the week. The sole crepe market remained very quiet but holders for the most part kept to the recent quotations based on 38½d a lb. for 1½th inch smooth No. 1 on the spot.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS LOCATED

The Geological Survey of India located several rich iron-ore bearing areas in Cuttack, Ganjam, Koraput, Puri, Sambalpur, Bonai, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa State, according to Mr. K. D. Malaviya, the Union Minister for Natural Resources. The deposits of high grade iron ore in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj can be cheaply mined. The reserves in the Singhbhum-Keonjhar-Bonai area are estimated to be about 8,000 million tons of good quality with nearly 64 per cent iron content. Deposits of nearly 10 million tons of high grade ore, added the Minister, have also been found at Hirapur hill some five to six miles west of Umerkot in Koraput district. The ores contain on an average 60 per cent iron. Scattered lower grade ore deposits with an average of 55 per cent to 60 per cent iron content have also been found in the Sambalpur district of the State. Iron ore has been located also in Lakhipur and the Sibsagar districts and in Khasi and Jaintia hills of Assam. Though the ores are widely distributed, the reserves were poor in quality and hence were of no industrial importance.

New Delhi

ACUTE SCARCITY OF STEEL AND CEMENT

SERIOUS HANDICAPS FOR SECOND PLAN

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE second five year plan is being launched on 1st April against a background of serious steel and cement scarcity. On the basis of demands made so far on allocations of iron and steel for the second quarter, requirements have already reached 3.5 million tons. The current home output is only 1.2 million tons a year. In other words, at least two million tons of steel will have to be imported to meet the demand which development plans will further step up. According to rough estimates, there will be an unsatisfied gap of nearly six million tons of steel in the third year of the plan. The Government of India has so far placed orders for 650,000 tons of steel, including 300,000 tons from Russia, 55,000 tons from Western Germany, 31,000 tons from Belgium and 20,000 tons from China.

The Steel Allocations Committee, at its recent two-day meeting, took two important decisions: first, that allocations of steel in future should be on an annual instead of on a quarterly basis; and, second, the allocations should be based on the availability of steel and not on the probability of procurement. An important development is that 200,000 tons of steel have been imported into India by non-government sources and on a non-subsidy basis. The raising of steel prices, and the abolition of import duty and of internal price control on non-subsidised steel are largely responsible for this development. The Government proposes to continue the present policy under which there is no price control over non-subsidised steel. Allocations for 1956-57 made by the Committee amounted to nearly 1.8 million tons, against 1.2 million tons of home production, leaving 600,000 tons to be met from imports. As already reported, the Government's 1956-57 import target is one million tons. The Central Ministries have been asked to work out, on an annual basis, their steel requirements for the second plan period.

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. Krishnamachari, suggested at the last meeting of the National Development Council that the 1961 target for cement be fixed at 16 million tons, as against the 12 million tons laid down in the draft second five year plan. He pointed out that cement production in 1951 was three million tons. In March 1955 he estimated the annual output at five million tons; and in March 1956 at six million tons. It was forecast that in March 1957 it would be 7.3 million tons. The Planning Commission, it is learned, has no objection to raising the 1961 target to 14 or even 16 million tons, provided the railways are willing to provide additional transport facilities. Meanwhile a licence for the start of a cement factory with an installed capacity of 66,000 tons in addition to the new A.C.C. factory of 165,000-ton capacity in the Garo Hills. The Associated Cement Company have also been permitted to set up another factory of 100,000 tons capacity at Sindri. The Government of India has decided to import 400,000 tons of cement to meet urgent demands. It will be imported from East European countries, including Russia and Rumania.

Price Terms

The price at which offers have been accepted varies between 17½s and 17s 6d Indian ports (on liner terms with comprehensive insurance). It will be imported mainly through Calcutta and Bombay, and will be handled and distributed by the Cement Marketing Company of India Ltd., which has undertaken to do the job on a no-profit-no-loss basis. The official announcement states: "For some time past, the demand for cement has outstripped indigenous production. The present capacity of the cement industry is about 4.9 million tons a year, whereas the demand, which was 580,000 tons in the third quarter of 1955, has registered a sharp increase to 830,000 tons a month in the first quarter of 1956. The acute shortage is likely to continue till the beginning of 1957, when the indigenous capacity, according to present estimates, is expected to reach 7.6 million tons a year."

The Government is anxious that the progress of development works should not be impeded by the shortage of essential commodities such as cement.

Heavy Electrical Plant

The Government of India, according to lobby reports, has selected Bhopal as the site for the new heavy electrical equipment plant. Associated Electrical Industries are consultants for the project and Rs. 36½ lakhs has been provided in the 1956-57 Budget for payment to them for the acquisition of land and the training scheme. Bhopal is also the probable capital of the new Madhya Pradesh State.

Indo-East European Trade

Talks on a shipping service between India and Poland and Russia were held here last week. They covered various subjects such as the purchase of ships by India, and the training of Indian personnel to man the ships, if necessary. The question of the agency through which the service will be operated is now being examined. India's

trade with these two countries has been rising rapidly. Russia, for example, has purchased a quantity of hides, skins, pepper and tea, while negotiations for the purchase of woollen fabrics and jute goods are under way. A Yugoslav trade delegation is expected here on 19th March. That the new service will have a guaranteed traffic is one advantage under consideration here.

State Trading Corporation

The Government of India has appointed an I.C.S. officer, Mr. Satish Chandra, to work out the scheme for the State Trading Corporation which is being set up to facilitate the development of trade with countries where trade is a Government monopoly, and to assist the Government in undertaking tasks for which private trading channels are considered inadequate. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the 1956-57 Budget for the Corporation.

Pharmaceuticals and Dyestuffs

A survey of India's pharmaceutical and dyestuff industry to examine the scope for further development and expansion has been undertaken jointly by Indian and Russian experts. On the conclusion of the survey, which is likely to last about three months, the experts will prepare a report indicating the lines on which further development should proceed. Six Russian experts, who arrived in New Delhi recently, are collaborating with Indian experts in the survey. The two teams have already visited factories in and around Delhi, and are at present engaged in examining the state of the industry. They are expected to leave on a tour of Ahmedabad, Bombay, Baroda and Bhopal on 9th March, and will later visit other centres in eastern and southern India.

New Lines of Manufacture

The National Industrial Development Corporation is engaged in a study of the following schemes: (i) the establishment of steel foundries, forges and fabrication of steel structural, (ii) the manufacture of wood pulp, (iii) the manufacture of carbon black, (iv) the manufacture of printing machinery, (v) the manufacture of air compressors and related equipment, (vi) the manufacture of refractories, (vii) the manufacture of sulphur from pyrites. Where the preliminary studies have been completed, steps are being taken to prepare project reports.

Promotion of Small Industries

A programme of regional investigation to discover what types of small industries can be promoted in different regions of the country was considered at the two-day meeting of the Small-Scale Industries Board held at Indore last week. Four investigation teams, attached to the Regional Service Institutes for Small Industries at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, are now studying the scope for development of small-scale industries in these regions. As already reported, the teams consist of economists and technical officers, and the investigation covers not only the existing industries, but also the new ones which can be established. The Small-Scale Industries Board considered which industries should be encouraged pending the reports of the investigation teams.

Programme for 1956-57

It is intended to open in 1956-57 five more institutes in Hyderabad, Patna, Trivandrum, Rajkot and Ludhiana. More branch units are likely to be started. The marketing service and the hire-purchase system of machinery will also be expanded considerably. In order to handle these commercial items adequately, it is proposed to start corporations subsidiary to the small industries Corporations in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. These corporations can also stock and supply iron and steel and other raw materials, where required, for particular types of small industries which the Government is anxious to promote, as ancillaries to larger units and those which can meet Government orders in pilot projects and industrial colonies. It is suggested that the subsidiary corporations should confine their activities, in the first place, to the State concerned (Punjab or U.P. in the case of Delhi) and should be under the chairmanship of the local Director of Industries. The Central Government's assistance amounting to Rs. 5 crores has been provided in the Budget for 1956-57. Out of this, Rs. 1 crore is especially earmarked for industrial estates. The remaining Rs. 4 crores is for financial assistance to State Governments on the pattern already laid down. Roughly speaking, 75 per cent will be given as a loan and 25 per cent as a grant. A tentative allocation of the amount that will be available to each State Government out of this Rs. 4 crores has been communicated to them. This allocation was determined in consultation with the Planning Commission on the basis of the programmes for the second five year plan submitted by State Governments.

Idle and Uneconomic Sugar Factories

The Development Council for the Sugar Industry, at its recent meeting, adopted the report of its expert committee appointed to prepare a plan for the rehabilitation of unsuitably located and idle sugar factories. The committee has recommended the shifting of only two plants. The other 14 factories, it is felt, could be rehabilitated at their existing sites if measures were taken for the development of sugarcane and of communications in their areas of operation. The Committee did not consider it worthwhile taking any special mea-

sures for rehabilitating another 13 factories as the plants were of an uneconomic size. It also did not recommend the grant of any special help to individual factories considered unsuitably located.

Machinery Manufacture

The following statement shows India's progress in the manufacture of various items of machinery:

Items of machinery and millwork manufactured during 1955.	Estimated value in rupees of production in 1955
Industrial Machinery:	
1. Cotton textile machinery ...	3,65,60,000
2. Jute machinery ...	11,52,000
3. Cement machinery ...	33,58,980
4. Sugar machinery ...	19,03,500
5. Paper machinery ...	1,20,000
6. Printing machinery ...	10,000
7. Oil mill machinery ...	6,28,500
8. Rice, dal and flour machinery ...	12,44,800
9. Air conditioners ...	40,90,000
10. Weighing machines ...	8,26,000
11. Chemical and ceramic industry ...	2,35,000
12. Tea machinery ...	67,46,390
Electrical Machinery:	
1. Electric motors ...	3,00,00,000
2. Power transformers ...	3,50,00,000
3. Controlgear and switchgear ...	40,00,000
4. Train lighting dynamos ...	15,00,000
Machine Tools:	
1. Machine tools complete ...	75 lakhs
2. Machine tools accessories ...	64 lakhs

Protection for Cottage Goods

The following steps have so far been taken to guarantee the exclusive area of operation or the exclusive production of certain items to cottage industries for ensuring their development on a sound footing:

i. **Textiles:** In April 1950, the Government of India issued a notification prohibiting the cotton mill industry from producing certain varieties of cloth, such as dhoties of a certain width and with borders; sarees, lungies and other goods, their production being reserved for the handloom industry. Later, the Government also restricted production of all dhoties by mills to 60 per cent of their output from April 1951 to March 1952, and enforced this by a penal excise duty on mill production over this limit. The installation of new looms in the mill industry was also prohibited. The Textile Enquiry Committee recommended in 1953-54 that the existing reservations might continue, but need not be widened. The Karve Committee on Village and Small-Scale Industries has recommended the reservation of production of more cloth for the decentralised sector. These recommendations are now under consideration.

ii. **Printing of cloth and garment-making:** No permission is being given for the expansion of these activities in the organised industry.

iii. **Leather industry:** Every request for opening a new factory or for expanding an existing unit by the large-scale sector is being considered after assessing its effect on the cottage sector. Since the beginning of the first five year plan, no application for expansion or the establishment of a large-scale unit has been approved.

iv. **Furniture-making, slates and pencils, writing inks, chalks and crayons, candle-making and sports goods.** No expansion or the establishment of new large-scale undertakings is being allowed in these industries.

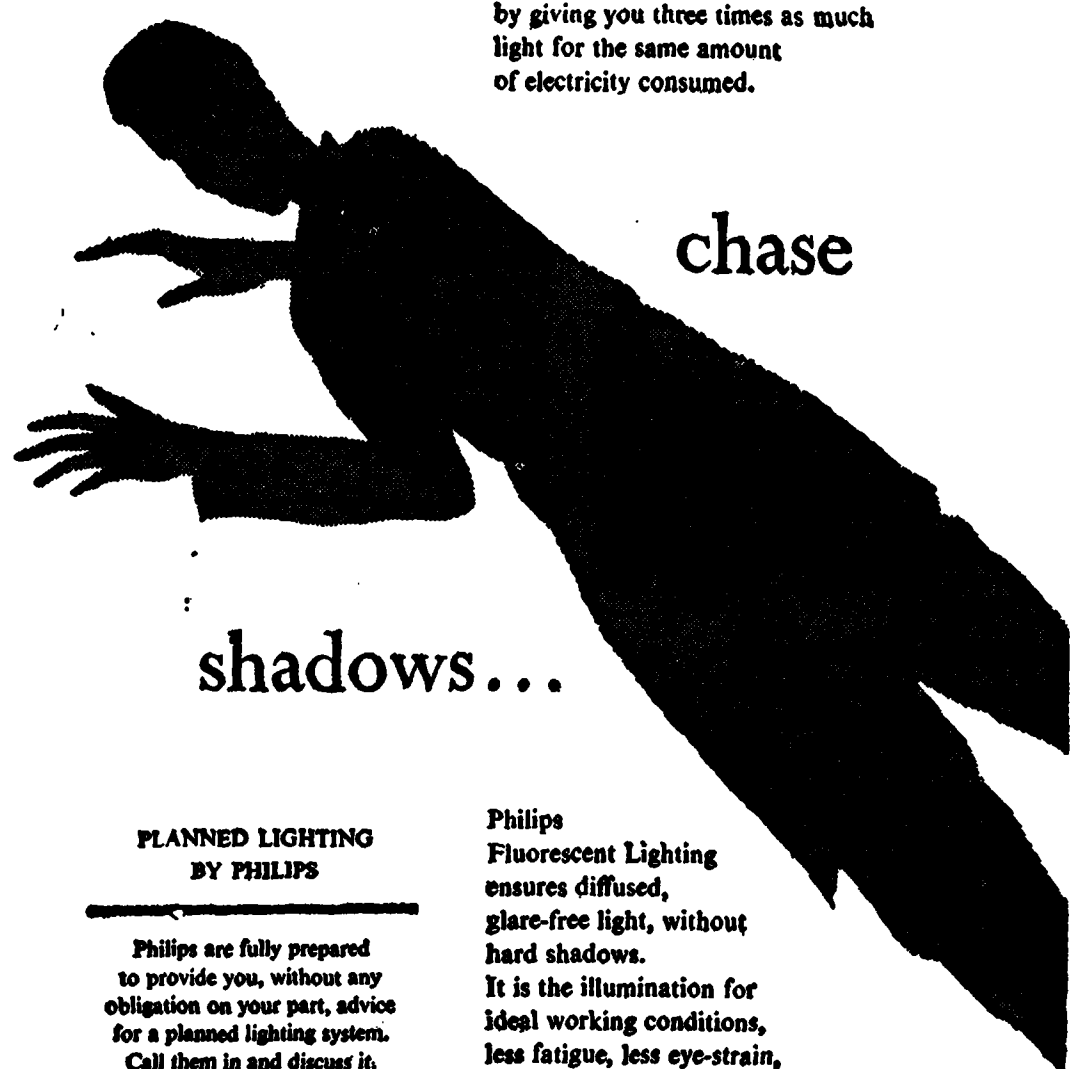
vi. **Agricultural implements:** Licenses are not being granted for the establishment of large-scale units or for expansion of existing units for manufacturing certain agricultural implements.

Two committees were set up by the Government to examine the question of reservation in the rice-processing and oilseeds crushing industries. The Rice Milling Committee has submitted its report which is under consideration. The Committee on the oil crushing industry has not yet finished its enquiry.

Russian Steel Plant

The acceptance by the Government of India of the detailed project report for the Bhilai steel works, furnished by the Russian authorities in December 1955, was officially announced last week. The agreement concluded with Russia in February last year contemplated a steel works with two blast furnaces. As a result of the discussions with the Indian Steel Mission which visited that country in August-September last year and the later discussions in New Delhi, the plant proposed in the detailed project report and now accepted by the Government of India will consist of three blast furnaces for producing iron. By the use of high top pressure in these blast furnaces and the sintering of iron ore, the output of the blast furnaces will be increased significantly. Steel will be produced by the straight basic open-hearth process in six open-hearth furnaces. The ingots will be six to seven tons in weight. But the large 1,150 m.m. blooming mill will also be capable of handling 10-ton ingots. The rolling mills are of modern design and lay-out, and incorporate technological improvements made in Russia. The capacity of the plant will be 300,000 tons of saleable pig iron, and one million tons of steel ingots yielding about 770,000 tons of rails, heavy and medium structurals, light structurals, sleeper bars and billets. With slight additions to the plant, such as an additional open hearth and a group of soaking pits, the capacity of the plant can be raised to 1.3 million tons of ingots. No further addition to the rolling mills will be required to finish the extra ingots. Apart from this, the plant has been so laid out that it can be expanded later to produce up to 2.5 million tons of ingots.

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London

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN THE U.K.

THE DISINFLATION POLICY AT WORK

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE unemployment figures as at 13th February made their appearance this week. These disclosed an increase of 11,718 at 275,628 over the previous month. It compares with a total of 281,632 a year ago, which, however, was 16,215 lower than the month before. The effect of the anti-inflationary measures announced on 17th February has yet to be reflected in these returns. On the other hand, there were still 368,416 vacancies to be filled at employment exchanges on 9th February this year, against 351,720 at the same time in the previous year. The important gap to which last week's despatch invited attention is still far from being bridged, though the gradual expansion of short-time working, particularly in the motor and accessory industries, is receiving increasing attention in Labour and trade union circles. More questions are being asked in Parliament as a prelude to a debate on the subject of the employment situation in the near future, and statements by union leaders are also more frequent. So far the Government has refused to accept the suggestions that present conditions represent any real danger to full employment—and the facts bear this out—but the "problems" in this respect are not quite the same as those of the highly-paid workers who are disinclined to switch to less-well-paid vacancies in other industries or of the employers who do not want to see their labour forces reduced in case there should be a revival. At all events, the whole subject is at last attracting the attention which it is due.

This week both T.U.C. leaders and industrial employers have had discussions on the economic situation with Sir Anthony Eden and other ministers. Mr. Macmillan outlined the Government's intentions to both gatherings, but whereas the T.U.C. listened, sought some clarification of certain points and agreed to a further meeting at "a later date," the employers, led by Sir Colin Anderson, made quite a substantial contribution to the discussions. Their main theme was that there should be no more wage increases except when related to higher output, but the nationalised industries were also criticised for forcing the wage pace by granting excessive increases, and the Government was told that it must cut its expenditure as well. Employers would hold prices if restraint was exercised all round, and would reduce them if more efficiency and output could be secured. The Prime Minister said "the Government would play its part in creating the necessary climate in which stability of prices could be maintained as part of a united national effort." In the coming week Sir Anthony is meeting the Chairmen of the nationalised industries to seek their co-operation. The most encouraging development, however, was an indication after the recent negotiations between engineering employers and the unions in that industry that the practice of making yearly wage

claims in the major industries is to be the subject of informal talks between both sides with the object of avoiding what is becoming a habit.

Funding Issue Result

The Government's rather tentative attempt at a funding operation by the issue of £300 million of 5 percent Exchequer Stock, maturing in June, 1957, at par, opened and closed on Wednesday. The fact that the lists remained opened for two hours suggests that although it was technically over-subscribed with applications for up to £2 million being allotted in full and those for larger amounts receiving 87 percent, the bulk of the issue was taken up by Government departments. The Treasury's need to pull down the liquidity ratios of the banks, arising from their large holdings of Treasury Bills, has been apparent for some time, but it is unlikely that this operation will have contributed much, even though dealings opened on Thursday at a small premium. A bigger problem is that of dealing before 15th August with the £284 million of 2½ percent National War Bonds which mature on that date. The bulk of this is believed to be held by business houses and private investors, so it looks as though the Government will be having a second bite at these cherries in the near future—perhaps when the market climate is less unsettled than it is to-day.

The new funding issue is a belated step in the right direction. But it will have to be followed by more and larger issues before orthodox financial opinion is persuaded that the Government's financing arrangements are sound. In connection with the latter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to meet an all-party deputation of Members of Parliament and industrialists who will ask him to set up an inquiry into the working of the financial system. The inquiry would cover the whole field of internal, Commonwealth and international finance and would be on the lines of the Macmillan Committee of 1930. In the course of a letter to Mr. Macmillan the deputation says: "There is a widespread belief that the statistical information at present available to the Government is inadequate, and that the existing financial machinery is no longer an effective instrument for carrying out the national economic policy. We should be grateful if you would be good enough to receive a small deputation from our committee." Similar criticism has been voiced in many quarters recently. The failure of the Treasury's intelligence service to provide any warning of the rapid upsurge in spending on new plant and equipment early last year has shaken confidence in the Government's ability to predict economic trends. There have also been growing doubts, reflected in the annual statements of the Chairmen of the "Big Five" banks, about the sufficiency of monetary policy as a means of guiding the economy under present conditions.

Restrictive Practices

Parliamentary opposition to the Government's Restrictive Trade Practices Bill was made clear this week when Labour attempted to deny it a second reading and failed by 67 votes. Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, made a reasoned speech supporting the proposed measures and indicating that many of the criticisms about delay and ineffectiveness would not be realised in practice. The Opposition was not willing to accept this view and condemned the Bill altogether, but it is interesting to find that the employers' organisations, working together, have circularised all M.P.s pointing out what they call many "injustices," such as prejudging the issue which trade agreements are in the public interest and which are not, requiring an industry to prove that its trading agreements do not "harm others," the obscurity of the constitutional position of the Registrar, the grave disadvantage to small firms where collective resale price maintenance is not enforceable.

The most interesting feature of the debate was probably Mr. Thorneycroft's oblique reference to trade union practices. Explaining that restrictive practices by workers were inappropriate to the Bill, he added: "I do not say that nothing can or should be done about them. But the passing of an effective measure in the field we are now considering is an essential pre-requisite to any advances on the other front." Later, he remarked, "This Bill deals with employers" and added a comment on the dividing line between a ring among traders, limiting entry into the field of manufacture and supply, and a closed shop limiting entry into a trade. "While the dividing line may not be so glaringly obvious to the public as to every member of this House—at any rate—it would be hard to say that those who stand on one side of the line are criminals, while those on the other side are not," he went on. "The principles that the Opposition may seek to enunciate here may in time apply over a much wider field than they yet imagine."

Raw Cotton Commission's Stocks

The Raw Cotton Commission announced this week that it no longer held any stocks. The liquidation of the remaining holdings—almost entirely of the longer-stapled varieties—has proceeded rapidly in the last few weeks. At the turn of the year there were some 16,000 bales on hand, and a year ago there were some 60,000 bales. Whether the Commission must now be regarded as being out of business remains to be seen. Under a bulk purchase agreement with Aden, the United Kingdom has undertaken to buy 35,000 bales of the next Abyan crop, and at the moment there is some uncertainty as to how the cotton will be handled. The Commission successfully disposed of 25,000 bales of the last crop and a further 20,000 bales from previous crops produced in this new source of supplies of long-stapled types.

Bombay

BRITAIN EAGER TO HELP IN DEVELOPING INDIA

MR. MACDONALD REVIEWS U.K. POLICY

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

IT was indeed a rare compliment that Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India paid to the Indian Merchants' Chamber when he made an important political policy speech before it during his visit here last week. Mr. Macdonald's address to the Chamber, though it contained several references to matters relating to industry and commerce, was, on the whole of a political nature, designed to remove certain popular misconceptions in the mind of the community at large in Western India. In a short speech of welcome the Chairman, Mr. Vaidya, confined himself to a few observations regarding trade between Britain and India which, he observed, had been on the increase during the last three years. There had been in the past, he said, a great measure of British and Indian co-operation in the building up of the country's industrial structure. Mr. Vaidya also referred to the projected steel plant at Durgapur and pointed out that there was great scope for many more Indo-British ventures on a joint and co-operative basis to be established in the realm of private enterprise. In his reply, Mr. Macdonald reviewed at some length Britain's economic connection with India which had gone on uninterruptedly for over three centuries. This necessarily been confined largely to the field of private enterprise according to the concepts of those times; but in addition to this, it had also started an era of great public undertakings.

Mr. Macdonald testified to the quickening pace of economic development and the rapid change in some of the principles on which it was based as a result of the Indian Government's commitment to create "a socialistic pattern of society." While he admitted that some people expressed qualms about this, he categorically stated that "so far as we are concerned, the policies which you choose for your national development are your own business." Claiming that the British were amongst the pioneers of the modern welfare State, Mr. Macdonald commented that such radical policies were a common experience in many regions in the world of today. What the British people wanted was that India should make a great success of her economic and welfare programmes, because such a success was a matter of importance to many besides India's own population. Mr. Macdonald said that the creation of a strong and happy India was in the interest of the whole world and his country would, therefore, willingly help in any and every way it could. Discussing the various methods of achieving economic development, Mr. Macdonald said that India's five year plans were divided between the efforts of the private sector and shifting the State but that the emphasis was on the private sector. He said "the private sector is allotted many extremely important tasks. However, certain extra limitations and controls are now placed upon it. Our British firms here recognise these new conditions, and they are ready to adjust themselves to modern requirements. They are supporting the development of India in all sorts of ways, not only by the production of goods, but also by new capital investment, by technical aid and by providing training facilities both in India and in the United Kingdom in an ever widening range of industries. In the public sector, too, we in Britain are eager to lend every support. There, too, we are ready to suit the Indian Government's ideas." The U.K. High Commissioner then referred to the Indo-British agreement on the new steel plant which he characterised as a great act of co-operation between private and public (Indian and British) interests for the purpose of investing the Indian nation with a vital industrial element in its economic advance.

Need for Social and Economic Security

In the course of the political part of his speech, Mr. Macdonald defended British participation in military pacts, emphasising the need for reducing areas of disagreement between peoples and he hoped that all nations would ultimately accept in all sincerity India's gift of the Panchsila to the world. He was at some pains to convince his audience that the military pacts were for defensive purposes only, in order to increase the security of certain areas against possible military aggression, the positive results from those measures being constructive, economic and social developments in the regions concerned for the betterment of the lives of their peoples. In a world not yet wholly free from the danger of war, military defence measures had to be regarded as prudent; but he admitted that by themselves they would constitute only a barren policy for improving the prospects of peace and the conditions of humanity and added that the most effective way of ensuring security and contentment amongst peoples was to create economic and social conditions in which they could live happily. Speaking with great fervour, Mr. Macdonald said: "We British believe strongly in the part in achieving a steady improvement in the standards of material well-being, the social security, the opportunities for intellectual advance and the political freedom of populations round the

earth. We agree that more emphasis should be placed on that part of men's contemporary efforts, that the maximum possible drive should be put into it. This is one of the fields where India and Britain are working as close, cordial partners together. No more impressive example of that exists than in the Colombo Plan which was initiated by the Governments of the Commonwealth and in which nearly a score of different nations now co-operate to promote the economic and social progress of more than 600 million people in South-east Asia."

Foreign Aid

Discussing foreign aid, Mr. Macdonald observed that in the gigantic task India had undertaken in her first and second five year plans which initiated something like a revolution in the whole Indian economic system by aiming at reducing poverty, disease and ignorance amongst its hundreds of millions of citizens and giving them a more healthy, abundant and joyous life, "you need help from the more technically experienced industrial West. You are accepting it from many quarters. You are right in taking it from every country where you can advantageously get it. We British have no quarrel with that, and are only glad that we can help you in many ways. So far as we are concerned, the more the better." During the course of his address, Mr. Macdonald also referred to the somewhat controversial question of Indianisation in British firms. In this connection, he said that for many years Indianisation had proceeded apace. Still in many cases, experienced British members of the management and technical staff could be of service to India in realising her ambitious economic plans. So long as they are needed and the conditions were fair to them, they would like to stay here to render this assistance. The obvious sincerity and the transparent goodwill that was visible in all that he said created a tremendous impression on the leaders of the business community in Bombay.

Budget Reactions

At the annual meeting of the Bank of India last week its Chairman, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, took advantage of the occasion to make a few shrewd observations on the rapid economic changes that have overtaken the country. Speaking of the Budget, Sir Cowasjee confessed to a pessimistic view of the proposals. He even went further and described it as one designed to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. Sir Cowasjee believed that, apart from China about which little was known, India was one of the poorest countries in the world and taking into consideration the size of its population, it had fewer rich men than in other countries. As the landed class had more or less been wiped out, Sir Cowasjee took it that all this talk about the equalisation of wealth referred to the industrialists. He asked pointedly whether the Government meant that the industrialists were of no service to the country when in point of fact they gave employment to hundreds of thousands and served the country in various other directions of which the Government must be well aware. Sir Cowasjee said that there was now an impression that the intention of the Government was to wipe out the private sector and that with this in view every obstruction was being placed in its way so that when it was unable to fulfil the targets assigned to it in the successive five year plans the Government would have an excuse for nationalising all industries.

Taxation of Companies

Sir Cowasjee believed that the Budget had introduced the principle of double taxation. Dividends paid by companies above six percent per annum on their paid-up capital were to be taxed. No distinction was made between companies recently brought into existence and companies of long standing which had been managed with efficiency and honesty and which had conserved their resources, enabling them to pay high dividends. All companies had already paid tax on their profits from which dividends were paid. This undoubtedly was double taxation, but worse still, companies which intended to capitalise some of their accumulated profits on which they have already paid tax were required to pay a further tax and companies which had already issued bonus shares from reserves which had been taken would be taxed again on the dissolution of the companies. Again, the withdrawal of the rebate of one anna in the rupee on undistributed profit was bound to cause a further drain on the resources of companies. The penal tax of As. 8 in the rupee on undistributed profits of investment companies which came under Section 23A of the Income-tax Act would go to preclude any ploughing back of their profits for financing the further development of the country and it was obvious that all companies which came under Section 23A would be within reach of the new dividend tax. Sir Cowasjee felt that this was grossly unfair as it meant that the Government compelled such companies to pay a very high dividend and then taxed them for doing so. He also pointed out that few outside India realised that it could claim to be one of the highest taxed countries in the world and that the Government had included all sections in the orbit of taxation by increased excise duties. There was a time when deficit financing was unheard of by financiers and economists; but India had ventured to put into operation large schemes, undertaken with the aid of deficit financing, the success of which would depend wholly on good administration and the absence of corruption. Sir Cowasjee drew the attention of the Government to the fact that the success of deficit financing mainly depended on getting value for money, while maladministration and corruption might well frustrate the very foundations of these schemes.

Sir Cowasjee claimed that he was speaking aloud what he knew thousands of others were saying in the country in private conversations.

The Progress of State Control

Of the year 1955 he observed: "The year saw far-reaching events take place in the direction of State ownership and the progress towards a socialist state in India. Such events included the passing of the Finance Act, 1955, with drastic, and almost penal, increases in the taxes on salaries and incomes, the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India and the submission of the Companies Bill which has now become an Act." This Act was a gigantic and voluminous piece of legislation which he described as going further in a number of respects than corresponding legislation in any other country and appeared to have been drafted to a certain extent with regard to considerations other than those relating to the needs of trade and industry and the interests of shareholders and investors. Sir Cowasjee warned his listeners that the comprehensive and far-reaching character of the Companies Act would give rise to many difficulties; that inconsistencies and incongruities discovered as it came to be administered would necessitate substantial amendments before it had been in force for any length of time. Further, the Government's nationalisation of life insurance early in the year could not but cause uneasiness. Sir Cowasjee observed in this connection that it was not to our credit that this nationalisation should have been effected by the undemocratic methods of an ordinance. He also pointed out that the worst aspect of this essay in nationalisation was the unfair method of compensating shareholders for the value of their shares under the amendments made in the Constitution last year. Without directly referring to the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. of which he happens to be chairman, Sir Cowasjee observed that he knew of an instance where the shares of a life insurance company had been valued by actuarial calculations at a certain amount, while on the basis of compensation indicated in the Bill which had followed the Ordinance, the Government intended to pay less than half that value. He did not think that it was ever intended in a country governed under democratic principles, that the Government should take advantage of the amendment to the Constitution to deprive shareholders of their legitimate dues to such an extent. All this led him to observe that the actions of the Government tended to dominate business to an increasing degree and the commitments of traders were more and more becoming dependent upon their assessment of the probable future policies of the Government, instead of on purely economic forces.

Problems of the Banks

Speaking specifically on banking problems, Sir Cowasjee stated that banks continued to suffer from having to pay higher rates of interest on deposits without being able to charge correspondingly higher rates of interest on advances. The establishment and overhead expenses of banks which called for a larger margin between the cost of money lodged and the yield on money lent, continued to expand. The bank rate which had been 3½ percent since 15th November, 1951, was out of gear with the current interest rates in the country. To obtain and keep deposits, banks had to pay interest to depositors at market rates of interest which were governed by monetary supply and demand. On the other hand, banks generally had to grant advances at rates of interest related to the bank rate. The rates of interest charged to borrowers consequently did not rise if the bank rate remained stationary and lagged behind current upward movements in the market rates of interest. In such conditions, banks were paying increasing interest on deposits and getting very little more interest on advances.

As the annual general meeting was taking place on the eve of the bank's 50th anniversary Sir Cowasjee informed the shareholders that the Directors desired to commemorate the occasion by the issue of one bonus share of Rs. 50 fully paid, for each five shares of the bank, by applying to the Controller of Capital Issues for the necessary sanction for transferring Rs. 50 lakhs to capital from the Reserve Fund and raising the paid-up capital to Rs. 3 crores. He also indicated that the bank's capital would thereafter consist of two classes of shares, the present partly paid ones and the new fully paid shares. In addition to this, the bank declared an extra dividend of two percent; but Sir Cowasjee warned the shareholders that future dividends would depend not only upon the profits of the bank but upon the Government's taxation policy.

Insurance Companies' Memorandum

In addition to this protest by the Chairman of one of the largest life insurance companies regarding the inadequacy of the basis of compensation to be paid to shareholders of such companies, the Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association here also sent a memorandum to the Union Finance Minister protesting that the compensation to insurance shareholders as visualised by the Insurance Corporation Bill, 1956 was not only inadequate but unfair and pointed out that as a result of such a step the future investments in development schemes in the private sector would be greatly hampered. In the course of this memorandum, making a number of suggestions about the compensation issue, the Association suggested that in order to arrive at the correct position of insurance companies necessary to form the basis of a fair and equitable compensation to shareholders, actuarial investigations should be made into the assets and liabilities as they stood in January 1956.



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Uttar Pradesh

STATE ENTERPRISE IN UTTAR PRADESH

STRONG CRITICISM DURING BUDGET DEBATE

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT.)

A SEARCHING enquiry into the conduct of State enterprises in Uttar Pradesh was called for by several members during the general budget debate in the State Legislature. Almost all these enterprises have been showing progressive deficits in recent years, furnishing a powerful argument for the private sector against further State incursion into commerce and industry. The State tube-wells project showed in 1953-54 an actual loss of 4.35 percent of the capital outlay. In 1954-55 the loss was 3.7 percent, while in 1955-56 a profit of 3.38 percent was anticipated but the revised estimates-revealed a loss of 4.14 percent. The budget year 1956-57 shows a loss of 6.65 percent. The profits of the Kanpur Electric Supply Administration fell from 4 percent in 1954-55 to 1.98 percent in 1955-56 and the budget year takes credit for a profit of 2.1 percent only. The profit made by the State Transport in 1953-54 was 8.4 percent but fell to 4.12 percent in 1954-55. In the Ganga Hydrel scheme the profits are expected to fall to 0.38 percent in the current year from 2.2 percent in the previous year. Obviously, it was contended, there is something radically wrong either with the management or with the administration as a whole. The opposition also made a charge of deliberate under-estimation of revenue and an exaggeration of the deficit and seemed confident that the Rs. 9½ crores of additional taxation proposed by the Finance Minister would not materialise this year, owing to the proximity of the general elections.

It was freely stated that the sole object of the proposal was to induce the Centre to believe that the State Government is trying to do its best to raise the maximum funds for the implementation of the plan.

Early Report Expected on Industries

The Government has announced the composition of the Industrial Fact-Finding Committee to which reference was made in the Governor's address to the Legislature early last month. The Committee which has as its chairman, Mr. B. M. Birla, includes among its members Mr. L. P. Misra, General Manager, Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta, Prof. B. N. Das Gupta of Lucknow University, Mr. Padampat Singhania, Mr. J. K. Srivastava, Mr. M. R. Jaipuria, Mr. R. P. Nevalia, Mr. K. K. Birla and Col. B. H. Zaidi. The headquarters of the Committee will be at Kanpur, and it is free to form sub-committees for any particular purpose or industry. The Government has requested the Committee to submit its report within two months.

Measures to Stimulate Lac Cultivation

The setting up of a Lac Development and Control Board, the institution of a development levy, the elimination of middlemen, the creation of four brood lac farms and the founding of lac industries, are among the important recommendations made by the State Lac Inquiry Committee presided over by Mr. Phool Singh, Deputy Minister for Planning. The Committee was appointed in 1954 to inquire into the problem of developing the dwindling lac cultivation in the Government Dudhi Estates and the lac industry in Mirzapur. The Committee is of the opinion that lac cultivation can be easily extended to the Tarai and Bundelkhand areas which abound in lac hosts—trees and shrubs providing sap for the insects which yield the resinous protective secretion called lac. Lac is an important raw material in various industries and 90 percent of the world's requirements are supplied by India,

the export of lac bringing in nearly Rs. 80 crores annually. Uttar Pradesh, where Mirzapur was at one time the centre of the lac and shellac industry, used to contribute a large percentage of the Indian output. The decline of the Mirzapur lac industry started with a fall in production of raw materials. The Government of India proposes to subsidise the lac development scheme on a fifty-fifty basis. The Committee also desires that the State Government foregoes all royalties from lac cultivation and refrains from the imposition of any sales tax on the products of lac industries.

Tribunal Award Upheld

The Allahabad High Court this week upheld an award given by the State Industrial Tribunal directing the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur to pay about Rs. 2 lakhs to its workmen who were retrenched in 1952. The case for the petitioning company was that from August 1952 the stock of cotton cloth manufactured by it began to accumulate and the sale of cloth fell, due to adverse market conditions. It was subsequently forced to take the decision to lay off its workmen. During the period of the lay-off, various labour organisations representing the workers approached the Government which referred the matter to the State Industrial Tribunal. The Tribunal gave an award holding that the lay-offs specified in the issue were unjustified to the extent of six days per shift and that the management should pay 50 percent of the total average earnings which the workers of each shift might have made during the whole period of the lay-offs. The management appealed against this award to the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India praying that the implementation of the award be stayed. The Labour Appellate Tribunal issued an order directing the company to pay half the amount within three weeks. The company could not pay the amount within the period and moved a writ petition in the High Court which was dismissed.

Sugar Mill Workers' Federation

A two-day session of the Indian National Sugar Mill Workers Federation was held near Moradabad last week. The conference expressed the view that various anomalies have crept into the Standing Orders governing workmen of the sugar industry in U.P. and Bihar and that these must be removed forthwith. The Conference also passed a resolution to the effect that the Workmen's Compensation Act was "antiquated and outmoded" and that suitable amendments should be made immediately. The workers were congratulated on surpassing the 1,500,000 tons fixed for the sugar industry in the first plan, while another resolution expressed concern that no specific welfare schemes have been included for the sugar mill workers in the second plan.

Scarcity of Technicians

The acute scarcity of technical personnel in the State was commented upon by Mr. J. K. Srivastava, President of the U.P. Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his address to the 42nd annual general meeting of the Chamber. He urged the State Government to institute a Board of Technical Education and appoint a full time Director. The matter was also taken up in the State Legislature where the general consensus of opinion was that unless the salaries of technical personnel were upgraded it would be difficult to attract the right type of men. The State Public Service Commission, in its annual report, has pointed out that there have been cases in which not a single candidate applied in response to an advertisement for technicians. Even a re-insertion of the advertisement failed to provoke response. For 26 technical posts 93 applicants offered themselves but none was found suitable. For 314 other posts only 288 properly qualified candidates could be found. As a temporary measure, the State Government can see no other alternative than the one pointed out by the Planning Commission, namely, "tolerating in the initial stages an insufficiency of experience and skill in persons who have the potentialities of being built up."

Coal Scarcity in Cotton Mills

One cotton mill in Kanpur closed down and several others are faced with the prospect of closure owing to an acute scarcity of coal. As a result of urgent representations from the State Government the Central Ministry of Production has now released 60 extra wagons of coal for the Kanpur factories. The Northern Railway administration has also decided to allot 101 loco coal wagons to Kanpur and the recipients have been asked to pay the price of Rs. 800 each in advance. According to the State's Planning Minister, the Central Ministry of Production has agreed to call a conference shortly of railway officials and other interested parties, including mill owners to ensure a normal flow of coal to Kanpur and other industrial centres of U.P.

Jute Mills' Silver Jubilee

The J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur, celebrated its silver jubilee on 9th March. The mill was started in 1929 with 74 looms. It has now 520 looms and employs 4,000 people. Two more mills have been established in its wake, raising the total jute loomage in the State to 877 and 18,200 spindles. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Sampurnanand, who inaugurated the celebrations observed that "there is no reason why U.P. should not lead in jute manufacturing when Dundee can do it so far away in England." He characterised the existence of jute factories in foreign lands as a shamsha. The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stone of a Rs. 1½ lakh air-conditioned rest house for the workers.

Jute

JUTE PRICES EASE ON REPORTS OF RAIN IN GROWING AREAS

GUNNIES SOFTEN IN SYMPATHY: OVERSEAS ENQUIRIES REMAIN POOR

THE jute goods and fibre markets reacted swiftly to reports of rain in the jute-growing areas of India and Pakistan. Prices fell immediately and sellers, who at the beginning of the week were inclined to be reserved, changed their ideas and became keen for business. The early rains have allowed cultivators in many areas to prepare the land for sowing. In the lowlands of Narayanganj, Chandpur and Charnmugria districts, it is reported that work has commenced and anything from 2 to 4 annas has already been planted. Reports from Indian agencies follow a similar pattern, but here the work is not so far ahead. The prospect of an early crop is disturbing stockists and speculators, as it is understood that although there is not a great deal of jute left in the interior, all the main operators are holding large quantities in the hope of creating an artificial shortage and gaining from price increases such as were witnessed a week ago. Recent events have caused a certain amount of nervousness, and many sellers are now offering jute freely. But Calcutta mills, after their buying spree of the past few weeks, have completely withdrawn from the market and cannot even be tempted by offers below the quoted rates. This has added to the discomfort of stockists, as the average price of their holdings is now, in many cases, above the current rates. New Crop has already been indicated at a discount of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on the present market, so it seems unlikely that Old Crop prices will enjoy stability at the higher levels.

A major consideration is how long the mills can hold out. In spite of recent purchases, their present stocks in many cases will not last beyond the middle of May, so a fair amount of jute has still to be purchased, much of it from Pakistan. Buyers have large quantities of undelivered jute on their books, again a large proportion of it from Pakistan, but there is an element of doubt as to when this will be delivered. The major portion is cheap jute, and with the markets in their present state, sellers have found it impossible to cover. The delivery of this jute would appear to be the key to the whole problem, and market trends over the next few weeks will be analysed assiduously by buyers and sellers alike.

The gunny markets have shown very little activity and the main price movements have depended on the fibre markets. Overseas interest has, on the whole, been at a very low ebb, and although various rumours have been advanced about orders, they have not come to fruition. Operators have come to regard these rumours of late with a great deal of caution, especially that those about Russia, with the result that the market is in a constant state of uncertainty. Prices have fluctuated rapidly, the main trend being downwards in sympathy with raw jute, although new high levels were recorded at the beginning of the period. There was also heavy selling pressure from mills at the higher levels which caused prices to react.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: The steadier conditions reported at the end of the previous week continued into the week under review. At the opening last Thursday, sacking prices showed an advance of 6 annas for B Twills to record Rs. 117-2 a 100 bags for March shipment. This was a new high for 1956, and indeed was the highest level reached since November last year. Calcutta mills took advantage of the rise to sell fair quantities up to the end of the year, but most of the business was absorbed by bazaar parties, as overseas buyers appeared to be completely indifferent. The rise was short-lived, as mills' selling pressure, coupled with the news of a large increase in their stocks of jute goods had an adverse effect, and prices declined rapidly on Friday. During this period hessian was neglected but ruled steady in sympathy with heavy goods and opened 2½-3 annas up for 40in. 100z. to be quoted at Rs. 41-2 for March shipment. Along with the fall of Rs. 1-4 in sacking on Friday, hessians lost 8 annas, but towards the week-end interest revived on shipper covering at the lower levels and on rumours of overseas orders. B Twills regained about 10 annas of the previous day's losses, and hessians 2 annas, but these were completely nullified over the week-end. On Monday morning March B Twills reverted to Rs. 115-14 a 100 bags, with July-September shipment at Rs. 115. This is the first time since the middle of January that forward goods have been at a discount compared to near deliveries. Hessian 40in. 100z. opened quietly on Monday morning at Rs. 40-12 a 100 yards for both the near and forward positions, but lost a further 8 annas by Tuesday morning. The largest fluctuations for some time were recorded in the sacking section at this stage when B Twills dropped Rs. 1-2 in the near positions to Rs. 114-12, and Rs. 1-12 for July-September shipment to Rs. 113-4 a 100 bags. Lack of interest in the market caused very easy conditions to prevail and prices continued to fall. At the opening on Wednesday morning rates recovered slightly but were well below the

previous day's opening prices. Market quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	March	April	Apr.-June	July-Sept.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 80z.	33-8	35-2	32-12	32-6
40in. 100z.	40-4	40-7	40-9	40-2
B. Twills	114-2	114	113-14	112-8
Heavy Cees	112	113-4	113-8	112-8
(Plain)	138	138	138	137
A Twills	129-12	130	129-8	128
Liverpools	115-12	116	116	114-4
Cornsecs				

Raw Jute: Raw jute suffered mixed fortunes over the week and after a steady opening, prices gradually declined. Business at the beginning tended to create a steadier influence, and this, coupled with the advancing upcountry markets, caused sellers to adopt a reserved attitude. Towards the week-end, reports of rain in most of the upcountry agencies caused markets to ease, and sellers, visualising easier conditions, began to offer freely. Mills withdrew from the market completely, and this move had the desired effect, prices showing a marked downward tendency. Sellers reduced their rates in an attempt to induce mills to buy but up to the close they had no success.

Raw jute rates at the opening on Thursday were unchanged from last week's closing prices, and Upper Assam Bottoms were quoted at Rs. 31 a maund for March-April shipment. Fairly good business at this level caused prices to harden, but the advance was shortlived as rain in the upcountry areas was reported, bringing with it a reversal of

sellers' ideas. More offers of jute came and prices dropped 8 annas a maund, with sellers willing to operate below that level. Calcutta mills stayed completely out of the market, and after the week-end a further drop of 8 annas occurred. On Tuesday, offers were given out at about Rs. 29-8 a maund, but this brought no response from buyers and an easier tendency developed.

Business during the week was more or less confined to the opening days. During that time mills paid Rs. 31 a maund basis Bottoms for Northern jute, and Rs. 31-8 for Bottoms only. Local Northern jute was also done at Rs. 31 a maund, but with Rs. 2-8 difference between Middles and Bottoms. Small lots of Daissee were also reported at this price, but jetties purchases continued at well above this level. Daissee Mesta prices varied between Rs. 27 and Rs. 28-4 a maund basis Bottoms, but the quantities involved were not large. A small lot of Bimbi F.A.Q. was done at Rs. 28-8 a maund. In nearly all cases the delivery periods were March-April.

At the close, prices were again marked down. 8 annas a maund, and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute:	Landed at Mills	Shipment
	Rs. a md. basis	
	Bottoms	
Lower Assam	29-8	March-April
Upper Assam	29-8	"
Northern	29-8	"
Murshidabad White	28-8	"
Daissee ex Agency	30	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	29-8	"
Daissee Mesta	27-8	"
Local Packing	29-8	"
(Northern)	29-8	"
Bimbi	27-8 for F.A.Q.	"

Tossa is quoted at Rs. 1 a maund above the price of white jute.

Pakistan Jute:	Rs. a md. basis	Shipment
	Bottoms	
Jat	33	March-April
District	32-8	"
Northern	32	"
Jat Cuttings	130 a bale	"

The Cossipore markets closely followed the upcountry markets. After a firm opening, prices gradually declined and sellers became keen for business. Mill interest waned and there was only

Manufacture of Polythene in India

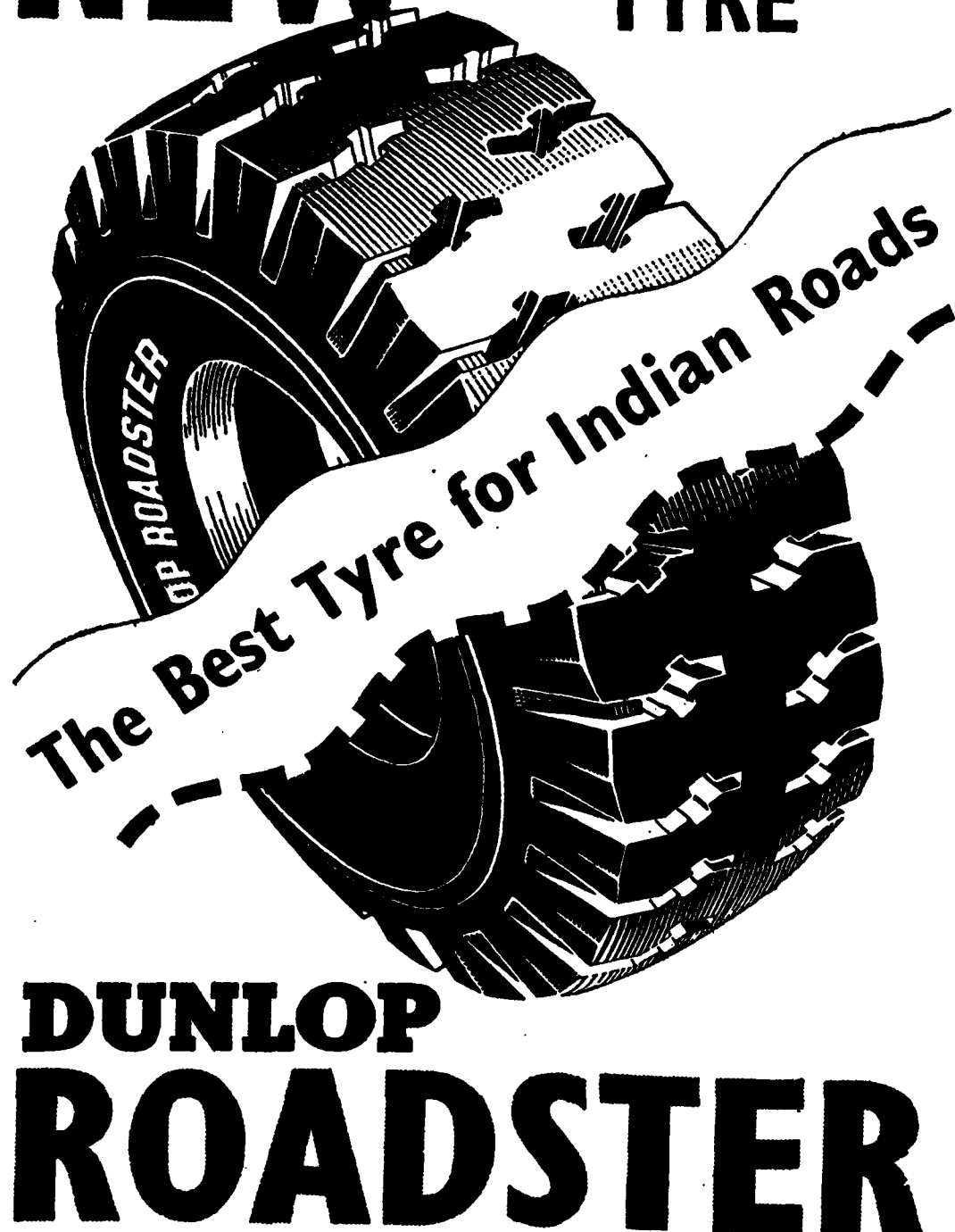
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited have received the approval of the Government of India to a project to manufacture polythene in India. The manufacture will be undertaken by the I.C.I. associate, The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited in which the Indian public has a substantial shareholding. The project will involve a total investment of about Rs. 3 crores.

Polythene was first discovered in the research laboratories of I.C.I. Ltd. in the U.K. The process to be used in India will be that developed by I.C.I. and used in the manufacture of their well-known 'ALKATHENE'. The use of this product in India has been developed by I.C.I. (India) Ltd. who have operated a plant at Calcutta for the manufacture of film from imported granules since 1953. Polythene is a tough, flexible, thermoplastic material with outstanding electrical insulating properties. Many thousands of tons are used every year throughout the world in the manufacture of packaging film, flexible pipes, submarine telephone cables, radar equipment and moulded domestic articles, to mention only some of the major uses. As elsewhere, the largest single use of polythene in India will probably continue to be for packaging purposes, both as film and as coating on paper and jute.

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small demand for imports which were slightly lower. During the week, a total of 540 wagons arrived at the Coimbatore sidings, to give an average of about 77 a day. At the close, quotations were based on Kishanganj jute at Rs. 29 a maund for garsat quality. The Daissee markets eased although individual sellers continued to hold reserved ideas. Imports were small, but good enough to satisfy the limited demand. At the close, quotations in Sheoraphuli were based on Daissee at Rs. 27-8 a maund for garsat quality.

Mofussil: Heavy rain in most of the jute-growing areas brought about a rapid decline in agency prices. Very little business was reported as most operators were waiting for a further drop to enable them to cover their cheap contracts. Farmers in most districts had gone well ahead with preparing the land for sowing, and some areas were reporting that sowing had commenced. Holders of Old Crop jute were keen to dispose of their stocks but there were no buyers. At the close, quotations in Dhurbi were based on Rs. 27 a maund for bottom quality.

Similar conditions existed in the Pakistan markets. Sowings in the lowland areas were well ahead, and other lands were being prepared for the crop. Favourable weather conditions with rain almost daily brought about a vast change in sellers' attitude and also in that of the buyers. The position was reversed—there were no buyers but many sellers. Imports into Narayanganj dropped slightly, and over last week averaged about 8,000 maunds a day which was normal for the time of the year. Latest quotations in Narayanganj were based on Jat Bottoms at Rs.(P) 34-8 a maund, B Bottoms at Rs.(P) 31, C Bottoms at Rs. 28-8 and X Bottoms at Rs.(P) 26-8 a maund.

Raw Jute Consumption

The consumption of raw jute by mills reporting to the L.J.M.A. during February 1956 was 541,000 bales, which was 22,700 bales more than in the previous month. Although February was a short working month, the increase was partly due to the increase in goods production dating from 20th February. The total consumption from July 1955 to February 1956 is now 40,86,300 bales. In February 1955, the consumption was 476,900 bales, and the total for the corresponding period of the last season was 38,54,900 bales. Thus, in the current season raw jute consumption is now 231,400 bales ahead of the last season.

L.J.M.A. STOCK FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY

The Indian Jute Mills Association reports the stock of jute goods at the end of February, 1956, as follows:

Description	29th February, 1956 Lakh Yds. 000 Tons	31st January, 1956 Lakh Yds. 000 Tons	Increase over () or decrease from () last month		28th February, 1955 Lakh Yds. 000 Tons
			Lakh Yds. 000 Tons	Lakh Yds. 000 Tons	
Hessian Cloth and Bag	10.45	28.2	9.41	25.6	10.09
Standard Hessian (included in above)	6.98	18.9	6.80	18.9	7.72
Sacking Cloth and Bag	12.46	52.5	16.65	45.3	12.47
Standard Sacking (included in above)	10.39	42.7	8.82	36.1	11.00
Others		9.0	7.5	4.15	1.3
Grand Total (000 Tons only)		99.7	78.4	411.3	82.9

N.B.—These figures are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhat with estimates for three non-member mills.

L.J.M.A. PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY

The Indian Jute Mills Association reports the total production of jute goods during February, 1956, as follows:

Description	Quantity
1. Twist and Yarn	2,829 tons
(a) For Sale	1,192 tons
(b) All other including that used in sewing bags	353 tons
2. Canvas	8.2 lakh yds.
3. Gunny Bags (Tonnage exclude sewing twist)	2,238 tons
(a) Hessian	87.8 lakh yds.
(b) Sacking	62.6 lakh Nos.
4. Gunny Cloth	52,321 tons
(a) Hessian	12,81.8 lakh yds.
(b) Sacking	5,52.8 lakh Nos.
5. Other manufactures (including ropes)	2,951 tons
6. Total production (above figures combined)	92,760 tons
(a) All kinds	12,17.1 lakh yds.
(b) Hessian (both bags and cloth)	13,38.7 lakh yds.
(c) Sacking (both bags and cloth)	8.2 lakh yds.
(d) Canvas (both bags and cloth)	8.2 lakh yds.

Summary

	(00,000 Yds.)	(000 Tons)
Feb. '56	56	56
Jan. '56	55	55
Feb. '55	56	56
Jan. '55	55	55
Hessian	12.25	11.43
Feb. '56	12.91	32.0
Jan. '56	12.91	30.3
Sacking	13.39	12.81
Feb. '56	10.91	54.7
Jan. '56	52.6	46.4
Others	6.1	6.0
Feb. '56	3.1	
Grand Total	92.8	88.9

N.B.—These statistics are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhat with estimates for three non-member mills.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment from the port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented.

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 5th March, 1956	679.3	9,825.9	10,505.2
1st to 5th February, 1956	663.8	10,251.0	10,914.8
1st to 5th January, 1956	618.7	9,760.4	19,379.1
1st to 5th March, 1956	5,766.5	564.3	6,330.8
1st to 5th February, 1956	7,444.2	303.4	7,747.6
1st to 5th January, 1956	7,815.6	411.7	8,227.3

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

CONCERN OVER RISING PRICES

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

THE recent rising tendency in raw jute prices in Pakistan has been giving members of the jute industry in Dundee and district some cause for concern. It is well-known that consumers of jute goods consider prices for these already too dear and, undoubtedly, they would be very annoyed if they advanced further. It would simply stop all business and send buyers in search of substitutes of which there are a number to choose from. The authorities have been putting off the evil day, and considerable relief is felt in the market to find the position of raw jute on the easy side. At the same time, there are reports of very firm markets and a probable scarcity of the fibre for this season's requirements. When this is mentioned to the oldest members of the jute trade here, they simply say that, in all their long years' connection with the industry, they have never seen a scarcity of raw jute yet. If prices are advanced for jute goods, there may be a reduction in the consumption of the raw material through short time working, not only on the Continent, from whence come reports that some places are closing down in several countries, but also in this country. Some spinners are displaying anxiety to secure business in single yarns as well as twists. The latter are very quiet, probably as the result of the dull trade continuing in the carpet industry. Many carpet works are now working only four days a week, and this means a considerable drop in the consumption of jute yarns, while the furniture trade is also curtailing output. Most motor car manufacturers are on four days a week and this industry is a large consumer of jute cloth.

Raw jute rates are generally down 20s a ton at £108 for Mill Firsts, £97 for Mill Lightnings and £91 for Mill Hearts, while crack marks of Daissee 2/3 are at £94 and grade is very firm at £89, after £88 10s done for shipment, with grade Tossa 2/3 from £104 and fours from £94, all cif. U.K.

Calcutta goods were lower last week-end at 62s 0d for 10oz. 40in. and 48s 0d for 12oz. March, 62s 3d and 47s 9d April, 62s 6d and 47s 6d May and 62s 9d and 47s 3d June, with B twills 178s 0d March and 3d more April-June, all fob. Calcutta.

Jute yarns and cloth are very firm, but buyers are displaying little inclination to do further business. The finer yarns, the Rio grades, have been advanced, and also sacking twills. Rio 8 lb. "JC2R" is up from 19.38d to 19.97d a lb., and 8 lb. "JC3R" from 17.66d to 18.23d a lb. Sacking 24 lb. twill is raised from 11.76d to 12.35d a lb., and the cloth automatically comes up to 22.50d a yard for 10 por. 27 in. 20 oz. twill sacking a yard, effective from Monday, 5th March.

POLYTHENE PLANT FOR INDIA

Imperial Chemical Industries Limited have received the approval of the Government of India to a project to manufacture polythene in India. The manufacture will be undertaken by the I.C.I. associate, The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Limited in which the Indian public has a substantial shareholding. Technical assistance in the design, construction and operation of this plant will be provided under agreement by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. The project will involve a total investment of about Rs. 3 crores. Polythene was first discovered in the research laboratories of I.C.I. Ltd. in the U.K. The process to be used in India will be that developed by I.C.I. and used in the manufacture of their "Alkathene". Polythene is a tough flexible, thermoplastic material with outstanding electrical insulating properties. Many thousands of tons are used every year throughout the world in the manufacture of packaging film, flexible pipes, submarine telephone cables, radar equipment and moulded domestic articles, to mention only some of the major uses. As elsewhere, the largest single use of polythene in India will probably continue to be for packaging purposes, both as film and as moulded containers.

Plantation Topics

CALCUTTA TEA SALES IN FEBRUARY

READY SUPPORT FOR GOOD TEAS

THE offerings at tea auctions in February averaged about 62,200 packages a week. The strong U.K. buying which was in evidence during the last three sales in January continued throughout the month. The limited quantity of good medium and good teas met with ready support, but the bulk of the offerings which consisted of medium, low medium and poorer sorts met with only a fair demand at steadily declining prices. Buyers were quick to notice any seasonal improvement in quality and Darjeelings on offer which were keenly competed for, say Messrs. Carritt Moran & Co. Ltd., in their monthly tea market review. Best liquoring C. T. C. Fannings were by far the strongest feature and in the last sale of the month were several annas dearer. Other types of Fannings, except the poorest kinds, also met with a good demand and sold at dearer rates. Whole leaf grades were neglected during the first two sales but the more stylish kinds received good support in Sale Nos. 36 and 37. About 8,000 chests catalogued in Sale No. 37, a considerable proportion of which were good liquoring Assams, were withdrawn before the sale for direct shipment to the U.K.

Darjeeling leaf appearance for the most part was of a satisfactory standard. The bulk of the offerings again consisted of late rains manufacture but a few invoices carried a little pre-autumnal character. Although the majority of the Assam offerings showed a further decline in quality both as regards leaf and liquor, a few teas in quality both as regards leaf and liquor, a few teas showed a seasonal improvement in character, but no teas with true autumnal flavour have yet been catalogued. Doars leaf appearance showed little change from the teas seen in January and the bulk of the offerings consisted of ordinary rains manufacture with stalk and fibre continuing prominent. A few brighter liquoring invoices were available and these, although not of outstanding character, showed a welcome improvement in cup over the majority of the offerings. Cachar leaf appearance was fairly satisfactory but most of the teas catalogued were soft and plain in cup.

Quotations

	1955-56 Rs. as p.	1954-55 Rs. as p.
Sale No. 34 Plain B.P.	1 7 0	Not quoted
Sale No. 35 "	1 5 9	"
Sale No. 36 "	1 5 0	"
Sale No. 37 "	1 4 3	"

Internal Market

A total of approximately 16,300 chests of leaf was offered in the four sales held during the month. There was a fair demand for the few lines of clean leaf tea on offer but prices generally declined. The majority of the offerings were however of a stinky residual description and these usually sold in buyers' favour. Dust offerings amounted to approximately 80,000 chests. There was a fair general demand and prices for all kinds were generally firm or dearer, with the exception of the black leaf fannings types and the poorer liquoring residual sorts, which were slightly easier. The best CTC Assams were a particularly strong feature and prices for these sometimes rose by as much as 5 annas; the poorer sorts of this category met better support in the later sales. The showing a slight decline in the first two. The few lines of black leaf dusts continued to receive good support but generally at slightly lower rates.

Quotations

	1955-56 Rs. as p.	1954-55 Rs. as p.
Sale No. 34 Clean Common Dust	1 7 3	2 11 6
Sale No. 35 "	1 7 6	2 11 3
Sale No. 36 "	1 8 0	2 8 9
Sale No. 37 "	1 7 3	2 7 6

Export sales up to No. 37 totalled 1,706,339 chests at an average price of Rs. 2-2-1 compared with 1,524,723 at an average price of Rs. 3-1-11 a year ago. Internal sales at 85,146 chests of Leaf and 527,865 chests of Dust (Rs. 1-4-5 and Rs. 2-0-0) and go against 368,737 and 575,615 (Rs. 2-4-3 and Rs. 2-7-3) in the corresponding period of last year.

During the first week the price of Export Quota continued to decline as a result of the announcement by the Government that the total export allotment for the financial year 1955-56 would be 480 million lb., as we already mentioned in last month's issue. This represented a further release of 9.3 percent to all estates and it is understood that all north Indian gardens had received this final allocation by the end of the month. The first eight days of the month saw the price decline from 15 to 7 pias a lb., thereafter the majority of the transactions were negotiated at between 7 and 9 pias a lb. During this later period, some sellers were fortunate in obtaining prices around 14 pias but the qualities were generally negligible.

Unusually favourable growing weather has been reported from most tea districts of north-east India and an early start to the season is anticipated. As against this, drought conditions and very cold weather are reported from up-country districts in Ceylon and although the quality of the tea has been excellent, the crop

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	Closing prices on 2-3-1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period (Rupees a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Sheet Cuttings 1		.88
Sheet Cuttings 2		.83
Crepe:		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.20/21	1.15½
R.M.A. No. 1	1.19/20	1.14½
Crepe No. 2		1.12
Crepe No. 3		1.08½
Scrap Crepes:		
Sc. Crepe No. 1	1.00 Nom.	.97½
Sc. Crepe No. 2	.94/99	.93
Sc. Crepe No. 3	.85/92	.86
Flat Bark	.80/85	.78½
Sc. Crepe 3X		.89½

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 53.4 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

NORTH INDIAN TEA CROP REPORTS

The following is a summary of the crop and weather reports received from different districts for the month of February, 1956:—

Upper Assam: Weather generally seasonable but dry in Panitola, Doom Dooma and Naharkatya. Rain-fall has been deficient.

Central Assam: Weather abnormally dry with drought conditions existing in Jorhat. Unless rain occurs the opening of the season will be delayed.

Lower Assam: Weather dry. Rain badly wanted. Immediate prospects fair.

North Cachar: Weather seasonable but dry. Crop prospects generally unfavourable.

South Cachar: Weather seasonable but dry in Chargoia. Blister blight prevalent in Hailakandi.

Eastern Doars: Weather very dry with no rain. Prospects fairly good.

Western Doars: Weather dry. Rain badly wanted.

Darjeeling: Weather seasonable.

Teral: Weather dry. Rain badly wanted.



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Commodity Markets

BRITISH TEXTILE REVIEW
PROGRESS OF U. S. COTTON
POLICY

THE announcement of the American Secretary of Agriculture that more surplus cotton would be offered on the world market from the beginning of August caused some weakening of prices in Liverpool, but on the whole the progress of American policy is watched with more relief than apprehension. The process of disposing of the stock may be painful, but if that cloud hanging over the whole trade can be dispersed it will be possible to resume normal business. In the meantime, however, the disorganisation of prices has some awkward implications. Just as cotton has been artificially dear for years past, now it may become artificially cheap; for the unloading of stocks, however carefully managed, must tend to take prices lower than they would have been if those stocks had not existed. Moreover, current non-American supplies must be larger than they would have been if not stimulated by artificial prices.

Cotton has regained its place as a material of fashion, and if it has an additional advantage on the score of price it may encroach on the trade of competing textiles—especially rayon but also wool. Such encroachment would not, presumably, be permanent, but it could last long enough to be felt. But at present Lancashire—characteristically, it must be said—is concerned more with the immediate losses on stocks than with the possibilities of expanding trade by reducing prices.

Strong Criticism of the Cotton Trade

The retiring president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. E. Pardoe, startled the cotton industry last month by a scathing criticism of its behaviour. He spared no section of the industry—neither employers nor employed, neither spinners nor manufacturers, nor the Cotton Board itself. He accused them all of restrictionism and lack of enterprise, and poured scorn on their "chorus of gloom" that had steadily undermined confidence in the trade. Mr. Pardoe was not the first to comment on the inconsistency of companies that bewail their troubles at the same time as they pay out some of the highest dividends in decades, but he made his point particularly convincing with figures. An analysis of the results of 60 spinning mills showed an average profit of £27,745 in 1955, compared with an average of £31,226 for 67 companies in 1954 and with an average of £27,546 for 79 companies in 1953. Dividends paid by 62 spinning firms averaged 23.42 percent last year, com-

pared with an average of 24.31 percent for 72 firms in 1954—when dividends were the highest for more than 30 years. As Mr. Pardoe remarked, "some slump!"

The critic was not, however, concerned only with the industry's gloomy demeanour. His main point was that high profits were being earned on a restricted turnover; for the spinning section operated at only 65 percent of capacity during 1955. "It really is time," he said, "a little competition was introduced into the official policy of the industry, and competitive efficiency encouraged where at present only a system of price management obtains." A few days after Mr. Pardoe spoke a delegation visited the President of the Board of Trade in a further endeavour to convince him that imports of cloth from India and Hong Kong must be restricted. It appears that the President, while promising nothing, was sympathetic. The industry, thus encouraged, is planning a big publicity campaign to put more pressure on the Government. It is not the kind of enterprise that Mr. Pardoe approves. And Mr. Pardoe, it should be mentioned, is chairman of a textile firm that is uncommonly successful in the export trade.

Prospects for Nylon

If demand for cotton goods expands as some people foresee (restrictive policies permitting) manmade fibres will, perhaps, find progress harder in the coming years than it has been since the war. At present, however, they continue their advance: figures published this month show that monthly output reached a new peak, 43.4 million lb. in January—against the previous peak of 42.2 million lb. in March last year. A new event occurred in London last month—the first all-nylon trade fair. About 60 companies exhibited, representing weaving, knitting, hosiery and garment firms. Such an exhibition was naturally concerned mainly with clothing, but household textiles were included.

The Arrival of Silicone

New finishes are no longer a novelty, but some are of real importance. Silicone is establishing itself with more than usual speed. It attracted publicity some months ago when, at a fashion parade, a glass of red wine was poured over a silicone-treated cocktail dress to demonstrate that material so treated would not absorb liquid or show stain. Soon, it seems, silicone will be familiar to the ordinary public. As the basic ingredient is common sand, there is no shortage of the raw material, and efforts are being made to bring prices of the finish down to moderate levels. Essentially, the process of treating fabric is not complex. The silicone solution makes a very fine coating round the fibres, not over the whole surface like a glaze. The silicone can thus completely permeate the fabric, leaving it feeling soft and "natural", as well as resistant to wet and stain.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) advanced further by 0.6 percent to 380.9 during the week ended 25th February, 1956 as compared with 378.7 for the previous week. Relative to the corresponding weeks of the last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 1.1 and 6.2 percent respectively. The average for February, 1956 worked out to 378.3 as compared with 376.0 (revised) for January 1956 and 361.4 for February 1955. The index for Food Articles advanced by 1.4 percent to 343.0 as a result of an increase in the prices of jowar (+10%), tea for internal consumption (+7%), rice in Calcutta (+4%) and at Vijayawada (+3%), wheat at Hapur (+3%) and at Amritsar (+1%), dal arhar (+2%) and gram at Hapur (+1%) despite a decline in the prices of gram at Patna, bajra, tea for export and coffee (—4% each), wheat at Jabalpur (—3%) and gur (—2%). Higher prices of manganese ore (average export price) (+18%), gingellyseed in Bombay (+6%), linseed in Calcutta, castorseed in Madras and copra (+3% each), raw wool (+2%) and raw cotton, raw silk and lac (+1% each) raised the index for Industrial Raw Materials by 0.5 percent to 462.4 as compared with 460.2 (revised) for the previous week, although the prices of wet salted cowhides at Kanpur (—6%), linseed in Bombay and gingellyseed at Jhansi (—4% each), castorseed in Bombay and rapeseed (—2% each) and groundnuts (—1%) showed declines. The index for Semi-Manufactures also moved up by 0.5 percent to 357.2. Items which exhibited significant variations were kerosene oil (+6%), cowhides (+5%), copra cake (+3%) goatskins (+2%) and linseed oil in Bombay, mustard oil and gingelly-cake (—2% each). The index for Manufactures fell from 375.5 to 375.3 due to a fall in the prices of woollen manufactures (—1%) and a nominal decline in the price of jute manufactures. Lower prices of black pepper in Calcutta (—4%) and turmeric (—2%) brought down the index for the Miscellaneous group by 0.2 percent to 527.4 as compared with 528.2 (revised) for the previous week; the price of black pepper at Cochin, however, moved up by 3 percent.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

(Base: year ended August 1939 = 100)				
Groups and Sub-Groups	25-2-56	18-2-56	28-1-56	26-2-55
I. Food Articles:	343.0	338.3	334.0 (R)	309.5
Cereals	439	419	393	344
Pulses	359	359	355	222
Others	227	228	241	252
II. Industrial Raw				
Materials:	462.4	460.2 (R)	456.1 (R)	433.0
Fibres	469	466	451	479
Oilseeds	465	468	474	358
Minerals	459	444	433	416
Others	409	411	449*	462
III. Semi-Manufactures:	357.2	355.5	355.2 (R)	337.2
Leather	408	398	414	390
Mineral oils	208	202	202	221
Vegetable oils	422	426	426	375
Cotton yarn	446	446*	436	440
Metals	281	280	280	242
Oilcakes	341*	342*	372	297
Others	365	364	364	337
IV. Manufactures:	375.3	375.5	374.9	376.1
Textiles	409	409	408	420
Jute	415	416	417	475
Cotton	403*	403*	403*	409*
Rayon and Silk	502*	502*	496*	455*
Woollen	274	278	278	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	285	285	285	284
V. Miscellaneous:	527.4	528.2 (R)	537.1 (R)	559.0
All Commodities:	380.9	378.1	376.0 (R)	358.8

R = Revised * = Estimated

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

Groups and Sub-Groups	Monthly Average February 1956	January 1956	February 1955
I. Food Articles:	335.3	333.4 (R)	304.3
Cereals	411	398	343
Pulses	351	361	238
Others	230	241	251
II. Industrial Raw			
Materials:	464.0	454.2 (R)	436.1
Fibres	469	453	485
Oilseeds	473	463	360
Minerals	443	438	412
Others	426	456*	483
III. Semi-Manufactures:	355.8	353.5 (R)	337.7
Leather	402	417	389
Mineral oil	204	202	221
Vegetable oil	426	425	391
Cotton Yarn	444	434	442
Metals	280	280	295
Oilcakes	347	371	336
Others	364	338	336
IV. Manufactures:	375.4	375.2	376.9
Textiles	409	408	421
Jute	417	420	477
Cotton	403*	403*	410*
Rayon and Silk	498*	486*	460
Woollen	277	278	310
Metal Products	371	371	340
Others	285	285	284
V. Miscellaneous:	529.1	549.0 (R)	558.6
All Commodities:	378.3	376.0 (R)	361.4

* = Estimated R = Revised

Calcutta Markets

VERY STRONG AND GENERAL
DEMAND AT TEA SALES

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN PRICES

AT Sale No. 39, held on 12th and 13th March, offerings in the Export auction consisted of about 52,000 packages, for which there was a very strong and general demand. Whole Leaf grades, Brown Doosars and fibrous C.T.C. grades remained about steady but all other sorts were 2 to 4 annas dearer. Teas with bright and autumnal liquors were keenly competed for and sold well above valuations, while stylish BPS grades were also a strong feature. Darjeelings were irregular but any flavoury teas shared in the general rise.

Quotations	Rs.
Clean Black Pekoe	1 14 6
Plain B.P.	1 8 0
Medium Assam B.P.	1 9 6
Best CTC Assam B.P.	Not quotable.

At the Internal Sale offerings of Dusts consisted of 18,700 packages, for which there was a very strong and general demand. Teas with improved cup quality were a very strong feature and were 2 to 3 annas dearer, while Black Leaf teas suitable for the Middle East again received very good support. The very best CTC Assams with good liquors were fully firm to dearer, while the remaining types in this category were generally several annas up. Poor quality teas with plain liquors advanced by 1 to 2 annas but residual offerings were very irregular and sometimes easier.

Quotations	1956	1955
Medium Doosars Dust	1 10 0 to 1 10 6	2 6 6 to 2 7 0
Medium Assam Grainy	1 10 6 to 1 11 6	2 8 0
Dust	2 14 0 to 3 0 0	3 4 0 to 3 5 0
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 14 0 to 3 0 0	3 4 0 to 3 5 0

The Leaf offerings consisted of 3,000 packages, for which there was an improved general demand at dearer rates.

COAL FIXTURES DOMINATE
FREIGHT BUSINESS

TIME CHARTERING FIRM

THE feature of the market last week was the payment of 72s 3d by French charterers for coal from the U.S.A.-Continent which is the highest figure recorded in this trade. Another item of interest was the fixture of American flag vessels for rice from the U.S. Gulf to East Pakistan at \$ (U.S.) 31.50 and other flag vessels at rates from \$ (U.S.) 27 to 28.50. Heavy bookings of coal were made on French account at 72s 3d for March loading, and consecutive voyages to December at 64s to 66s according to position. More enquiries circulated for Indian coal and tonnage is sought to late for Indian coal and tonnage. The Indian Karachi, Chittagong and Hamburg. The Indian ore trade was active with three fixtures for June loading at \$ (U.S.) 19 and \$ (U.S.) 18.75 while Mormugao-Japan paid 110s f.o. The time charter section remained very firm with \$ (U.S.) 4.55 being paid for a Liberty for 11 to 12 months' trading.

The new Calcutta Dock Workers Scheme just published by the Government will be studied with interest and the practical application of the provisions relating to piece work will need careful thought and much co-operation from all parties.

SUGAR MARKET

During the week ended 14th March, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,500 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 5,500 bags and stocks totalled 175,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar, ex-Kanapur delivery, were Rs. 30-12 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-8 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates varied between Rs. 27-10 and Rs. 28-2.

LINSEED

The continued firmness of the market last week have been caused chiefly by scarcity of ready supplies. Following the clarification in the levy of excise duty that this duty does not apply for export, more settled conditions have been in evidence in the market. Trading has, however, been small. The oil section has displayed little change, although shippers have been rather reserved owing to weaker advices from overseas. Latest quotations were as follows: March Rs. 25 a maund; April-May Rs. 22-12 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market ruled easy and prices showed a downward tendency. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 6th March and 12th March, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted (Slaughtered) 18,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12 to Rs. 20-8.

Goatskins:—Wet salted (Daisce, Killed) 64,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 225 to Rs. 335, Rs. 275 to Rs. 320 and Rs. 337-8 to Rs. 375; Assam-Maldia-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 26,100 pcs. on the basis of

Rs. 270 to Rs. 335; Muzaffarpore-Patna 75,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 255 to Rs. 312-8.

Bazaar Stocks

(12th March, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted 280,000 pcs.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daisce, Killed) 46,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 1,65,000 pcs.; Muzaffarpore - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissen-ganj 5,15,500 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET DULL

During the week ended 13th March, the market was dull. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 148 value, 146 buyers, 140 value.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 148 to 140 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 142-8 to 138 buyers, 135 done and buyers.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 138 to 134-8 buyers, 133 done.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 134 to 129-8 basis done and buyers, 126 buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 126 done and buyers, 124-8 to 117-8 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 133 buyers, 142-8 to 137-8 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 135 buyers, 133-8 to 128-8 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 130/128 buyers, 126-8 to 123-8 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 124 to 115 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky (C.P.) under 5%	Rs. 109 buyers, 108 to 105-8 value, 100 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky (C.P.)	Rs. 100 buyers, 101-8 to 98-8 value, 95 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 50/49 buyers, 48 value.

Shipments during March until the 9th were 11,548 packages comprising shellac 6,855 packages, seedlac 3,338 packages, buttonlac 150 packages, others 1,205 packages.

AUSTRALIA'S WOOL PRODUCTION

According to the Secretary of the Australian Woolgrowers' Council the 1955-56 wool clip is expected to be an all-time record. Production is estimated at 4.21 million bales which is 300,000 bales more than the record production of 1954-55. The value of this season's clip is estimated at £A 307.98 million at the October price level of 56.98d a pound as against £A 345 million in 1954-55. The total value of the clip is likely thus to be about £A 37 million less than the previous highest.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

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Tender No. CS.1/56/K6/9/1(56) is invited by the Controller of Stores, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 for fabrication of garments required for the staff of the Railway during the period from 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 on annual contract basis. Tender forms are obtainable from his office (I. B. Section) on remittance of Rs. 2/- by Money Order in case of Mofussil Firms and on production of Cash Receipt from the Chief Cashier, Garden Reach, Calcutta by local firms. Earnest Money is Rs. 1,000/- in cash. Valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate must accompany the tender.

Closing date March 28, 1956 at 12 noon.

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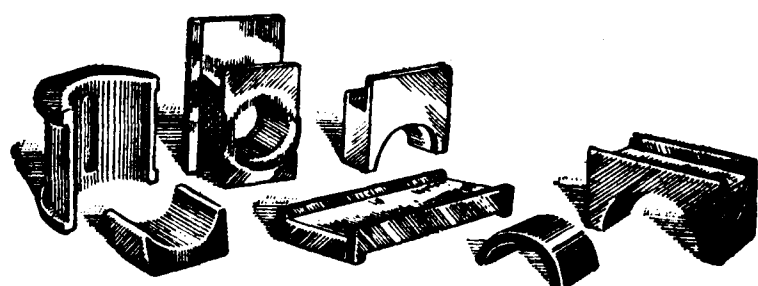
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CONSUMPTION

According to the latest Government certificate, Dipti lanterns give you clear Six British candle light without any smoke.

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PERFORMANCE

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MILLION HOMES

When you buy a lantern always insist on Dipti. Remember Dipti not only gives you a trouble-free service but also saves twenty percent of your kerosene consumption. It is sturdy in construction and smart in look. It has a special paint which is good for all weathers.



THE ORIENTAL METAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
Head Office: 77, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta - 12. Factory: Agarpara Estate, Progressive DMZ.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1956, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect three Directors in place of Sir Homi Mody, Mr. Cooverji H. Bhabha and Mr. C. P. Wadia who retire by rotation under Article 92 of the Articles of Association read with Regulation 78 Table "A" of the Indian Companies Act and who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

A separate Notice dated 1st March, 1956 accompanied by a Circular of the same date has been given to the Shareholders of the Company that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will also be held at the Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1956, immediately after the disposal of the business at the above-mentioned Forty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass as Special Resolutions, the Resolutions set forth in the said Notice dated 1st March, 1956 which will be proposed at the said Extraordinary General Meeting, in the circumstances and for the reasons set out in the said Circular.

By Order of the Board,
N. K. KARANJIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1956.

N.B.:—The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Thursday, the 8th day of March, 1956 to Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1956 (both days inclusive).

N.B.:—Dividend Warrants for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955 will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered address on and after the 31st day of March, 1956. Shareholders are requested to intimate the Bank their change of address, if any, immediately.

CALCUTTA GAS COMPANY (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta on Thursday, the 29th March, 1956 at 4.55 P.M. for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' Report, Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955 and declaring the Dividend recommended by the Directors, electing Directors, appointing auditors and for transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 21st March, 1956 to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For & on behalf of
CALCUTTA GAS COMPANY (PTY.) LIMITED,
SOORAJMULL NAGARMULL,
Secretaries.

8, Dalhousie Square East,
Calcutta-1.
Dated, the 12th March, 1956.

RAMPOORIA COTTON MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 147, Cotton Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 28th March, 1956 at 11 A.M.

- (a) To receive and pass the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1955.
 - (b) To declare Dividends on Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
 - (c) To elect Directors.
 - (d) To appoint Auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration.
- And—
- (e) To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Register will be closed from 15th March to 28th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NATHMULL RAMPURIA,
Director.

147, Cotton Street,
Calcutta, 7th March, 1956.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has sanctioned payment of the Dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5% per annum for the half-year ending 31st March, 1956. The Preference Share Registers will be closed from the 1st April to the 16th April, 1956, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on or after 16th April, 1956, to those Preference Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Registers on the 31st March, 1956, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. GIDLEY,
Secretary.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta, 10th March, 1956.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED. Convertible Notes.

NOTICE is hereby given that interest for the half-year ending 31st March, 1956, will be paid on or after that date to those holders of Convertible Notes whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1956, or in accordance with their instructions.

A. G. GIDLEY,
Secretary.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta, 10th March, 1956.

JUBBULPORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1956 at 11.0 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 and the Balance sheet as at that date and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd March, 1956 to the 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1956.

AGRA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Thursday the 29th March, 1956 at 11.05 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd March, 1956 to the 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta

The 12th March, 1956

BHARAT COLLIERIES LTD.

NOTICE

THE Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 31st March, 1956, at 12 noon to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1955, to declare dividends at 5% on the Preference and 6% on Ordinary Shares, to elect a Director and to appoint Auditors.

Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 24th March, 1956 to 31st March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SAHU JAIN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 8th March, 1956.

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend on the 6 per cent (taxable) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares for the half-year ending 31st March, 1956 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum less tax. Payment will be made on or after 31st March, 1956 to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Registers on that date.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th to 31st March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. P. GILBERT,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 9th March, 1956.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA) LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33/1, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th day of March 1956, at 9.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of passing the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account, receiving the Report of the Directors and of the Auditors for the year ended 30th June, 1955, declaring a Dividend, electing Directors, appointing Auditors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from the 22nd to the 29th days of March 1956, both days inclusive.

As Dividend Warrants are sent only to registered shareholders or to their mandatees, shares on blank transfer should be submitted with completed deeds for transfer registration before the transfer books are closed.

By Order of the Board,

MARSHALLS (DIRECTION) LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

33/1, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 12th March, 1956.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be payable on and after Monday, the 23rd April, 1956, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 29th March, 1956.

Warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders in the Indian Union at their registered address.

To the Shareholders of Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Limited and in particular to:—

Mr. Mark Burton, Mr. J. Hugh Marshall, Mr. L. P. Warren, Mr. Jerbbhai Hormusji, Capt. R. G. Burnell, Miss M. Reid, Mr. W. S. Watson, Mr. M. C. Dubash (decd.), Mr. P. J. D'Souza, Mr. P. C. Nelson, Mr. A. E. Kinsey, Mr. H. R. McKay (decd.), Mr. Shantishekharwar Ray, Mr. W. S. Beech, Mrs. M. G. Thorpe, Mrs. A. Hequet, Messrs. Kalidas Bashak, Pareesh Ch. Bashak, Nareesh Ch. Bashak & Ashim Kumar Bashak (minors represented by their mother, Sm. Rajeshwari Bashak), Mrs. M. H. B. Morton, Mrs. M. H. Softly, Mrs. M. S. Redpath, Mrs. S. H. Goss, Mr. I. L. Watson, Mrs. E. S. Fink, Mrs. L. M. Stanley, Mr. R. C. M. Short, Mrs. Gole Anar Bibi, Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co. Ltd., Mr. Ashley S. Ward, Maj. C. H. H. Young & Mrs. I. H. Young, Mr. Ghulam Murshed, Mr. Abdullah Rahimullah, Mrs. Virbaiji Pestonji Dastur & Farooq Pestonji Dastur, Mr. E. J. Ellis, Brig. Col. Indra Bahadur Karki & Capt. Nara Bahadur Karki, Mrigendra S. S. Jung Br. Rana & Baber S. S. Jung Br. Rana, Messrs. B. H. Hurd & J. R. Hunter, Mr. Lal Ram Sharan Singh, Mr. J. R. Kay, Mrs. K. J. Legge, Mr. P. E. Perry, Mrs. E. E. Mitchell, Mr. C. W. Anderson, Mr. J. S. Rae, Mr. R. L. James, Mr. G. A. Rainey, Mrs. J. E. Arbuckle, Mr. D. Yule, Mrs. H. M. Bassett, Mrs. E. M. Collingwood, Mr. T. E. Edvardson, Mr. H. D. H. Y. Nepean & Mrs. E. F. Nepean, Mr. T. S. Cockburn, Messrs. W. E. Witt, G. W. Taylor & H. C. Nelson Extrs. to the Est. of Mrs. M. J. F. Witt (decd.), Mr. A. H. Steele-Perkins, Mr. A. Mamuljee, Mr. P. G. Creet, Miss M. Kelly, Mr. S. C. Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, Mr. H. T. Bates (decd.), Mrs. M. G. Annan, Messrs. C. K. Mistry & N. K. Mistry, Mr. A. Viegas, Mr. S. J. Ezekiel, Baber S. S. Jung Bahadur Rana, Rani Beda Bhakta Laxmi Debi & Mrigendra S. S. Jung Bahadur Rana, Pandit K. A. Dikshit & Mrs. Bidya Devi A. Dikshit, Mr. David V. Sassoon, Lt. Genl. Narayan S. S. Jung Br. Rana & Rani Dibya Rajya Laxmi, Messrs. D. F. Virjee, F. D. Virjee & R. F. Virjee.

ORIENT PAPER MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta on Thursday, the 29th March, 1956 at 11 A.M. for the purposes of adopting the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 and declaring dividends to be paid on or after the 30th April, 1956 to registered holders in the Company as on the 12th April, 1956.

The Share Transfer Books will remain closed from the 6th to 12th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRLA BROTHERS LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

8, Royal Exchange Place,
Calcutta, 7th March, 1956.

To all the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company and in particular to those Shareholders who have no registered address in India and have not supplied any address within India for giving of notices to them.

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE

THE Preference Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 3rd April, 1956 to the 12th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 10th March, 1956.

CAREW & COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1956 at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of:—

1. Receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1955.
2. Declaring Dividends on the 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares.
3. Electing Auditors for the current year and fixing their remuneration.
4. Electing a Director.
5. Transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th March, 1956 to the 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

Preference Shareholders and/or Ordinary Shareholders and holders of Preference Shares and/or Ordinary Shares under blank transfer should note that upon the declaration of the Dividends the Dividend Warrants will be posted to Registered Preference Shareholders and/or Registered Ordinary Shareholders or their Mandatees on or after the 23rd April, 1956. No application for payment will be necessary.

GLADSTONE LYALL & CO. LTD.,

A. R. ELLIOTT LOCKHART,

Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

4, Fairlie Place,

Calcutta, 8th March, 1956.

TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS AND IN PARTICULAR TO THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHO HAVE NO REGISTERED ADDRESS IN INDIA.

THE RAMPOORIA PROPERTIES LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE RAMPOORIA PROPERTIES LIMITED will be held at its Registered Office, 148, Cotton Street, Calcutta, on Thursday the 29th March, 1956 at 2 P.M.

Your presence is requested.

AGENDA:

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March, 1955.
2. To receive and consider the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1955.
3. To declare Dividend.
4. To elect Directors.
5. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. Miscellaneous.

The Share Transfer Register will remain closed from 16th March, 1956 to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NATHMULL RAMPURIA,
Director.

148, Cotton Street,

Calcutta, 7th March, 1956.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Members and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 12th April, 1956 to Thursday, the 26th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

Notice is also hereby given that pursuant to the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 12th March, 1956, the holders of Ordinary shares on the Register of Members of the Company on the 26th April, 1956, being the date fixed by the Directors pursuant to the above Resolutions will be entitled to apply for the new Ordinary shares in respect of their holdings of Ordinary shares on such date. Application and Renunciation forms will be posted to the shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Directors,

TATA INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
Managing Agents,
J. D. CHOKSI,
Director.

Bombay, dated 12th March, 1956.

MACNEILL & BARRY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that payment of the Half-yearly Interest on the 5% Debenture Stock 1966-71 of the Company will be made on 2nd April, 1956 to those Stockholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on that date or in accordance with their instructions.

MACNEILL & BARRY LTD.,

A. H. FORSTER,
Secretary.

2, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, 13th March, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour L.S.T.
Rohas Industries, Ltd.	29-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd.	21-3-56	11 a.m.
Richardson & Cruddas, Ltd. (E)	21-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Gohpur Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	22-3-56	12-10 a.m.
Bishnuath Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	22-3-56	Noon
Sajpai Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	24-3-56	12-30 p.m.
Calcutta Credit Corporation, Ltd.	27-3-56	4-30 p.m.
National Bank of India, Ltd.*	27-3-56	
Rampooria Cotton Mills, Ltd.	28-3-56	11 a.m.
Martin Burn, Ltd.	28-3-56	Noon.
Jayshree Tea Gardens, Ltd.	28-3-56	3 p.m.
United Commercial Bank, Ltd.	28-3-56	
Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd.	28-3-56	4-30 p.m.
Marshall, Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.	29-3-56	9-30 a.m.
Orissa Minerals Development Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	10 a.m.
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar Ltd.	29-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Carew & Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Agra Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	11-5 a.m.
Bally Jute Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	11-45 a.m.
Bengal Paper Mill Co., Ltd. (E)	29-3-56	Noon.
Howrah Mills Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon.
Union Coal Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon.
Reliance Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	29-3-56	12-15 p.m.
Rampooria Properties, Ltd.	29-3-56	2 p.m.
Textile Machinery Corp., Ltd. (E)	29-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	29-3-56	4 p.m.
Calcutta Gas Co. (Propy), Ltd.	29-3-56	4-55 p.m.
Gokak Mills, Ltd.	29-3-56	5 p.m.
Bengal Potteries, Ltd. (E)	30-3-56	3-30 p.m.
United Bank of India, Ltd.	31-3-56	10 a.m.
Bharat Collieries, Ltd.	31-3-56	Noon.
Calcutta Silk Mfg. Co., Ltd. (E)	2-4-56	1 p.m.

(E)—Extraordinary General Meeting.
* Meeting will be held in London.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Carew & Co. Ltd.—2% p.c. (o). Brushware Ltd.—7% p.c. Bangalore Woolen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co. Ltd.—Rs. 20 per share (i) (o). Bank of Mysore, Ltd.—8 p.c. (f) including a bonus of 2 p.c. Madras Mills Co. Ltd.—20 p.c. Caledonian Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—2% p.c. (o). Bengal-Nagpur Coal Co. Ltd.—Nil. (o). Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd.—10 p.c. (o). Martin Burn, Ltd.—Rs. 1-13 per share including a cash bonus of annas 5 per share (o). Bankura-Damodar River Railway Co. Ltd.—Rs. 2-11-0 per share. Kalkighat-Palla Railway Co. Ltd.—Rs. 2-11-0 per share. Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway Co. Ltd.—Rs. 2-11-0 per share. Burdwan-Cuttack Railway Co. Ltd.—Rs. 2-11-0 per share. Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.—4 p.c. Agra Electric Supply Co. Ltd.—5 p.c. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.—Kampur—7% p.c. (o) and 11% p.c. (P.O.) New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd.—5 p.c. (o). Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.—2% p.c. (o). Reliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—Nil. Bally Jute Co. Ltd.—Nil. (o). Agra Electric Supply Co. Ltd.—5 p.c. Union Coal Co. Ltd.—2% p.c. Bengal Assam Steamship Co. Ltd.—7% p.c. (o). Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar Ltd.—Rs. 1-12 per share (f) (o).

O—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P—Preference Dividend. F—Final Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F—Final Dividend.
D—Deferred Dividend. Cm.—Cumulative.
1 Less Tax at Rs 6d in the £

Clive Buildings,
Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 6th March, 1956.

BENGAL JUTE MILL COMPANY LIMITED NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th Ordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 28th March, 1956 at 4.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts, declaring the Dividend recommended by the Directors for the year ended 30th June, 1955, electing Directors in place of the retiring Directors, appointing Auditors and for transacting any other business of the Company that may be transacted thereat.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will remain closed from the 21st March, 1956 to the 28th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
BENGAL JUTE MILL CO. LTD.,
SOORAJMULL NAGARMULL,
Managing Agents.

8, Dalhousie Square East,
Calcutta, 9th March, 1956.

Ship, Marine, General Engineering
and Foundry work of all descriptions
is undertaken at competitive rates at
the RAJABAGAN DOCKYARD

of
INDIA GENERAL
NAVIGATION
& RAILWAY CO. LTD.

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apply to:

KILBURN & CO., LTD.

Managing Agents
4, Fairlie Place,
CALCUTTA.

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BANCO DI ROMA (BELGIQUE).
BANCO ITALO-EGIZIANO.

CORRESPONDENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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Wednesday 14th March, 1956.

GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS														
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations					
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.					
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA																								
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	77 1/2	90,24,370	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	100	Rupees									
			At the option of the Government of India after 3 months' notice.		76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99															
6,93,35,000	3	1896-97		77 1/2							35,00,000	4	1905	1965	100	25,00,000	5 1/2	1929	1969	107 1/2				
										15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100	30,00,000	4	1934	1964	99 1/2					
87,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946		93 1/2	68,02,300	3	1921 1st	1981	83	14,00,000	4	1907	1968	100	30,00,000	3	1936	1966	99					
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946		96 1/2	1,50,00,000	4	1921 2nd	1981	144 1/2						50,00,000	3	1937	1967	99 1/2					
60,35,53,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	2,892,600	4	1923	1953-83	287 1/2	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100	20,00,000	3	1938	1963-68	99					
				99 1/2	2,901,000	4	1924	1954-84	287 1/2	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100	30,00,000	4	1932	1963	99 1/2					
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94 1/2						56,00,000	4	1910	1971	100										
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1968-68	92 1/2											50,00,000	4	1989	1969	99 1/2					
	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	90,21,500	5 1/2	1926 1st	1956-86	100	75,00,000	4	1911	1972	100	30,00,000	4	1901	1961	100					
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1948	1962	93 1/2	39,84,500	5	1926 2nd	1956-86	100 1/2						30,00,000	4	1902	1962	100					
		2nd issue			1,49,49,500	5	1927	1957-87	102 1/2						80,00,000	4	1903	1963	100					
					1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958-88	103						80,00,000	4	1904	1964	100					
80,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2	80,00,000	4	1931	1961	99	STERLING LOANS										30,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	82 1/2	2,31,07,100	3 1/2	1936-37	1956-86	99 1/2						20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100					
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	101 1/2	23,00,000	4	1932	1962	296						15,00,000	4	1907	1967	100					
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	89 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	97 1/2						30,00,000	4	1908	1968	100					
1,14,06,89,000	3	1944	1967	90 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	84 1/2	2,892,600	5	1923	1953-83	287 1/2	50,00,000	4	1909	1969	100					
5,85,20,000	3 1/2	1928	1958-68	103 1/2						2,901,000	5	1924	1954-84	287 1/2	2,568,600	4	1909	1969	99 1/2					
75,29,00,000	2 1/2	1953	1961	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2006	74	2,835,100	5 1/2	1932	1962	296	2,333,000	4	1910	1970	235 1/2					
1,13,65,84,000	3	1945	1950-61	97 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85						25,00,000	4	1912	1972	100					
1,58,16,83,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	98 1/2	23,00,000	3 1/2	1938	1963-68	90						18,00,000	4	1913	1973	100					
1,03,67,91,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	96 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1946	1966	97 1/2						50,00,000	4	1914	1974	100					
BOMBAY																								
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1946	1966	97 1/2						25,00,000	4	1916	1976	100					
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1946	1966	97 1/2						18,00,000	4	1917	1977	100					
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1946	1966	97 1/2						50,00,000	4	1918	1978	100					
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	50,00,000	3 1/2	1949	1959	97						25,00,000	4	1919	1979	100					
3,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	93 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1960	82						40,00,000	4	1920	1980	100					
3,00,00,000	3	1951	1960	95 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	81 1/2	31,47,169	3 1/2	1947	1977	A	66,00,000	4	1921	1981	118 1/2					
3,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	88 1/2						25,00,000	4	1922	1982	102 1/2					
6,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	4	1953	1963	100	9,88,000	3	1947	1977	A	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	99 1/2					
					50,00,000	4	1953	1963	99 1/2	3,00,000	3	1949	1979	A	10,00,000	3 1/2	1938	1968	94					
					50,00,000	4	1955	1965	97 1/2															
MADHYA PRADESH																								
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99 1/2																				
52,69,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																				
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	95																				
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	99 1/2																				
MADRAS																								
1,39,76,000	3	1939	1959	96 1/2																				
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2																				
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																				
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96																				
3,30,93,200	3 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2																				
4,47,00,000	3	1950	1960	96																				
6,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2																				
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2																				
UTTAR PRADESH																								
1,49,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90 1/2																				
2,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																				
2,36,31,900	3	1945	1960	95 1/2																				
2,41,19,800	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2																				
2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2																				
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2																				
8,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2																				
WEST BENGAL																								
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2																				
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2																				
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2																				
5,00,00,000	4	1954	1967	100 1/2																				
MYSORE																								
2,95,85,200	4	1933	1953-63	101 1/2																				
5,99,72,900	4	1936	1956-61	99 1/2																				
5,08,05,700	4	1940	25-1-1958	99 1/2																				
3,00,00,000	4	1953	15-7-1963	100 1/2																				
OOCHIN																								
30,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956-61	99 1/2																				
1,00,00,000	3	1948	1953-58	98 1/2																				
TRAVANCORE																								
80,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956	99 1/2																				
HYDERABAD																								
3,34,70,800	4	1953	1963	100																				
2,12,21,800	4	1955	1964	99 1/2																				
CALCUTTA																								
														</										

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 14-3-56	Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 14-3-56
1901	BANK.					1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2
						1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	150
						1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6 1/2	10	118
1905	COAL.					1920	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81.00	6 1/2	100	131 1/2
1906	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	6	100	99 1/2	1920	Burn Eng. (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	141 1/2
1906	Borra (June Dec.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	117	1909	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	123
1911	Durrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	6 1/2	100	122 1/2	1931	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	6 1/2	21	111
1946	Durrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	6 1/2	100	116 1/2	1937	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	60
1905	Khatia (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	110 1/2	1937	Calcutta Framways (Jan. July)	2.250	6 1/2	100	106
1931	Khatia (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	10	5	1937	Carew & Co. (January)	10.00	6	100	144
1920	New Beerboom (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	113	1946	Chatterjee Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	5 1/2	100	66
1920	Indal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	1937	Christian Mica Industries Ltd.	6.00	6	100	94
	COTTON MILLS.					1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	3.500	6	100	98
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	100	133
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	6.00	6 1/2	100	128 1/2	1945	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	16.00	6	100	104
1938	Basant (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	110	1945	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	93
1906	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	110	1945	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	93
1906	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6 1/2	100	135	1945	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	67 1/2
1906	Bowreah "B" (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6 1/2	100	72	1945	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	128 1/2
1906	Bowreah "B" (2) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6 1/2	100	324 1/2	1945	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	67
1906	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	1928	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	2.200	7	21	17 1/2
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	1928	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	100
1917	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6	100	76
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6	100	76
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	6	100	135	1947	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	71 1/2
1912	Elgin "B"	1.20	5	10	9 1/2	1947	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	68
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	1947	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	73
1919	Kesaram (June Dec.)	20.00	7 1/2	100	134	1947	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68
1919	Khatia (Nov.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	98	1947	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	68
1919	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	104	1940	Humayun Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	101
1919	Mut (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	85 1/2	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	76
1919	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	200	185	1936	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	107
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.05	6	5	31	1947	India General Navy & Railways	2.244	6	100	80
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	1947	India Cable Co. (Nov.)	12.88	6	100	31
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	6	100	115	1947	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.968	7	100	141 1/2
1937	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	90	1947	Indian Iron & Steel	2.00	6	100	76
1931	Vasanta (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	1947	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	66
1938	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550						
	JUTE MILLS.					1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	40
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	1945	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	76
1927	Aiblon (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	1945	Jessop & Co.	10.00	6	100	106
1927	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.98	6 1/2	100	100
1927	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	99 1/2	1945	Kumardhar Engineering (June)	12.00	6	100	108 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	107
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	69
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	69
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	1945	Metru Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2
1927											

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		11-3-56	7-3-56	A year Ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	38-5	61-1	10	23	23	23
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,227	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-71	71-71	81-81	200	523	545	522
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	12-11	..	10	7	7	61
2,25,000	2,77,282	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Naapur P	6-12	2	-18,043	..	NH-NH	NH-NH	..	10	16	16	11
15,97,000	14,16,666	5,91,475	13,52,076	Bhatkorah	9	152	3,13,899	39,978	..	..	..	10	51	51	51
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	7,04,051	13,843	..	61	..	10	81	81	81
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	-1,05,136	NH-NH	NH-NH	..	10	14	14	131
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,181	Bokar & Rangur	6-12	315	1,21,836	-79,196	..	..	NH..	10	151	151	91
7,50,000	18,84,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borree P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12	10-10	..	10	271	271	301
90,92,490	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-21	24-31	31-..	10	14	14	121
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,43,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	21	..	..	10	71	71	71
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkand P	6-12	323	34,743	92,768	31-31	..	..	10	11	11	111
6,00,000	1,43,693	7,51,503	7,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,043	12,201	..	..	..	10	31	31	21
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	NH-NH	NH-NH	81-..	10	81	81	81
2,240,000	4,234,668	2,372,456	2,372,456	East Indian	4	128	2,137,640	259,767	181	181	221	21	32	32	271
29,63,760	1,02,81,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,265	10-81	71-71	71-..	10	221	321	311
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,732	Ghusrick & Mustia	3	307	12,979	24,844	..	..	..	10	161	161	171
6,50,000	8,06,846	3,31,185	4,95,544	Juzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	..	..	..	10	41	41	31
8,00,000	2,81,841	6,75,000	5,09,094	Hurilindhi	6-12	19	2,38,582	65,461	71-71	71-10	121-..	10	23	22	191
9,50,000	6,43,328	5,03,710	40,383	Kalaphari	2-8	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,262	171-10	NH-NH	NH-NH	201	201	291	291
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	NH-NH	NH-NH	NH-..	100	23	21	211
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherriab	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	91	91	91
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	..	..	..	10	91	91	91
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,891	..	..	..	10	31	31	41
1,48,240	2,82,442	1,50,000	5,04,422	Naxira	6-12	447	62,501	25,598	5	..	..	10	7	7	71
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-11	31-71	71-..	10	101	101	101
17,76,238	30,84,786	19,41,763	34,324	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	3-5	31-31	31-..	10	191	191	181
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-8	202	45,092	36,426	NH-NH	NH-NH	..	10	111	111	71
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,915	North Damuda	1-7	396	7,994	-32,184	..	..	..	21	21	21	21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,035	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,908	21-NH	NH-NH	61-71	10	191	191	11
1,57,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	171	171	71
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	5-5	5-..	10	181	181	231
8,34,300	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Paras P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-NH	31-..	..	10	11	11	11
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,06,559	39,203	71-91	11-71	71-..	10	221	221	241
2,50,000	2,82,403	1,500	11,536	Pure Sitapur	6-12	3	2,008	-18,381	..	..	..	10	61	61	61
23,95,500	36,06,224	16,87,105	40,370	Ranegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	NH-NH	21-21	21-..	10	111	111	121
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,383	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	71-61	81-10	10	221	221	211
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samsa	12	48	1,80,060	31,543	21-21	71	71	10	151	141	91
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,694	2,20,212	Seasrole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	..	..	30	21	81	81	11
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebpore	6-12	7	2,10,776	40,187	121-121	141-..	17-67	7	34	34	251
8,00,000	23,824	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,601	NH-NH	NH-NH	11-11	10	111	111	101
17,50,000	22,81,983	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	-59,073	-51,533	11-11	11-11	11-NH	10	101	101	91
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-71	5-..	10	211	211	191
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	..	..	..	21	31	31	4
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,59,000	11,777	Union	6-12	279	-12,695	47,978	10-71	5-21	..	10	161	161	24
49,98,000	32,43,796	NH	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,748	63,500	31	..	..	10	61	61	61
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,069	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	NH-NH	NH-NH	NH-..	10	141	141	141

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms								1955	1954	1953		14-3-56	7-3-56	A year Ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basant P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	..	..	10	51	5
32,72,340	12,197	505	27,80,876	13,18,909	24,351	Genara P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	..	..	..	10	1	1
7,11,280	36,300	832	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Genara Luxmi	1	27	2,66,176	67,818	..	..	..	10	38	38
27,00,000	31,476	624	13,53,000	15,50,000	3,04,224	Genara Naxpur P	6-12	256	-5,23,389	18,199	21-NH	NH	..	10	101	101
15,00,000	38,164	992	13,40,000	16,59,588	14,87,318	Genara Cotton	1	22	6,44,384	6,50,791	30	NH	..	10	95	95
6,00,000	45,872	641	31,78,221	22,71,967	1,17,274	Genara P	6-12	336	-2,48,602	-24,31,401	NH-NH	NH	..	100	310	300
30,00,000	22,000	810	7,72,333	3,30,067	3,30,067	Cawnpore Textiles	3	28	-2,93,259	29,514	111	NH	..	100	91	91
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	1	9	9	10	38	38
1,00,563	42,844	318	31,58,396	25,71,923	1,53,134	Jumbaz	6-12	138	2,20,473	-7,06,826	NH	NH-NH	NH	100	289	289
19,00,000	94,000	1,300	22,44,751	43,06,583	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	29	32,80,644	93,386	10	10	10	100	271	271
1,20,00,000	98,250	1,872	2,26,87,004	16,43,234	5,69,247	Keoram P	6	23	16,72,648	1,17,824	111	..	..	10	161	161
6,00,000	35,594	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	14,08,855	Mohini P	12	40	9,53,316	4,158	..	..	..	10	..	..
32,96,288	68,000	1,825	17,44,546	12,61,051	12,61,051	Muir P	6-12	108	-18,77,941	-7,77,290	..	..	..	10	..	..
22,89,882	78,848	1,367	13,25,577	26,00,968	1,43,701	New Victoria P	12	231	-18,83,771	-13,76,473	NH	..	..	100	107	118
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Nampooria Cotton	6	1	1,33,000	26,932	..	..	..	100	21	21
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,071	2,74,25,146	2,49,04,931	47,04,076	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	28,75,025	5,99,999	NH	NH	..	100	111	111
17,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	102	102
1,57,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	111	111
Po	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40,50,000	68,754	1,310	91,28,560	2,00,47,832	36,31,388	Bangalore W C Silk P	12	26	64,75,025	2,44,711	25	30	..	100	590	600
1,78,47,800	120,612	2,770	1,04,52,711	64,10,835	21,77,351	Buckingham Carnatic	12	26	38,29,425	2,60,000	10	..	..	100	178	178
1,78,47,800	28,000	..	15,06,781	1,00,281	1,56,112	umbodia P	12	110	6,19,937	39,657	10	..	..	10	131	131
12,00,000	23,694	..	41,01,058	3,00,000	14,33,500	ombatore Cotton	12	188	6,53,756	61,404	..	..	..	100	358	356
30,76,500	22,822	407	1,91,212	1,98,001	22,227	ombatore Spg & Wvg	6	86	-7,52,342	-10,23,340	NH	..	..	100	93	90
6,50,000	30,840	294	17,91,404	8,77,404	1,77,404	oleenwar	12	139	2,04,780	1,877	..	..	..	100	315	315
34,20,000	30,512	200	32,38,868	18,23,000	7,43,797	Kolhari Textiles P	9	141	3,25,924	29,322	..	..	..	10	171	171
28,94,000	68,756	..	15,01,001	21,70,201	78,051	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,309	..	..	..	10	190	180
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	..	2,12,42,711	1,31,81,870	1,29,35,951	Madura	12	108	1,00,56,203	6,06,000	20	20	..	10	531	511
1,20,00,000	31,852	..	1,43,181	3,85,362	1,12,114	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	140	-85,193	-84,039	..	..	..	100	109	109
1,00,00,000	24,352	803	1,01,211	30,00,000	1,12,114	detur Industries	3	29	37,00,499	..	20	..	..	100	405	403
12,01,786	6,000	..	1,43,892	3,99,271	1,34,681	Vysore Spg & Wvg	1	142	1,783	3,990	NH	NH	..	10	51	41
20,127	..	..	3,58,870	6,00,000	2,42,400	alani Andavar P	12	40	7,39,371	2,687	..	..	..	10	1641	1641
7,76,700	15,540	410	5,62,118	2,43,421	2,06,011	Nitaram Spg & Wvg	1	104	87,724	2,003	..	..	..	100	..	..
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,543	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	87	16,37,456	..	..	..	..	100	280	280

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net stock Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tax	Output and Average Price per lb. realised for crop		Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Shares	Latest Market Quotations as available until					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953 Lbs. As. P.	1954 Lbs. As. P.	Lbs.				Rs.	1952 Rs.	1953 Rs.	1954 Rs.	14-3-56 Rs.	7-3-56 Rs.	A year ago Rs.		
CACHAR																		
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	NH	NH	10	12	168	
4,00,000	4,68,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitaknah	12	35	43,307	NH	NH	10	10 1/2	121	
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,489	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,283	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	NH	NH	100	101	166	
2,50,000	97,753	NH	794	3,80,734	3-11	7,90,450	4-2 2/5	8,78,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	NH	NH	100	116	139	
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,50,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	NH	NH	10	9	144	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	1,444,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hatikihira	12	202	13,22,846	NH	NH	25	251	106	
4,50,000	4,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallitangkhua Khoreal	12	313	91,971	NH	NH	15	1101	1101	
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	3	3,31,927	NH	NH	27 1/2	194	194	
7,00,000	4,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4 1/2	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	102	2,21,673	NH	NH	20	100	264	
1,84,550	1,90,329	NH	685	3,54,000	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara P.	12	165	1,64,414	NH	NH	10	24	251	
3,00,000	3,90,357	3,15,692	618	4,54,180	29-1	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Rungpacherra	12	102	4,33,780	NH	NH	10	24	251	
5,25,000	5,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,78,800	41-11	5,80,000	Rungmattee	12	63	5,75,715	NH	NH	20	35	1381	
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	682	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,49,336	36-7 1/2	5,20,000	Sonai River, P.	12	14	3,73,677	NH	NH	12 1/2	19	19	
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilkhak	12	95	5,22,670	NH	NH	30	101	108	
DARJEELING																		
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,001	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	NH	NH	10	4 1/2	61	
2,79,900	4,72,361	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-11	1,41,714	62-0	1,60,000	Champong	12	279	1,34,209	NH	NH	20	16	15	
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	NH	NH	40	100	290	
2,00,000	1,74,353	1,82,686	488	1,04,500	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Ditaram	12	209	1,03,183	NH	NH	21	200	190	
2,00,000	3,13,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-0	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,300	Gietle P.	12	74	3,24,074	NH	NH	10	433	251	
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,94,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-3 1/2	6,64,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	NH	NH	20	50	130	
10,32,000	5,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8 1/2	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	NH	NH	10	20	13 1/2	
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	618	3,09,526	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	NH	NH	7 1/2	181	181	
1,50,000	1,75,390	2,10,239	463	1,63,526	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	1	2,10,365	NH	NH	10	40	300	
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-8 1/2	4,35,018	53-4 1/2	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	NH	NH	20	50	271	
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	305	1,65,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okayati. P.	12	63	1,95,358	NH	NH	10	600	600	
3,30,000	4,02,888	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	NH	NH	10	30	19	
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,70,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	NH	NH	21	15	15	
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,127	570	1,03,418	38-5 1/2	1,58,740	50-8	1,80,000	Poobong	12	74	2,02,628	NH	NH	10	10	16	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,71,000	341	1,72,129	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Poobong	12	63	2,63,196	NH	NH	17 1/2	500	450	
3,00,000	2,40,000	71,322	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,80,000	Rungtee Rungliot	12	63	1,99,821	NH	NH	21	15	20	
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,45,9	747	1,63,184	34-4 1/2	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Seeyok	12	113	4,45,391	NH	NH	10	381	381	
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-8 1/2	2,64,900	50-4 1/2	2,80,000	Singell	12	101	2,87,270	NH	NH	10	7	9	
3,00,000	1,89,600	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-4 1/2	2,98,738	60-3 1/2	2,80,000	Singtom. P.	12	279	4,43,350	NH	NH	60	50	30	
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,160	37-5 1/2	3,76,000	54-6	3,90,000	Soom	12	165	5,50,250	NH	NH	71	10	8 1/2	
3,20,000	1,86,000	9,82,401	7181	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8 1/2	4,00,000	Sunga Valley	12	74	5,54,651	NH	NH	15	40	441	
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5 1/2	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,993	NH	NH	10	12 1/2	13 1/2	
DUARS																		
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4 1/2	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat. P.	12	2	51,07,307	17 1/2	45	120	100	318	
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,864	32-3	13,91,320	45-7	13,77,200	Baradighi P.	12	128	18,94,614	6	30	65	10	31	46
9,00,000	6,05,510	11,03,042	1,112	13,97,522	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	NH	NH	30	..	126	123
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,243	12,02,309	30-9	11,96,880	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara. P.	12	63	12,07,481	NH	NH	20	100	195	
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,093	802	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	NH	NH	22 1/2	205	335	
3,00,000	2,97,972	12,00,000	901	6,82,560	32-2	10,68,880	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	63	17,59,621	NH	NH	10	372	375	
3,00,000	2,16,473	2,50,000	500	4,01,787	32-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	63	3,28,023	NH	NH	15	100	272	
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	265	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Ellenbarrie	12	3	3,49,363	NH	NH	6	110	571	
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	Enao	12	354	4,64,619	NH	NH	50	10	302	
5,00,000	7,28,424	5,00,000	1,253	9,11,840	33-1	7,62,720	47-4	..	Ethelbari	12	98	10,21,341	NH	NH	20	70	233	
10,30,000	14,08,482	19,75,674	996	11,88,896	32-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,348	Gairikhat	12	63	15,05,463	NH	NH	16	24	23	
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	32-2	30,98,842	44-1	32,00,000	Gopalpur	12	63	18,94,392	NH	NH	25	60	100	
32,00,000	32,36,929	60,63,333	4,236	18,54,630	27-2 1/2	16,07,368	42-6	17,20,000	Hantapara. P.	12	63	39,77,805	9 1/2	25	60	10	35	
6,23,300	4,40,000	19,72,213	1,452	18,54,630	27-2 1/2	16,07,368	42-6	17,20,000	Hantapara. P.	12	63	39,77,805	9 1/2	25	60	10	35	
3,50,000	4,50,225	6,65,000	607	3,46,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	Hastimara. P.	12	74	19,89,460	NH	NH	22 1/2	80	10	
9,00,000	4,76,000	1,12,233	831	3,99,083	32-8	4,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Hildubari	12	63	7,17,191	NH	NH	25	65	10	
8,00,000	2,12,000	2,50,000	620	1,46,814	32-8	1,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killooti	12	63	10,35,758	NH	NH	25	611	10	
9,00,000	6,00,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,698	33-10	12,38,901	45-7	12,38,901	Manabbarrie	12	217	5,69,183	NH	NH	10	65	10	
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,660	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	Manasbarrie	12	63	13,28,901	NH	NH	25	40	100	
3,20,000	5,94,142	6,80,000	978	3,64,500	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Manasbarrie	12	202	8,19,256	NH	NH	20	75	10	
2,50,000	2,50,000	2,79,541	348	2,52,023	32-4	2,52,023	42-0	2,40,000	Manasbarrie	12	63	2,61,201	NH	NH	10	30	100	
1,65,000	1,00,372	4,45,438	1,635	1,70,040	30-4	..	..	..	Manasbarrie	12	165	4,69,350	NH	NH	15	21 1/2	241	
7,46,100	22,28,247	29,20,000	1,796	18,17,923	29-4 1/2	19,10,000	44-1	11,33,200	Manasbarrie	12	165	17,17,707	NH	NH				

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Share Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	14-3-56 7-3-56 A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.											
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,504	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,275	..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purabpur Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	..	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,340	28,00,000	13,462	Rannugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	..	10	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
19,90,000	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,915	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	..	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,782	1,95,115	Ryan Sugar P.	4	25	1,43,798	24,340	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,531	22,52,529	98,312	Sansarpur Central Sugar	6	28	79,022	4,477	..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
20,00,000	31,78,802	35,59,419	2,00,346	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	1	335	3,98,138	5,475	..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
4,94,500	13,54,878	11,65,175	11,16,398	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	8	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
62,70,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,890	39,061	..	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
6,00,000	36,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,230	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	8	271	10,24,523	82,931	..	10	94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
22,00,000A	12,97,227	10,58,379	9,16,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,63,339	35,370	..	10	127 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2
2,00,000B											
MISCELLANEOUS											
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A. Firpo (Restaurants)	10	85	84,318	4,475	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	4,21,715	51,861	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	..	10	.. .. ..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	..	10	.. .. ..
17,50,000D	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
2,50,000D	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,38,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,222	24,401	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
20,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,515	Angelo Bros.	8	268	11,64,341	34,361	..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
80,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,329	..	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
80,00,000	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,25,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	2,98,048	4,17,492	..	10	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
33,99,998	62,44,822	9,53,490	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
80,01,400	33,80,000	79,13,763	61,74,955	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	..	10	18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
12,00,000	2,05,000	8,24,890	1,90,023	Barabar Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	..	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
6,00,000	76,414	8,24,890	36,72,417	Bengal Financiers Trading P.	6	128	2,16,123	22,708	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
50,00,000	19,53,822	19,53,822	19,53,822	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3,19,589	2,19,229	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
80,00,000	21,47,579	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	9	180	5,89,372	1,15,707	..	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
45,97,020	2,71,408	27,44,614	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
8,25,00,000	62,15,490	1,03,16,990	2,47,63,976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	4,79,711	2,81,142	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
22,50,000A	3,81,392	..	1,32,07,639	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,506	..	10	.. .. ..
22,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,694	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	10	.. .. ..
6,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	109	48,24,539	4,28,090	..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
1,80,00,000	1,74,84,829	1,79,00,000	4,18,03,071	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,27,811	11,88,391	..	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
91,26,000	13,79,357	63,05,353	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	9,919	..	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
75,00,000	12,02,138	16,58,676	1,02,21,771	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	3	61	4,23,237	1,02,899	..	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	..	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
2,25,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	General Investments Trust P.	2-6	11	13,938	7,556	..	10	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
65,10,000	27,00,324	6,00,324	1,09,15,528	Gillette Arbutnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,800	1,51,380	..	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
20,00,000	24,13,703	7,02,000	12,84,357	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd. P.	12	110	2,98,048	4,17,492	..	10	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
40,00,000	24,13,703	7,02,000	12,84,357	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	1,15,189	13,30,375	..	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
30,00,000	22,80,010	12,22,303	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	325	5,30,579	16,373	..	10	25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindustan Ice & Cold Storage	9	294	43,371	24,274	..	10	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,433	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	43,371	24,274	..	10	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,719	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,18,053	29,00,735	..	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
1,90,00,000	2,42,06,856	36,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	4,96,512	1,85,955	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
1,52,88,220	98,54,740	1,02,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	12	44	77,23,781	28,96,462	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
5,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83,75,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	83	36,302	12,62,971	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
1,25,00,000	6,57,319	8,08,200	8,08,200	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	3	173	4,07,288	1,96,845	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
8,27,970	4,66,334	15,40,000	4,64,090	Indian Wood Products	3	173	4,07,288	1,96,845	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
80,00,000	1,19,683	1,45,789	1,19,683	Investments and Finance P.	2-6	21	41,660	9,201	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
2,40,000	15,392	4,46,244	3,29,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
8,71,500D	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	8,290	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
2,00,00,000	61,23,900	65,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	30	41,66,361	4,70,107	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
6,34,00,000	3,17,393	6,02,958	3,21,817	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14,478	4,849	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
1,50,00,000	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macmillan & Barry Ltd. P.	9	334	37,93,020	6,21,796	..	10	27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	300	71,18,708	2,03,456	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
40,00,000	17,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
1,15,00,000	1,08,76,848	97,93,141	4,02,278	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	..	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
20,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Industrial Cable P.	3	7	30,26,606	2,22,282	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
10,00,000	21,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,663	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	16,65,549	31,724	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
79,97,000	61,97,295	75,35,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,100	9,03,430	..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
23,32,100	2,322	61,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,955	1,72,173	..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
80,00,000	1,51,205	36,49,930	75,67,949	Oceania Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,694	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
14,98,250	92,230	37,231	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	3	295	61,968	45,128	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
1,75,000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,032	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1,15,668	45,517	..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
8,25,00,000	1,13,34,982	8,41,684	28,75,531	Rallis India Ltd. P.	9	332	22,02,273	63,99,179	..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
1,14,00,000	4,08,39,719	1,57,02,028	22,22,141	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	83,77,395	4,91,624	..	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
35,00,000	49,34,709	65,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39,35,001	8,83,851	..	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
1,00,000	48,479	94,865	73,529	Spencer's Hotel	6-12	111	35,475	947			

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O P O D G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash Securities	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	13-3-56	6-3-56	1-4-56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59.33	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	6	10	100	215	208
ELECTRIC LIT. POWER														
6,99,95,600	10,61,53,867	99,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6	6	100	100	101	113
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	287	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	100	1,297	1,287	1,402
1,49,97,650	1,06,90,132	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	1	1	100	116	116	127
38,08,200	17,49,052	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	21,171	7	7	100	146	146	150
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	37,75,587	27,952	7	7	100	134	132	147
6,02,78,760	8,96,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7	7	100	1,380	1,362	1,506
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	30,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	15	15	100	356	358	288
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Joshi Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	100	96	96	94
25,00,000	10,57,680	3,25,300	7,51,078	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	100	132	131	121
40,95,000	31,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P.	3	130	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	100	100	100	100
1,10,00,000	15,09,978	16,66,194	7,06,291	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,838	Nil	Nil	100	96	96	98
2,50,000	5,894	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,147	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	Nil	Nil	100	179	171	159
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,592	44,49,496	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	3,303	90,340	Nil	Nil	100	149	145	137
4,18,72,400	12,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	3,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	235	226
9,63,75,000	12,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	3,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	235	226
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
30,00,000	22,84,913	95,96,333	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,506	Nil	Nil	100	138	138	131
5,15,600	11,04,84,897	1,95,48,481	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	25	1,18,109	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	675	675	700
8,46,120	36,37,999	46,38,003	46,38,003	Indian Mercantile	12	25	1,18,109	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	675	675	700
12,77,940	2,08,21,951	2,51,34,491	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	25	1,18,109	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	675	675	700
1,06,81,590	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,942	27,25,18,942	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13	10 2/3	100	412	401	551
6,00,000	67,83,770	53,46,53,426	53,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	2,39,959	1,71,124	Nil	Nil	100	3,910	3,910	7,325
15,99,270	26,91,301	38,49,066	38,49,066	Vulcan	12	298	2,39,959	1,71,124	Nil	Nil	100	151	151	15
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,085	21,95,468	2,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	Nil	Nil	100	15	15	15
47,97,260	21,94,989	55,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	Nil	Nil	100	228	223	316
60,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,630	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	10	21	100	944	560	400
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	456	4,54,215	30,135	Nil	Nil	100	25	25	25
99,99,250	4,751	18,57,816	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	309	5,44,500	2,85,005	4	4	100	72	72	80
6,00,000	1,36,558	89,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemist)	12	352	4,99,359	4,78,677	Nil	Nil	100	215	215	220
1,97,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,12,445	2,96,342	National Rayon Corp.	12	352	63,19,694	5,72,076	9	10	100	213	213	15
9,39,98,060	18,26,63,919	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	21	100	171	171	81
1,00,000	22,89,196	47,85,000	9,56,143	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	34,87,539	13,381	70	80	100	108	107	164
1,39,95,990	16,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,834	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	97,797	Nil	Nil	100	19	17	22
70,07,475	76,97,267	38,13,586	23,50,261	Tata Oil P.	1	269	9,47,111	13,238	7	9	100	481	423	402
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,347	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	5,28,237	11	11	100	198	193	28

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LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	14-3-56	7-3-56	1-4-56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA													
17,24,000	20,77,071	1,70,570	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	105	27,533	810	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	611	611	56
21,00,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,491	Nil	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	76	76	69
24,00,000	41,49,244	2,65,353	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	105	1,13,151	Nil	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	601	601	52
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	131	18,844	1,18,863	Nil	Nil	100	101	101	58
17,00,000	21,78,857	1,98,393	Burdwan Kutwa S.S.G.	3	105	97,121	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	601	601	58
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Sighat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	1 1/2-1 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/2	100	661	661	61
4,75,000	3,20,940	6,75,000	Chittra Chitrah Roadway	3	88	9,917	9,917	1 1/2	5-...	100	8	7 1/2	6 1/2
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Roadway	3	101	18,097	4,549	1 1/2	2 1/2-...	100	61	61	54
22,00,000	60,68,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohas	3	335	610,949	36,753	98-98	7 1/2-...	100	122	122	101
11,49,700	30,16,543	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	98-98	7 1/2-...	100	561	561	61
16,00,000	50,48,405	30,39,596	Howrah Amta D.B.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	100	721	721	69
6,00,000	18,76,138	4,61,518	Howrah Sheshbala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	100	611	611	60
19,00,000	37,91,424	2,16,538	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	105	2,05,366	Nil	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	611	611	60
6,91,100	18,16,176	36,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	105	31,257	Nil	4	8	100	691	691	741
18,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shabdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,971	6-6	6-6	100	1461	1461	1621
1,75,000	6,41,779	2,04,841	Tesoreo Salipara Tramway P.	3-9	105	43,374	5,944	Nil	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	Nil

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68th YEAR OF ISSUE CALCUTTA, MARCH 22, 1956.

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No. 3101

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THE PARADOX OF THE INDIAN
JUTE GOODS INDUSTRYRAW MATERIAL COSTS ROB MILLS OF BENEFIT
FROM HIGHER DEMAND

THE jute mill industry is in an unenviable position. Sales have increased and output has expanded, but individual mills have, according to Mr. M. P. Birla, just completed a year of "serious financial difficulties." The main reason for this is the high cost of the raw material. Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association in Calcutta last week, Mr. Birla, who is the retiring chairman, pointed out that the price of raw jute rose by 15 percent during 1955, while the value of the goods into which it goes remained constant, or even declined a little. This means that the industry has gained little immediate benefit from the many favourable features which developed during that time. It also means, now that capacity has been increased, that it is particularly vulnerable to an adverse change in world demand such as might come from a general recession among the larger consumers. In fact, the decision to increase capacity when many units are not covering costs may have served merely to multiply their losses. Apart from the long-term advantages which the industry has gained over some of its competitors during the year, and over the main substitutes for jute goods, the mills appear to have obtained little but financial embarrassment from the improvement in its demand conditions.

The situation is a curious one. It calls for a fierce concentration on the cost problem, especially where it concerns raw jute. The Government showed an appreciation of this need when it removed the export duty last August. This move does not seem to have helped the trading position of individual mills at a time when some assistance is now seen to have been needed. But, to quote Mr. Birla, it has enabled them "to compete on level terms with foreign jute industries." When added to Pakistan's decision to maintain minimum export prices for raw jute, it has played a major part in India's achievement in gaining a disproportionately large share of the world increase in demand for packaging materials. These are benefits which should make a permanent contribution to the industry's prosperity, and which must on no account be underrated. But whatever its level of demand, no industry can go on working for any length of time with costs higher than average prices. This was the warning which stood out from the report Mr. Birla made. From all indications, there has been little change up to now in the position as revealed by the results of the 37 companies considered. If there has, it is most likely to have been in the wrong direction because market prices for raw jute remained conspicuously high up to a few days ago.

A rapid improvement in the raw jute position would amount to little more than good luck with the weather. A permanent one must wait on improvements in cultivation. There is no doubt that growers have done well out of the high level of demand for the industry's products and the Pakistani Government's decision to maintain minimum export prices—their holding power during the last few months has shown that. But more jute for the industry need not necessarily mean less money in farmers' pockets. If the aim is eventually to eliminate imports from Pakistan completely, there is plenty of scope for increases in output without any loss to the grower. Mr. Birla's request that action be taken on the recommendations of the Expert Committee on the quality of jute, which was accepted by the Government two years ago, was timely. These covered provision for better retting facilities, and practical instruction in retting techniques. But most important of all, as Mr. Birla pointed out, was the provision for the establishment of seed multiplication farms. At the moment, some of the progress in this direction appears to be hampered by little more than a simple administrative obstruction, although the industry's results during the past year show how badly it is now

needed. Why the Government's views about self-sufficiency in jute should appear to differ so widely from those it holds about the same condition in other commodities, is difficult to understand. Until the raw material problem is solved satisfactorily, the industry is likely to go on losing markets due to sharp price fluctuations and the Government will continue to forfeit revenues in years when the mills might be expected to make a substantial contribution to the public coffers.

The price of raw jute may constitute two-thirds of the industry's cost problem, but that of labour takes up the greater proportion of the remainder. It was unfortunate that this item should have been increased at such a difficult time. The matter is still the subject of an appeal before the Tribunal. But Mr. Birla's figure of Rs. 11 crores a year for the amount which the latest wage award will add to the industry's costs, contrasted strikingly with the Rs. 5 lakhs which, he revealed, was the total net profit of the 37 jute mills whose results had come to hand for the half-year ended 30th September 1955—before the award was announced. If there were prospects of the industry getting more value for its increased outlay, the picture might be a more cheerful one. But the

New Delhi,
Dated 17th March, 1956.

Without Prejudice

THE TREND OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

DISMISSING A WORKER FOR MISCONDUCT

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

FROM that stage of human history in which the employed person got little or no personal protection, the pendulum has now swung wholly the other way: the effect of modern industrial legislation being to give the workman every sort of advantage and to leave the employer very few rights which are capable of practical enforcement. That is the sort of general statement which, appearing in what has become a standard authority on the law of master and servant, makes gloomy reading. It is, one believes, an overstatement, particularly as to the last part of the sentence. True it is that in so far as the object of modern industrial legislation was to secure and maintain industrial peace, that object has signally failed. It has brought not peace but a sword. Nevertheless, as one who has had the privilege of following the reports of the Industrial and Appellate Tribunals from their very beginning, the writer submits that in the new Code of Industrial Equity, the principles of which the Tribunals have been patiently and with great ability laying down during the last seven years, employers' rights have not been forgotten but are now recorded and enforced with increasing strictness and even sternness.

The fact is that things simply could not go on as they were going, and one perceived, running through the whole of last year's reports, an altogether severer and more realistic attitude towards extravagant and arbitrary claims. It is no longer a case, with one of the disputants, of "heads I win and tails you lose." There are fewer and fewer decisions based on improvisation and expediency designed to work out rough and ready justice to fit in with the particular facts of a particular case, but not made to conform with any fixed general guiding principles. What at least one reader believes he is witnessing with great relief is a perceptible return to the age-old doctrines of the common law of Master and Servant, ameliorated

and where necessary varied where those doctrines are, as is still often the case, harsh and cruel in their operation, by new equitable standards. The aim of industrial legislation is ideal justice in accordance with legal principles, but not ruthlessly controlled by and sometimes even contrary to them. In short, the tribunals in India have been trying to establish in their more limited sphere and in a matter of a few years a system which it took Sir Thomas More and successive Chancellors nearly as many centuries to bring about, and that only partially, in the old courts of equity in England. An Herculean task, and for undertaking it the tribunals all over the country have received precious little credit from any quarter.

But the above are generalities and you will expect chapter and verse to illustrate this return to basic principles. Here is the latest case. First our two texts. Each is so time-worn that you may regard it as a cliché and a platitude. But, together they give you the whole reason for the judgment.

1. Per Lord Esher M.R. (1886): "Where a person has entered into the position of servant, if he does anything incompatible with the due or faithful discharge of his duty to his master the latter has a right to dismiss him...."

2. "The servant is bound to obey a lawful command; he must exercise the same care in the performance of tasks allotted to him as a reasonable man would employ in the conduct of the same tasks if they were his own and to be carried out exclusively for his own purposes." (Turner v. Mason.)

The above is the basic common law of Master and Servant.

Bearing it in mind, and also remembering that by modern industrial legislation where the various Acts apply, the tribunals are not rigidly bound within its framework but are given wide discretion, let us now examine the new tendency in the light of one of the recent cases.

It was an appeal against an order of the judge, first labour court, Bombay, dismissing an application filed by the appellant praying for a decision that the dismissal order passed against him by the manager of the respondent mill concern was illegal and improper and asking for reinstatement with compensation. The facts of the case were that the

appellant was charged with gross negligence in that on 22nd December, 1954, he worked less picks on his loom No. 11, and also with having reduced the picks with the intention of cheating the mill by showing more production and gaining more wages. An enquiry was held by the manager who, finding the workman guilty of changing the wheel and reducing picks, held him guilty of serious misconduct and ordered his summary dismissal. The Labour Court was of the view that the manager had not given the appellant at the enquiry an opportunity to cross-examine the principal witness against him, one Basir Khan Kallukhan. This, the judge held, was a material illegality, and therefore the dismissal order was illegal. So what? The man, having been illegally dismissed, is he entitled to be put back in the same position as that in which he was before the illegal dismissal, and, if so, with or without compensation? The judge had found that, though illegally dismissed, the man was guilty of the misconduct alleged. A very interesting point. The man had not been given by the manager a fair "trial", so to say. He had not been able to cross-examine the principal witness against him. But the judge was satisfied that he was, in fact, guilty, and confirmed the dismissal. The workman appealed.

Mr. Nargolkar, counsel for the appellant, laid great stress on the finding of the labour judge that the dismissal by the management was illegal on account of the failure by the manager to give any opportunity to the man to test the truth of the hostile witness's evidence by cross-examination. He argued that, in view of this finding, it was not open to the Labour Court to go into the merits of the case and determine whether the appellant was guilty of misconduct, that the order of the manager was void and inoperative, and that the only proper order that could have been passed by the labour judge was that of reinstatement with back wages. This argument was strengthened by the fact that Model Standing Order 24(4) of the State Government's Model Standing Orders expressly provides that the worker concerned shall be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses on whose evidence the charge against him rests; and it was urged that the standing orders being operative under a provision of law, the omission to give the workman an opportunity to cross-examine vitiated the whole order.

Now, though this case was one under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and not under the Industrial Disputes Act, the principles involved would be the same under both enactments. And the writer, expressing his own opinion only, inclines to the view that in the early days of the latter Act the argument might well have found favour with the then infant tribunals. The maxim favour with the then infant tribunals. The maxim "natural justice", to the effect that "not only must justice be done but it must manifestly be seen to be done", would have been piously invoked, and this workman might have been back at loom No. 11 again, saluted too with back pay.

The Appellate Industrial Court refused to accept the contention that, because the dismissal order was illegal, the workman must be reinstated; and it justified its refusal by reference back to the basic principles of the common law of Master and Servant. The learned President, in the course of an illuminating judgment, said: ".....In a proceeding instituted by a servant in a civil court for damages for a wrongful or illegal dismissal, the civil court is not precluded from determining whether the servant was in fact guilty of the misconduct, and if it finds that the person concerned was guilty, it can refuse any relief to the plaintiff. It would, therefore, be strange if the jurisdiction of a civil Labour Court, which is wider than that of a civil court and which can order the reinstatement of an employee, is fettered in the manner suggested by Sri Nargolkar." After quoting venerable English common law authorities, the President proceeded: ".....Now, in India, industrial law has made departures from the general law applicable to Master and Servant in the interests of maintaining industrial peace, but it would be astounding if the legislature in enacting the Bombay Industrial Relations Act had intended to enact that a Labour Court, before which a proceeding is allowed to be instituted for relief against an order dismissing an employee for misconduct, has no jurisdiction to go into the question whether in fact the employee was guilty of the misconduct with which he was charged, if the employer had not complied with the procedure set out in the standing orders.....The order of the Labour judge upholding the dismissal of the appellant and declining to give any relief to the appellant is justified. The appeal is dismissed." (Chokshi Silk Mills. I.L.L.J. 1956 (February). 137.)

* Barwell and Kar on Master and Servant. Vol. I. p.xli.

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

During November, 1955, 721 public electricity undertakings in India produced 725.5 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of power, of which 597.0 million kWh were sold to ultimate consumers. As compared to October, power generation during the month increased by 6.2 million kWh. Two diesel generating undertakings at Kareli and Buldana in Madhya Pradesh, one hydro-station at Machkund in Andhra, and two purchasing undertakings at Adra in Bihar and Kelod in Madhya Pradesh were the new additions during the month. The city for ponding figures of output and sale of electricity for November, 1954, are 856.4 million kWh and 534.6 million kWh and for November, 1955, 216.6 million kWh and 181.5 million kWh respectively.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

the affairs of British business in India. Essentially of the Clive Street scene, he has been content to exercise his influence almost entirely from his office desk in the Royal Exchange, although there can be few ministries in New Delhi which are not familiar with his signature and his precise analyses of the contemporary problems of trade and industry. All these things apart, he has been a good citizen, a good friend, a wise counsellor and a faithful servant of the business public over these many years. No man can wish to leave a post of high responsibility with a better reputation than that.

I remarked a few weeks ago that the Soviet revolution was obviously thickening at the waist. But now it seems I should have gone further and diagnosed senility. There is no doubting the importance of what is going on at present in Russia, the only question now appears to be—where is it all going to end? With Stalin toppled from his pedestal, and with him the cult of personality he represented, the chances of some sort of representative government eventually emerging are much improved. But that is something only the future will decide. What can exercise the imagination now is what is going to happen to the world's communist parties when Russian leadership drops the "Big Brother" aspect. These parties have never owed their strength to the soundness of their political ideas, only to an ability to appeal to simple-minded idealism and a willingness to stir up any sort of trouble which might embarrass the established order. But if communism is going to be divided at the top it does not seem likely that individual and isolated revolutionary parties will be able to maintain their singleness of purpose. The trend has already become apparent in India. Soon it might begin to take effect in France and Italy and perhaps, dare one hope, in the satellites themselves. It is certainly too early to look for a gradual improvement throughout the world in labour relations and political stability. But there is little doubt that communist parties, always ready to replace an elected government with one on totalitarian lines, have been responsible for most of the trouble in these fields since the first world war. Modern communistic faith can scarcely survive a complete burning of its idols any more than it can retain solidarity when its aims are no longer centred in the personality of one man. And the issues at stake in modern international politics will inevitably mean differences of opinion in future Russian Governments about the risks which the country dare run by fostering revolutionary parties. It all adds up to a most interesting surmise, as most of these long-term problems do. But in the meantime, there is plenty of room for conjecture about what sort of reception the Soviet leaders are going to get when they go to London. It is probably troubling them too because their advance guard, Mr. Malenkov, appears to have had it rather mixed. I feel sure that if Mr. Khrushchev were to do his dance, his popularity would be guaranteed.

India is a secular State. Or, is it? Doubts tend to assail the mind when one reads reports or sees pictures of the ceremonial launching of ships or the inauguration of one of the new projects. These, one notices, are frequently accompanied by frankly Hindu rites—the breaking of green coconuts, the ornamental display of *alpans* and mango sprays, and the blowing of conch-shells. I was reminded of this by a picture which appeared on the back page of the local edition of a Calcutta

daily newspaper last Friday. It showed the Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, laying the foundation stone of the Jamnagar Water Scheme to the accompaniment of elaborate Hindu rites, and with the members of the Saurashtra Government in attendance. Personally these rites have a strong aesthetic appeal for me and the painting over of a courtyard with *alpans* I have always considered to be one of the most fascinating of folk arts seen anywhere in the world. Nevertheless, I cannot help feeling that among the large non-Hindu population of this country there must be many whose religious susceptibilities might be hurt by these observances. India has a Constitution which provides for universal freedom of worship, and an administrative system which cuts across the frontiers of faith and caste. I note with special approval that Buddhism, which probably counts but few adherents in this country, claims a good deal of attention from the Central and the State Governments which, between them, have allocated a considerable sum of money to the forthcoming Buddha Jayanti celebrations. Recently, honour was shown here to the memory of Al Biruni, a Muslim savant and, at the moment, the millenary of another, Avicenna, is being observed with commendable zeal. These examples of religious liberalism are, to my mind, all the more reason why the exclusively Hindu character of the rites I have mentioned are out of place in modern India. One way out might be so to recast them as to include the main features of all the principal faiths in the country.

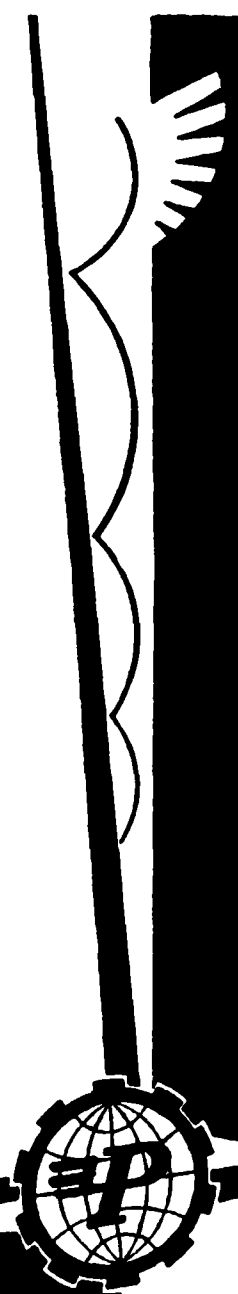
"Fenference", "Slanshack", "Bem". Soun's like gibberish perhaps? But I can assure you that these are nothing more than examples of "cosmilingo"—the language spoken by the heroes and heroines of American science-fiction. My acquaintance with this literary genre is, I confess, pitifully limited, and until I read the essay entitled "The Fantasy of Boredom" in Arthur Koestler's recently published book *The Trail of the Dinosaur*, I did not have the slightest suspicion that the ideas of H. G. Wells and Jules Verne had suffered such a sea-change in travelling across the Atlantic. Mr. Koestler tells us that modern American science-fiction is a characteristic product of the atomic age, of flying saucers and space travel. In a science-fiction novel, he says, the characters keep luncheon appointments on Jupiter or maybe Pluto, and swear by "the seven rings of Saturn" or by "the gas-pits of Venus". This type of fiction has now achieved fifty percent more popularity than thrillers in the United States. Each item sells on an average six thousand copies, and there are no fewer than six science-fiction novels being published every month. Three large publishing houses specialise in their production and they are rumoured to have enlisted the services of a number of famous scientists who write under pen-names. This is certainly typical of the American way of doing things—on a vast scale and with deadly efficiency. It is scarcely surprising to learn that this curious, though well-sponsored literary phenomenon is now invading Britain, where an organisation calling itself The British Science-Fiction Club, has apparently been founded to foster its growth. What fills me with apprehension is that if the British club succeeds in its mission, the process of English becoming a dialect of American may be accelerated. Now, having kept the reader waiting to know what the words quoted in the first line mean, I shall decode them. "Fenference" is a conference of science-fiction fans; "Slanshack" is their club and "Bem" is a kind of bug-eyed monster, presumably something we are expected to believe exists on other planets.

THE DITCHER.

17th June—1st July 1956

XXV
international
FAIR
POZNAN
(POLAND)Great International Market in the interests of
EAST-WEST TRADEAt the previous Fair in 1955. Total area of the Fair was
225,000 sq. m., of which Covered in area was 50,000
sq. m., and Open-air exhibition area was 25,000 sq. m.24 European and Overseas countries exhibited at the
Fair.The Fair was visited by over 1,300,000 persons, includ-
ing 3,500 visitors and buyers from abroad representing
45 countries.

Transactions were concluded with 35 countries.

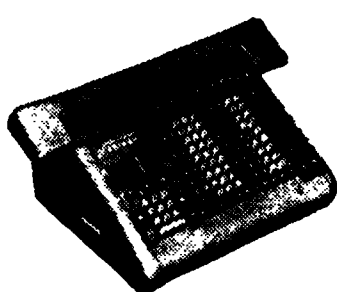


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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
	Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.	
1. Capital:							
Authorized Capital:							
(a) 10,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	5,25,00,000	0 0					
(b) 4,20,000 Ordinary 'A' Shares of Rs. 25/- each	1,05,00,000	0 0					
	6,30,00,000	0 0					
Issued Capital:							
(a) (i) 4,72,528 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each issued as paid up to the extent of Rs. 25/- without payment in cash in exchange for 8,61,056 shares of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd.	2,36,26,400	0 0					
(ii) 5,77,472 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each issued for payment in cash	2,88,73,600	0 0					
10,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	5,25,00,000	0 0					
(b) 2,10,000 Ordinary 'A' Shares of Rs. 25/- each fully paid up issued as bonus shares for consideration other than cash	52,50,000	0 0					
	5,77,50,000	0 0					
Subscribed Capital:							
(a) 10,48,475 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	5,24,23,750	0 0					
Amount called up at Rs. 25/- per share	2,62,11,875	0 0					
Note: —1. The above number includes 347 Ordinary Shares of the Central Bank of India Ltd. which remain to be given against 684 coupons issued by the Central Bank of India Ltd. for a like number of shares of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. which have not yet been submitted for conversion.							
2. 34 Ordinary Shares of the Central Bank of India Ltd. which remain to be given against 68 coupons issued by the Bank but not yet submitted for conversion.							
(b) 2,08,885 Ordinary 'A' Shares of Rs. 25/- each	52,42,375	0 0					
Amount fully paid up	5,76,66,125	0 0					
Note: —492 Ordinary 'A' Shares remain to be given against 2,490 coupons issued but not yet submitted for conversion.							
Amount Received on 31 Shares Forfeited							
Reserve Liability of Shareholders:—Rs. 25/- per Share on 10,48,475 Shares Subscribed upto 31-12-1955	2,62,11,875	0 0					
2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves:							
Reserve Fund	3,16,28,500	0 0					
Contingency Fund	42,00,000	0 0					
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	43,52,717	6 7					
3. Deposits and other Accounts:							
Fixed Deposits and Cash Certificates	39,94,70,757	7 6					
Savings Bank Deposits	28,19,59,873	0 0					
Current Accounts, Call Deposits, Contingency Accounts, etc.	60,52,01,104	7 8					
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:							
Secured by part of Investments and Bills Discounted as per Contra							
(i) In India	3,25,00,000	0 0					
(ii) Outside India	1,26,77,938	5 5					
5. Bills Payable:							
(i) Payable in India	4,84,88,900	6 2					
(ii) Payable Outside India	1,52,33,593	4 2					
6. Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per Contra:							
(i) Payable in India	3,84,96,851	2 2					
(ii) Payable Outside India	26,09,460	12 11					
7. Other Liabilities:							
Branch Adjustments	9,53,571	8 3					
Amounts owing to Subsidiary Companies	1,17,526	12 8					
Unclaimed Dividends							
Rebate on Bills Discounted							
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other obligations as per Contra (includes Rs. 17,35,048-14-0 in respect of Guarantees given to Government Departments secured against part of the Bank's investments):							
9. Profit and Loss Account:							
Balance as per Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1954	36,76,153	9 2					
Less—Final Dividend at the rate of 6% paid for the half-year ended 31st December, 1954	18,81,255	0 0					
Less—Ad-interim Dividend paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1955, at the rate of 6 per cent i.e. Rs. 1/8 per Share	15,00,000	0 0					
Amount transferred to Bank's Investments	5,50,000	0 0					
Amount provided for Taxation	5,50,000	0 0					
Amount transferred to Staff Gratuity Fund	13,50,000	0 0					
Amount provided for Bonus to Staff	58,37,255	0 0					
10. Contingent Liabilities:							
(i) Claims against the Banking Company not acknowledged as debts Rs. 58,47,245-6-0							
(ii) On Investments in shares of Joint Stock Companies and Banks, Rs. 22,36,042-6-0							
(iii) On Letters of Guarantee on behalf of constituents, Rs. 30,05,365-2-4							
(iv) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts Rs. 1,45,55,309-13-6							
(v) Liability on Bills of Exchange Rediscounted:—(i) On Inland Bills of Exchange Rs. 9,039-15-6. The liability has fully run off as at 25th February, 1956.							
(ii) On Foreign Bills of Exchange Rs. 6,688-15-0 of which Rs. 6,613-28 have run off as at 25th February 1956.							
Note: —Provision to the full extent for future Gratuities to Staff has not been made—the liability for which has not been ascertained.							
Total Rupees	1,58,00,31,104	0 3					

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED—Cont'd.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME (less Provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.	1,09,51,910	1 1	1. Interest and Discount	4,52,42,408	9 9
2. Salaries and Allowances at Head Office and Local Branches	61,30,961	6 6	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	93,58,810	6 3
Salaries and Allowances to Managing Director and from 1st September onwards to General Manager	1,00,181-13-0		3. Rent on Bank's Premises (excluding Rent on Premises used by the Bank)	5,36,524	14 5
Salaries and Allowances at Upcountry Branches	1,86,61,411	2 6	4. Net Profit on Sale of Investments, Gold and Silver Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account)	15,00,000	0 0
Contributions to Provident Fund	12,62,377	8 1	5. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold & Silver, Land, Premises & other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account)	2,93,996	1 9
Directors' Fees and Allowances	44,215	0 0	6. Income from non-Banking Assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such Assets	12,775	2 0
Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	9,852	0 0			
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	24,13,543	11 1			
5. Law Charges	2,12,764	9 2			
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	8,46,865	15 10			
7. Auditors' Fees	94,000	0 0			
8. Amount transferred to Sinking Fund on Banking Company's Property	91,341	5 2			
Repairs to Banking Company's Property	97,463	2 0			
Other Charges on Banking Company's Property	3,06,722	5 3			
Depreciation on Furniture, etc.	2,86,798	9 11			
9. Stationery, Printing and Advertisement, etc.	13,96,494	5 9			
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-Banking Assets	3,62,016	15 6			
11. Other Expenditure	77,75,969	15 4			
12. Balance (Net Profit) subject to Taxation	5,69,44,518	2 2			
Rupees	5,69,44,518	2 2	Rupees	5,69,44,518	2 2

Note:—Remuneration received by Directors for their own use from other Companies by virtue of nomination by the Bank on the Board of other Companies amounted to Nil during the year.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of the Central Bank of India Ltd. as at the 31st day of December, 1955 and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date, in which are incorporated the audited Returns of 70 Branches and the authenticated Returns of the Pay Offices and other Branches, and report that:—

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory;
- The transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
- The Returns received from Branch Offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit;
- In our opinion the foregoing Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law;
- Such Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the year;
- Such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank; and
- In our opinion, books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 139 of the Indian Companies Act 1913.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 7th March, 1956.

PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES

	Overdrafts etc Rs.	a. p.	and Purchased Rs.	a. p.	Advances Rs.	a. p.		
(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	53,50,11,308	5 2	7,65,19,635	12 10	61,15,30,944	2 0		
(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security, as under:—								
(a) Debts due on joint and Several Promises	Rs. 2,35,25,765	13 0						
(b) Debts due on Temporary overdrafts, Cash Credits and Single Pro-notes, etc.	Rs. 2,41,68,718	2 11	4,76,74,501	15 11	2,28,43,285	14 5	7,05,17,767	14 4
(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	1,30,21,042	14 1	2,30,00,371	3 11	4,00,21,414	2 0		
(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for	.....		.....		.....			
Total Rs. ...	59,77,06,853	3 2	12,43,63,272	15 2	72,20,70,126	2 4		
(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	9,76,481	11 7	65,492	4 0	10,41,883	15 7		
(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members	2,50,76,486	13 10	32,03,134	15 2	2,82,79,621	13 0		
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances, made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	10,83,334	3 1	1,06,573	1 0	11,89,907	4 1		
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances, granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members	2,50,76,486	13 10	32,03,134	15 2	2,82,79,621	12 0		
(ix) Due from banking companies	86,75,670	8 11	16,61,081	1 11	1,03,36,751	10 10		

H. P. MODY Chairman.
C. H. JHABHA Vice-Chairman.
N. K. KARANJI General Manager.
P. C. COOPER Deputy Manager.
DINSHAW D. ROMER
D. M. KHATAU
M. M. AMERSEY
C. P. WADIA
CHIMANLAL B. PARIKH
F. J. GAZDAR
K. B. PASTAKIA Accountant.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL " £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND " £1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS " £1,000,000
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Company Meeting:—

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
OF INDIA LIMITED

CHAIRMAN MR. N. D. HARRIS'S REVIEW

The Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the members of The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Company, 34, Chowringhee, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1956, at 3-30 p.m.

Mr. N. D. Harris the Chairman, presided.

Gentlemen,

The Audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ended 30th September, 1955, have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I propose to take them as read.

Your Company has had another successful year in which production and sales of all its products have been considerably greater than in previous years.

Production of Chlorine and Caustic Soda was higher than during the previous year. Caustic Soda sales improved but there was very severe competition in Liquid Chlorine. We were able to sell the entire amount produced but only at a considerably reduced price. An interesting factor and one of deliberate policy has been the growth in the quantity of Chlorine consumed internally for the manufacture of other profitable products. Investigations in this direction continue with vigour.

Sales of Hydrochloric Acid and of Zinc Chloride, the latter a relative newcomer to our range, showed similar gratifying increases. In spite of very great competition from other manufacturers' products the

demand for our well known range of "Gammexane" B.H.C. formulations has been difficult to satisfy. To meet this your Company installed greater formulating capacity during the year and sanctioned extensions, now being constructed, to the plant making Benzene Hexachloride (B.H.C.), the basic product.

Our "Dulux" and "Duco" range of paints and allied products continue to be very popular indeed and we have been unable to meet the full demand for them. Your Directors have great confidence that the need for these high quality products will continue to grow as India develops industrially, and because of this they decided last year to double the factory's capacity. These considerable extensions are now well in hand. An important new introduction is the range of metal-pretreatment products which, under the name "A. C. P.", have already proved popular.

I wish to mention here the introduction after the last Budget of an excise duty on Paints. This sudden imposition on a range of manufacturers very different from previously excisable products caused great dislocation to ourselves and to all others in the paint trade.

Labour Relations

Relations between the Company and its employees continued to be most cordial and the Works Committee set up at Rishra five years ago again proved its value by acting as a friendly and effective link between the management and the workers. I wish to express the thanks of the Company to all our staff and workers whose loyalty and hard work helped so much in achieving the year's good results.

I have talked primarily about what we have produced. Products do not of course sell themselves and I would like to pay a tribute to the Technical and Sales Staff of our Selling Agents, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. They have made a remarkably fine effort in finding new markets and uses for our products. This applies in particular to our paints and "Gammexane" products. I ascribe our successes in this direction during the last year very largely to their careful planning and hard work.

The net profit for the year, after providing for depreciation, amounts to Rs. 19,39,345/-. This is more than twice that of the previous year. The sum available for distribution is Rs. 22,63,168/- which includes a balance of Rs. 1,13,627/- brought forward, and a reserve for exchange losses previously held but now no longer required.

Once again there is no liability to taxation for the year due to initial allowances on the new plant installed, but a sum of Rs. 12,50,000/- has been transferred to Reserve for Deferred Income Tax Liabilities. This brings this Reserve to Rs. 23,21,000/- which equals the total tax payment of which has been deferred by the operation of initial allowances. A sum of Rs. 2,73,000/- has been transferred to Dividend Equalisation Reserve. The dividends on the Preference Shares for the year absorbed Rs. 1,53,000/- and your Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 8% on the Ordinary Shares, 2% higher than that for last year. If you agree to this, a balance of Rs. 1,19,168/- will be left to carry forward.

Polythene

You will be pleased to hear that we hope shortly to receive Government's approval to a project to manufacture polythene in India. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, your technical advisers, have agreed to supply their process and continuing "know-how" on very favourable terms. Polythene was discovered by I. C. I. Ltd., who now manufacture large quantities in the U.K. and have licensed its manufacture in several other countries. The production, actual and projected, and consumption of polythene throughout the world have during recent years increased to a remarkable extent, and give every indication of continuing to do so.

The process will be that used by I. C. I. in the manufacture of the well-known "Alkathene" brand of polythene. The use of "Alkathene" in India has been developed by I. C. I. (India) Ltd., who have operated a plant at Calcutta for the manufacture of film from imported granules since 1953. Polythene is a tough, flexible, thermoplastic material with outstanding electrical insulating properties. Many thousands of tons are used every year throughout the world in the manufacture of packaging film, flexible pipes, submarine telephone cables, radar equipment and moulded domestic articles, to mention only some of the major uses. The largest single use for polythene in India will probably continue to be for packaging purposes, both as film and as coating on paper and jute.

Investment

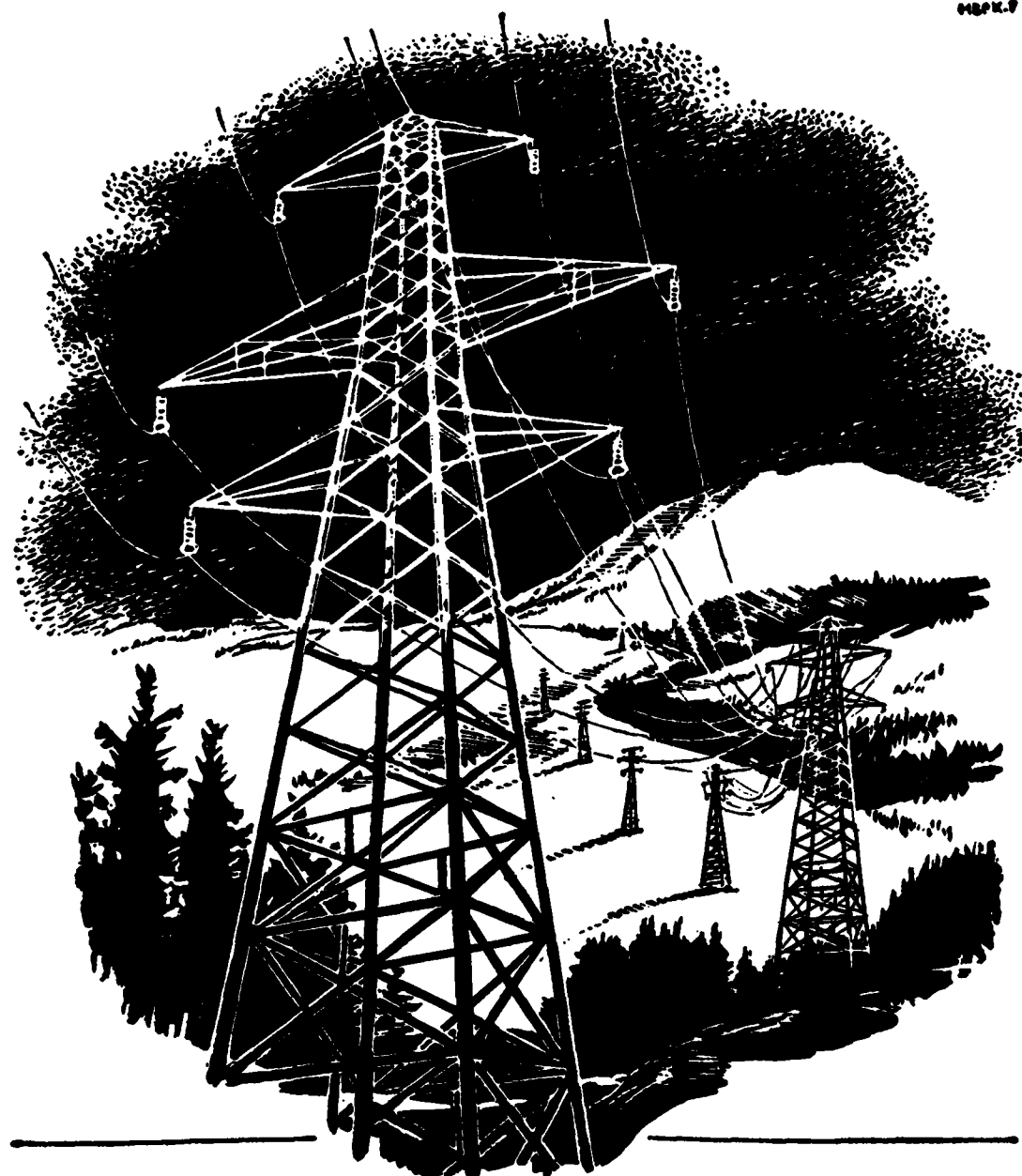
The project will involve a total investment of about Rs. 3 crores for which additional capital will have to be found. Methods of raising this are being studied by your Board at the moment, but I wish to take this opportunity of telling you that it will take two to three years at least to bring the plant into economic production. Although the project should ultimately prove profitable, capital invested during the construction period will earn no return and it may, therefore, be difficult for your Company to maintain the higher rate of dividend declared on the Ordinary Shares this year.

The Directors retiring by rotation are Mr. B. R. Goodfellow, Mr. K. W. Young and Dr. E. C. Fairhead and my colleagues and I have pleasure in recommending their re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, also retire and you are requested to re-appoint them for the current year. They have however asked for an increased fee of Rs. 7,500/- as against Rs. 6,000/- sanctioned for the previous year. As you are aware the new Companies Act, which will come into force on the 1st April this year, imposes certain additional duties on Auditors for which we must necessarily pay. In my opinion the increased fee is justified and I recommend its acceptance.



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Company Meeting.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

CHAIRMAN MR. E. D. SHEPPARD'S REPORT

At the Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Kohinoor Mills Company Limited, held in Bombay on 20th March, 1956, the Chairman, Mr. E. D. Sheppard, said:—

Gentlemen,

I am happy to address you again at the close of another year of your Company's working. The year has been an eventful one and I would like to mention to you some of the more important events.

First of all, it is gratifying that there have been no major flare-ups in international affairs. Peace has been maintained throughout the year with the exception of an occasional foray in China, and periodic skirmishes on the Israel-Arab State borders. As far as the latter is concerned, although the fighting has been confined, the atmosphere in the Middle East has in recent months become explosive and might, if it is not brought under control, lead at some future date to a conflagration which might engulf the whole world. The United Nations are sparing no effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the problems that confront the differing parties. India, as usual, is in the forefront.

One feature which is most encouraging is the increasing number of visits that are being paid by the Heads of all countries to others. Here in India, during the course of the year, we had visits from Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, the Egyptian Prime Minister, the Head of the People's Government of China, Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Krushchev from Russia, H. M. King Saud of Saudi Arabia, and since the beginning of the year, Their Majesties the Shah and Queen of Iran. Before long we hope we may have with us the President of the United States. Our Prime Minister has himself paid visits to China, Egypt, Russia, Poland, Great Britain and Yugoslavia, and has been invited to go to the United States as the guest of President Eisenhower. In my opinion there is nothing which can be more conducive to bringing about peace and harmony in the world than such visits of leaders of nations to each other, during which they can see for themselves and understand the problems which confront each one of them and which, to some extent, govern the policy that they follow in international affairs. As in the affairs of individuals so with nations, a sympathetic understanding is an essential for the fulfilment of our aspirations for world peace and the advancement of humanity.

Very serious efforts are also being made by all the major powers to bring about the limitation of armaments and the complete banning of atomic and other weapons which, if ever utilized again, can only mean the complete destruction of man.

It is most unfortunate that it has not yet been possible for us to arrive at an understanding on outstanding differences with our closest neighbour—Pakistan. Let us hope that this will be brought about in the near future.

Power Position

The power position, so far as we are concerned, continued to be satisfactory during the year. Tata thermal station should be in operation about the end of this year and then there should be no danger of a further shortage of power at any rate for two or three years, or even for considerably longer if the Kovva dam scheme is completed according to schedule. The Second Five-Year Plan has now been formulated and, although very much larger than the First in its scope, it is to be hoped that it will be as successful as its predecessor. It is unfortunate that the sponsors of the Plan have "frozen" the mill industry at its present capacity and have decided to rely on the cottage and handloom industries to produce the additional cloth which the country will require. I feel that they could, without in any way prejudicing the position of the latter, have permitted reasonable expansion of your industry to enable it to supply the potential demand for mill-made textiles in India and, at the same time, retain its markets overseas.

The Mill industry has had a reasonably good year. The demand for cloth has been steady throughout the year. Earlier in the year prices of cloth, though steady, were not quite at the levels they should have reached to permit of a reasonable profit, but as the year progressed they improved somewhat. Yarn prices I am sorry to say remained very low throughout the year making this part of your Mills' business much less remunerative. This is the reason why your Mills have not shown the improvement in the profits one would have expected because of the good off-take and higher prices of cloth. It must be borne in mind always that, although your Mill has 1,20,000 spindles, half this number is working continuously on the making of yarns and sewing threads for which a special plant has been installed. In view of this "dual personality" of your Mill, there may be times when as compared to balanced spinning and weaving mills the profits may not seem very large, but there have been times in the past and they will surely come again in the future when with a rise in the prices of yarn and sewing thread your Mill will be in a position to show better progress than others.

The Budget proposals as announced on the 29th of last month provide for the enhancement of the Excise Duty by 6 paise per square yard on all categories of cloth. This will mean that your Company will have to pay Rs. 9 lacs more to Government under this head. It remains to be seen how much of this it will be possible to pass on to the consumer. The proposed penal tax on Dividends declared at a rate of more than 6% on the paid-up capital will cost your Company Rs. 2 lacs per annum if it reaches the Statute Book in its present form—assuming that the present rate of Dividend distribution remains unaltered. This proposed tax operates most unfairly against companies such as yours which have prudently accumulated substantial reserves from the taxed profits of past years. Just as disturbing to my mind, as the actual tax itself is the manifestation of the fact that the "6% mentality" persists in New Delhi. In conditions as they exist to-day—for example the Bank Rate in the U.K. is now 5½%—it does not seem reasonable that Risk Capital should only be allowed a return of 6% without a heavy penal tax, and parti-

cularly at a time when it is hoped to attract such capital to enter this country.

As regards the Government's policy on personal taxation, I gave you my views on this last year and also reviewed the matter at some length in my address to the shareholders of your Agency Company. I do not propose to indulge in repetition and would only say that my views are unchanged. There is a saying in England that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It remains to be seen what effect the Government's present policy of "all work and no play" will have in this country.

Taxation

Trading in Indian cotton remained free of all restrictions during the whole year as, on account of ample availability, there was no reason for Government to reimpose the quota system. Prices of cotton remained steady throughout the year but weakened with the approach of the new season because of reports that the crop would be 55 lacs of bales. This position was, however, short-lived as unseasonal rains caused damage to several of the growths and prices started to rise. Towards the close of the year there had been a very large appreciation and the forward market which had been moving around the 600 mark went up to 740. At this point Government decided to step in and take a hand. The contract was frozen at 700 and futures trading came to a stop. However, in the spot market prices continued to rise and some of the growths very nearly reached the ceilings fixed by Government. The position remains the same to the present time and it would seem that because of the statistical position there is little chance of any appreciable recession.

Foreign cotton prices remained reasonably steady for most of the year but during the last quarter there was a definite upward tendency. Alexandria particularly recorded a steep rise. African and American growths remained fairly steady, but because of a recent announcement by America of the impending release of further large quantities of loan cotton at competitive prices, these have tended to weaken.

I will now turn to the report and accounts. The amount of Rs. 8.30 lacs provided for taxation is made up of Rs. 5.01 lacs for income-tax, Rs. 2.97 lacs for Corporation tax and Rs. 0.32 lacs extra for contingencies.

To meet the statutory depreciation of Rs. 17,62,477 and to set off the initial depreciation of Rs. 3,70,175 allowed in previous years, your Directors have set aside a sum of Rs. 6.33 lacs from the profits of the year and have appropriated a sum of Rs. 15 lacs from the Machinery Reserve Account. A sum of Rs. 3 lacs has been appropriated from the profits of the year to the Development Reserve, being the amount of benefit derived from the Development Rebate. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lacs has been put to the Employees' Pension and Gratuity Fund bringing this to Rs. 12.50 lacs which represents a full provision for present liabilities under this head.

In view of the Millowners' Association's Bonus Plan with the Rastriya Mill Mills, Ltd. and the Ahmedabad Mill Mills, Ltd. agreement, it is calculated that your Company will be required to pay 3 months' basic pay as bonus for all the three years 1953, 1954 and 1955. It became, therefore, necessary to provide in the accounts of the year 1955, Rs. 4.43 lacs in respect of 1954 in addition to Rs. 16.57 lacs for the current year.

The insurance value of your Mills' property and stocks on the basis of the reinstatement value now stands at Rs. 10.51 crores which is higher by Rs. 36 lacs. This is due to an increase in machinery valuation by about Rs. 25 lacs and to higher stocks of cotton.

Strong Position

The Balance Sheet figures show that your Company continues to be in a strong position as the current assets at Rs. 2.88 crores exceed the current liabilities and provisions by Rs. 1.45 crores. Secured loan of Rs. 38.84 lacs is lower by Rs. 2.52 lacs. The liability for arrears of D.A. was necessary this year. The liability for Other Finance is up by Rs. 11.27 lacs due to the carry-over to the current year of the bonus unpaid for the previous year.

On the assets side of the Balance Sheet the value of stocks of cotton and staple fibre is higher by Rs. 15.66 lacs mainly due to the increase in the stock of cotton. Art silk and other yarns are up by Rs. 2.40 lacs due to increase in the stock of art silk yarn. The stock of cloth, yarn and waste, is lower by Rs. 3.66 lacs due to good deliveries during the concluding period of the year. The stocks of stores, fuel and grain are lower by Rs. 2.36 lacs. Book debts at Rs. 3.88 lacs are up by Rs. 2.46 lacs due to bills for cloth, yarn and cotton being outstanding at the close of the year. Advances due to cotton advances being by Rs. 10.66 lacs mainly due to cotton advances being down. Taxation under Advances is down by Rs. 1.39 lacs due to adjustments in the advance tax payments.

Now I will give you some salient features of the Profit & Loss Account.

Cotton and fibre consumption is down by Rs. 13.37 lacs due to the consumption of larger proportion of cheaper cotton. Muccadumage is up by Rs. 0.80 lacs due to the increase in the muccadumage rate and also in the quantity of cotton received. Yarn and cloth commissions are slightly down due to the lower yarn and cloth values. The stores consumption, etc., is practically the same. Electric power is higher by Rs. 0.32 lacs due to increased consumption of energy. Salaries and wages are up by Rs. 9.99 lacs due to the adjustment in the quantum of bonus as already explained. Dearness allowance is down by Rs. 11.89 lacs compared to the previous year when Rs. 13.98 lacs including arrears were paid according to the Court Award. Rents and taxes are up by Rs. 0.47 lacs due to the increase in water rates by 2 annas per 1000 gallons. Although stocks were higher, insurance is down on balance by Rs. 1.18 lacs as the Company's contribution to the Employees' State Insurance amounting to Rs. 1.89 lacs has been debited to Salaries and Wages this year as this item has been

considered as a part of wages being the compulsory contribution to the Government Fund. Interest is higher by Rs. 0.68 lacs due to larger purchases of cotton. General charges are up by Rs. 0.59 lacs on account of the Indian Industries Fair, Delhi, where your Company's products were exhibited. Trade subscriptions are down by Rs. 1.98 lacs, as a sum of Rs. 2 lacs was paid as the Company's contribution to the Bombay Textile Research Association Fund in the previous year. Donations are up by Rs. 0.15 lacs due to a contribution to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for flood-stricken areas in Bihar, Orissa and the Punjab.

On the credit side of the Profit and Loss Account, the sales of cloth, yarn and waste show a decrease of Rs. 9.89 lacs mainly due to the production of a large proportion of the cheaper qualities. Yarn and cloth expenses are lower by Rs. 0.39 lacs in consequence. Miscellaneous receipts are up by Rs. 0.22 lacs due to a refund of excise duty.

Agents

You will have seen from the notice that we have for confirmation by you at this meeting the renewal of the agreements of both our cloth and yarn selling agents, Messrs. V. S. Apple & Son and Messrs. Nahalchand Laloochand Ltd., have been your selling agents for 44 and 29 years respectively, and I can say without any hesitation that they have served your Company exceedingly well throughout this period. In keeping with the times they have agreed to reduce their commissions and from the 1st of April they will both be receiving about 25% less than hitherto. Our association with them has always been a very pleasant one, and I am confident that it will continue for many years to come.

You will expect me to say something about the future. As far as your Company is concerned, it has practically completed a comprehensive programme of expansion and rehabilitation in the last ten years and a pause must now be made to consolidate the position it has attained. The outlook for cloth continues to be good and the yarn market is showing signs of improvement. We are now up-to-date with our bonus provision and the current year's accounts will not have to bear any additional burden in this regard as was the case in 1954 and 1955. Further your selling agents have agreed to a substantial reduction in their commissions. Against this, the year has not off to a bad start due to the disturbances in the city in the latter part of January, when several Index figure have been lost and the Bombay Cost of Living Index figure has not come down as much as was hoped. I must leave you to draw your own conclusions.

PROTECTION OF METALS

A water displacing composition has been developed at the Technical Development Establishment Laboratories, Kanpur. The process of manufacture involves the preparation of nitriles of higher fatty acids, followed by their dissolution along with organic soaps of higher fatty acids and an oil in a suitable solvent. The ingredients, excepting triethanolamine, which is used in very small quantities, are all indigenous. The preparation possesses all the essential and desirable features of a good water displacing composition. Such compositions find manifold industrial applications such as the drying of metal parts particularly where conventional methods of drying, viz., drying at elevated temperatures or compressed air are inconvenient, unsatisfactory or definitely harmful. It affords the temporary protection of metal components awaiting further processing and of freshly manufactured stores awaiting normal packaging. It can be used for drying and preserving articles salvaged from water. Small quantities of such water displacing compositions are at present imported and used in ordnance factories and for other defence requirements; these requirements are likely to increase appreciably in the near future. Due to their essential utility in removing both loose and absorbed water from metallic surfaces, these materials are likely to find increased use in industrial engineering establishments.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

SALE OF
125 CONDEMNED WAGONS
WITH WHEEL SETS

The General Manager invites Tenders for the sale of 125 condemned wagons with wheel sets stabled at ex-Military siding, Salma, South Eastern Railway, Kharagpur.

Tender No. 51/S/3/1 in this connection is obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on production of Cash Receipt for Rs. 5/- from the Chief Cashier, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, by local firms and on remittance of Rs. 5/- by Money Order to the Controller of Stores, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, by outside firms. The cost of the Tender is not refundable.

The wagons may be inspected on any working day before the closing date of the tender. The closing date and time of the tenders is 12 Noon on 17th April, 1956.

GENERAL MANAGER,
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.



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FRAMED
BUILDINGS**

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(INDIA) LIMITED.**

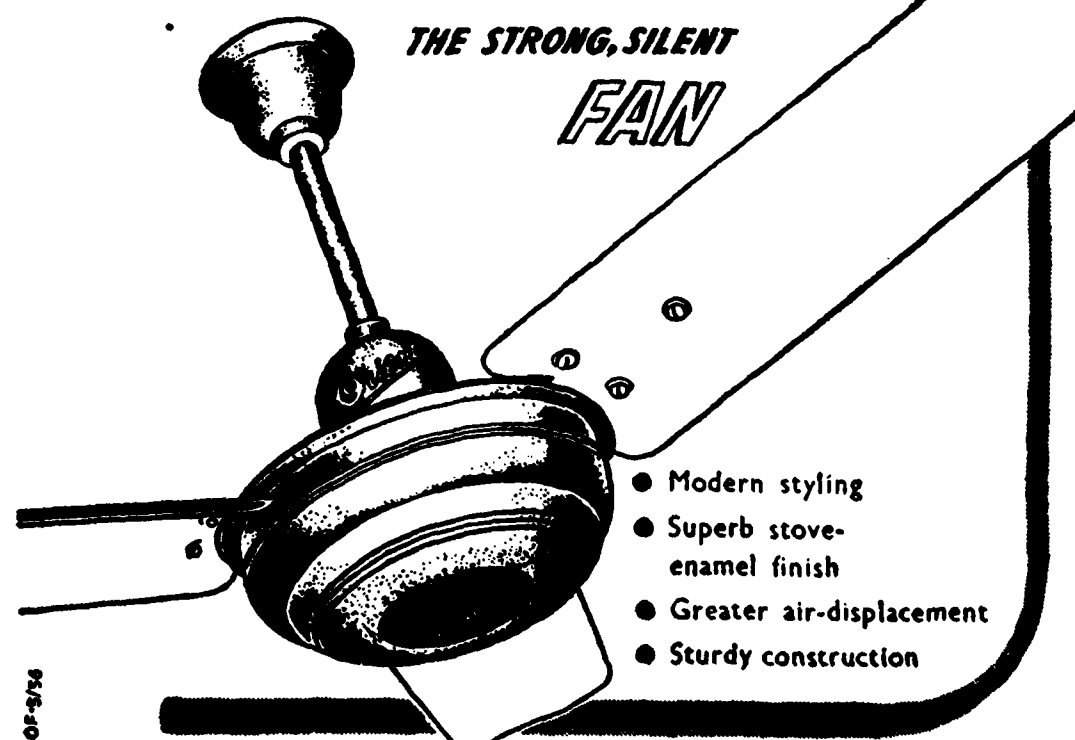
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54, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT
(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 9-3-56	2-3-56	18-3-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,86.82	10,72.59	15,27.90
Notes in Circulation	14,44,09.48	14,18,65.68	12,77,17.56
Total Notes Issued	14,52,96.30	14,29,38.27	12,92,45.46

Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	30,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,97,15.97	6,82,15.97	6,43,36.99
Total A	36,98.68	46,83.68	46,45.70
B Rupee Coin	1,02,55.71	1,03,97.87	1,01,64.16
Rupee Securities	6,13,22.91	6,03,22.92	5,07,42.60
Total	14,52,96.30	14,29,38.27	12,92,45.46

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	10,00.00

Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	54,31.44	58,56.00	67,55.30
(b) Other Govts.	10,55.34	18,02.51	53,42.23
(c) Banks	47,40.70	49,34.86	47,71.65
(d) Others	16,87.66	16,91.30	22,97.30
Bills Payable	10,20.33	9,88.27	4,40.07
Other Liabilities	27,56.51	26,10.59	25,60.07
Total	1,86,91.98	1,99,74.11	2,31,17.22

Assets—			
Notes	8,86.82	10,72.59	15,27.90
Rupee Coin	7.92	2.90	17.75
Subsidiary Coin	6.45	6.32	6.04
Bills Discounted Int.	45.50	45.50	45.50
Govt. of India Treasury	8,56.32	3,62.75	8,22.75
Bills	40,61.53	53,92.51	88,76.91
Balances held abroad	4,37.00	2,80.00	52.00
Loans to Govt.	88,25.24	63,28.95	46,39.50
Other Loans etc.	37,61.81	47,41.74	50,17.15
Investments	17,03.79	17,31.76	21,15.82
Other Assets	1,86,91.98	1,99,74.11	2,31,17.22

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	9-3-56	2-3-56	11-3-56
Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	3,93.09	5,07.19	8,52.15
Others	6,06,34.39	6,18,04.34	5,74,44.69

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	3,13.50	3,96.50	1,86.05
Others	4,13,63.21	4,14,73.40	3,74,61.07
(b) Other	15,50.53	14,03.77	8,80.08
Bank Demand Liabilities	33,90.75	34,78.20	34,41.11
Time Liabilities	48,09.45	54,46.91	46,18.63
Balances with the Reserve	9,94.15	10,20.31	10,09.59
Balances with other banks	4,41.45	8,87.53	15,15.58
Money at call and short notice	3,64,74.21	3,73,53.71	3,47,45.52
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	5,78,91.80	5,64,46.25	5,06,72.21
Advances	98,27.76	1,01,54.42	70,05.60
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	44,84.69	45,86.87	32,40.48
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted			

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

(In thousands)

	Week ended	Ra. Calcutta	Bombay
16-3-56	70,12.49	64,38.16	
9-3-56	62,49.58	62,38.16	
2-3-56	82,31.44	69,50.74	
24-2-56	58,67.37	78,80.43	

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	Week ended 2-3-56	Week ended 24-2-56
Liabilities—		
Notes in Banking Department	2,54.18	9,03.21
Notes in Circulation	2,03,15.95	2,91,72.84
Total Notes Issued	3,00,70.13	3,00,76.15

Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Sterling Securities	85,00.28	85,00.28
Government of India Securities	26,33.87	26,33.87
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81
B Rupee Coin	1,22,43.26	1,22,43.26
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	19.03	19.03
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	4,40.43	4,40.43
Gold Coin and Bullion	1,09.99	29.51
Sterling Securities	20.51	20.51
Govt. of India Securities	3,00,70.13	3,00,76.15
Rupee Coin		

Liabilities—		
Capital Paid up	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00

Deposits—		
(a) Central Government	16,56.69	20,87.58
(b) Provincial Government	1,00.37	1,64.11
(c) Banks	14,82.54	12,78.14
(d) Others	21,26.97	21,13.98
Bills Payable	10.96	7.78
Other Liabilities	6,12.23	5,08.43
Total	68,27.95	68,59.78

Assets—		
Notes	1,54.18	9,03.21
Rupee Coin		
(a) Pakistan	10	14
Subsidiary Coin		
(a) Pakistan	11	
(b) India		

Bills Purchased and Discounted—		
(a) Internal	14.18	22.16
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	13.00	13.00
Loans and Advances to Govt.	1,33.93	1,76.33
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	17,87.37	26,73.07
Other Loans and Advances	24,80.57	24,80.57
Investments	15,44.78	11,04.10
Other Assets		

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET HIGHER INTERBANK CALL RATE

Wednesday, 21st March.

TIGHT conditions have continued in the money market throughout the past week. Demand from the sugar industry and against raw jute purchases continues high. Money is very tight in the interbank market and the call rate has increased to 4 percent, with business reported at 4 1/2 percent. There has been very little recovery in the supply of export documents and turnover in the market has been poor. Those bills coming to hand have been chiefly for tea. Remittance has been fair. Sterling is unchanged and the dollar rate quotes Rs. 47 1/4.

A steady tone characterised the bullion market last week on increased demand coupled with lack of arrivals. Silver soared to Rs. 182.4, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 182. The London price was unchanged at 79d. The price of foreign silver in New York was the same at 91 1/4 cents.

Gold ruled steady in sympathy with silver and the price advanced from Rs. 102.15 to Rs. 105.14. The sovereign at Rs. 65.8 showed a rise of Rs. 2.4.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on 20th March, totalled Rs. 1,02,25,000. The average rate of acceptance was unchanged at Rs. 2-8-6 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 were allotted approximately 96 percent. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Treasury Bills will be received up to Tuesday, 27th March. During the week ended 18th March, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 38,41,75,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 9th March, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 612.28 crores (Rs. 3.93 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 416.77 crores (Rs. 3.14 crores) compared with Rs. 623.12 crores (Rs. 5.07 crores) and Rs. 418.70 crores (Rs. 3.97 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have declined by Rs. 83 lakhs and Rs. 6.38 crores to aggregate Rs. 33.91 crores and Rs. 48.09 crores, respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 8.80 crores in investments to Rs. 364.74 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 721.14 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 9.28 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.0 percent and 70.1 percent against 8.6 percent and 68.3 percent.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 9th March, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 4.16 crores in investments to Rs. 229.18 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 7.59 crores to Rs. 97.87 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 97.90 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 4.07 crores to aggregate Rs. 130.23 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 15.85 crores or Rs. 2.26 crores less.

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA made a profit of Rs. 77.76 lakhs for the year ended last December, compared with Rs. 77.88 lakhs. Bringing in Rs. 17,88,899 there is Rs. 95,64,869. Interim dividends at Rs. 1-8 per share absorbed Rs. 18.87 lakhs. Bank's investments get Rs. 15 lakhs and taxation Rs. 5 1/2 lakhs. The final dividend has been declared at Rs. 1-8 per share, making 12% (same) for the year, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 18,40,359.

Deposits rose by Rs. 4.69 crores to Rs. 128.66 crores. Cash and investments fell by Rs. 1.69 crores and Rs. 61 lakhs to Rs. 15.59 crores and Rs. 56.72 crores while advances rose by Rs. 12.14 crores to Rs. 72.21 crores.

The COOCHBEHAR STATE BANK, LTD. earned a profit of Rs. 31,645, including Rs. 315 brought in, for the year ended last December. The dividend is 2 annas per share. Reserve fund gets Rs. 10,000 and taxation provision Rs. 6,000. The carry-forward is Rs. 1,540.

The directors say that negotiations are going on in regard to the merging of the bank with the State Bank of India as recommended by the West Bengal Government.

According to the returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the total gross sea and land customs revenue collected in the Indian Union during January 1956, amounted to Rs. 1,423 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,759 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year. The following comparison figures are taken to refer to that of the current figures with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of the total customs revenue collected, import duties accounted for Rs. 1,135 lakhs, land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 263 lakhs as against Rs. 2,268 lakhs; export duties for Rs. 24 lakhs. The total gross collection of Union customs duties amounted to Rs. 1,351 lakhs as compared with Rs. 961 lakhs. During the 10 months, April 1955 to January 1956, the grand total of gross

Customs and Union Excise Revenue realised was Rs. 26,022 lakhs as compared with Rs. 23,902 lakhs during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of this amount, import duties accounted for Rs. 10,448 lakhs as against Rs. 11,860 lakhs; export duties for Rs. 3,093 lakhs as against Rs. 3,257 lakhs; land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 174 lakhs as against Rs. 248 lakhs and Union Excise duties for Rs. 12,307 lakhs as against Rs. 8,537 lakhs.

The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Derajat Bank Limited, Amritsar, informing the Bank that in the terms of the first proviso to Sub-Section (2) of Section 22 of the Banking Act, 1949, a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it. The issue of this notice makes it obligatory on the part of the Bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in Section 5(1)(B) of the Act, and it would not, therefore, be in order for it, among other things, to accept deposits of money from the public.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 23-3-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
23-3-56	24-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%

Monthly Maturities
(000's omitted)

June, 1956	4,00.00
April, 1956	4,00.00
Mar, 1956	4,00.00
June, 1956	3,00.00
Total	12,00.00

LONDON FINANCIAL LETTER THE EBB TIDE

THE signs of deflation that have been apparent since Mr. Harold Macmillan announced his restraints in mid-February cannot properly be attributed to those measures. They were not, generally, of a different character from those imposed by Mr. R. A. Butler previously, and the most obvious change in the economy, the curtailment of production of durable consumer-goods, had already begun before Mr. Macmillan took command of the Treasury. The overseas trade figures for February show a sharp improvement, with the visible deficit reduced from nearly £75 million in January to less than £50 million but it is unlikely that in the period of half a month the new restraints could significantly affect February's trade. On the assumption that deflation had already begun before mid-February it may be deduced that there is at last a real possibility that the task will be completed. Even this month, in the interval before the Budget on 17th April, the Chancellor has not been idle: notably, he has tightened the control of capital issues by reducing from £50,000 to £10,000 the limit at which new issues require approval by the Capital Issues Committee—thereby, incidentally, arousing again the suspicion that he is more inclined

than his predecessor was to use direct controls. If the Chancellor's resolve to do all that appears to him necessary to defeat inflation, is further implemented in the Budget, the transformation in the coming months may be rapid.

Time is vital. There are not many months before the seasonal pressure on sterling begins, and many critics feel that the weapons chosen to defeat inflation are too clumsy to be effective so quickly. Why, it has been asked, should we go through the cumbersome process of reducing total demand by £400 million in order to reduce imports by £100 million? Why should those firms which fortuitously rely on credit be compelled to restrict their activities while those with funds in hand can proceed unhindered? Why should a few industries—those making durable consumer-goods—bear the brunt of restrictions that are intended as a general corrective? The real test is whether resources will be transferred rapidly and smoothly from the receding industries into those which can still usefully expand. Not much can be gained in the long run by curtailing production and keeping some workers wholly or partly idle. What is needed is to divert production to export; which seems to be impossible—at least, at reasonable prices—in the motor industry. Because the motor industry is a big consumer of imported steel, it is reasonable to reduce its output and to move some of its labour into export industries which need it. So far, however, such labour has been conspicuously immobile.

Policy for Sterling

At home it is necessary to change the mood from confidence to caution—it is doubtful if the financial restraints alone will be enough to modify the capital plans of industry, though a serious criticism of the present Chancellor is that his policy is largely directed against capital development. Abroad it is necessary to change the mood from scepticism to faith—sterling cannot be quickly stabilised unless foreign interests are willing to restore normal positions in sterling. Both changes require deflation. The 'improvement in the trade position had only a moderate effect on sterling, as foreign operators are not so easily convinced that the tide has turned. However, further evidence of improvement in the balance of payments might have a much more positive effect on the exchanges, for the Continent, especially, has gone short of sterling and will presumably correct this position hastily if it believes that the rate is rising. If Britain's own payments account with Europe, one of the weakest elements in the whole position of sterling, could be brought into approximate balance the immediate problem would be already half-solved.

Quite as important as Britain's payments are the payments of the other sterling countries. The British authorities are not altogether happy about the policies adopted in the Dominions—nor, for that matter, do the Dominions always find Britain's policies accommodating. When South Africa imposed restrictions on the movement of short-term funds to London it was said frankly here that a rise in Bank rate to keep the funds at home would have been preferable. Australia's new deflationary measures looked like a serious attempt to solve the country's chronic problem, thus shoring up a very weak corner of the sterling structure. But the reluctance of the Australian authorities to raise the Bank rate for that purpose was likewise criticised in London. This question of concerted monetary action is certainly difficult. Since conditions are different in each sterling country, it is natural that policies should differ. But many people feel that the task could be tackled more effectively if policies were harmonised as far as practicable: for instance, by agreeing to the virtues—or the defects—of central monetary control for a common problem of inflation. Yet Britain is in a weak position to criticise

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she is failing to provide for the sterling area the finance which it requires for its development—finance for which the sterling countries are accustomed to turn to London.

Relaxing the Gold Market

Japhet and Company, the London bullion house, has made an interesting suggestion in its annual review, of 1955. It is that restrictions on dealing in gold in the London market are unnecessarily severe and should be relaxed. Though gold is not precisely comparable with other metals, there is no clear case for denying to the gold market facilities which are permitted, without harm, to the London Metal Exchange. Two facilities, especially, the bullion house suggests could be allowed: forward dealing, and transactions with non-sterling countries against payment in transferable sterling. It seems irrational that when gold and dollars are regarded as virtually interchangeable forward dealing should be allowed in dollars but not in gold. The question of dealing in gold against transferable sterling is not so simple, as transferable sterling is always at a slight discount, so that a single price for gold would not apply to all transactions. Such problems will solve themselves, of course, when there is only one rate for sterling. Meantime, against the alleged advantage of recognising in the gold market only the official rate must be set the considerable loss of turnover, and of "invisible" earnings, that the gold market suffers at present.

THE WORLD SILVER MARKET IN 1955 PERIOD OF PRICE STABILITY ENDS

The following are extracts from The Silver Market in 1955, the 40th annual review compiled by Handy & Harman of New York. Rigid price stability, which after more than two years had come to be considered as characteristic of silver, ended early in 1955. Demand for silver throughout the world increased substantially over 1954, and as a result the average price level was higher. The first price change in the New York market in 26 months took place on 15th March. The withdrawal of the Bank of Mexico from the market ended the long period of stable prices. Increasing world demand brought about a moderately higher price level, but fluctuations took place within a fairly narrow range.

Demand for silver in the United States increased in 1955. We estimate that the arts and industries in the United States consumed 100 million ounces of silver during the year under review. This was an increase of about 18 percent over 1954 and compared with an average of 99 million ounces for the past five years. The improvement over 1954 was felt in all lines, and was particularly marked in electrical and electronic uses. Demand remained relatively steady throughout the year with less than the usual seasonal variations, and the increased consumption of silver, both in this country and abroad, led to added activity in the market compared with previous years. Altogether there were 25 changes in the New York published price during 1955.

At the opening of the year there was no indication of any early price change. Supply and demand were in balance, and the Bank of Mexico maintained this balance by buying or selling to offset other variations. In February demand for industrial use and coinage began to show improvement, and of particular significance at this time were reports that Saudi Arabia was negotiating a coinage order with Mexico. This order was actually completed by the end of February and amounted to 17,200,000 ounces. Furthermore, Western Germany, to which Mexico had made substantial sales in 1954, made new commitments to buy at the rate of about 1,500,000 ounces a month. In addition, the Bank of Mexico received increasing orders from New York to augment the more regular sources of supply. Trade demand in the United States was improving, and at the same time sellers here were receiving orders from the London market.

On the afternoon of Friday, 11th March, the Bank of Mexico announced that it did not have any more silver for sale. With the Bank of Mexico out of the market as a seller, buyers in Western Germany and in London turned to New York for their requirements. At the same time sellers were faced with an increasing local demand, and a sharp price rise was the result, the first price change in the New York market in 26 months. A period of price uncertainty followed. After such a long time without change buyers and sellers had some difficulty in adjusting to the new situation. A seasonal drop in demand during June resulted in somewhat lower prices; but the decline was temporary, because strikes created an unexpected reduction in supplies. In a short time regular sellers were unable to supply the market with more than token amounts of silver, and the domestic trade had to turn to the Government for its requirements.

For the next four months the Treasury Department was the dominant factor in the market. During this period the trade purchased some 10,300,000 ounces of government silver, which was a substantial part of its requirements. Demand held at high levels, and producer supplies were limited. Even though the strikes were settled and operations were resumed in early August, the effects of the disruption delayed for some time a return to full production schedules. Meanwhile a steady demand from Europe continued, and increasing quantities of silver of foreign origin were sold to better advantage in Europe than in New

York. Treasury silver is not eligible for export, but is available only to fill the needs of domestic industry, because of this the New York market for a time became partially isolated and was not directly influenced by occasional higher prices abroad.

During August and September increasingly large purchases were made at the New York Assay Office. And on October 11th it again became necessary to buy from the New York Assay Office, and on that day the published price proved to be the highest recorded price in New York for 35 years.

During the latter part of November there was a marked decline in trade demand. With producer supplies increasing, the price became weaker and dropped rather sharply, ending that phase of the market's history which was dominated by the United States Treasury selling price, and again brought about a period of moderate fluctuations. Prices became quite sensitive to daily changes in the relationship between the market's needs and the producers' supplies. For the most part foreign silver alone was inadequate, and the need to bring varying amounts of domestic silver into the market resulted in rather frequent price changes. Legislative developments were of particular significance to silver in 1955. On March 14th, during the first session of the 84th Congress, a bill, S. 1427, was introduced, which provides for the repeal of existing silver legislation. The final decision of Congress on S. 1427 will be of major importance to the silver market in the coming year.

United States imports continue to decline although the Netherlands continued to make returns of silver against their lend-lease account. We have already noted that 11 million ounces were shipped in 1954 and an estimated 18,200,000 ounces in 1955. This leaves about 27,500,000 ounces still to be shipped of the original debt of 56,700,000 ounces. It appears probable that regular arrivals from the Netherlands will continue until their account has been cleared. Under the terms of the lend-lease agreements, all of the silver from major debtors is due for repayment by April of 1957; except that in the cases of Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and 100 million ounces of India's obligation, an extension of two years is permitted by mutual agreement. Such extension, therefore, could apply to 127,700,000 ounces in all, or nearly one-third of the total still open.

Developments in Mexico

The basic change in the silver policies of the Bank of Mexico which took place early in 1955 has tended to divert attention from that country. Nevertheless developments in Mexico are important, and the transactions of the central bank represent a fundamental part of this review. Aside from the transactions handled through the Bank of Mexico, an increasing quantity of silver was sold to European countries directly by the producers in Mexico. Most of Mexico's output continues to be shipped to the United States, but sales were made during the year to London and the Continent, as well as countries in South and Central America, because of the economies realised by direct shipment from Mexican ports rather than from New York. Statistics are still incomplete, but based on such information as is available, we estimate that in addition to the transactions of the Bank of Mexico about 3 million ounces were exported to countries other than the United States.

Turning now to Mexico's silver coinage programme it will be recalled that the devaluation of the peso in 1954 increased the value of the silver content of the coins then being minted to more than their face value, and further distribution of such coins was discontinued at that time. A new issue of silver coins was authorised in September, 1955, consisting of two denominations, one of five pesos and one of ten pesos. The Mexican Mint consumed 2,300,000 ounces of silver in 1955 in the minting of these coins. According to our information, this programme will be intensified and is expected to consume about 18 million ounces in 1956. If so, then it is apparent that the Bank of Mexico's present stocks, together with expected receipts of demonetised coin, will be fully committed.

London Demand Higher

Consumption in the arts and industries in Great Britain amounted to about 14 million ounces in 1955, of which about 1 million ounces were exported in partly or fully manufactured form. This was about 15 percent more than in 1954. Demand in the so-called "exportable" market also increased. The term "exportable" refers to silver originating in Commonwealth or other "soft currency" countries, which may be exported without restriction. In contrast, silver purchased from the "dollar area" may be used only for approved purposes.

Imports into Great Britain amounted to about 26,900,000 ounces for the first 11 months of 1955, the latest date for which figures are available. This does not include imports of silver coin for which statistics are not published. Exports totalled about 10 million ounces during the first 11 months of 1955. During the year the price of silver for prompt delivery in London varied. In general, quotations paralleled those in New York, but fluctuated independently to some extent depending on local conditions. An element of stability was introduced by the policy of the Bank of England of lending silver to the market to relieve temporary shortages of spot supplies.

As regards lend-lease, official information is still lacking. The Bank of England received an estimated 10 million ounces in 1955 through withdrawals of demonetised silver coin, and reports indicate

that in addition some 6 million ounces were purchased in the market, largely during the early part of the year when most of the Russian sales were negotiated. It is probable that Great Britain now has on hand all or nearly all of the entire amount necessary to repay its full obligation of 88,100,000 ounces. This being so, it seems reasonable to expect that purchases by the Bank of England will be of much less significance in the market during the coming year.

Indian Demand Remains Low

Consumption of silver in India remained below normal and once again amounted to only about 3 million ounces in 1955. In this regard the following quotation from a recent letter from Bombay is of interest. "One of the major factors for this low consumption of the white metal would appear to be the land reform legislation in the country. The actual tiller of the soil has been given the option to buy the land he tills and in order to exercise this option he is obliged to pay a certain percentage of the cost of the land in cash. It is a well-known fact that the Indian farmer's first choice for investing his surplus cash is land and the second choice is bullion. When land is available it is but natural that he invests as much as he can in it and one can reasonably expect that unless there is a further sharp increase in the amount of surplus cash in the hands of farmers, they will continue to pay greater attention to land than to bullion."

In spite of the shift of demand to land rather than silver, it is still highly probable that consumption was further restricted by the continuing official prohibition on imports, as evidenced by the fact that at times prices were considerably higher than in other centres. Quotations in the Bombay market ranged from a low of Rs. 153-2 per 100 tolas on 6th January to a high of Rs. 176-9 on 28th November. These rates are equivalent, with the Rupee valued at 21 cents, to about 85½ cents and 98½ cents an ounce respectively. At the close of the year the price was Rs. 171-8, equivalent to about 96 cents an ounce.

Concerning lend-lease, it will be recalled that a new Government refinery in Calcutta is under construction and will be used to refine the demonetised coin of which sufficient is now on hand to repay India's entire obligation. We are told that this refinery is expected to be completed by the end of 1956, but until actual operations are under way there is no way of estimating how fast the refined silver will become available for return to the United States.

World Production and Consumption

We estimate that production of silver throughout the world in 1955 totalled about 203,700,000 ounces. This was slightly less than was produced in 1954. In the Western Hemisphere, Mexico recovered somewhat from the relatively low figure in the previous year, and at 45 million ounces showed an increase of nearly 13 percent. The United States and Canada both produced somewhat less than in the previous year, which offset the gain for Mexico.

World consumption in the arts and industries increased nearly 18 percent over 1954. The amount used in coinage, on the other hand, dropped substantially so that total consumption of silver throughout the world decreased slightly. However, the biggest decline was in the amount used by the United States for coinage, which had no effect on the market. Coinage requirements of other countries, which for the most part were supplied from the market, increased by about 16,800,000 ounces.

Prospects for 1956

Events of the year just ended have emphasised the degree to which governmental policies determine the price of silver. In past years the Bank of Mexico was the dominant influence. During 1955 attention shifted to the United States Treasury Department. Mexico no longer provides the key to immediate market prospects; rather we are now primarily concerned with the future policies of the United States, for these policies will have a vital influence on silver in the coming months.

We expect that world demand will continue at or near present relatively high levels, and there is no indication of any important change in the supplies available from new production. If, on the other hand, S. 1427 becomes law and existing silver legislation is repealed, the United States Treasury will no longer be obliged to buy silver produced in the United States and will have no authority to sell silver to industry, except at the monetary rate of \$1.29 an ounce. The transfer tax on profits made in trading in silver, which has discouraged speculation, will be eliminated. Under these circumstances the price of silver would be determined by economic rather than political factors, and would probably fluctuate more frequently and more widely than it has in the past.

TRANSATLANTIC CARGO RECORD

An all-time high in the flying of freight between the United States and Europe was achieved by Pan American World Airways in 1955 when it carried almost 7 million pounds over the Atlantic. According to Willis G. Lipcomb, Vice President Traffic and Sales, the airline set the freight record by making available the largest cargo-carrying capacity of any air carrier between the two continents. In addition to the freight carried in 98 weekly passenger-cargo planes, Pan American offers a schedule of six all-cargo planes a week between New York City and six industrial centres of Western Europe. Contributing to the increased tonnage was the incentive of the low rates instituted by Pan American on 15th August. The transatlantic cargo rates were cut an average of 20 percent with some commodities being reduced as much as 57 percent.

Stocks and Shares

STOCK MARKET IN A CHEERFUL MOOD

IMPROVEMENT IN ALL SECTIONS EXCEPT JUTE

Wednesday Evening.

THERE has been an all-round improvement in equity prices during the past week with the exception of jute shares. The speculative leader, Indian Irons, has improved from Rs. 33 to Rs. 35-4, quoted after hours this evening. Feeling in the market is better and worries that carry-forward charges for this clearing would be on the high side were dispelled today. All speculative shares have benefited and operators appear to have forgotten altogether the settlement anxieties of the past few weeks. The undertone in the market is now very steady.

There has been a good deal of investment enquiry and many of the sound scrip which had been left at low prices following the recent slackness, have now found good demand. Engineering and miscellaneous counters have been especially favoured. The feature of the week's activity has been the revival of tea shares where those of Assam gardens show substantial price increases on the period. The gilt-edged section has also been strong.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The gilt-edged market ruled steady and there was a further improvement in prices. A fair volume of business was put through, but trading was hampered by a scrip shortage. This was particularly noticeable in the case of long-dated loans. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 after being marked up to Rs. 77-4 cum-voucher turned sellers following the payment of the half-yearly interest on 15th instant and was marked down to Rs. 76-14 ex-voucher. In short-dated Loans, 3 percents 1957 and 1958 were asked for at the higher levels of Rs. 99-11 and Rs. 99-10. In medium-dated loans, both 3%, 1963-65 and 1964 were also in demand up to Rs. 94-12 with few declared sellers; 2½% loan 1961 was supported at Rs. 93-6 and 2½% 1962 was taken at about Rs. 93-12. Among National Plan loans, 3½% 1961 turned sellers at Rs. 99-6, but both 3½% 1964 and 1965 were unchanged at Rs. 98-8 and Rs. 98-7 respectively with business passing at around these prices. Long-dated loans continued their upward trend with 3½% 1966-68 improving to Rs. 92-12 and 3½% 1970-75 to Rs. 89-12. Sellers, however, appeared at the close and their prices eased by one anna in each case. In contrast to the firm trend of Central Government loans, Provincials had sellers rather than buyers and prices were easier.

Selected preference shares continued in demand, but there were insufficient sellers to meet the market. In the miscellaneous group, Aluminium Corporation were marked at Rs. 72-8 and Associated Hotels at Rs. 62. Bengal Paper Preference were taken at Rs. 66 and the "A" Preference at Rs. 138. Brooke Bond Tea were crossed at Rs. 85, Calcutta Electric changed hands freely at around Rs. 11-6 and Dalmia Cement Rs. 100 paid-up were crossed at Rs. 99 as were Duncan Brothers at Rs. 67-8 and Dunlop Rubber 1st at Rs. 129. Humayun Properties changed hands at Rs. 10-8 and a small lot of Indian Aluminium at Rs. 75-8. Indian Iron & Steel were placed at Rs. 110 and Jardine Henderson at Rs. 77. Karanpura Collieries were crossed at Rs. 67 and New Victoria met with enquiry at around Rs. 4. Shaw Wallace were crossed at Rs. 34 and Rohtas Industries "B" Preference were done at Rs. 63-12. Very few transactions were reported in jute preference shares. A small lot of Anglo-India was marked at Rs. 117. Lawrence were quoted at Rs. 95 and Northbrook were done at Rs. 95.

In the banking section, there was a small enquiry for Hind Bank at around Rs. 35 ex-dividend. Punjab National rose from Rs. 46-6 to Rs. 49-8 and United Commercial were steady at Rs. 49-8. United Bank of India "D" shares changed hands at Rs. 4-15 and the "C" shares at Rs. 8-4.

In the railway section, Baraset-Basirhat changed hands at Rs. 11 and Dehri Rohtas at Rs. 12-8.

Cotton shares were better, particularly Bowreah which improved from Rs. 305 to Rs. 325. Dunbar from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300, Kesoram from Rs. 16-12 to Rs. 18-2 and New Victoria from Rs. 2-1 to Rs. 2-5. Elgin Mills and Cawnpore Textiles were unchanged at Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 9. Jaysree were dealt in freely at around Rs. 6-2.

Coal shares improved in sympathy with the rest of the market and closing quotations were higher than those prevailing at the beginning of the period under review, as will be seen from the following table.

	Opening	Closing
	15-3-56	21-3-56
	Rs.	Rs.
Amalgamated	23	24
Bengal	523 x.d.	534
East Indian	32 2	34
Burakur	14 2	14 8

Jute shares were in most cases unsaleable and prices stagnated at around last week's levels. Anglo-India were unchanged at Rs. 185, Auckland at Rs. 120 and Kinnison at Rs. 170. Megna were offered at Rs. 84 and Ganges at Rs. 67-8. National

opened at Rs. 25-4 and closed slightly better at Rs. 25-6. Howrah were neglected at Rs. 23.

In the electric supply section, Calcutta were dealt in freely at around Rs. 13-10. Benares were crossed at Rs. 19 and Sijua Jherriah were marked on one occasion at Rs. 12.

In the sugar section, Belsund were unchanged at Rs. 11-8, Cawnpore at Rs. 21-4, Champaran at Rs. 31 and Carew were very quiet and had sellers at the lower rate of Rs. 9-10. Shree Krishna Gyanodaya New were quoted at Rs. 11-12. Dyer Meakin Breweries were crossed at Rs. 6.

Engineering shares were strong under the leadership of Indian Iron & Steel which improved steadily from Rs. 33 to Rs. 34-14. Burn & Co. met with strong investment enquiry and moved up further from Rs. 328 to Rs. 355, as did Braithwaite from Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 28. Jessops were taken at Rs. 34-8 and Kumardhubi Engineering were marked at Rs. 10-4 ex-rights. Richardson & Cruddas were steady at Rs. 25-2 and there was a good enquiry for Textile Machinery which improved to Rs. 22 from an opening price of Rs. 21-2. Indian Standard Wagon had buyers at the higher rate of Rs. 177.

In paper, interested buying of Bengal Paper took the price up further to Rs. 141. India Paper Pulp were well supported at the higher rate of Rs. 25-2, Orient were better at Rs. 35 as were Shree Gopal at Rs. 19-2 and Titagur at Rs. 44-8. In cement, Ashoka were marked frequently at around Rs. 9-10 and there was a small enquiry for Assam Bengal at Rs. 6-14. Dalmia were a shade better at Rs. 14-4 while Sone Valley were quiet at Rs. 7-5.

In insurance, Hercules were crossed at Rs. 28 and Concord were marked at Rs. 11-2. In shipping, Calcutta Landing were better at Rs. 15-8 while India Steamship were dull at Rs. 8-6. Port Shipping met with investment enquiry at Rs. 16-12 and India General Navigation were unchanged at Rs. 113.

Among miscellaneous industrial, Alkali & Chemical came in for good enquiry and rose from Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 23. Balmer Lawrie eased from Rs. 185 to Rs. 180 while Bengal Flour were unchanged at

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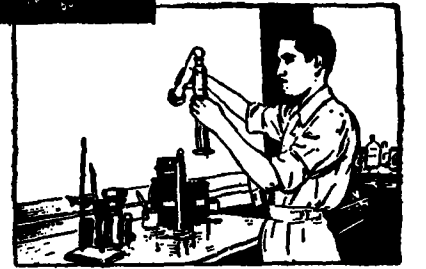
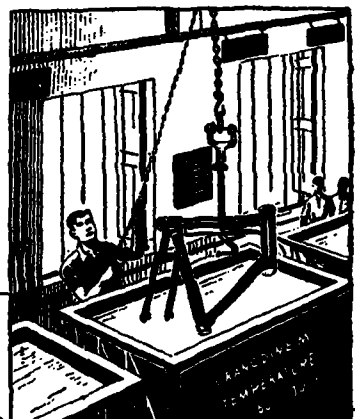
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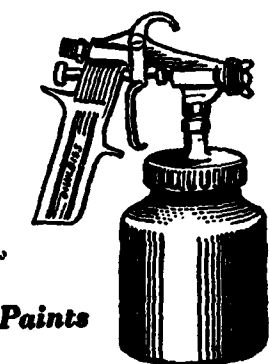


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REV 1

Our City Cable

INDUSTRIALS LEAD RISE IN STOCK MARKETS

OVERSEAS TRADE FIGURES TEND TO LIFT PRICES

THERE was a sustained recovery in the stock markets during the past week and widespread gains were scored, particularly in industrial equities. Most of the interest and business was in this section. The recovery was touched off by the February overseas trade figures which showed a sharp contraction in the trade gap during the month. The market was also encouraged by the strength of Wall Street and the generally more hopeful view of the economic outlook. While business remained small before the weekend, there was a marked expansion later with small buyers well in the majority. Industrials recorded appreciable gains which extended to two shiftings of more. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index was around seven points higher on the week. Gilt-edged gave an erratic performance but generally lacked interest, so prices drifted. The sharp fall around mid-week was recovered later when selling dried up, and on balance prices recorded small mixed changes. The news and subsequent success of the £2½ million Edinburgh 5 percent issue had little effect on Corporation stocks, which were firm. Baltic and Russian bonds were firm in the foreign market, which otherwise attracted very little interest. Rails were subdued but dollar stocks went ahead in response to the sustained advance to a new peak on Wall Street. Gold shares were quiet throughout and little affected by the modest tax concessions in the South African Budget. A better tendency developed after earlier dullness

and prices occasionally were higher on balance. Diamonds were dull but coppers advanced, helped by the strength of Wall Street. Other base metals inclined higher. Oils attracted good demand after the previous week's setback, with the biggest gains in lesser known issues, notably Trinidad Petroleum Developments. Rubbers and teas attracted little attention, but the former were slightly firmer where changed.

The Money Market

The credit situation on the money market was tight for most of the last week, although the allotment of Bills to it remained small. Loanable credits were affected by the credit squeeze, and bankers' deposits were reduced after the withdrawal of money by industrial and financial concerns for the purchase of Treasury Bills. The cost of money remained high, ranging from 4½ to 5 percent, and Bill rates tended to harden. Towards the end of the week, rather better conditions set in, helped by the disbursement of Government departmental money, and rates returned to more remunerative levels. No change was made in the market's Treasury Bill tender bid and there was little variation in the average rate for the Bills. Applications for £240 million worth of 91-day Bills totalled £380,365,000, of which the former amount was allocated at an average rate of 10½ 3/8, as against 10½ 2/8 in the previous week. Offerings this week consist of £270 million of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 14th March showed that notes in circulation were £7 million higher at £1,808 million, while bankers' deposits were £16 million higher at £242 million.

Activity on Wall Street

Convertible scrip advanced well in active dealings last week. Buying interest was stimulated by the renewed strength of the stock market. Rails were generally mixed, most of the trading being in Missouri Pacific. U.S. Government obli-

gations and investment quality corporates were shaded in small turnover. In the foreign section, Italians were a firm spot in fairly active dealings. Germans also tended higher in slow trading. Australians showed only minor changes. Among South Americans, Chileans advanced while Uruguayans also gained ground in increased volume.

Hongkong Gold Quiet

Hongkong gold prices moved narrowly during the past week. Demand was better but was counteracted by good arrivals. There was no special incentive to shift the market either way. The official offtake was 5,090 taels and the unofficial offtake 13,700 taels. Carryover charges were 280 cents in buyers' favour. Arrivals from Macao totalled 25,000 ounces. Forward contracts were done at \$(U.S.) 30.89.

Anaconda Copper Price

Anaconda's move in basing the price of its Chilean-mined copper sold both in the United States and abroad on the copper price ruling at the London Metal Exchange has stirred a deep study of the pricing problems among leading copper producers both in the United States and Canada. Both Kennecott and Phelps Dodge have not yet commented but they have said that they are studying the question. The International Nickel Company, Canada's leading copper producer, also says that it is studying the matter. A salient factor which has emerged is that producers' copper price and the customs smelter price will narrow considerably; the new Anaconda price and the customs smelter price are about one cent apart for the nearby position. Some trade sources believe that the latest move will mean that more of Anaconda's Chilean-mined copper will go to the United States and less to Europe, with a possible additional upward pressure on the London Metal Exchange price.

Eire's Tea Import

The news that Eire proposes to control the importation and wholesale distribution of tea is not expected materially to affect the general market position, according to trade sources in London. It is understood that for some time now all Eire's requirements have been bought by Tea Importers Ltd., a Government-sponsored concern. The latest proposals, these sources say, seem to shatter any hopes that might have been entertained of Eire resuming buying through the London auctions. All Eire's tea requirements are bought direct from Calcutta and Colombo. Consumption is around 26 million lbs. annually.

Vegetable Oil Market

An accurate assessment of the values of linseed oil was difficult last week with sellers' ideas varying considerably and no serious buying interest to test the market. Near shipment Indian bulk oil was generally dearer, with around £148 c.i.f. wanted for March-April, but April-May offers ranged from £143 to £145, c.i.f. There was a lively trade in groundnut oil to Rotterdam, including afloat Indian bulk oil at £131 and Nigerian at £132 with further re-sellers wanting £133 in both cases. Castor oil was dearer, reflecting the forcing move by sellers at the origin, with B.S.S. in the region of £122 and commercial grade at £115, c. and f. in drums. Other Indian oils were also dearer, with £132 wanted for forward shipments of bulk cottonseed, nigerseed and kar-diseed oils. Coconut oil was featureless. There were cheaper offers of Philippines copra, with re-sellers a shade lower. Nigerian groundnuts were only nominally quoted at £80 by the Board. Offers of British East African groundnuts for October-November shipment were withdrawn, but July-August parcels were available, with sellers prepared to consider bids down to £74 c.i.f.

Freight Rates from N. America

Freight rates from the United States and Canada to India are to be increased by slightly less than 10 percent for all cargoes from 1st May. The rates are being increased because of higher costs, it is stated, and the main classes of cargoes affected will be newsprint, motor cars, tractors, cotton sulphur, fertilisers, and iron and steel goods. They cover steamship lines in the United States East-Bond Conference, which are principally the Ellerman and Bucknell Steamship Company, the American Export Line, the Isthmian Steamship Company and the Hoegh-Line, as well as those in the Canada East-Bond Conference, consisting primarily of Ellerman and Bucknell. A spokesman of the Ellerman Line said that freight rates of \$30 would be increased by \$2.5 and rates from \$30 to \$40 by \$3.

PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANIES

Section 24 of the Companies Act, 1956, which will come into force on 1st April, 1956, requires that the Registrars of Companies shall make an alteration in the certificate of incorporation issued to an existing private limited company by the insertion of the word "private" before the word "limited" in the name of the company. All such companies will, as from that date, be under an obligation to use the word "private" before the word "limited" as part of their names. All existing private limited companies, should, therefore, present their original certificates of incorporation, to the Registrars of Companies concerned, for having the necessary alteration carried out, as soon as possible. No fee will be charged and no other formalities are required to be observed. Where, for any valid reason, the original certificate of incorporation cannot be produced by a company, the Registrar concerned will, on an application by the company and on payment of the prescribed fee, issue a duplicate of the certificate of incorporation, making where necessary, the alterations required by the new Act.

New Delhi

MR. DESHMUKH DEFENDS TAXATION PROPOSALS

TARGETS FOR COAL STILL UNDEFINED

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

SIR EDWARD BRIDGES, in the course of the 1950 Stamp Memorial Lecture traced the history of Treasury control from the Gladstonian doctrine of "saving the candle-ends" to the ushering in of the welfare State with full employment as its sheet anchor. In Parliament, the summing up of the Budget discussions by the Finance Minister showed that the era of "candle-ends" has been replaced by that of full employment even though it may be brought about simply through digging holes and filling them up. "So far as what is called administrative economy is concerned," said Mr. Deshmukh, "even after going through the matter the whole day, I doubt whether one will discover that any massive savings are found to be available. The idea that we have put forward aims at a different thing, that is, avoidance of waste and extravagance in the implementation of our plan. The proper field for it is not only the affairs of the Central Government but also the affairs of the State Governments." The Finance Minister ably defended his taxation proposals, adding that "the successful implementation of the second five year plan cannot be assured without the levy of additional taxation and the proposals that I have made in this respect should be judged in the light of the plan and not in the light of the basis of the annual budget surpluses."

Speaking at the last meeting of the National Development Council on 20th January, Mr. Deshmukh it will be recalled, explained more fully how he proposed to finance the second five year plan. He indicated that the additional taxation of Rs. 450 crores to be raised to finance the plan was to be in the ratio of fifty-fifty between the States and the Centre. "If you want anything more, you must pay for it, which is a principle which almost everybody without exception has recognised. That is to say, development expenditure can be what you want it to be, provided you are prepared to tax yourself for it. Now, I am assuming that the States will not be able to go beyond Rs. 225 crores. It follows, therefore that any further additions to the development expenditure will mean fresh taxation."

The Planning Commission, it may be added, has lately been endeavouring to pacify the Central Ministries and State Governments with a new formula; namely, the Commission would reconsider the allocations later on in the light of developments and economic and financial conditions prevailing in the country. In the course of the Finance Minister's speech of 20th January he allocated Rs. 4,000 crores "on the ways and means side" and Rs. 800 crores "on the revenue side", so far as the outlay in the public sector of the plan was concerned. The Planning Commission, it will be recalled, left an unbridged gap of Rs. 400 crores in the "ways and means" side of the plan. This gap has already been increased by Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 800 crores.

Coal Production Programme

The explanatory memorandum circulated with the Budget papers makes the following pronouncement on coal production based on a Cabinet decision: "There are at present 11 State owned collieries managed by the Ministry of Production. The annual output of coal at these collieries is about three million tons. The target of coal production by the end of the second five year plan has been fixed at 60 million tons per annum as against the present output of about 37 million tons per annum. Out of the additional output of 23 million tons, it is contemplated to raise 15 million tons in the public sector (namely, a five-fold increase over the present output of three million tons in the existing State collieries) as follows: 13 million tons by development of new coalfields in Korba, Karanpura, Raniganj, Jharia, etc.; 1.5 million tons by raising the present output of Singareni Coalfield; 0.5 million tons by raising the present output of State collieries (Bokaro colliery)."

A programme for the development of the new mines has been drawn up, which will be finalised and implemented as soon as detailed drilling and prospecting of the areas proposed to be developed in the public sector is completed. The drilling and prospecting of Korba coalfields is already in progress. The drilling and prospecting of other new coalfields will also be undertaken shortly. The five-fold increase of coal in the public sector will involve a large capital outlay during the second five year plan. The capital at charge of the State collieries up to the close of the existing 1954-55 Government collieries during the year 1954-55 revealed an overall profit of Rs. 29.94 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 12.54 crores has been made in the Budget estimates 1955-57.

At the same time, the Planning Commission, presumably in order to justify its cut in the allocations it had originally made for the railways, issued a directive that they would not be expected to carry more than 48 million tons of coal by 1961, or seven million tons less than the target of coal production fixed by the Cabinet. The Finance Minister indirectly gave his support to this revised plan by telling Parliament that the additional production of coal had been divided into three parts

of seven million tons each; with the private sector and public sector producing another seven million tons each. "As we go along, we shall be able to decide, in the light of the progress made by both the sectors whether we should allot the whole or part of it to the public or the private sector." It may also mean placing the additional production at 14 million tons.

At this stage, the Irrigation Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda joined the lists. In an interview published on 11th March, he said that the target for coal was subject to further consideration. "At present the target is for the production of an additional 15 million tons of coal during the plan period. Increased provision for coal mining in the public sector might be made." Presumably, Mr. Nanda was thinking of the trifurcation of the coal production target and an additional production by the two sectors of seven million tons each. The position reduces itself to something like the following:—

1. The Ministry of Production, on the basis of the Cabinet decision, should be going ahead with its plans to produce 15 million tons of additional coal by 1961.
2. The Ministry of Railways, on the basis of the Planning Commission's directive should be planning to provide transport facilities for 48 million tons of coal by 1961.
3. The private sector, on the basis of the Finance Minister's assurance should be planning to raise its coal production over and above the original target of seven million tons.
4. The Production Ministry, on the basis of Mr. Nanda's statement should be hoping to raise its target of production still further than that already set for it.

The viewpoint of Mr. K. C. Neogy, the Member of the Planning Commission in charge of coal is still unknown. It is time that some authentic statement was made clearly defining the target of coal production and its allocation between the two sectors.

Indo-British Steel Plant

The Iron and Steel Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, explaining the Indo-British one million ton steel plant deal in Parliament during the week said:—"The broad agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the Indian Steel Works Construction Company Limited, London—a consortium of British manufacturers—for the setting up of a steel works at Durgapur. The Durgapur Steel Works will produce about 300,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron and 790,000 tons of medium structural, blooms and billets for forging billets and for re-rollers, wheels, tyres, axles and sleepers.

The steel melting and rolling capacity can be increased by 25 percent with relatively minor additions to the plant. Steel will be made by the well known straight open-hearth process. There will be a wheel tyre and axle plant, which is a separate and costly unit, to meet the requirements of the railways for those products. It is proposed to set up a coal washery at the site of the steel works to wash Jharia coal, which will be blended with unwashed Barakar coal, which in itself will not be fit for metallurgical purposes. Plant, machinery and equipment and a considerable part of the steel structures, refractories and other materials required for the works will be supplied by the Indian Steel Works Construction Company. It will also carry out the entire work of construction and

civil engineering at site under the supervision of consulting engineers to the Government of India. The foreign exchange cost of the plant, equipment and materials is expected to be about £50 million. The cost in India of erection, civil engineering work, constructional material, etc. is expected to be about Rs. 39 crores. A syndicate of British banks has agreed to give credit to the extent of £11½ million towards financing a part of the foreign exchange cost of the plant. The rate of interest will be one percent over the prevailing United Kingdom Bank rate. The United Kingdom Government has agreed to give the Government of India a loan of £15 million. The rate of interest will be the rate at which the U.K. Government can borrow in the market plus a small element to cover administrative charges. Both these credits will be used for making payments to suppliers during the latter half of the second five year plan. Payments during the first two years or so of construction will be made out of India's own resources.

Meeting the Steel Gap

The Indian Steel Works Construction Company will submit by the middle of May 1956 final specifications and tenders. Final prices to be submitted then will not, so far as the f.o.b. element is concerned, vary by more than plus or minus five percent from prices now agreed upon between the Company and the Government of India. These variations shall be only in respect of errors and omissions from the original proposals and will have to be explained to the satisfaction of the consulting engineers to the Government of India. For both erection and civil engineering work to be done in India, the Company shall submit either lump sum quotations where applicable or unit costs for materials and labour with bills of quantities estimated as closely as possible."

The Minister said that, pending the increase in home production by 4.5 million tons to 5.7 million tons by 1960 the Government has decided to import five to six million tons of steel. Shortage of steel is a major obstacle in India's economic development. The present indigenous production is about 1.24 million tons a year while the estimated annual demand is approximately three million tons. The gap between the production and demand is proposed to be met partly by importing about 250,345 tons of those categories of which the country is in short supply, under the Indo-American Economic Aid Programme. Two agreements have already been entered into with the Government of the United States of America which provide that the U.S. Government will make available for the purpose \$18,640,885 representing the total estimated cost of 136,345 tons, to be imported against these two agreements, and the Government of India will contribute Rs. 90 lakhs representing the customs duty, handling and clearing charges, etc. to be incurred in importing and distributing the steel in India. A quantity of 55,145 tons is expected to arrive in 1956-57. It is also anticipated that another \$20 million will be made available by the United States in 1956-57. Accordingly, provision has been made in the Budget for the estimated expenditure on the distribution of steel proposed to be imported, which includes the estimated cost based on current prices in the world markets and the expenditure in India on customs duty, etc. The expenditure will be recouped partly by the sale proceeds of the steel and partly by credits from the funds made available by the United States Government and partly from the Iron and Steel Equalisation Funds. A quantity of 229,495 tons valued at about Rs. 13 crores is expected to arrive by the end of the financial year 1955-56 and another 214,622 tons valued at about Rs. 17 crores is expected to arrive by the end of the financial year 1956-57. Provision has accordingly been made in the revised estimates for 1955-56 and in the Budget estimates for 1956-57.

Cement Machinery from Czechoslovakia

Replying to a question, the Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari told Parliament that Assam Cement Limited, whose scheme for the establishment of a cement factory at Cherrapunji had been approved, has entered into a purchase contract with a trade corporation in Czechoslovakia for the pur-

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opening of cement-making machinery and for assistance in its erection at the estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore.

Navigational Aid Schemes

Schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 1 crore for lighthouse development and navigational aids, were approved by the Central Lighthouses Advisory Committee, which met here during the week. Mr. N. M. Ayyar, Secretary, Union Ministry of Transport, presided. The Union Lighthouse Department will take over the lighthouse on Minicoy Island on or about 1st April, 1956. Seven years ago, the Committee approved the proposal for the transfer of the lighthouse on Minicoy Island from the U.K. Government to the Government of India. Negotiations with the U.K. Government for the actual transfer and subsequent arrangements for the collection of light dues and the transfer of assets had however occupied a considerable time.

It has now been finally agreed by the U.K. Government to transfer the lighthouse to the Government of India. The Union Lighthouse Department is, therefore, making arrangements for manning the lighthouse with Indian personnel from the date of taking over. The U.K. Government has agreed to give the Government of India a proportionate share from the General Reserve Fund maintained by the U.K. Government on account of Minicoy Island lighthouse and similar lights, and to continue collecting light dues in the U.K. on behalf of the Government of India. The Government of India will, however, be required to negotiate separate deals with other countries, such as Ceylon and Pakistan, for the collection of special Minicoy Island lighthouse dues from ships visiting those countries.

Schemes approved by the Committee include the installation of Decca navigator chains on the East and West coast of India (Rs. 80 lakhs); installation of a light near Samiyani Island (Rs. 25,000); improvement of Samiyani lighthouse—purchase and installation of new optical equipment (Rs. 50,000); installation of a light and bell buoy off Veraval (Rs. 3,35,500); purchase of a tender for Khandari Island beacon and buoyed channel in Bombay harbour (Rs. 5 lakhs); replacement of the motor-launch "Jamvijay" by a new launch (Rs. 50,000) and six wreck-marking buoys for Indian waters (Rs. 9 lakhs).

The services of Mr. M. Dyminski and Mr. H. V. Hansen, have been obtained from France and Denmark, respectively, under the auspices of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. These two experts will assist the Union Lighthouse Department in the installation of the costly and complicated equipment with which the new light-houses have to be equipped. Besides functioning as technicians for the installation, testing and working of various complete units, optical equipment and fog signalling apparatus, their services will be utilised for training technical personnel of the Lighthouse Department who could ultimately take over the charge of such installations and carry out the work.

Considering the isolated nature of lighthouses and the arduous conditions of service, it was felt that the extra expenditure of approximately Rs. 6,300 a year involved in granting the additional allowances now proposed for the lower paid staff, was not excessive. At present, the total expenditure involved in continuing existing allowances is Rs. 3,000 a year. About 54 members of the staff would benefit by the extra allowances now proposed. Compared with the Russians, whose "out of pocket expenses" were detailed in an earlier letter, the terms and conditions under which the two experts working on the lighthouses have been engaged are as follows:

1. The experts will get Rs. 25 per diem each if lodging in kind has not been provided, otherwise Rs. 5 per diem if lodging in kind has been provided.
2. They will be assisted in finding living quarters on request.
3. They will be provided with office accommodation, equipment and supplies except those provided from abroad by the programme under the T.A.B. policies.
4. They will be provided, while on official duty, with internal transportation whether by public carriers or motor vehicles.
5. When travelling by rail, they will be treated as Grade I officers in receipt of a pay of Rs. 1,600 a month and above.
6. They will be provided with posts and telecommunication and other means of communications.
7. They will be provided with such technical and secretarial help and translator, interpreter services as they may need.
8. Such medical services and facilities as are available to the Government's own civil servants.

Government Export Drive

Three more Export Promotion Councils are to be set up shortly. The council for hides and skins will be registered in Madras while the other two councils for mica and shellac are expected to be registered in Calcutta. In 1955 India exported hides and skins worth Rs. 22.57 crores, mica worth Rs. 8.05 crores and shellac Rs. 12.56 crores. These councils consist of representatives of manufacturers, traders, growers and others interested in the export of the commodities concerned as well as a few Government representatives. Financial assistance is being given by the Government to the councils which carry out market surveys in foreign countries, send delegations to survey export prospects, provide information to exporters regarding market conditions and help in establishing trade contacts.

As part of the export promotion programme, the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council is now

opening three offices, at Baghdad, Jakarta and in British West Africa. The two offices who will be in charge of the Baghdad and Jakarta offices, have already left. The Baghdad office will cover, besides Iraq, the area comprising the Persian Gulf ports, Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, Iran and Afghanistan. The Jakarta office will look after the markets in Indonesia, Singapore, the Malayan Federation and Thailand. The office to be in charge of the office in British West Africa is expected to leave shortly. The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council recently sent a delegation to Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Malaya, Indonesia and Ceylon, to make an on-the-spot study of the market conditions in those countries. The results of this study are being made available to the interests concerned. Similarly the Silk and Rayon Textiles Council obtains market reports and samples of silk and rayon piece-goods from foreign countries and circulates them among the trade and industry. The two Councils also propose to sponsor jointly a small exhibition in the Persian Gulf area this year. The Engineering Export Promotion Council has sent out a team of experts to Burma to study that market to find out scope for Indian engineering goods.

Drawback of Customs Duties

The creation of Export Promotion Councils is only one of the important measures adopted by the Government to help the export drive. Among other measures is the scheme for the grant of drawback of customs duties on imported goods used in the manufacture of export commodities. During 1955, the scheme was extended to plastic goods, crown corks, cigarettes, electric fans, bicycles, nitrous oxides, wire netting and dextrose. Commodities which were covered earlier by the scheme were art silk fabrics, embroidery goods, linoleum, automobiles, radios and radio batteries. The Government has decided to encourage the use of arbitration clauses in overseas contracts entered into by Indian exporters to secure speedy settlement of trade disputes. The Government is also co-operating with the U.N. Economic and Social Council for creating a new convention to replace the Geneva Convention of 1927 on International Trade Disputes.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

Extensive participation in important trade fairs and exhibitions abroad is another item in the export promotion programme. Last year India took part in the Milan International Trade Fair, the Vienna International Trade Fair, Trade Fairs in New York, Toronto, Dallas (USA), Stockholm, Addis Ababa, Jakarta, Karachi and Phnom Penh. The participation in the Asian African exhibitions was on a comprehensive scale and exhibits included items of heavy machinery. Show-rooms have been opened in Ceylon, Thailand, Philippines, U.K. the British West Indies, Burma, Indonesia, Switzerland and the United States for the display of Indian products suitable for export. The show-rooms at New York and Geneva have been re-organised as trade centres. An Export Credit Guarantee Scheme is now being drawn up by a committee of experts.

Government Controlled Companies

According to the information received from the Registrar of Companies of Delhi State, there are at present ten companies working in the State in which the Government hold 51 percent or more shares. Excepting one, all the companies are registered as private companies. Only one of these was incorporated before Independence in 1940 whereas the other nine companies were formed during the first five year plan period. The detailed list of Government companies for Delhi State is given below:

Government Companies Registered in Delhi.					
Name of Company	Date of Registration.	Share capital (in '000)	Authorised	Subscribed.	Share value with the Central Government.
1. Hindustan Shipyard Limited	21-1-52	10,00,00	4,22.75	4,22.75	(in '000) 3,18.48
2. Government Telephones Limited	11-11-40	10,00,00	4,75.00	4,75.00	4,75.00
3. National Industrial Development Corporation Limited	20-10-54	1,00,00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Hindustan Insecticides Limited	11-3-54	1,00,00	27.00	27.00	27.00
5. National Small Industries Corporation Limited	4-2-55	10.00	2.00	—	2.00
6. Hindustan Housing Factory Limited	27-1-53	5.00	1.00	50	50
7. Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited	19-9-51	50.00	25.00	6.25	19.95
8. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	19-1-54	1,00,00,00	5.00	5.00	3.98
9. National Research Development Corporation of India Ltd.	31-12-53	1,00,00	10.00	5.00	9.98
10. Ashoka Hotels Ltd.	17-10-55	1,00,00	32.91	28.32	25.98

New Capital Issues				
Name of Company	Amount consented.	Class of Capital	Initial or further	Object.
1. Jessop and Co. Ltd.	Rs. lakhs 61	Tax-free, irredeemable preference shares	10	For manufacture of electric coaches for railways.
		Ordinary shares	51	
2. Poly Chem Ltd.	70	Taxable, redeemable cumulative Pref. shares	30	For manufacture of poly styrene in collaboration with Dow Chemicals Co. of U.S.A.
		Ordinary shares (25 percent Ord. capital will be subscribed by Dow Chemicals Co. of U.S.A. who will also be entitled to a further adjustment of Rs. 6 lakhs).	40	
3. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.	963.75	Ordinary shares	963.75	Further for expansion programme.

Capital issue consents granted to non-residents during 1951-55 are as follows:

Year	No. of consents	Amount allowed for issue to non-residents	(Rs. crores) Share of U.K.	Share of U.S.A.
1951	83	15.0	12.5	1.0
1952	64	7.7	2.8	4.7
1953	101	17.7	16.3	0.1
1954	108	28.8	25.7	0.9
1955	123	22.5	6.9	5.2

The table at the foot of the page indicates important capital issues to which consent was given during January 1956.

Tubewell Projects

Under the Technical Co-operation Mission Project 1952 and 1953, 2,650 production tubewells and 350 exploratory tubewells are scheduled to be constructed by June, 1956 and June, 1958, respectively in various parts of the country. The tubewells when completed are expected to irrigate about 13,40,000 acres of land and increase production by about 1,81,000 tons annually. The exploratory tubewells will be sunk in 16 States of India with a view to obtaining suitable hydrological and geological data for the sound development of ground water resources in hitherto unexplored regions. Up to November, 1955, 18 exploratory bores were drilled out of which five proved successful. All the successful wells will be converted into production tubewells and transferred to the State Governments concerned.

The total expenditure to be incurred on the construction of production tubewells will be advanced as loans to the State Governments concerned subject to the monetary ceiling fixed for each project for individual States. So far as the exploratory project is concerned all the tubewells which prove successful will be developed, equipped and transferred to the State Governments concerned. The cost of developed and equipped wells will be treated as loans to the States on the basis of the normal cost of construction of such wells and the economic aspect of the project. The expenditure incurred up to the end of 1954-55 on these projects was Rs. 9.91 crores. A provision of Rs. 3.5 crores for loans to State Governments has been included in the Budget Estimates, 1956-57.

Plans for Thorium-Uranium Plant

The Atomic Energy Commission has been instrumental in setting up a limited liability company called Indian Rare Earths Limited, owned jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Travancore-Cochin, for processing the monazite sands of Travancore-Cochin. The company has a subscribed capital of Rs. 80 lakhs, 55 percent of the share capital being held by the Government of India and 45 percent by the Government of Travancore-Cochin. Work on the construction of the plant at Alwaye was started in March 1951 and the plant went into production in July 1952. The Société de Produits Chimiques des Terres Rares are the technical consultants to the company in this enterprise. The plant is designed to treat 1,500 tons of monazite a year and to produce some 1,500 tons of rare earths, chlorides, carbonates, and some 1,500 to 1,800 tons of trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The plant has been in regular production during the year and has produced rare earth chlorides and carbonates at well below the market rates. A market for trisodium phosphate has been created and the entire production of this detergent material has been sold out.

London

BUDGET DAY FIXED FOR 17TH APRIL

FINANCE BILL MAY BE SHORT AND SIMPLE

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

BUDGET Day has been fixed for 17th April, which is a little later than usual seeing that Parliament reassembles after Easter recess a week earlier. It suggests that the Government feels the debates on the Budget and the Finance Bill will not be unduly protracted. It could mean, of course, that the Finance Bill will be relatively short and simple, for there were two Budgets last year and Mr. Macmillan has already announced a programme of economy measures which under different circumstances would undoubtedly have been held up for inclusion in his Budget speech. On the other hand, he would surely like to make a splash on his first Budget day. From the revenue point of view the weekly Exchequer Returns continue to make a good showing, but an overall Budget deficit of well over £100 million seems unavoidable when the financial year closes in a fortnight's time, mainly because local authority borrowing was not really brought under adequate control until the autumn Budget. Since then advances from the Local Loans Fund have been reduced by over 40 percent, but prior to that, unfortunately, they had risen by as much as 50 percent over the previous year's figures.

What Mr. Macmillan intends to do in his Budget is still anyone's guess. The National Union of Manufacturers, a deputation from which he met the other day, holds that a "real reduction in taxation was called for, which in its turn demanded a substantial cut in Government spending." The only effective approach to such a cut was by an independent committee of inquiry, and they strongly urged that such a committee should be set up. It was all-important, it was also contended, that the Government should again give the maximum encouragement to productive investment at the earliest practicable moment. In the view of the Union the starting point at which surtax became payable should be raised in the next Budget.

Progress of the Squeeze

The latest quarterly analysis of bank advances reveals that the credit squeeze continues to make steady, but not too speedy progress. The drop in the total from £1,980.6 million last November to £1,961.1 million in February is comparatively small, but it brings down the total cuts since the squeeze really started last August by a total of £254 million, though the bulk of this arose from the repayment of loans to public utilities (other than transport). The latest drop of about £20 million represents one of only one percent, compared with a 10 percent fall in the previous quarter; nevertheless there are some interesting changes in the various borrowing groups. Bank advances labelled personal and professional have contracted by nearly £16 million to £347.8 million. They are now £6.5 million below the level of February 1955. There is also a sharp fall from £81.4 million to £58.2 million in loans to public utilities, but here allowance must be made for the £75 million calls on Gas and Electricity stocks which fell due last December. Loans to hire-purchase finance companies, rather surprisingly, are down on the quarter by only £1.5 million to £35.4 million. The expanding requirements of engineering are reflected in a jump in bank loans from £167.1 million last November to £180.1 million in February. Demand for loans at this season of the year is usually at its height, so the smallness of the drop is not unexpected. On the other hand, it is also clear that the credit squeeze has not yet interfered unduly with the needs of the export industries.

There were two announcements last week that the credit squeeze is to be intensified so as to block up some loopholes. The first cuts the limits for borrowings under the control of the Capital Issues Committee from £50,000 to £10,000. This move comes as no real surprise. By availing themselves of the £50,000 exemption limit year by year many smaller industrial concerns have been able to indulge themselves fairly freely with financial facilities. These borrowings and a host of other small-scale operations, which are no longer within the scope of the credit squeeze, are now ruled out. Mr. Macmillan's second announcement took the form of an injunction to financial institutions to examine with special care transactions involving the purchase of freeholds and the subsequent leasing of properties back to the vendors. This is also a logical step. In present conditions it is no longer a question of preventing such transactions from being used in speculative take-over deals, but of closing a channel through which companies might raise money for non-essential purposes. One cannot avoid feeling that the Government, having secured the assistance of the banks in giving effect to the squeeze, is now bringing the insurance companies and other City institutions into the process.

Trade Gap Narrows

The provisional trade figures for February issued by the Board of Trade help to reinforce the better showing of the gold reserves and the decline in activity in some consumer goods industries to show that the Government's monetary policy is beginning to work along traditional lines, if somewhat belatedly. Allowing for the shorter month (one working day less this year) and the closure

of certain Canadian and North European ports by ice, the adverse trade gap was down to £49.5 million, the lowest figure since May, 1955, and £24.7 million less than the January gap of £74.2 million. Exports amounted to £246.1 million, with re-exports at £13.5 million, or £11.9 million more than in January. Imports, on the other hand, were no less than £372.2 million less at £309.1 million. One month's figures are an uncertain guide, but it is interesting to compare the January-February averages for this and last year. Whereas the average monthly value of imports was two percent more, the comparable figure for exports was up by 4½ percent. Another encouraging feature was that dollar exports showed a substantial increase. At £29 million exports to North America were £2.9 million more than in January, with those to the United States £1.6 million up at £17.6 million. The early part of the year is usually a slack time for dollar earnings, but so far this year exports to the U.S.A. are 30 percent above those in the corresponding months of 1955 and exports to Canada 15½ percent higher.

Whether the import position can be held will depend to quite a large extent on our demands for foreign steel and coal. In the case of the former the situation is brighter. The Iron and Steel Board has announced a new record output figure of 417,000 tons as the weekly rate achieved in February (408,000 tons was the previous best) with 263,300 tons for pig iron against 241,700 tons a year ago. A revised estimate of 1956 production has been made at 21.3 million tons, or an increase of 1½ million tons on 1955. At the same time consumer stocks are rising, mainly no doubt because of the easing off in demand from the motor car industry. The coal outlook is less cheerful, even though imports for the first nine months are slightly less than for the same period of 1955. In the first ten weeks of this year production of deep-mined coal has fallen by 637,300 tons compared with the same period of 1st year, and the fall has only been partially offset by an increase in open-cast output of 399,900 tons. It is to be hoped the efficiency drive will begin to produce results in the not too distant future.

Economic Survey by T.U.C.

The Economic Committee of the General Council of the T.U.C. has decided to recommend the preparation of a general survey of economic trends in Britain. If the General Council accepts the suggestion, the survey will be carried out as quickly as possible. A new statement of T.U.C. policy may be issued in June. Something of the kind was suggested at last year's Trades Union Congress by Mr. C. J. Geddes, the President. The suggestion had a mixed reception, but may now have been accepted. Mr. Geddes's purpose was to insure that an independent assessment of the economic situation should be available to trade unions.

The T.U.C. has also decided to consult the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Vehicle Builders about short-time working in the motor trade in the Midlands. Both unions have expressed their anxiety about short-time working in Coventry and Birmingham. This may or may not precede next Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons on the employment situation. The Opposition's purpose appears to be to find out how carefully the Government has estimated the effects of the credit squeeze. Labour's inclination is not to object to a change in the pattern of employment as such, but to argue that changes should not be made blindly, and that outlets for different production should be opened or widened. The Government has given no sign yet that it regards the credit squeeze as having gone far enough to hurt, and the likelihood is that Mr. Macleod will claim this week that the country should wait a little longer to see if the redundancies and short-time working that have already occurred will last in the industries so far affected, and if alternative employment is created in other industries.

Farm Policy

The Government has departed from precedence in deciding on its farming "budget" and sticking to it despite the fact that it has not been agreed to in detail by the National Farmers' Union. Farmers are to get an extra £25 million a year, either from the taxpayer or the housewife. In return, the Government wants them to concentrate on saving imports. The extra £25 million will comprise £5 million more in production grants; £20 million on value of guarantees. The Government wants farmers to save imports by growing more feed crops and high quality grass; raising more beef, mutton and lamb; producing more milk from home feeding stuffs and cutting the cost of producing eggs and pigs, both fed largely from imports.

To encourage farmers, the Government is raising fertiliser and calf subsidies and marginal farm production grants, and starting a new silage grant scheme. The farmers' unions accept the total of £25 million for Government help, but object to the plan for distributing it, and also to scrapping individual price guarantees for livestock. The Government is considering planning guarantees further ahead than 12 months, and says in future years the industry should be able to keep sound while making smaller calls on the taxpayer. The Government's ideas seem sound enough, and it is to be hoped Mr. Heathcote Amory's policy will be given a chance to prove its worth.

P. & O. Earn More

Improved profits, but an unchanged dividend, are announced by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company a month earlier than expected. A final dividend of five percent makes

eight percent as before, after allowing for a 100 percent scrip issue. The preliminary statement shows a surplus of £10,819,280, against £10,200,043 before tax but after charging £9,615,069, against £8,210,556, for depreciation and £1,010,014 (£1,861,008) provision for surveys. If these and other charges are added back, the gross result appears to have improved by about £1.9 million. The tax charge is relatively steady at £5,216,209, against £5,005,348, tax credits amount to £266,859, against £250,793, and a balance remains of £5,869,929, compared with £6,205,488. This is subject to £1,113,498 (£919,072) for minority interests.

Brevities

Drilling equipment from the Hunt International Petroleum Co. of Texas, the first non-British firm to seek oil in Pakistan, is due in Karachi on 1st April.

A British firm, Costain-John Brown Ltd., has been engaged by the Indian Atomic Energy Department to report on heavy-water production at the proposed fertiliser factory at Nangal and other places.

Burma Mines, which was formed in 1951 to take a half share in Burma Corporation, announces a maiden dividend of 2½d. tax-free, on the 3s. 6d. shares. Last year's profit was up sharply from £35,380 to £198,591.

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society has also lowered its rates of premium for without-profit policies. For example, the premium for a £1,000 whole-life assurance on a life aged 35 is now £18 10s. against £20 19s. 2d. An endowment assurance for £1,000 on a life aged 40, maturing after 25 years, now costs £34 3s. 4d. per annum, instead of £36 5s.

Plans are in hand for the setting up of an association for the smaller companies carrying on hire-purchase financing. Under the title of Industrial Bankers Association, members will be asked to conform to certain standards with regard to borrowings, liquidity and general conduct. This new development will have the effect of separating the good from the bad.

Mr. H. T. Parekh, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), of the firm of Harkissondass Lakhmidass, Stock Brokers, Bombay, has been appointed Deputy General Manager of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Limited and will join the Corporation on 29th March, 1956.

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Bombay

TATA'S FRESH SHARE CAPITAL ISSUE ADVANTAGES OF STEEL EXPANSION SCHEME

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

AFTER a very critical debate, the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. passed the scheme for increasing the capital of the Company. This had formed the subject of a bitter and long-drawn out controversy since it was known that the Government intended sanctioning the issue of new ordinary shares at a certain premium. But for the fact with which Mr. J. R. D. Tata, the Chairman of the Company, handled the meeting and the various desperate suggestions voiced by some of the embittered shareholders, it is doubtful whether the consent of the shareholders to a large increase in the capital of the Company would have been obtained without a prolonged struggle. The temper of a section of the shareholders could be judged from the fact that some of them even questioned the value of undertaking this expansion programme in view of the threat of future nationalisation.

It was but natural that a number of shareholders should criticise the Government's decision requiring the Company to raise fresh capital by issuing shares at a premium, and regard the premium of Rs. 30 a share as unjustifiable. Mr. Tata agreed that there was a legitimate and strong objection to the issue of shares at a premium, and that it was perhaps not well advised on the basis of the investment market. But he assured the critics that the Government had not taken this measure with a view to robbing the shareholders. In fact, Mr. Tata asserted, the authorities had not made it a principle that every capital issue must be made at a premium. He pointed out that the Government had itself stood in the way of certain companies wishing to issue shares at a high premium. He also explained that the issue of shares at a premium was not unprecedented. Several well established concerns had done so in the past and even their own company had issued shares at a substantial premium. Mr. Tata said that in his opinion, the situation was not as bad as it had appeared at one time, because the premium had been scaled down from Rs. 75 a share to Rs. 30 after negotiations with the authorities. As a consolation to the shareholders, Mr. Tata also promised that as soon as the Company had sufficient resources it might either capitalise certain reserves and issue bonus shares or increase the paid-up value of the present shares. He then suggested that if this could be achieved in a year or two, the premium of Rs. 30 for the present issue would, in a way, be repaid. To those who had suggested that the expansion scheme be abandoned, Mr. Tata replied that the Company had an opportunity to put through the new expansion scheme without increasing the labour force, although slightly higher rates of wages were involved. Thus with new machinery and plant, there would be lower labour costs and efficiency would increase. The scheme for producing two million ingot tons of steel annually was a sound one and the company would benefit by the scheme as soon as the plant was built. Judged by the likely improvement in the prospects for earnings, the premium should not be considered excessive. He also pointed out that the extra benefits produced from a price increase of Rs. 62 a ton, would amount to about Rs. 20 crores after taxation during the next five years.

Coming Dividends

Mr. Tata argued further that if the Company depended mainly on borrowings, the World Bank would not have been impressed by it. He announced that the loan would be for 15 years and would carry 4.75 percent interest including the statutory commission of one percent. There would be no repayment of the loan during the period of construction. The Chairman also revealed that the Company had made representations to the Government for the modification of the present ruling that the premium paid on these shares would not be considered for calculating the basic return of six percent while assessing the additional super-tax on dividends. Another important announcement made by Mr. Tata was on the dividend policy of the Company. He repeated that the yield basis would be maintained both on the old and new shares. He hinted at a yield of five percent which would take into account the premium paid.

Unemployment in Bombay

During the debate on demands for various grants in the State Assembly, increasing unemployment in both the State and the city claimed a good deal of the members' attention. In replying during the debate over a demand of Rs. 57.76 lakhs for the Labour Department, Mr. Shantilal Shah, the State Minister for Labour, in a somewhat outspoken speech, admitted that the State Government alone would not be able to solve the problem. While he assured the House that both the Government of Bombay and the Central Government were very much alive to the need for tackling this problem and were doing their best to solve it, Mr. Shah pointed out that a large number of people from all over India came to Bombay in search of employment, and it was not possible for his Government to provide employment for all of them. If the problem was restricted to that of giving employment only to the people of this State, it would have been not so difficult, but the Constitution guaranteed freedom of movement to

citizens of India irrespective of the State to which they belonged. It was therefore not possible for the Government to solve this problem alone. He, therefore, suggested that industries should be equally and properly dispersed and employment should be provided to the people nearer their homes so that the migration to towns and cities could be checked.

Cost of Living Indices

Referring to the prevailing difference in the cost of living index figures, Mr. Shah revealed that the Government of India was considering a proposal to conduct a family budget enquiry simultaneously in all the States as far as possible. Only after the results of this enquiry were available, would it be possible to compare the cost of living index figures obtaining in Bombay and in other industrial centres. So far as the Government of Bombay was concerned, Mr. Shah said, it was anxious to conduct such an enquiry so that the cost of living index figures could be based on the latest information and data, instead of these figures being worked out, as at present, on the basis of an enquiry conducted as long ago as 1934.

Textile Bonus Pact

When the five-year pact between the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh as the representative union of the textile workers in the city and the Bombay Millowners' Association was announced, it was expected that there might be some trouble from rival unions on the occasion when the bonus actually came to be paid. Under this pact, the textile workers in the city stood to get about Rs. 6 crores by the end of the year as bonus for the three years, 1953, 1954 and 1955. The first instalment amounting to about Rs. 2 crores was due last week. About 1,50,000 workers received the bonus for 1953 last Thursday; about 30,000 to 40,000 are believed to have refused to accept this payment in protest against the pact. In addition to this, about 15,000 workers of four textile mills went on strike in protest against the pact. Mr. G. D. Ambekar, General Secretary of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, however, expressed confidence that the pact had the support of a substantial majority of textile workers.

State Import of Raw Materials

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber met the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports of the Government of India here last week. A memorandum was presented reviewing the present import and export trade policies and making certain suggestions and protesting against the policy of import of some raw materials through Government channels. The memorandum asked for the restoration of such imports through normal trade channels. Mr. Muralji J. Vaidya, President of the Chamber, urged that instead of this policy having been given up, it had been extended to certain additional raw materials during the current half year. Mr. Vaidya also pleaded for a greater co-ordination between trade control authorities and the Customs officials. The Chief Controller, Mr. S. N. Bilgrami, defending the policy observed that it had to be enforced for building up adequate stocks of raw materials for industries to enable the Government to maintain prices at reasonable levels in the interest of industrial progress. While disclosing that the Government was considering the utilisation of the services of the existing trade channels for internal distribution of such materials, Mr. Bilgrami pointed out that the Government had to confine this work to three or four parties. An enlargement of the field would create practical difficulties. During the course of the interview, the Chief Controller also hinted at an important change in the present policy of progressive liberalisation of import trade control, which might have to be reversed sooner or later in order to conserve foreign exchange resources to meet development requirements under the second plan. Speaking of the need for greater co-ordination between the Import Trade Control and the Customs authorities, Mr. Bilgrami gave an assurance that the Government was doing everything possible to minimise trade difficulties.

Forward Trading in Bullion

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Bullion Association held early last week, it was revealed that the Forward Markets Commission had given notice that the question of forward trading in bullion would be examined by the Commission from the point of view of its utility to the general economy of the country. The interests concerned have been asked to submit their cases to show why forward trading in bullion is necessary. Mr. Jwalaprasad Tiwari, the retiring President, also said that several enquiries had been received by the Association from upcountry organisations, and the All-India Bullion Traders Convention was taking up the matter. Mr. Tiwari also asked the bullion traders to note that this question of utility had only been raised in the case of bullion, and he therefore called for certain rules to be laid down on the accepted canons for its determination. Mr. Tiwari observed that once such rules were framed, the presentation of the case would be easy and gave an assurance that the Association would devote all its energy and intelligence to justify the need for forward trading in bullion in the larger interest of the country's economy. Sir Chimanlal B. Mehta was unanimously elected President and Mr. Basudev Somani Vice-President by the newly elected Board of the Association.

Statistics and Industry

There was a welcome move here on the part of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation to inform its members of the significance of statistics

to the country's economic development. The organisation invited Dr. N. S. R. Shastri, Director of Statistics of the Reserve Bank of India, to speak on "Short-Term Business Indicators" at its last week's meeting. Dr. Shastri began with the observation that while statistics had been slowly gaining in importance in India great strides had to be made to bring the subject to the level of progress already achieved by smaller countries in western Europe in the practical application of statistics to industrial organisation. Dr. Shastri observed that the subject had an added significance for this country which was launching big new projects for expanding production and trade. Dr. Shastri believed that the collection of statistics had improved both in extent and intensity, especially in the post-war period. However, there were still many deficiencies and gaps in important fields, which rendered policy decisions in public administration, industry and commerce difficult. One of the main drawbacks even where data was available, as pointed out by Dr. Shastri, was that the existing statistics generally revealed only aggregates and averages. He pointed out that these bare figures did not give an insight into the business men's reactions to the existing situation and future programmes which were necessary for diagnostic and prognostic purposes. Dr. Shastri considered it essential that a link should be established between the published statistics and qualitative judgments, and said that this was exactly the field in which new short-term business activity tests had been making rapid progress in western European countries. The main object of these new methods, which he described at some length, was to provide information on strategic items in economic analysis at short intervals. This could be done provided the emphasis was shifted from numerical data to indicators of trends which could best be given by individual managers, based on their personal acquaintance with the market.

Modern Textile Machinery

At the annual meeting of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textiles Stores and Machinery last Friday, Mr. V. N. Nanjappa, Textile Commissioner of the Government of India, stated that the Government of India was not opposed to the installation by the industry of automatic looms in cotton textile mills, provided this did not result in the displacement of labour. In fact, he pointed out, some textile mills had already been allowed to instal such looms. The Textile Commissioner believed that the bright and announced that a separate department was being created to collect statistics on the requirements, imports and indigenous production of textile stores and machinery so as to provide the indigenous manufacturers with some guidance.

Workers and Management

Mr. M. R. Masani, who is intimately associated with the House of Tata in Bombay, spoke on his recent impressions of the systems of workers' participation in management, gathered during his visits to West Germany and Yugoslavia in an address to the Bombay Management Association, last week. He said that while workers' association with the management of industrial enterprises was a worthy ideal and one that was infinitely more acceptable as an expression of the urge to social justice than centralised State capitalism, the experience of co-determination in Western Germany and of workers' control in Yugoslavia indicated the need for care and caution on India's part in the methods adopted and the steps taken towards that objective. Mr. Masani disclosed that the universal advice given by those concerned in these countries was that care should be taken in attempts at transplanting to other countries systems which had grown as a product of the unique circumstances prevailing there. Mr. Masani came to the conclusion that workers' control of factories in Yugoslavia was undoubtedly an experiment by the Communist leaders who had abjured the Soviet pattern of State Capitalism which they described as a distortion of Marxism. But the value of the theory was limited in its practical application by the lack of trained workers, on the one hand, as the workers were unable to control the management effectively, and on the other, by the reality of the dictatorship. The present stage there, according to Mr. Masani, could, therefore, be best described as one of joint consultation applied in a manner that was psychologically more satisfying to the workers and more educative than in other countries.

In West Germany where Mr. Masani paid special attention to the system of co-determination which was in force in the coal, iron and steel industries, and to the more diluted system that was applicable over the rest of the industrial field, he formed the opinion that it was too early to say whether or not the system of co-determination had succeeded. There had undoubtedly been increased productivity and a happy absence of labour disputes or absenteeism; industrial relations were reasonably good and harmonious. At the same time, the last few years had been prosperous ones for Western German industry, and when everything was going well, it was easy for a system of this kind to work smoothly. The real test would come if German industry were at any stage to face a recession and wage cuts and measures of retrenchment became necessary. Mr. Masani believed that one lesson that industrial management in this country could learn from the West German experiment was that a board or council which was made up of two equal halves representing management and workers tended to be in a state of continual deadlock and that the presence of a "third force" was desirable.

Madras

DEFICIT BUDGETING IN TWO SOUTH INDIAN STATES MYSORE'S AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

TWO more south Indian States—Mysore and Travancore-Cochin—have budgeted for fairly big deficits in the coming year. The Mysore Budget is the last one for the State as it now exists, for it is scheduled to be enlarged by the addition of the Karnataka districts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg. The Mysore Government's revised estimates for 1956-57 show the revenue at Rs. 24.0 crores and the expenditure at Rs. 26.7 crores with a revenue deficit of Rs. 2.7 crores. There is a short-fall in the financial outlay in the last year of the first plan which accounts for about 13 percent of the original five-year outlay of Rs. 48 crores. The State Government was able to raise only Rs. 4 crores against the assumed Rs. 9 crores by way of additional taxation during the entire first plan period. Without the big increase in Central assistance (Rs. 20 crores against Rs. 8 crores assumed), the State's performance in terms of financial targets would have been even more disappointing.

The first Budget of the second plan period estimates revenue at Rs. 25.8 crores and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 29.7 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 3.9 crores. Two of the factors that contribute to an increase in revenue in the budget year are the adoption of the revised electrical rate structure and the extension of estate duty to agricultural properties in the State. The revised electrical rates are expected in due course to raise the net revenue to seven percent on the capital invested. Apart from these, no new taxes or increased rates of existing taxes are contemplated in what has been called the "no new tax" Budget. The Chief Minister of Mysore (who is himself the Finance Minister) has given an explanation for the large deficit of about Rs. 4 crores. The forecast of the State's resources for the second plan shows that at the level of revenue and expenditure reached in the current year, there will be a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 11.3 crores in the next five years as a whole. The factors contributing to the deficit are the increasing and recurrent expenses arising out of development schemes taken up under the first plan and the obligations in respect of loans raised for development so far. Deficits at an annual rate of over Rs. 2 crores are, therefore, to be expected in the next five years. The excess of the estimated deficit for 1956-57 over the forecast deficit of Rs. 2 crores or so is, however, due to various new development schemes to be taken up in the budget year on revenue account and to projects undertaken during the first plan which have yet to be completed. According to Mr. Hanumanthaiya, in the absence of resources the deficit has necessarily, to be left uncovered.

Capital Expenditure

The capital programme of the Mysore Budget provides for the continuation of work on major irrigation, power and industrial projects now in progress and for new schemes to be started under the second plan. The provision is as follows: Irrigation—Rs. 4.3 crores; power—Rs. 4.0 crores; Bhadravati Steel Works—Rs. 94 lakhs; other Government industrial concerns—Rs. 61 lakhs. Loans and advances to local bodies, co-operative societies and others will account for Rs. 2.7 crores (net), while further capital works will require Rs. 4.7 crores. Repayment of Central Government loans falling due next year will absorb Rs. 1.2 crores. If to these items is added the revenue deficit of Rs. 3.9 crores, the total ways and means requirement will be Rs. 22.3 crores, towards which credit has been taken for Rs. 5 crores by way of public borrowings and Rs. 12 crores by way of Central assistance. The assumed Central assistance is only provisional since a firm indication of assistance has been received so far to the extent of only about Rs. 3 crores. Incidentally, it should be noted that the draft second five year plan has fixed the size of the Mysore plan at Rs. 78 crores. This, however, does not include the Central outlay on the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, urban water supply and sanitation, and national highways.

Mysore's Second Plan

During his Budget speech the Finance Minister drew attention to several points of immediate interest to the State. He remarked that although Prohibition is now in force in six districts and four taluks of the State, State-wide Prohibition would involve a serious depletion of resources. Unless there is an assurance that the loss of revenue will be reimbursed to the State, there could be no extension of India's nationalisation of life insurance would materially affect the existing set-up of the Mysore Government Insurance Department. If the Public Branch of this Insurance Department is brought under the proposed Corporation, it will be deprived of two-thirds of its existing business. Not the least of the advantages of the Mysore State insurance is the convenience afforded to the public in every part of the State for paying premia and drawing money at all Government treasuries. According to Mr. Hanumanthaiya it would be unfortunate if these conveniences to which the people in the State are accustomed are either diminished or lost under an over-centralised agency for the whole of India, for such an agency might not be able to work with speed and efficiency. Further announcements include a statement to the effect that as from the Budget year the rate of interest

on the capital invested in all Government industrial concerns, including the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the electricity department will be raised from 4 percent to 5 percent; that a corporation will be set up for managing the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works and also a State Finance Corporation for which a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made in the Budget; that during the second plan steel production will be stepped up to 100,000 tons, and high-tension and suspension tube insulations will reach the full production level of 2,500 tons. Government factories will produce 200 transformers and 1,500 tons of soap per annum and two new sugar factories will be started. Mr. Hanumanthaiya also pointed out during his speech that the rationalisation of power rates for industries would involve higher rates for discontinuous and inefficient modes of utilisation and lower rates for the continuous and efficient use of allotted energy.

The redeeming feature of the Mysore Government's finances is that the outstanding public debt is only Rs. 46 crores, while the Sinking Fund now carries Rs. 7.5 crores which is fully covered by investments. The annual contribution to the Sinking Fund is now Rs. 62 lakhs. All public loans, including those obtained from the Government of India, are being repaid punctually on the due dates. The Finance Minister proudly recalled the observation of the last Finance Commission that the cost of administration in Mysore is the lowest possible in relation to its resources. But even this cautious and progressive State, he noted, may be attempting to do too much in the second plan period with its limited resources.

Travancore-Cochin Budget

The Travancore-Cochin Budget for 1956-57, was presented to the State Assembly a few days before the resignation of the Congress Ministry. It is unlikely that it will be discussed by that Assembly in view of its probable dissolution. According to the revised estimates for the current year, the revenue stands at Rs. 18.1 crores and expenditure at Rs. 19.5 crores, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 1.4 crores. The outlay on capital schemes in the current year, according to the revised estimates is only Rs. 4.3 crores against Rs. 6.2 crores originally budgeted for. The Budget for the coming year estimates revenues at Rs. 18.9 crores and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 22.0 crores, with a deficit of Rs. 3.1 crores. The revenue estimates do not take credit for any new measures of taxation except the betterment levy in respect of areas benefited by irrigation.

The capital Budget of the T.C. Government for the coming year provides for an outlay of Rs. 9.4 crores on the second five year plan projects. This

amount does not include loans and advances to local bodies, co-operative societies, etc. Irrigation and power projects are to absorb the greater part of the capital outlay, while an industrial estate in the Quilon district, the organisation of more co-operative societies, industrial development, including both village industries and some large industries—will make their own demands on the remainder. In the matter of large-scale industries in particular, the Government proposes to invest Rs. 30 lakhs in the shares of commercial concerns and advance Rs. 20 lakhs as loans to Government-sponsored industrial concerns. The total ways and means requirements including the amount necessary to meet the revenue deficit will be Rs. 14.4 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores is expected by way of a public loan and Rs. 7 crores by way of loan assistance from the Centre.

The size of the T.C. State's second plan has been fixed at Rs. 75.6 crores, subject to an economy cut of five percent. This does not include the Central outlay on urban water supply, inland navigation and ports. The power programme of the plan alone will cost Rs. 23 crores while industries will account for nearly Rs. 7 crores. Social services will absorb about Rs. 25 crores while agriculture, community development and irrigation will involve an outlay of Rs. 18 crores. It has been decided that nearly Rs. 30 crores should be raised by the State during the plan period; this will consist of Rs. 11 crores under public loans, Rs. 12 crores from revenues at existing levels of taxation and Rs. 5 crores from additional taxation. The Centre is expected to provide about Rs. 45 crores by way of grants and loans at an annual rate of Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 10 crores.

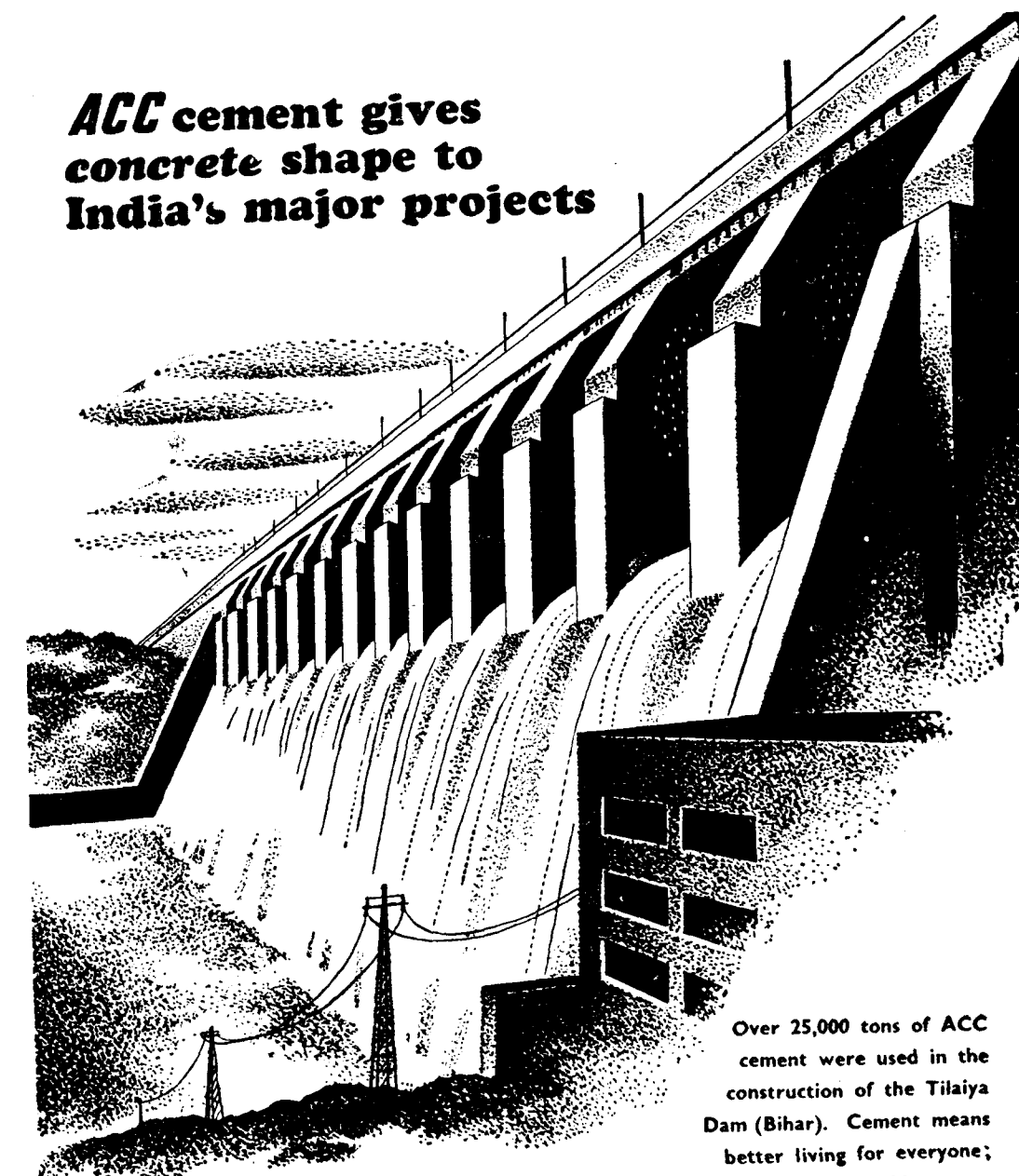
Large Deficit in Coorg

The 1956-57 Budget of Coorg estimates revenue at Rs. 1.71 crores and expenditure at Rs. 2.04 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 33 lakhs. As agricultural income-tax will bring in Rs. 20 lakhs (much more than the original estimate), the loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs on account of total Prohibition will be made good. When Coorg becomes a part of Mysore in the course of the Budget year, the present Mysore State's revenue deficit will be further increased.

Madras Corporation's Revenue

In the newly presented Budget of Madras Corporation the current year's revised estimate shows a revenue of Rs. 2.6 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 2.6 crores. The 1956-57 Budget estimates both revenue and expenditure at Rs. 2.7 crores each. As property tax alone accounts for 50 percent of the Corporation's revenue, it is stated that there is no possibility of augmenting its income unless the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission are implemented.

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"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY **

The Capital Index of Indian Industrial Activity (Base: 1935) has now been brought up to August, 1955. Compared with the preceding month there were increases in steel ingots 5.7 points, cement 23.3 points, paper 2.1 points, coal 8.9 points and

wagons loaded 1.4 points, while decreases occurred in cotton consumption 5.1 points, jute manufactures 2.3 points, pig iron 1.1 points, and electricity 1.6 points.

The index for cheque clearances rose by 2.1

points, while that for notes in circulation dropped by 1.4 points.

Correlating all the factors the Capital index of Indian Industrial Activity advanced by 0.4 points during August, 1955.

	Industrial Production						Mineral Production	Total Number of Wagons Loaded (t)	Financial Statistics	Trade, Foreign & Coastal		Trade, Foreign & Coastal		General Monthly Index
	Indian Cotton Consumption	Jute Manufactures	Steel Ingots	Pig Iron	Cement	Paper				Exports	Imports	Fonnage Entered	Fonnage Cleared	
	9	9	3	3	3	3	1	24	20	4	3	3	3	
1939-40†	114.3	128.0	124.3	127.1	*	147.8	120.1	122.8	101.7	110.3(b)	93.8(b)	87.1(b)	114.0	
1940-41†	128.2	110.8	139.1	136.5	*	183.6	124.5	118.9	91.2	...	107.3(c)	...	117.5	
1941-42†	130.3	122.1	157.3	141.6	*	192.2	116.6	117.0	94.0	...	109.2(c)	...	127.7	
1942-43†	154.4	117.8	144.2	130.6	*	153.9	114.7	103.1	70.7	...	135.5(c)	...	108.8	
1943-44†	167.3	99.7	149.2	136.3	*	148.0	109.7	104.8	71.7	...	137.7(c)	...	109.2	
1944-45†	159.2	103.2	128.0	125.6	*	155.9	112.1	112.4	95.4	...	180.9(c)	...	120.7	
1945-46†	161.0	106.0	151.8	98.9	*	151.3	127.0	112.2	112.6	...	126.5(c)	...	127.5	
1946-47†	127.5	100.7	139.8	95.5	*	141.2	123.0	101.6	104.5	...	199.8(c)	...	115.0	
1947-48†	126.2	102.1	140.7	105.4	97.6†	125.1	127.7	96.7	82.6	...	178.9(c)	...	107.6	
1948-49†	149.7	101.8	138.7	99.2	100.1	136.6	126.2	98.6	79.5	...	166.2(c)	...	109.4	
1949-50†	123.5	90.2	157.9	116.4	143.4	146.1	146.0	114.5	67.3	...	140.6(c)	...	110.8	
1950-51†	113.1	82.1	165.7	112.4	168.7	155.9	154.9	125.3	64.7	...	122.4(c)	...	125.7	
1951-52†	126.6	93.2	175.9	125.4	207.8	170.6	169.5	134.1	88.9	...	154.6(c)	...	132.4	
1952-53†	141.7	91.0	184.0	119.5	223.6	169.2	170.8	137.0	83.1	...	145.8(c)	...	130.4	
1953-54†	145.9	88.5	178.1	115.5	251.4	166.1	170.8	137.0	83.1	...	158.5(c)	...	141.3	
1954-55†	152.3	97.2	196.2	112.2	275.8	206.0	179.4	144.2	91.8	Notes in Circulation Weight %		consumption of Electricity Weight %		
1951-52	136.6	107.4	175.9	131.9	185.6A	161.4	189.4	142.4	92.7	145.3		140.4A	133.8	
March	120.5	104.1	187.9	123.8	217.5A	167.8	164.7	120.8	105.1	165.8		134.7A	132.0	
1952-53	133.1	105.5	192.8	121.0	223.2A	175.9	178.6	142.6	94.3	163.5		135.8A	135.8	
April	135.1	95.1	177.5	122.9	213.3A	183.2	178.3	140.1	95.0	167.2		139.9A	134.8	
May	128.6	89.3	173.5	116.9	206.8A	168.8	167.4	132.9	85.1	161.0		138.2A	127.0	
June	154.0	94.4	177.5	114.3	241.3A	178.7	175.1	134.8	97.3	154.7		144.3A	135.1	
July	143.8	84.0	175.3	109.1	231.2A	176.2	173.2	134.4	98.1	150.0		146.5A	131.8	
August	141.5	85.4	185.0	116.3	232.0A	171.6	160.7	130.3	84.1	149.7		149.0A	137.7	
September	139.1	91.6	179.6	116.4	218.9A	168.8	173.6	136.9	83.1	143.6		152.7A	129.2	
October	145.5	85.9	193.0	126.4	231.6A	162.5	174.5	137.0	78.7	148.2		147.6A	129.4	
November	157.7	92.4	191.3	119.3	239.4A	164.3	162.8	145.1	87.9	151.9		152.4A	136.2	
December	147.1	85.2	192.2	129.7	219.3A	165.3	177.4	150.3	86.9	154.2		146.8A	135.5	
January	136.8	89.3	179.9	121.1	204.6A	156.2	163.2	140.5	81.1	153.9		145.3A	128.9	
February	137.8	93.9	189.8	121.1	221.8A	159.4	165.1	150.7	97.0	157.6		150.3A	137.6	
1953-54	142.9	96.6	178.3	116.6	213.1A	173.3	182.1	141.0	90.6	159.8		147.4A	134.4	
April	146.2	83.3	179.6	130.1	242.9A	181.2	179.5	137.4	81.5	153.9		152.6A	132.0	
May	146.4	88.3	169.2	107.9	239.2A	185.1	170.8	125.9	80.4	146.5		151.7A	126.2	
June	148.3	87.9	142.7	87.5	252.0A	202.3	169.0	129.9	82.5	136.9		159.3A	125.2	
July	145.0	76.5	135.9	83.0	230.5A	190.8	168.3	129.9	70.1	135.6		162.1A	118.4	
August	144.3	89.1	144.5	94.0	233.2A	199.2	172.6	131.5	78.1	137.4		161.9A	124.5	
September	148.0	79.6	181.2	120.6	247.0A	177.2	171.4	134.6	75.7	138.3		158.9A	127.6	
October	136.4	82.1	204.7	131.3	253.6A	151.2	162.6	133.5	79.2	141.6		162.4A	128.9	
November	150.1	91.3	200.1	127.1	277.4A	150.8	179.3	147.3	91.1	137.3		166.7A	138.9	
December	148.7	78.4	206.6	133.9	272.2A	123.6	165.5	146.7	83.2	147.2		161.9A	134.3	
January	146.8	89.0	189.0	128.9	264.0A	116.9	163.2	137.2	86.7	156.4		160.0A	132.4	
February	147.1	95.3	205.7	125.0	291.8A	141.6	164.8	149.6	98.3	158.1		165.8A	142.1	
1954-55	150.6	97.4	185.8	117.6	269.9A	209.5	170.2	140.1	89.1	154.7		170.3A	137.7	
April	150.2	81.9	183.6	124.4	280.1A	214.7	166.9	137.0	82.2	158.3		174.7A	134.5	
May	150.7	90.5	192.1	120.4	264.4A	208.7	169.3	133.6	81.0	160.3		174.0A	133.7	
June	154.1	90.7	195.2	117.6	273.9A	176.9	181.2	137.4	88.7	160.1		171.9A	132.9	
July	152.1	88.6	200.5	122.3	256.4A	167.4	180.4	137.4	84.4	154.7		175.2A	137.3	
August	152.9	96.2	187.3	115.8	271.2A	178.1	184.1	134.4	90.7	150.0		181.6A	134.7	
September	145.6	89.6	195.3	120.3	279.3A	194.3	170.5	137.6	81.2	150.2		174.5A	147.8	
October	156.7	105.6	199.8	126.6	275.9A	227.2	199.6	145.7	100.6	154.2		182.8A	153.3	
November	157.8	110.7	207.2	130.3	298.6A	238.3	198.8	156.4	101.7	159.1		188.9A	157.7	
December	149.8	98.2	211.0	127.6	282.0A	227.2	179.8	159.1	93.0	161.5		183.7A	147.4	
January	149.2	105.2	196.5	123.9	272.8A	210.6	174.2	150.1	93.1	164.3		181.5A	144.2	
February	158.0	111.4	208.1	120.1	285.3A	218.7	178.3	161.1	116.0	174.6		194.9A	156.7	
1955-56	154.7	110.2	208.2	129.3	227.8A	216.5	181.4	152.0	100.6	182.3		191.9A	149.4	
April	151.1	94.4	205.1	130.3	281.6A	206.3	178.3	146.0	100.0	186.0		193.2A	147.5	
May	154.4	103.7	195.0	125.5	247.2A	208.4	180.3	140.2	96.7	183.3		198.2A	139.0	
June	160.4	94.7	189.7	119.4	262.0A	222.2	180.7	147.0	98.5	178.5		197.3A	146.4	
July	155.3	92.4	195.4	118.3	280.3A	224.3	189.6	148.4	100.6	177.1		195.7A	146.8	

(a) April, 1935 to March 1936 = 100

(b) Averages of eleven months, April to February

(c) Notes in Circulation

(d) Electricity Consumption

(e) Estimated

(f) Railway Earnings before April 1952

(g) Figures not available

(h) Official year

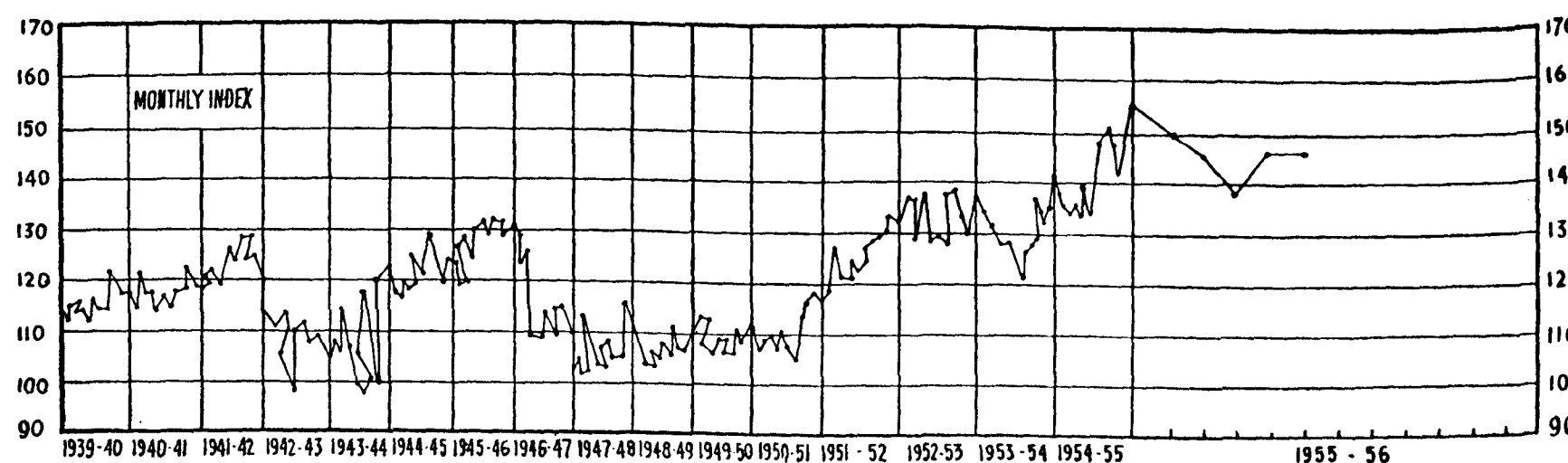
† Average of February and March** For construction and earlier figure see

† Annual indices represent averages of monthly figures.

† Provisional.

A Base January 1948.

"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (1935)



Jute

GROWERS' PREPARATIONS FOR NEW JUTE CROP MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

GUNNY AND FIBRE PRICES FALL FURTHER: LITTLE BUYING INTEREST

THE heavy goods market has experienced wide price fluctuations during the past week. At one stage, B Twills fell to Rs. 109.8 a 100 bags, recording a new low for this year, and incidentally the lowest level since the end of October 1955. Calcutta mills are not keen for business, as there is still a big disparity between fibre and gunny prices. The last time the mills had to operate at these prices for goods they enjoyed the advantage of being able to procure raw material at about Rs. 80 a ton below today's rates. On that basis, they rarely broke even, so now it is nearly impossible to do simultaneous business at a profit. It is natural, therefore, for mills to adopt the present policy, as it is only by a refusal to accept these conditions that they have any hope of bringing the price of jute within workable limits.

There seems to be little hope of any sharp increase in the price of jute goods, as even at the present seemingly attractive levels overseas buyers have shown only limited interest. Foreign consumers appear to be taking the view that with favourable weather conditions in the jute fields giving rise to the possibility of an early crop, raw jute rates will fall, taking gunnies down with them. They are content, therefore, to sit out and wait developments, as, with few exceptions, they are fairly well stocked. America, for instance, has recorded a fall in burlap consumption of about 5 million yards, and at the present rate of consumption she has a full two months' supply in transit. Add to this a possible six weeks' consumption already purchased but not shipped, and the result clearly demonstrates why she is not buying. Of all the overseas buyers, Australia appears to be the only one taking any interest at present, and during the week she is reported to have purchased about 25,000 bales of cornsacks. This represents about 74 million bags, and is not enough to maintain prices to any great extent, but it is rumoured that she may have to enter the market again in the near future.

Where, then, does this leave the mills? The outlook is not too bright. After nearly three weeks of attempting to force down raw jute prices by staying completely out of the market, rates have only fallen by about Rs. 40 a ton, but this has been exceeded by the rapid decline in gunny rates. Thus the experiment so far has not come up to expectations, and the mills are nearing the stage when they will once more have to replenish their stocks. Indeed, one or two buyers have already entered the market for local jute for fairly quick delivery. As a result, sellers have revised their ideas and towards the end of the period, prices again show a tendency to rise.

The jute-growing areas in both India and Pakistan have reported favourable weather conditions, and preparations for the new crop are well in hand. Rainfall in most areas has been sufficient to allow a limited amount of sowing on the lowlands, and all agencies are reporting that work is about three weeks ahead of last year. Contracts for New Crop jute have already been entered into at a discount of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8 a maund on Old Crop rates, but general quotations so far are only nominal.

Manufactured Goods: The market was very unstable at the opening last Thursday, and heavy goods prices slumped by Rs. 1-6 in the near and Rs. 2-4 in the forward positions. B Twills for these two periods were quoted at Rs. 112-12 and Rs. 110-4 respectively, the discount on forward shipment having widened considerably. Hessian also showed an easier tendency and 40in. 10oz. prices dropped 6 annas in all deliveries to rule at Rs. 30-14 for March shipment and Rs. 39-12 for July-September. Overseas buyers showed a complete lack of interest but heavy selling pressure from speculators, and the weaker fibre markets, caused further price falls of Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 in sacking and 2 to 4 annas in hessian. On Saturday, B Twills opened slightly better on reports of business with Australia, and rates moved up by 4 to 8 annas. But hessian was completely neglected, and prices in this section continued to fall. Reports of a drop in American burlap consumption during February caused easier conditions to prevail over the week-end and at one stage B Twills dropped to a new low of Rs. 109-8 a 100 bags. These prices slowly recovered towards a 100 bags. The market was again quoted at Rs. 112 for March B Twills were again quoted at Rs. 112 for March shipment and Rs. 109-8 for July-September. Hessian was unchanged at Rs. 39-6 for both the near and forward positions and remained at this level for the rest of the period. Heavy goods showed slight variations at the opening, and after tending to steady, rates again dropped to Rs. 109-8 in the late afternoon, with the market featureless. At the close, the market is quiet with small enquiries from overseas, but with production at its present level

they are having no effect. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	March	April	April-June	July-Sept.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 8oz.	32-12	32-6	32-2	31-14
40in. 10oz.	39	39-3	39-8	39-2
B Twills	110-2	110-10	110-10	106-8
Heavy Cees	109-8	110	110	108-8
(Plain)	135	135	135	133-8
A Twills	128	127-8	127	125
Liverpools	112	112-8	112-8	110-8
Cornsacks				

Raw Jute: There was very little to report from the jute markets this week due to the complete lack of interest shown by mills. In the absence of business, fibre rates showed a gradual decline with sellers anxious to liquidate their holdings, most of which now showed a loss. Upcountry markets were inactive as imports were very small, and prices tended to lead Calcutta rates by about Rs. 2 a maund. Favourable weather conditions in the jute growing areas kept agency prices down whereas under normal circumstances they would have increased. Mills were aided in their present policy by fairly good arrivals at the jetties, and also in the local markets, but towards the end of the period one or two buyers began to show interest and some business was done. Several mills continued to buy fair quantities of Daissee and mesta over the jetties at varying rates, normally above those quoted. This caused agency prices to firm up, and imports to drop.

Raw jute prices at the opening on Tuesday last showed a drop of 8 annas a maund to Rs. 29 a maund for Upper Assam jute for March-April shipment, but mills had completely withdrawn from the market and in the absence of business rates declined further. Sellers were offering freely at this level but no business was reported, and by Friday morning

Calcutta goods have weakened to 60s for 10 oz. 40 in. and 46s 9d for 7½ oz., March, 60s 6d, and 46s 3d, April, 60s 9d and 46s May and 61s and 45s 6d June, with "B" twills 170s, 169s 6d, 168s 6d, and 168s 6d for the respective positions of shipment, all f.o.b. Calcutta.

THE PAKISTAN JUTE MARKET

The jute market, in Pakistan as well as abroad, continued to be steady and firm. The prices on the whole did not show any further rise. Buyers were few but the turnover was considerable. Thin trading in the Calcutta market, limited in local markets and a low overseas demand were the main factors responsible for the arrest in the further rise of prices. Foreign buyers have resisted the rising tendency of the market and spinners made only absolutely necessary purchases. The main buyer has been China, reported to have purchased 60,000 bales for March shipment. Poland is also said to have purchased 20,000 bales for shipment in March. The export c.i.f. U.K./Continent prices remained above the minimum fixed and Export Firsts ranged from £85 to £95 a ton (nominal), while in the local market the prices of Export Firsts were from Rs. 155 to Rs. 175 a bale. Arrivals in the local market have continued to fall and remained at between 12,000 and 15,000 maunds. The stock position at Narayanganj was extremely tight and reports from agencies revealed similar conditions. The total shipment of raw jute abroad during this season up to the end of February amounts to 30,95,350 bales. The total export to India up to the end of December 1955 was 7,66,322 bales.

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Plantation Topics

THE PAKISTAN TEA INDUSTRY

FALL IN PRICES

The final production figure for the year 1955 has now been given by the Pakistan Tea Licensing Committee as 51,633,001 lbs. Shipments to the United Kingdom for the month of February, 1956, totalled 320,804 lbs. and those to Karachi 2,955,907 lbs. The figures for February, 1955, were 2,507,459 lbs. and 2,347,132 lbs. respectively. To lower consumption in the U.K. combined with heavy stocks in Calcutta, has now been added the increase in the bank rate which has resulted in discouraging the holding of stocks. In London, sale Nos. 225, 226, 227 and 228, were held during the month and Pakistan's offerings at these were as follows:—

Sale No.	No. of Chests offered.	Average Price obtained.
		Sh. d.
225	2,188	3-7.90
226	2,076	3-4.82
227	2,034	3-3.97
228	1,320	3-2.32

The total sales during 1956 including sale No. 228, were 17,177 chests at an average price of 3s. 7.56d. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 22,466 chests at 6s. 6.63d.

At Chittagong auction sales Nos. 17, 18 and 19 held during February, offerings and average prices were as follows:—

Sale No.	Chests	Average Price Rs. As. P.
17	14,945	1 15 5.7
18	14,534	1 13 4
19	11,601	1 11 6

From the above it will be seen that there was a fall of approximately As. 4/- between sale No. 17 and sale No. 19, this being largely in sympathy with the fall in prices in the Calcutta and London Markets.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Dust Sale F, 350,000 lbs of tea were on offer. There was a very strong general demand in the market which was 2 to 3 annas higher all round.

NEW CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED

The newest ship of the British India (B.I.) Steam Navigation Company—the 10,000 tons-deadweight, turbine-driven cargo steamer *Nyanza*—was launched at Greenock, Scotland, on 13th March. The *Nyanza* is similar to the *Nowshera*, which was handed over to B.I. by the Greenock builders just over a year ago, and the latest vessel is the second of its type ordered by the company. Another vessel of the B.I. fleet—the 20,800 tons-gross troopship *Nevada*—is at present being fitted out on the River Clyde. It is learnt that two British India oil tankers, each of 18,000 tons deadweight, have been ordered from a Clydeside firm of shipbuilders under the contract announced last year by the P. & O. group of companies.

LONDON INSURANCE LETTER

REVISED ACTUARIAL BASIS

THE Institute of Actuaries has revised the mortality tables on which the life assurance offices assess their risks and, therefore, their premiums. The revision shows that the risks were considerably over-estimated on the basis of the old tables. Those were compiled between 1924 and 1929: the new ones relate to the postwar period. The expectation of life of (for example) a man of 25 has increased as much as 10 to 15 years between the two periods. The change is a new reminder that almost any social development bears directly or indirectly on insurance. The relevant development in this case is the improvement in diet and hygiene and even housing, and the advance of medical knowledge, raising the whole standard of health. Full employment and relatively high incomes may have been criticised recently, but they have this improvement in health largely to their credit. Meantime the offices' premium rates have become obsolete, and the process of reducing them has begun. To the National Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance falls the honour of leading the decline: at the beginning of March it announced some substantial reductions, at the same time raising its rates of interim bonus. Other offices had already raised their bonuses—thereby, as it were, distributing some of the excess profits arising from unrealistic premium rates.

These moves are particularly opportune just now. The delay of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in formulating a policy to promote personal saving has disappointed many people. Even before the rise in rates of bonus and the fall in rates of premium life assurance had become the largest single medium of personal saving, and on the revised basis it will surely attract more savings.

The use of these savings, too, has become more adaptable. The chairman of the United Kingdom Provident Institution, Sir John Bonn, says that investment policy must constantly reflect "the changing needs of policyholders and the public", and clarifies the point with the remark, "we are investing in firms concerned with atomic power". In the stock market, ordinary shares have turned downward this year, and one or two insurance companies have evidently been exchanging ordinary shares for Government stocks. But the chairman of the Scottish Widows' Fund, Mr. Alastair Blair, remarking that the society's policy since the war has been to increase the proportion of assets invested in ordinary stocks—both British and American—and that the policy has yielded considerable benefit not only in the form of increased income but also on the capital side, expects that "part at least of this appreciation is likely to be permanent". The policy has enabled the society to declare uncommonly liberal bonuses this year.

Wider Cover for Exports

In the tougher conditions of export trade, demands for wider cover of export risks are being renewed. Most specifically, Mr. S. E. Phillips, deputy manager of the Trade Indemnity Company, addressing the Institute of Export last month, urged that all export risks that could not be controlled—or, indeed, assessed—by individual exporters should be covered by the Government. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is an offshoot of the Board of Trade, and its policy, though based on commercial principles, has become increasingly venturesome. It does not, however, cover political and exchange risks independently of ordinary commercial risks. The Trade Indemnity Company, a private body, confines its cover to commercial risks.

The Governments and private companies work more closely together in these matters on the Continent, and Mr. Phillips envisages a closer association also in the U.K. While putting forward no specific plan, he implied that the Government (doubtless, the E.C.G.D. itself) should cover the political and exchange risks of business whose commercial risks were covered privately. The idea that the Government should provide this wider insurance has been, not unnaturally, well received in trading circles—on the assumption that no substantial premiums would be involved. It is accepted now that risks on a national, or international, scale, such as political and monetary changes, are a national responsibility, too big for any individual or group. And it is argued that at this stage of the export drive no abnormal risks should be allowed to deter exporters.

Worldwide Marine Agreement

It was for the sake of underwriters, not of the assured, that Mr. H. F. Thorburn, chairman of the Liverpool Underwriters Association, at the annual meeting last month, advocated co-operation "as a market, not only nationally but internationally". He added: "Misguided competition—be it from this side or the other—can only add to our present difficulties and serves nobody's interests but those of the assured, who is ever ready to play off one market against another." These are bold opinions in the midst of a campaign against restrictive practices and in favour of free competition. The truth is, as Mr. Thorburn admitted, that Britain has lost the commanding position in this market that she occupied before the war, and that underwriters are disturbed by the rebating and other practices which stimulate business abroad. Mr. Thorburn asserted that "colleagues overseas" continued to look to this country for a lead, "particularly in the technical aspects of our business". Whether that implies that they would be willing to enter into an agreement to regulate the whole market—for the benefit, it might seem, of their British competitors—is another question.

Engineering and Transport

CONSERVATION AND STORAGE OF WATER

NEW MATERIAL PREVENTS SEEPAGE

A RECENT approach to the conservation of water in irrigation schemes, the seepage from unlined canals and the construction of water storage tanks, is being watched with interest by engineers and estate managers. The material employed, known as FAM, consists of a thick sheet of bitumen, one of the oldest and best tried of all waterproofing materials known to man. Bitumen alone, however, has a number of weaknesses and to be used effectively for waterproofing a roof, a canal, pond or other structure, needs to have a reinforcement. Ideally this should be of non-vegetable fibres as otherwise moisture and termites are likely to cause deterioration of the reinforcement so that in time the bitumen is no longer able to do its job of waterproofing. That is where the secret of this new material lies, since it is based on a thin mat of glass fibres bonded together with special resins.

The finished product at first glance looks rather like a very thick roofing felt made up in the usual roll form. Because of its thickness however and the special methods used to treat the bitumen and the Fibreglass base, it is capable of doing much more than ordinary roofing felt could ever hope to do. This apparently flimsy product can on occasion replace cement or bricks. If handled in air it is not very difficult to tear FAM but, like a piece of paper which has been stuck to a hard board, once it has been stuck down it is extremely difficult to do any damage to it. If an earth canal is

built and then, while there is still just a little moisture present in the soil, the banks are compressed by rolling and stamping, a very hard and smooth surface can result. A new technique is to follow up this consolidation of the earth by laying over it widths of FAM, which are given an overlap so that one sheet is bonded to the next. At each side of the canal the ends of rolls are tucked into a ditch and buried to anchor them. The method of joining the edge of one FAM sheet to the next can vary but usually consists of "fluxing" by brushing on kerosene or diesel oil, which softens the surface of the bitumen on the two rolls. When on roll is lapped over another and the two pressed lightly together this fluxing gives an efficient and watertight seal between layers and, providing it is left for a few days, water can then be run over the joints without risk.

Controlling Seepage

Obviously when an engineer designs and builds a canal system for irrigation purposes the aim must be to get as much water from the gathering area to the point of distribution where the land needs to be irrigated and any loss of water caused by seepage through porous earth banks on the way is so much lost which might otherwise be used by the farmer.

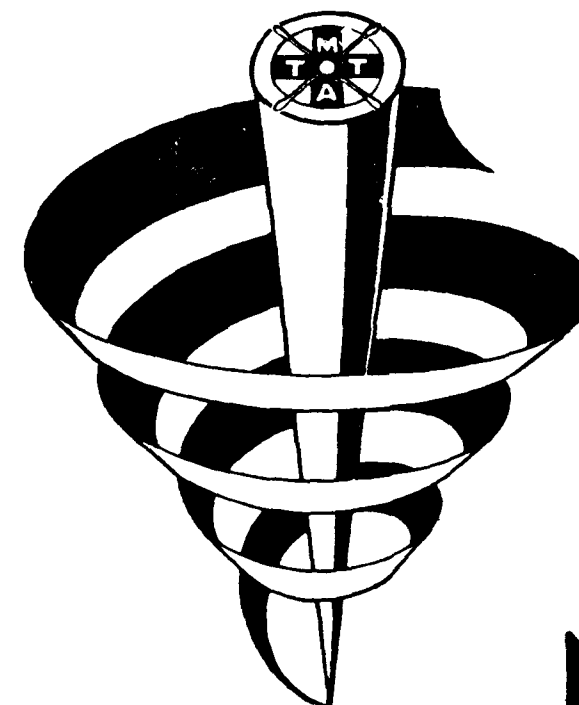
Seepage through canal banks frequently raises the water table on both sides of the canal and also allows soil salts to collect. The result is a salty marsh in which nothing can grow, so that the construction of a canal may actually mean a gradual loss of good agricultural land through seepage. The solution usually resorted to is that of sinking tube-wells, which are then pumped to keep down the water level. This, however, is an expensive business and a constant drain on electric power which is needless if the canal is lined. Good results are, of course, obtained using concrete or

brick linings but these are frequently expensive and moreover the joint areas in the case of brick give every chance for weed growths after the canal has been in use for some time. Concrete linings are very costly and susceptible to cracking when exposed to the hot sun over a long period of time. Where this has happened the cheapest method of repair is to stick FAM sheets over the deteriorated concrete surface.

Wide Field for Research

Apart from canals, from experimental work so far carried out it has been seen that this new material can be used for the construction of water storage tanks or to waterproof the earth banks of reservoirs. A cheaply constructed tank can also be employed to store water to supply cattle in dry areas or for industry where the alternatives would be to construct a costly steel or concrete tank. An interesting possibility which has not yet been fully explored is that of constructing underground pits lined with FAM, which can later be sealed over the top and used for grain storage purposes. It has been found through experience in South America that a concrete-lined pit filled with pest-infested grain allows the storage of the grain for an indefinite period without further deterioration, providing the whole pit is sealed and made water and airtight. This sealing raises the carbon-dioxide content inside the pit and in a short time kills off all the grain pests which would otherwise destroy the grain during storage.

It has to be emphasised that this new product is so far only in its infancy and much remains to be found out about its characteristics. Nonetheless, it is obvious from the work so far done that it has considerable possibilities for water storage purposes and should be able to play an important part in the development of irrigation schemes for the future.



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Commodity Markets

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August, 1939=100) advanced by 0.3 percent to 381.9 during the week ended 3rd March, 1956 as compared with 380.9 for the previous week. Relative to the corresponding weeks of last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 1.2 and 6.6 percent respectively. Prices of wheat (+5%), bajra, gram and tea for internal consumption (+4% each), rice in Calcutta (+3%) and gur at Ahmednagar (+2%) moved up while those of jowar (-9%), rice at Patna and tea for exports (-3% each) and gur at Muzaffarnagar (-2%) were marked down and the index for Food Articles stood at 343.3 as compared with 343.0 for the previous week. The effect of increases in the prices of castorseed and raw silk (+4% each), linseed and manganese ore (average export price) (+3% each), groundnuts (+2%) and rapeseed (+1%) was almost neutralised by declines in raw jute (-2%) and cottonseed (-1%), and the index for Industrial Raw Materials worked out to 462.6 as compared with 462.4 for the previous week. The index for Semi-Manufactures advanced by 1.1 percent to 361.3. Items which showed noticeable changes were linseed oil (+9%), groundnut oil (+5%), buff hides and gingelly cake (+4% each), brass and copper (+3% each), castor oil in Calcutta, mustard oil and cotton yarn (+2% each) and cowhides, goatskins and copra cake (-3% each). The index for Manufactures stood almost unchanged at 375.4. Higher prices of chillies at Patna (+2%), black pepper in Calcutta and cashewnuts (+1% each) raised the index for the Miscellaneous group from 527.4 to 527.7; prices of chillies in Calcutta (-2%) and black pepper at Cochin (-1%) showed declines.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	3-3-56	25-2-56	4-2-56	5-3-56
I. Food Articles:	343.3	343.0	331.1	301.1
Cereals	429	430	398	314
Pulses	368	359	345	230
Others	227	227	234	251
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	462.6	462.4	466.4	425.9
Fibres	466	469	468	475
Oilseeds	471	465	490	350
Minerals	462	459	431	393
Others	409	409	441*	482
III. Semi-Manufactures:	361.3	357.2	354.7 (R)	335.7
Leather	403	406	394 (R)	368
Mineral Oils	208	208	202	321
Vegetable Oils	433	422	429	365
Cotton Yarn	453*	446	439*	441
Metals	282	281	280	242
Oilcakes	353	341*	363	292
Others	365	365	364 (R)	336
IV. Manufactures:	375.4	375.3	375.3 (R)	378.3
Textiles	409	409	409	423
Jute	416	415	418	474
Cotton	403*	402*	403*	411*
Rayon and Silk	502*	502*	494*	468*
Woolen	274	274	278	319
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	285	285	285	287
V. Miscellaneous:	527.7	527.4	531.5	556.0
All Commodities	381.9	380.9	377.3 (R)	354.3

COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1955

Despite a series of major strikes in the three largest producing countries in 1955, world smelter output of primary copper increased substantially above the previous record of 1954. According to figures published by the British Bureau of Non-

Ferrous Metal Statistics, world production rose by 9 percent to 2,969,000 long tons, compared with 2,720,000 tons in the previous year. This includes an estimated production of 355,000 tons in the U.S.S.R., Eastern Germany and other Soviet-controlled territories. Production in the rest of the world totalled 2,614,000 tons, compared with 2,371,000 tons in 1954. With the exception of Northern Rhodesia, output was increased in most of the leading producing countries. In the U.S.A., which accounted for one-third of the world's total, output rose 17 percent to 988,000 tons after having fallen substantially in 1954. Approximately 90 percent of this was smelted from domestic ores, the remainder being obtained from imported ores and concentrates.

There was a marked increase in production in Chile during 1955 and provisional statistics indicate an output of approximately 409,000 tons, making it once again the second largest producing country. In recent years output had gradually fallen to approximately 350,000 tons per annum. In Northern Rhodesia, 1955 production fell by 30,000 tons to 316,000 tons, but in Canada and the Belgian Congo there were increases of 25,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively. These five countries account for nearly 85 percent of world production excluding the Soviet sphere. Full details for all countries are shown each month in the Bulletin published by the Bureau at 132 Hagley Road, Birmingham. A summary of world production in the last three years is given in the following table:

Thousands of long tons	1953	1954	1955
U.S.A.	935	845	988
Chile	322	335	409
N. Rhodesia	340	346	316
Canada	192	234	259
Belgian Congo	206	216	225
Japan	63	68	79
Soviet Sphere	331	349	355
Other Countries	315	328	338
Total:	2,714	2,720	2,969

The figures cover total smelter production of primary copper in the form of blister and anodes, and do not include the considerable quantities of secondary copper recovered by refineries.

SHELLAC MARKET EASY

During the week ended 20th March, the market was quiet at the beginning and easy at the end. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 140 to 130 value.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 138 to 133 done and buyers, 132-8 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 133 buyers, 134, 128 done and buyers, 128 buyers.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 130 to 128 buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 126 to 120 basis done and buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 118 done and buyers, 113/112 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 137 to 131 value, 130 buyers.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 128 to 122-8 value, 122-8 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhum)	Rs. 123 value, 120/118 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 115 to 109 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) under 5%	Rs. 100 done, 97 to 94-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 99 to 90 buyers, 89 done.
Kirelac	Rs. 58 to 46 value, 40 done and buyers.

Shipments during March until the 15th were 15,787 packages, comprising shellac 10,354, seedlac 3,738, buttonlac 150, others 1,545.

MIDDLE CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR CALCUTTA

(Base: August, 1939)

THE Middle Class Cost of Living Indices, by groups, have now been brought up to February, 1956. As compared with January, the February Index for Food reveals a drop of 4 points, while that for Clothing, Miscellaneous and Fuel and Lighting remain unchanged at 507, 282 and 239

points, respectively.

Correlating all the factors, the Middle Class Cost of Living Index for Calcutta shows that the cost of living declined by 2 points during February, 1956.

Middle Class Cost of Living Index Number for Calcutta. Prices in August, 1939=100

Groups	Weights	Feb. 1955	March 1955	April 1955	May 1955	June 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956
Food	53.6	434	430	430	433	439	446	447	450	453	455	455	446	442
Fuel and Lighting	4.4	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
Clothing	12.4	496	496	494	494	494	494	497	497	503	503	503	507	507
Miscellaneous	29.6	276	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282
Combined Index	100.0	386	386	386	388	391	394	396	397	399	401	401	396	394

Compiled and constructed by the Statistical Department of "Capital".

Calcutta Markets

STRONG GENERAL DEMAND IN TEA EXPORT AUCTION

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN PRICES AT INTERNAL SALE

AT Sale No. 40, held on 19th and 20th March, offerings in the Export auction consisted of 47,700 packages, for which there was again a very strong and general demand. Most kinds were an irregular 1 to 3 annas a lb. dearer. Bright liquoring teas were a particularly strong feature. Whole leaf grades, stylish B.P.S. and the plainest kinds received strong support. Darjeelings were irregular, and except for a few selected lines with autumnal flavour, tended to be easier.

Quotations	Rs.
Clean Black Pekoe	2 0 0
Plain B.P.	1 8 0 to 1 10 0
Medium A-ann B.P.	1 11
Best CTC Assam B.P.	Not quotable.

The offerings of Dust, consisted of 19,200 packages, for which there was a very strong and general demand. All descriptions were dearer, especially black leaf dusts suitable for the Middle East. All grainy types were a very strong feature and were 4 to 6 annas dear. Teas of other descriptions with improved cup quality were irregularly 3 to 4 annas above last rates. The very best C.T.C. Assams with good liquors received good support while the remaining types in this category were very irregular but generally several annas dearer.

Quotations	1955	1956
Medium Dusters Dust	1 13 0 to 1 14 0	2 4 0 to 2 4 6
Medium Assam Grainy	1 14 0 to 2 0 0	2 6 6
Dust	3 0 0 to 3 2 0	3 3 0

The Leaf offerings consisted of 2,200 packages, for which there was a good demand at 2 to 4 annas above last rates.

FREIGHT MARKET FIRM

COAL AND GRAIN LEADING FIXTURES

COAL and grain movements again dominated the market last week and owners show no inclination to fix ahead in view of the general firmness. The unchanged rate of 72s 3d was repeated for March coal loaders from the U.S.A. on French account and 72s for April-May, while \$ (U.S.) 9.15 was paid by Swiss buyers for 110,000 tons with May-September shipment. Russian charterers were forced to put in their own vessels to make a start on the movement of their Canadian wheat purchases and seven vessels including two tankers will load 128,000 tons to Vladivostok and Nakhodka. Subsequently, two British vessels were fixed, one at \$ (U.S.) 18 for April-May and the other at \$ (U.S.) 17.50 for June loading. The Indian ore market featured a fixture at 140s f.o. Vizagapatam-Poland for April shipment and 130s f.o. to Constantia for a 3,000 tonner while a 2,400 ton vessel secured 148s 6d to a small French port. Some good rates were paid in the time charter section with a 14,000 ton motorship obtaining \$ (U.S.) 6.65 for six months' trading, an 8,000 ton motorship 44s for 12 months' and a Liberty 48s 3d for the trip to Japan via Dungen with delivery Indonesia.

LINSEED

Very steady conditions continued and although prices did not actually register any advance, a strong bullish sentiment prevailed with the old crop virtually exhausted, and new crop seeds not expected until a month hence. Supplies were very scarce; prices for new crop delivery advanced and sellers were very reserved. Crushers, on the whole, have been keen buyers, but the actual volume of business was small. The oil section was very steady. Little fresh business has been reported for export, with prices unchanged; with heavy commitments in hand, both buyers and sellers were pausing. Latest quotations were as follows: March Rs. 25 a maund; April-May Rs. 23-8 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market was dull. Stocks were less than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales
(Between 13th March and 19th March, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Slaughtered) 17,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Dressed, Killed) 54,200 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 225 to Rs. 235. Rs. 275 to Rs. 310 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 10,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 275 to Rs. 300. Purneah-Kisanganj 5,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 297-8 to Rs. 300. Muzaffarpore-Patna 2,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 287-8 to Rs. 315.

Bazaar Stocks
(19th March, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 2,74,500 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Dressed, Killed) 26,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 1,45,000 pcs.; Muzaffarpore - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kisen-ganj 5,77,000 pcs.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of Indian Aluminium Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office, 31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-18, on Friday, April 27th, 1956 at 11 a.m. for the following purposes:

- To receive and adopt the balance sheet at December 31st, 1955, and profit and loss account for the year ended December 1955, together with the reports of the auditors and directors.
- To declare dividends.
- To elect directors.
- To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- To transact the following special business, namely, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the subjoined resolution as a special resolution:

"That the Regulations contained in the typewritten document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles thereof."

The share transfer register of the Company will be closed from April 13th to 27th, 1956, both days inclusive.

Payment of any dividend declared will be made only to those members whose names are registered in the books of the Company on April 27th, 1956, or to their mandates. No application for warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares held on blank transfer will not be entertained.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES HARDWICK,
Secretary.

March 14th, 1956.

Note: (i) The typewritten document referred to above consisting of a draft of the proposed new Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at any time during usual office hours at the registered office of the Company.

(ii) Any member of the Company who is entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting convened by this Notice is also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

Repayment on the 4th October, 1956 of the 5% Calcutta Port Trust Debenture loan 1926-56-56 issued on the 4th October, 1926.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, in pursuance of the right reserved by them at the time of issue to repay the 5% Calcutta Port Trust Debenture Loan 1926-56-56 for Rs. 1,00,00,000/- issued on the 4th October, 1926 at any time after the expiration of thirty years from the date of issue, on six months' previous notice, hereby give notice of their intention to repay the said loan on the 4th October, 1956.

The holders of debentures of this loan should tender their debentures at the Local Authorities Loan Section, State Bank of India, Calcutta, at least three weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each debenture:—

"Received payment in full of all demand for Principal and interest thereon."

(Signature of holder)

Interest on the Loan will cease from the 4th October, 1956.

P. C. MITTER,
Secretary.

15, Strand Road,
Calcutta-1.
The 15th March, 1956.

DUNCAN BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has sanctioned payment on 27th March, 1956 of an interim dividend on Ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December, 1955 of 5 per cent. without any deduction for income-tax paid by the Company.

The Ordinary share register will be closed from 23rd to 27th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

Warrants will be issued to shareholders whose names appear on the Company's register on 27th March, 1956 or in accordance with their registered mandate instructions.

DUNCAN BROTHERS & CO., LD.

31, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 15th March, 1956.

THE SAMNUGUR JUTE FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Directors of this Company regret that they are unable to recommend payment of any further dividend on the ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

The Directors have declared on the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955. This dividend will be paid on 29th March, 1956, less Income Tax at 8/6d per £, and the Transfer Books will be closed from 22nd March to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

It is not yet possible to make a reliable estimate of the results for the past year as the amount of certain debits has not yet been finally agreed. It is, however, known that on the most unfavourable outcome the adverse balance for the past year after providing for the full dividend on preference shares and the interim dividend already paid on the ordinary shares will be amply covered by the amount carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account from the previous year.

P. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Dundee, 20th March, 1956.

THE TITAGHUR JUTE FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Directors of this Company regret that they are unable to recommend payment of any further dividend on the ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

The Directors have declared on the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955. This dividend will be paid on 29th March, 1956, less Income Tax at 8/6d per £, and the Transfer Books will be closed from 22nd March to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

It is not yet possible to make a reliable estimate of the results for the past year as the amount of certain debits has not yet been finally agreed. It is, however, known that on the most unfavourable outcome the adverse balance for the past year after providing for the full dividend on preference shares and the interim dividend already paid on the ordinary shares will be amply covered by the amount carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account from the previous year.

P. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Dundee, 20th March, 1956.

THE VICTORIA JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Directors of this Company regret that they are unable to recommend payment of any further dividend on the ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

The Directors have declared on the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955. This dividend will be paid on 29th March, 1956, less Income Tax at 8/6d per £, and the Transfer Books will be closed from 22nd March to 29th March, 1956, both days inclusive.

It is not yet possible to make a reliable estimate of the results for the past year as the amount of certain debits has not yet been finally agreed. It is, however, known that on the most unfavourable outcome the adverse balance for the past year after providing for the full dividend on preference shares and the interim dividend already paid on the ordinary shares will be amply covered by the amount carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account from the previous year.

P. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Dundee, 20th March, 1956.

THE BENGAL PAPER MILL CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, on Friday the 20th April, 1956 at 12 noon to receive the Directors and Auditors Reports, to adopt the Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, to declare dividends, and to transact the ordinary general business of the Company.

Notice is hereby also given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 16th to 20th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 15th March, 1956, the following Dividends were recommended to be paid for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, without any deduction for Income Tax paid by the Company:—

On 1st Preference Shares	8 %	per annum
On 2nd -do- -do-	4 1/2 %	"
On Preferred Ordinary Shares	10 %	"
On "A" and "B" Ordinary Shares	Annas -12/- per share plus As. -4/- Bonus per Share.	"

By Order of the Board,
F. W. HEILGERS & CO. LD.,
Managing Agents.

THE BENGAL PAPER MILL CO. LTD.

THE Directors have decided to recommend to the forthcoming General Meeting of the Shareholders dividends for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, as follows:—

- Dividend on Cumulative Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum, free of Income-tax.
- Dividend on "A" Cumulative Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum, free of Income-tax.
- Dividend on "B" Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares at 6 per cent per annum (subject to deduction of Income-tax).
- Dividend on Ordinary Shares at 20 per cent per annum, free of Income-tax.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour I.S.T.
Gohpur Tea Co. Ltd. (E) ..	22-3-56	12-10 a.m.
Bishnauth Tea Co. Ltd. (E) ..	22-3-56	Noon
Sapoi Tea Co. Ltd. (E) ..	24-3-56	12-30 p.m.
Calcutta Credit Corporation, Ltd.	27-3-56	4-30 p.m.
National Bank of India, Ltd. *	27-3-56	4-30 p.m.
Rampooria Cotton Mills, Ltd.	27-3-56	4-30 p.m.
Martin Burn, Ltd.	28-3-56	11 a.m.
Jayshree Tea Gardens, Ltd.	28-3-56	Noon.
United Commercial Bank Ltd.	28-3-56	3 p.m.
Bengal Jute Mill Co. Ltd.	28-3-56	4 p.m.
Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.	28-3-56	4-30 p.m.
Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd.	28-3-56	8-30 a.m.
Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.	29-3-56	10 a.m.
Carew & Co. Ltd. ..	29-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Rampooria Mills, Ltd. ..	29-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Jaybulpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Agra Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Bally Jute Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd. (E)	29-3-56	11-45 a.m.
Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon.
United Coal Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon.
Reliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon.
Rampooria Properties, Ltd.	29-3-56	12-15 p.m.
Textile Machinery Corporn., Ltd. (E)	29-3-56	2 p.m.
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	29-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Calcutta Gas Co. (Propy.), Ltd.	29-3-56	4 p.m.
Calcutta Mills Ltd.	29-3-56	4-35 p.m.
Calcutta Pottery, Ltd.	29-3-56	5 p.m.
Bengal Potteries, Ltd. (E)	30-3-56	29-3-56
United Bank of India, Ltd.	30-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Bharat Collieries, Ltd.	30-3-56	10 a.m.
Cooch Behar State Bank, Ltd.	31-3-56	Noon.
Calcutta Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd (E)	31-3-56	3-30 p.m.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China *	2-4-56	1 p.m.
Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd.	4-4-56	Noon
Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	20-4-56	Noon
	27-4-56	11 a.m.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					21-3-56	A year ago						21-3-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15,00	6	100	131 1/2	133 1/2	1920	Birds' Investments (Dec.)	24,00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	80
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb Aug.)	11,25	7	100	100	100	1905-99	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15,00	6 1/2	250	150	150
1899-97	Borra (June Dec.)	4,00	6 1/2	100	117	119	1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb Aug.)	15	8	10	150	150
1901-2	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22,98	7	100	122 1/2	121 1/2	1903-5	BritishCeylonCorporation(14) (Apr.Mar.)	7,50	6	10	121 1/2	143
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4,50	6 1/2	100	116 1/2	122	1909-11	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81,00	8	100	111 1/2	145
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	1,93	5	100	116 1/2	122	1937	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb Aug.)	13,00	7	100	122 1/2	124 1/2
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar Sept.)	1,93	5	100	116 1/2	122	1906	Burn Engineering (Feb Aug.)	15,00	6	100	111 1/2	124 1/2
1920	New Beerboom (Jan July)	2,00	7	100	125 1/2	125 1/2	1936	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar Sept.)	11,90	5	100	55	95
1898-99	Orissa (June Dec.)	2,00	6 1/2	100	113	115	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2,00	6	100	83	83 1/2
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr Oct.)	10,00	5	100	110	110	1935-24	Calcutta Tramways (Jan July)	8,00	6 1/2	100	106	100
1894	Bangalore (Jan July)	5,00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1946	Carew & Co (January)	10,00	5	100	144	143
1938	Dasanti (Oct.)	5,00	6 1/2	100	110	110	1940	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb Aug.)	30,00	5 1/2	100	94	94
1896	Bengal Nagpur (Apr Oct.)	3,00	7	100	110	105	1937	Chandigarh Industries Ltd.	5,00	6	100	99	97
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr Oct.)	5,00	8	100	144	142	1945	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	3,50	6	100	99	97
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr Oct.)	6,00	7	100	72	82 1/2	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2,37	6	40	37 1/2	33 1/2
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan Dec.)	14,75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1946	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	1,00	6	100	99	97
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan July)	21,30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1946	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3,50	6	100	99	97
1928	Cambodia (July)	1,00	7	100	125 1/2	125 1/2	1946	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	133	133 1/2
1912	Central India (Apr Oct.)	50,00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1916	Deshgarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16,00	5	100	104	104
1912	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20,00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1905	Deshgarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12,00	4 1/2	100	93	91 1/2
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11,00	8	100	135	152	1946	Deshgarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12,00	4 1/2	100	93	91 1/2
1943	Elgin "B" (May Nov.)	4,20	5	100	91	91 1/2	1946	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan July)	45,00	6	100	129	127 1/2
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25,00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40,00	6 1/2	100	67	101 1/2
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20,00	6	100	134	135	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan July)	2,200	7	100	17 1/2	17 1/2
1925	Khatu Manganji (Nov.)	10,00	6	100	88	88	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2,500	5 1/2	100	..	..
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12,00	6	100	104	104	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1,00	5	100	76	75 1/2
1900	Muir (Feb Aug.)	30,00	6	100	88	81	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1,00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3,00	5 1/2	200	185	185	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr Oct.)	2,500	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	70
1920	New Victoria (Apr Oct.)	26,05	6	5	21 1/2	21 1/2	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15,00	6 1/2	100	66	62
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2,00	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30,00	5 1/2	100	73	67
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15,00	5	100	115	115	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6,75	7	100	68	78
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35,00	6	100	90	90	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5,00	7	100	68	78
1931	Vasanta (Apr Oct.)	3,00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12,00	6	100	10 1/2	11 1/2
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16,00	7	500	550	550	1946	Indian Aluminium (Mar Sept.)	40,00	5 1/2	100	76	76 1/2
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan July)	10,00	7	100	118	120	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan July)	50,00	7 1/2	100	107	101
1919	Albion (May Nov.)	9,00	7	100	111	111	1927	India General Navy & Railways	2,244	6	100	80	72
1905	Alexandra (Feb Aug.)	9,00	7	100	99	105	1899	India Cable Co. (Nov.)	12,88	6	100	31	21 1/2
1896	Alliance (Mar Sept.)	15,00	6	100	98 1/2	101 1/2	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1,900	7	100	110	109 1/2
1907	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40,00	7	100	118 1/2	119	1936	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2,00	5	100	76	75 1/2
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10,00	5 1/2	100	95 1/2	95	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2,00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15,00	4 1/2	100	71 1/2	74	1945	James Wright (Jan July)	1,30	6	50	40	38 1/2
1918	Bally (Jan July)	20,00	7	100	116	116	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50,00	5 1/2	100	76	79
1896	Barnagore (Oct Dec.)	2,00	5 1/2	100	48	48	1946	Josop & Co.	10,00	5	100	106	106 1/2
1916	Belvedere (Jan July)	10,00	5 1/2	100	119	119	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4,99	6 1/2	100	..	..
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10,00	5 1/2	100	96	90 1/2	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12,00	6	100	108 1/2	107 1/2
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23,64	7 1/2	100	104	104	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2,00	7	100	116	105
1898	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	9,00	7	100	119	120	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30,00	5	100	107	107 1/2
1914	Calcutta (Jan July)	6,00	6 1/2	100	90	82	1946	McLeod & Co.	10,00	5 1/2	100	69	67 1/2
1919	Caledonian (Jan Dec.)	10,00	7	100	119	119 1/2	1936	McLeod & Co.	40,00	5	100	76	77
1919	Chitavalah (June Dec.)	10,00	7	100	101	119 1/2	1936	Metallurgical & Industrial (Sept.)	20,00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1928	Chitavalah (Mar Dec.)	10,00	7	100	112	112	1936	Meta' Box Co of India Ltd.	30,00	6 1/2	100	98	101
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8,00	6	100	91	91	1949	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8,76	5	100	92	92 1/2
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8,00	7	100	115	93 1/2	1938	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8,76	5	100	92	92 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.													
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15,00	7	100	95	114	1939	National Insulated Cable	10,00	5 1/2	100	..	79 1/2
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5,00	5	100	115	95	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25,00	5	100	..	79 1/2
1912	Empire (Jan July)	10,00	7	100	118	117	1944	National Tobacco (Jan Dec.)	20,00	4 1/2	100	70	68
1899-98	Fort Gloster (Jan July)	14,00	7	100	83	125	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan July)	2,00	6	100	48	48
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7,00	5	100	120	85	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4,00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10,00	7	100	130	106	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10,00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1916	James (June Dec.)	6,00	6	100	105	127 1/2	1922	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	10,00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1895-94	Jourapore (June Dec.)	25,50	6	100	105 1/2	105 1/2	1936	Purtapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	15,00	10	100	16 1/2	16
1935	Kastings (Aug Feb.)	25,00	6	100	105 1/2	105 1/2	1936	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1913	Hooghly (July)	11,00	10	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	1936	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1890	Howrah (Jan July)	7,50	7	100	121	124 1/2	1944-48	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1903-96	Howrah "A" (Jan July)	17,50	7	100	116 1/2	120	1944-48	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1919	Hukundah (June Dec.)	40,00	7	100	113 1/2	112	1944-48	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1919	Kamarhatti (Apr Oct.)	16,00	7	100	106	106 1/2	1936	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75,00	6 1/2	100	84	85
1898-94	Kankarnagar (Apr Oct.)	10,00	6	100	106	106 1/2	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6,00	6	100	95	100
1935	Kedarnath (Jan July)	2,00	7	100	90	90	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Nov.)	12,00	6	100	80	72 1/2
1907	Kelvin (Mar Sept.)	10,00	7	100	115	118	1936	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5,00	10	50	75	68
1895-99	Khardab (May Nov.)	25,00	6	100	104	101	1912	South Bihar Sugar (Oct.)	8,00	7	100	101 1/2	101 1/2
1910	Kinnison (Jan July)	15,00	7	100	119	117	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan July)	23,20	6 1/2	100	101	101 1/2
1910	Kandowrie (Jan July)	15,00	7	100	119	117	1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan July)	23,20	6 1/2	100	101	101 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5,00	7	100	114	115	1936	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	84	84
1906-9	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10,00	5 1/2	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	84	84
1916	Lothian (June Dec.)	10,00	7	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	84	84
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	7,50	7	100	123	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	84	84
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	7,50	7	100	123	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	84	84
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	7,50	7	100	123	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	84	84
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	7,50	7	100	123	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	84	84
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	7,50	7	100	123	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr					

COAL COMPANIES

O. P. F. and Dd. Indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	21-3-56	14-3-56	A year ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953	1954	1955	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	238	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	31-5	64-1	10	23	23
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-71	71-71	81-81	200	534	517
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal-Bhadra	6-12	1	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	16	16
2,25,000	2,77,282	6,20,749	6,651	Bengal-Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	511	511
15,97,000	14,16,685	6,91,475	13,52,071	Bhaikorah	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	61	61	61	10	71	71
40,00,000	61,93,314	26,29,445	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	7,04,051	13,643	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	13	13
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	-1,65,136	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	151	151
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokare & Rangur	6-12	315	1,21,936	-79,186	10-10	10-10	10-10	10	271	271
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borra P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12	15-12	15-12	10	141	141
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,303	Burakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-21	11-21	11-21	10	7	7
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	108	1,19,187	3,038	21	21	21	10	11	11
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	24,743	82,768	31-31	31-31	31-31	10	31	31
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	7,51,503	Chaurula	6-12	106	2,048	12,201	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	31	31
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	81	81
2,240,000	2,234,668	2,372,456	2,372,456	East Indian	4	128	2,137,640	2,59,767	10-11	10-11	10-11	10	331	321
29,83,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	83,265	10-11	10-11	10-11	10	171	161
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,464	10-11	10-11	10-11	10	41	41
6,50,000	5,06,856	3,31,185	4,95,544	Juzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	71-71	71-71	71-71	10	231	231
8,00,000	2,81,843	7,15,000	5,09,594	Kurliadhi	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,491	71-71	71-71	71-71	10	231	231
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kurliadhi	2-8	3	-1,08,650	-2,96,262	171-10	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	201	201
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karapur Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	231	231
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karapur Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	145	145
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	601	601
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	91	91
6,85,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	21-21	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	181	181
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	5	5	5	10	7	7
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	59,011	New Bandepur	3-9	6	6,071	6,071	31-11	31-11	31-11	10	101	101
17,76,230	30,78,786	19,41,763	34,924	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	3,73,072	95,478	5-5	31-31	31-31	10	111	111
6,00,000	12,34,425	81,700	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,902	36,426	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	21	21
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,911	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,194	21-21	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	21	21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,053	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-21	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	191	191
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	5-5	5-5	10	131	131
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasara P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	221	221
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-71	71-71	71-71	10	221	221
2,50,000	2,62,405	1,500	11,530	Pure Sitapur	6-12	5	2,008	-18,881	71-71	71-71	71-71	10	61	61
39,95,000	36,66,224	18,67,105	40,370	Ranegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	111	111
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	234	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	71-71	71-71	10	221	221
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21	71	71	10	151	151
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Sarapole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	25	25	30	10	81	81
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	121-121	141-141	176-176	10	34	34
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,938	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,801	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	111	111
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,634	South Karanpura	2-8	21	-59,079	-51,513	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	91	91
8,00,000	1,44,600	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-71	71-71	10	221	221
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	10-71	5-21	5-21	10	161	161
3,50,000	4,50,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	-12,698	47,938	10-71	5-21	5-21	10	161	161
49,98,000	32,43,798	Nil	6,01,572	Western Bengal	3	106	5,08,749	63,500	10-71	5-21	5-21	10	71	71
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,000	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	131	131

† Liquid Assets.

N-Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums on other Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		21-3-56	14-3-56	A year ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
15,00,000	14,106	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	69	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	61	51	47	47	
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,676	23,18,909	24,351	Benara P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,19,347	10	10	3	1	2	2	
7,11,280	36,300	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,492	Bengal Luxmi	10	27	3,66,176	47,818	10	10	38	38	28	28	
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,007	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	-5,23,389	18,199	21-21	10	101	101	121	121	
15,00,000	38,300	942	39,49,000	79,59,688	24,07,576	Birla Cotton	6-12	236	6,44,384	5,50,791	30	10	95	95	67	67	
6,00,000	42,872	691	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,874	Bowen P	6-12	138	-2,48,602	-24,31,401	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	310	403	
30,00,000	22,000	510	1,78,308	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	-2,93,259	29,514	11	10	310	310	81	81	
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,162	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	7	10	25	25	38	38	
1,00,563	42,944	1,100	31,58,396	25,71,925	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	-7,06,926	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	100	301	289	
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	22	32,80,464	93,386	15	10	100	100	271	271	
63,00,000	50,250	1,872	2,26,87,000	36,43,234	55,69,247	Kesaram P	3	22	1,07,248	1,17,824	11	10	181	161	161	161	
1,20,00,000	35,894	864	17,48,147	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	6,198	25	10	25	25	25	25	
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	67,44,544	32,19,801	32,65,051	Muir P	12	408	-18,77,941	-7,77,294	10	10	107	107	107	107	
22,89,882	78,848	1,397	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	Nil	10	21	21	11	11	
3,07,095	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	0	10	111	111	111	111	
19,47,750	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	0	10	101	101	101	101	
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	0	10	101	101	101	101	
1,57,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	0	10	101	101	101	101	
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,26,560	2,00,47,602	36,31,368	Bangalore W. C. Silk F	12	26	94,75,025	2,44,111	25	100	580	590	475	475	
1,78,47,800	1,20,012	2,770	1,04,32,711	64,10,855	21,77,495	Buckingham Carnatic F	12	26	59,29,428	2,69,005	10	10	181	178	160	160	
20,00,000	28,300	770	15,06,196	30,00,281	15,04,121	Ambedkar P	12	210	5,19,655	39,655	71	10	131	131	121	121	
12,00,000	24,854	640	5,41,058	40,00,000	36,53,307	Amstora Cotton	12	188	6,53,750	61,404	Nil	10	333	338	313	313	
20,76,900	12,832	407	17,31,212	1,98,681	22,221	Bombay Spg & Wvg	6	16	-7,52,294	-10,23,341	Nil	10	92	92	72	72	
6,50,000	20,840	295	12,25,905	17,90,300	18,77,144	Calcutta Spg & Wvg	12	139	3,05,341	3,187	10	10	315	315	315	315	
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	6	10	181	171	142	142	
23,64,000	48,756	1,310	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,751	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	20	10	50	193	190	142	
1,75,02,480	469,324	1,100	2,15,02,107	41,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,811	20	20	15	541	531	441	
12,00,000	21,556	600	1,04,39,000	39,00,583	24,39,000	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	140	-48,452	-84,439	20	20	20	109	109	109	
60,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,211	3,60,000	11,29,14	Mettur Industries	3	26	37,00,498	1,43,408	22	10	407	403	313	313	
13,51,786	6,000	110	14,15,992	3,90,274	1,34,562	Mysore Spur Silk	3	142	1,753	3,986	Nil	Nil	10	52	52	52	
4,00,000	60,157	416	3,36,898	5,00,200	24,24,300	Palani Andavar P	24	30	1,39,435	3,687	10	10	166	164	164	164	
7,79,700	15,540	416	4,42,118	2,43,421	2,65,911	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	10	10	80	80	80	80	
7,00,000	28,104	370	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	17	16,37,459	16,37,459	10	10	287	280	231	231	

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Acreage under Tea	Output and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent				Paid-up Capital	Latest Market Quotations as available until				
				1953	1954	1955	1956						1952	1953	1954	1955		21-3-56	14-3-56	A year ago		
Ra	Ra	Ra	Lbs	As P.	Lbs	As P.	Lbs	Lbs				Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	
CACHAR																						
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	162			
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,007	Nil	..	..	10	10	10	128			
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,890	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	..	73	100	97	101	155			
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-4	7,00,450	4-2/5	6,87,700	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	139			
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,824	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	82	9	141			
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,133	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hatikihira	12	202	13,22,896	Nil	25	40	10	23	251	344			
4,50,000	4,91,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinugur Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	Nil	15	100	1101	1101	1111			
3,60,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchanpore	12	43	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	274	10	191	191	212			
7,00,000	8,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	3,44,302	32-4	7,33,297	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	100	264	264	264			
1,84,000	3,00,329	Nil	486.5	3,54,300	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara, P.	12	202	1,64,441	Nil	Nil	..	10	191	191	251			
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	10	241	24	281			
5,25,000	5,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	31-8	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,300	Rungamattae	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	50	1381	1381	172			
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	682	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,49,336	36-7 1/2	5,20,000	Sonai River, P.	12	95	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	123	10	19	19	281			
2,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilakah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	101	101	101			
DARJEELING																						
2,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,368	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	47	47	51			
2,79,900	4,72,561	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,686	42-3 1/2	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,298	Nil	Nil	20	10	16	16	224			
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	19	40	100	290	290	295			
2,00,000	1,74,303	1,62,639	498	1,04,590	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	21	100	250	250	190			
2,00,000	5,13,500	3,53,580	900	2,45,013	37-0 1/2	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	Gietle, P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	10	433	433	261			
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,34,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-31	6,64,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	10	304	304	..			
10,32,000	15,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8 1/2	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	10	13	13	151			
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,30,500	816	3,09,520	42-1 1/2	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,33,561	Nil	10	10	100	121	181	241			
1,50,000	1,75,390	1,10,239	463	1,63,526	42-1	1,82,380	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,385	Nil	10	40	100	300	300	320			
2,99,900	3,40,300	3,00,000	689	3,27,742	34-9 1/2	3,35,016	34-9 1/2	3,35,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	10	20	20	214			
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,152	53-3	1,80,000	Okayti, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	374	100	271	271	351			
3,30,000	3,02,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	..	10	30	10	20	20	214			
3,00,000	4,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	21	15	10	15	15	18			
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5 1/2	1,58,740	50-8	1,58,000	Pusimpong, P.	12	74	2,02,678	Nil	Nil	10	10	16	16	171			
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,725	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	1,80,000	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,33,196	Nil	171	50	100	390	390	450			
2,00,000	2,80,300	1,71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,921	Nil	21	15	100	80	390	450			
6,23,000	5,98,413	1,45,9	741	1,63,184	34 44/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,00,000	Singal	12	113	45,941	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	280	381	65			
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	693	2,36,381	35-8 1/2	2,64,000	50-4 1/2	2,80,000	Singtom, P.	12	279	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	5	10	301	301	35			
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-0 1/2	2,89,738	60-3 1/2	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	..	30	50	10	301	301	35			
6,23,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,160	37-5 1/2	3,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	74	10	441	441	13			
5,25,000	4,86,300	9,62,401	718	3,84,018	38-2	4,40,847	48-3 1/2	4,40,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	Nil	10	10	10	441	441	13			
6,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,866	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5 1/2	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	Nil	10	10	141	121	201			
DUARS																						
85,00,000	17,66,862	54,25,000	2,540	29,22,830	32-4 1/2	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	2	51,07,307	171	45	120	100	352	318	615			
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,354	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,000	Baradighi, P.	12	128	13,92,614	6	30	65	10	46	621	621			
9,00,000	1,00,410	1,03,042	1,112	1,03,042	30-9	1,11,000	30-9	1,11,000	Bhatkhal	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	65	10	351	31	461			
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343.9	12,02,359	52-5	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	100	170	126	308			
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,092	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	221	25	100	210	195	301			
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,300	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	90	100	305	305	496			
8,00,000	2,10,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	Nil	15	100	272	272	375			
8,20,000	1,70,517	2,84,000	205	2,14,320	49-1	2,24,320	49-1	2,30,000	Engo	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	5	110	100	577	577	452			
5,50,000	5,11,716	3,00,000	447	4,49,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	4,50,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	20	70	100	293	293	294			
6,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253.6	9,11,840	32-7	7,62,720	47-4	7,60,000	Gairkhat	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	50	100	300	302	362			
10,30,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,88,891	29-4	12,72,090	47-11	15,27,249	Galikhopa	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	25	233	234	234			
24,00,000	30,34,782	34,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-11	31,20,000	Hantapara, P.	12	74	37,70,805	24	25	60	100	286	245	390			
32,00,000	52,36,929	60,63,333	4,236.5	60,95,269	32-3	63,71,271	41-11	62,96,000	Hantapara, P.	12	74	49,76,920	Nil	25	60	100	286	245	390			
2,25,000	9,40,000	19,75,211	1,452	15,54,000	42-5 1/2	16,07,380	42-5	17,00,000	Hulidbari	12	63	17,17,491	Nil	20	50	100	245	245	321			
5,50,000	4,50,825	6,95,000	807	5,46,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	Jaybirpara	12	2	19,99,343	Nil	221	80	100	35	321	511			
10,30,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,88,891	29-4	12,72,090	47-11	15,27,249	Kilcott													

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			Latest Market Quotations as available until.		
									1953	1954	1955			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				21-3-56	14-3-56	A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.														
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,000	10,90,564	New Saven Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purattapur Sugar P.	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	17 1/2	18 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,349	28,00,000	13,462	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	20	15	..	10	24 1/2	24 1/2
19,99,600	25,92,563	39,98,218	13,92,915	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	..	..	10	..	..
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	9	25	1,43,798	24,340	8	6	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	26	-79,022	8,477	5	5	Nil	10	14 1/2	14 1/2
200,000	51,76,692	35,59,419	2,00,348	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	3,98,138	5,475	15	15	..	10	11 1/2	12 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,838	11,65,175	11,63,368	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	-2,04,011	-1,89,266	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	..	10	23 1/2	23 1/2
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,525	82,931	25	25	25	10	94 1/2	94 1/2
12,00,000 A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,370	..	..	..	10	127 1/2	127 1/2
2,00,000 B												100AC 12 BC	127 1/2	15
MISCELLANEOUS														
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-6,02,785	-14,30,401	..	..	..	100	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10,51,340	30,205	..	..	..	100	..	..
47,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	..	..	..	100	10 1/2	10 1/2
2,50,000 D	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6	7 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2
20,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,315	Angelo Bros.	8	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	12 1/2	20	..	10	21 1/2	21 1/2
30,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,529	12 1/2	..	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	-2,98,408	-4,17,492	..	..	..	10	5 1/2	5 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2
90,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	..	100	175 1/2	185 1/2
12,00,000	2,65,000	8,24,890	1,80,023	Baragee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7-7	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	10	19 1/2	20 1/2
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Banaraj Timber Trading P.	6	128	-5,43,164	-1,19,103	..	..	..	100	44 1/2	44 1/2
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,359	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	-3,19,589	-3,19,229	..	..	..	10	4	4
20,00,000	7,95,430	62,81,006	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	9	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	17 1/2	17 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,548	5	10	10	10	14 1/2	14 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3,25,00,000	62,15,490	1,03,16,999	2,47,63,976	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-4,79,711	2,81,142	10	11 1/2	..	..	10 1/2	10 1/2
32,50,000 A	3,61,332	..	1,22,07,679	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,396	..	..	..	10A	8 1/2	7 1/2
32,50,000 B	5,92,789	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10B	..	..
5,00,000												..	4 1/2	5
90,00,000	17,68,710	17,61,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	12	..	100	124 1/2	124 1/2
1,90,00,000	1,74,64,829	1,79,00,000	4,16,03,071	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,915	11,88,31	15	15	..	10	31 1/2	31 1/2
51,26,000	13,79,357	63,95,753	1,39,92,347	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	9	..	100	53 1/2	53 1/2
75,00,000	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	1,02,21,271	F & C Osler (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	-4,26,249	-5,26,954	..	..	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	..	..	5	20 1/2	20 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	10	179 1/2	195 1/2
2,25,000	17,671	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	21-21	21-21	21-21	75	43	43	43
63,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	10	17 1/2	17 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,349	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,391	34,255	..	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,300	51,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	..	10	20 1/2	19 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,293	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	..	..	..	250	240	240
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	5	..	..
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91,339	67,868	..	..	..	10	1	1
15,16,000	7,29,49,459	12,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	4 1/2	6	..	10	7	7
1,60,00,000	2,42,06,856	36,15,000	9,12,113	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	-5,23,389	4,96,512	..	..	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77,23,781	28,99,462	10	10	12 1/2	10	22 1/2	21 1/2
5,00,000												10	31 1/2	31 1/2
83,75,000 D	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	-12,62,971	..	..	..	100	5 1/2	5 1/2
1,25,000 D												100	5 1/2	5 1/2
8,27,970	6,57,319	8,08,300	8,08,205	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	3	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	4	4
20,30,000	4,66,394	1,40,000	6,64,090	Indian Wood Products	9	98	13,50,146	1,79,568	25	27 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2
5,00,000	1,45,789	1,19,693	1,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	21-21	21-21	21-21	10	38 1/2	36 1/2
2,40,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	..	..	2	65	65
5,87,500	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	6	5	..	50	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,17,500 Dd												100	..	..
2,00,00,000	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	100	99 1/2	100 1/2
6,34,000	3,17,363	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	-14,078	-4,849	..	..	..	50	2 1/2	2 1/2
66,00,000 D	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	100	26 1/2	27 1/2
1,50,00,000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	100	26 1/2	27 1/2
1,37,53,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	17	..	100	240	240
40,00,000												100	240	240
5,00,000 D												100	240	240
1,15,00,000	1,08,76,848	67,93,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10	10	12 1/2	10	27 1/2	26 1/2
20,00,000	19,88,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,606	2,22,282	10	10	..	10	23 1/2	22 1/2

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. P. F. D. G. and R. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively. P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	21-3-56	14-3-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1955	1954	1953	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	1	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	91	61	10	100	217	183
ELECTRICITY														
6,99,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	3	146	39,47,380	1,357	61	61	100	103	103	112
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	287	46,18,171	25,735	71	71	71	1,000	1,295	1,392
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	1	1	100	115	116	126
38,08,200	17,49,093	4,75,323	14,87,537	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,88,015	21,171	71	71	71	100	146	150
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,02,045	56,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Supply P.	6	287	37,75,587	27,952	71	71	71	100	133	134
5,02,78,750	8,96,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	287	77,32,361	27,952	71	71	71	1,000	1,372	1,508
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,18,805	18,77,516	Alcock & Ashdown	12	268	11,78,591	44,704	15	15	100	377	356	288
6,00,000	30,058	4,53,124	91,038	Joshi's Engineering	12	115	1,17,555	5,304	15	15	100	96	96	94
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,400	7,51,175	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,00,390	25,125	10	10	100	133	133	121
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,333	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,678	Nil	Nil	100	100A	96	98
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,290	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,084	64,938	Nil	Nil	100	96	96	98
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,147	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	99,102	Nil	Nil	100	188	179	161
1,51,25,000	7,63,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	109	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	100	147	149	138
6,63,75,000	13,97,91,753	12,54,91,343	3,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,518	28	14	14	750	240	234
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
20,00,000	23,94,913	95,96,333	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,696	Nil	Nil	10	131	131	131
6,15,000	11,04,84,587	1,95,48,481	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	1,13,109	1,13,109	Nil	Nil	100	675	675	709
6,46,120	36,33,999	46,38,813	46,38,813	Indian Mercantile	12	75	1,13,109	1,13,109	Nil	Nil	100	675	675	709
18,71,940	2,68,21,351	4,51,34,491	4,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	35	1,00,728	5,33,930	Nil	Nil	15	918	918	918
1,06,61,500	1,08,81,793	27,25,18,942	27,25,18,942	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13	16 2/3	15	401	411	54
6,00,000	67,83,110	63,44,53,422	63,44,53,422	Oriental Life	12	298	2,39,959	1,71,124	Nil	Nil	200	3,900	3,910	7,410
15,99,270	26,91,301	38,49,386	38,49,386	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	Nil	Nil	10	151	151	15
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	236	-15,61,405	-37,22,790	Nil	Nil	15	15	15	15
47,97,250	11,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	Nil	Nil	50	234	228	3194
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,66,155	2,67,27,839	Bombay-Burmab Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	Nil	Nil	125	613	604	4761
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,14,431	31,14,431	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	Nil	Nil	25	25	220	165
45,00,000	4,751	1,38,858	1,38,858	Industrial Investment Trust	12	99	5,44,508	2,85,005	4	4	100	72	72	80
99,99,250	1,38,858	1,38,858	1,38,858	Kemp (Chemists)	3	97	4,99,559	4,78,677	Nil	Nil	200	216	216	2261
1,57,11,400	5,74,08,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,142	National Rayon Corp.	12	352	63,19,694	5,72,676	9	10	100	213	213	151
1,39,98,000	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,877	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	11	146	22,72,555	22,72,555	9	20	20	171	171	151
1,00,000	23,69,156	47,85,000	9,50,113	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	6	300	13,55,026	67,597	Nil	Nil	10	111	109	82
1,39,98,000	1,96,71,944	12,51,214	4,14,934	Tata Chemicals P.	1	200	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	25	167	167	167
70,07,475	78,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	1	200	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	25	167	167	167
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,347	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	5,28,837	11	11	15	203	199	203

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1953	1954	1955		21-3-56	14-3-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	185	-29,367	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	56
11,69,300	33,24,879	6,00,722	Arrab Sasaram D B G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	76	76	74
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,043	Bankura Damodar River SSG	3	185	46,607	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	64
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	311	18,844	1,18,863	..	4	2 1/2	100	11	10 1/2	20 1/2
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	185	78,839	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	58
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh 'Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	129-129	11-11	11-11	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	62
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Roadway	3	88	9,917	9,917	12 1/2	5-11	Nil	100	5	7 1/2	6 1/2
9,47,850	2,75,015	65,926	Darjeeling Roadway	3	101	18,071	4,549	11	2 1/2	2 1/2	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Roadas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	62	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	122	122	10 1/2
17,49,700	26,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	-1,02,611	5,714	98-98	98-98	1-11	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	91
88,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,396	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-11	100	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,200	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-11	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2
39,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kailghat Patta S.S.G.	3	185	-1,99,473	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2
8,91,100	15,18,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	185	31,257	..	4 1/2	8	..	100	69 1/2	69 1/2	74 1/2
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shandara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	-1,10,300	14,371	6-6	6-6	6-11	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	162 1/2
1,75,000	6,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Bailpara Tramway P.	3-9	185	-43,374	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address.—(Contd.)

S. W. J. Penn—Unites Breweries, Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329	Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Bhakur Lane, Calcutta.	330	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder Bombay.	331	N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	332	F. A. Lykiardopulo—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.	333	Jalpuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	334	J. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	335	Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalminagar, Pudukkottai, Madras.	336	Pulidasa Kilachand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	337	Berwala & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	338	B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	339	M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Manama Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.	340	K. O. Cheriyan—Travancore.	341	James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	342	U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	343	Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	344	V. J. Pillai—Victoria Bunder Colaba, Bombay.	345	The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	346	Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alwayar.	347	Associated Commercial Co., Ltd.—101/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	348	Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.	349	Chandmull Batla—17, Canning Street, Calcutta.	350	K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.	351	E. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	352	L. G. Mahant—Swart House, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay.	353	N. K. Jha—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	354	L. C. Kanol—P. B. Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
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5, Fairlie Place Calcutta
THERMAL INSULATION ENGINEERS

INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF THE SECOND PLAN

INFLATION THE CHIEF DANGER: NO PLACE FOR DOCTRINAIRE DISTRACTIONS

THERE is a good deal of evidence to suggest that the second plan will be off to a good start. It is just as well, because in its final form, the project threatens to be even larger than the draft outline provided. The condition of the economy is fair. The food situation gives little cause for anxiety at the moment. The first plan, although not completely fulfilled, has stimulated rather than satisfied the country's appetite for further progress. In every sense it is true to say that if there must be a plan of such dimensions it would be difficult to find circumstances more propitious for its successful beginning. That does not mean there are no important points which will have to be watched if the new plan is to progress as favourably as it is starting. There are signs, for instance, that a measure of inflation might be developing under the impact of the recent heavy doses of deficit financing, although, with seasonal demand for money at its peak, this is perhaps the wrong time to pass a judgment of this kind. Prices are rising gradually, but they are not yet appreciably higher than they were at this time last year. There is no reason for relaxing the vigilance which is being maintained on India's economic affairs, but there is equally no cause for undue anxiety about them.

The most notable feature of the coming plan, even greater than its size, is its difference in emphasis. There is no question of the present trends being continued; there is going to be a fundamental change in direction. This may prove the main danger to stability because it is likely to produce various supply bottlenecks and small pockets of inflation throughout the economy which might not always respond satisfactorily to the stimulus of development financing. At present, for instance, steel and cement are scarce. Later it is possible that a coal shortage may hamper the general expansion, not only because the plan relies excessively on the State-owned collieries for output increases, but also due to inadequate transport. The coming five years are likely to be marked by a series of small supply crises which may result in sudden and damaging price rises. This is perfectly normal for a swiftly-growing economy, but all instances will have to be watched closely if major troubles are to be avoided. The tendency is likely to be accentuated by the plan's emphasis on the two extremes among industrial units, the large and the small. Development in either of these fields will be slow, perhaps very slow. The Government's large industrial projects are liable to absorb a good deal of expenditure before any appreciable output is forthcoming. The products of cottage and small-scale industries may take time to appear on the market in quantity and of saleable quality especially if there is no rapid improvement in present systems of marketing. The deciding factor in the inflationary situation may yet prove to be the capacity for expansion which is shown by medium industry, and that means the private industrial sector.

The condition of this portion of the economy gives little ground for complacency. Its morale could scarcely be lower. After the many disturbing events of the past year, it would be surprising if it were otherwise. Such moves as the nationalisation of insurance do immeasurable harm to the confidence of honest and progressive business, which not even the attractions of increased deficit financing can completely offset. Even now it is unlikely that the private sector has seen the worst. The Government's attitude is tempered by a good deal of sound economic common sense, although it is all too rare that it is heard in public. It is the large unenlightened mass of half-baked socialist prejudice which is most to be feared and it is this that the Government must take a large share of the blame for encouraging. It is one thing to agree with Mr. Nehru that India should move with the rest of the world towards a welfare state,

but it is quite another to believe that it is only necessary for the Government to expropriate the private industrialist and divide all wealth equally for prosperity to be established. It is not that sort of thinking which will see the country through the economic difficulties which lie ahead, but it is precisely that which is forcing every sound honest business man to think twice before he commits himself to further expansion. The next few years will inevitably see quick money made by somebody, the main thing is that the country should have something to show for it afterwards. It is most unlikely to have that if the Government's efforts are concentrated on regulating and discouraging all enterprise in order to curb the excessive profits of a few.

It is one of the most unfortunate features of the recent moves towards greater control over and interference with the private sector that the soundest business has tended to suffer most. The restrictions on the managing agency system in the new Companies Act, which are already beginning to influence the economy, have contributed to this fact. Soundness in private business is likely to be at a premium for the next few years. If the Government responds to this by intensifying the policy which has brought it about, a grievous mistake will be made. The most important insurance against inflation in the first few years of the second plan is likely to be the flexibility of medium-scale private industry in response to the many changes in the pattern of demand. Under its present burden of taxation and in face of the many existing uncertainties, it would be surprising if this were great. The main thing now is that it should be given every encouragement to develop. The economy could pay with chronic instability for the many mistakes which have been made in official handling of the private sector during the past year and a half. The price in any case will be a high one, and all the more difficult to bear because it would have been unnecessary if more attention had been paid to economic reality and less to out-of-date, half-understood theories.

TOWARDS STABILITY IN SUGAR

has been recorded. As Mr. Charat Ram points out, large sums are spent each year on improving cultivation and many research stations are working exclusively on cane development. Yet the all-India average of recovery, which between 1942 and 1946 was over 10 percent, has now declined to a figure generally below 10 percent. The improvement in such areas as Bombay has been more than offset by the deterioration in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which two States produce about 70 percent of the country's sugar.

Mr. Charat Ram makes an important point when he suggests that there is something fundamentally wrong in the approach to cane improvement. It is primarily a matter for the cultivators' efforts, but responsibility is being placed more and more on the industry, research institutions and the Government. Certainly, these can all do much the assist, but unless the cultivator is made to realise that growing better cane is mainly his business, no real improvement is likely to take place. An important reason why this realisation is lacking is that proper incentives are not offered. At present, cane is paid for on the basis of its weight, instead of on the basis of its sugar content. Some efforts are being made to remedy this by evolving a system of paying for it on the basis of quality, but progress in northern India at least has been poor. As Mr. Charat Ram points out, any system of this sort devised for this country will have to be as simple and fool-proof as possible. Since it is not possible to mill separately the cane of each farmer every day, he suggests that a group incentive system be adopted. "In this first step of 'group incentive' system, the total average recovery of the factory will be taken for the cane of all the farmers together, supplied in the period of a week, a month or the whole season, and payment made on the period recoveries." The system is not perfect, but is well worth considering to the extent that it provides an incentive to move away from the prevailing stagnation.

In no other State perhaps is it more necessary to introduce new methods for encouraging cultivators to grow better cane than in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The former produces about half the country's total output, but Mr. Charat Ram is frankly and justifiably anxious about the prospects for mills there. He points out that U. P. mills depend heavily on markets in other States, but as more factories are set up in the latter, deficit areas will turn into surplus areas. Since the costs of the former are high, they "will undoubtedly be faced with a crisis." It is necessary for the State Government to show political courage in dealing with the problem of reducing production costs. Mr. Charat Ram says that in U. P. sugar recovery is lower and labour costs are higher than in Bombay and other areas. As a result, "the realisation on sugar sales by the U. P. sugar industry is lower by at least Rs. 5 per maund as against its counterpart in Bombay." Vigorous measures are necessary to help the industry improve its working; many factories have too many workers, the quality of cane needs to be improved, and the shifting of badly sited factories in east U. P. has to be facilitated. Some of these measures are likely to prove inconvenient, politically and otherwise, but the justification for them lies in the necessity of ensuring a healthy future for U. P.'s major industry.

A slightly disturbing feature of Mr. Charat Ram's speech is his apparent acceptance of the fact that "in the sugar industry there will always be considerable variations in production from year to year, whereas consumption will follow a steadily rising pattern." Much greater efforts are necessary to ensure that production does not vary as much as it has done in the last few years; to some extent, the variations are unavoidable in an industry which depends heavily on agriculture, but there is reason to believe that they would be less if the Government were to do away with its policy of fixing the minimum price mills have to pay for their cane. With the sugar economy now largely decontrolled, there is no reason why control should be retained over this significant, but not determining, factor in sugar output. Depending on the level of the cane price fixed by the Government, and its relationship to the prices available from other competing uses such as gur manufacture, the sugar mills sometimes get too much cane and sometimes too little. That is the fundamental reason why their output varies sharply from year to year. It is therefore necessary for them to impress on the Government the need to decontrol this aspect of their activity; and if they succeed, later in proving by their actions that a steadier growth in sugar output is possible if they are allowed to choose the right price to be paid for cane—the price justified by general market conditions. If they fail in this purpose, the Government could always use imports to protect the consumer, as it has wisely done in recent years. The past record of many producers has admittedly not been particularly reassuring in this respect; but now that supplies are plentiful and some sort of a lesson has been taught to blackmarketeers by the sugar import policies of recent years, perhaps the time has come to make a further move along

the road to complete decontrol. It would have been good if Mr. Charat Ram had chosen to discuss this problem more fully.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLANNERS

ONE subject of constant discussion at the gatherings of business men these days is the place private enterprise is going to take, or will be given, in the socialism which the Government is pledged to build. There has been a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of business men for some time now, and particularly since the socialist Budget of 1955, that the scope for private industry and business will diminish progressively as the public sector continually expands and socialistic principles are increasingly establishing themselves in the behaviour of the State. Consequently, despair has taken the place of that go-ahead spirit which makes for economic expansion in a democratic country, and regrettably, at a time when India needs that spirit most. Mr. K. G. Milne's presidential speech to the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry explained in clear and forceful terms the conditions which have produced this feeling in the private sector, and analysed its effects on the economic development of the country.

In spite of all the hard things that are being said about private business in India, Mr. Milne pointed out, it has performed its rôle magnificently during the first five year plan. It has more than fulfilled the targets allotted to it, whereas the public sector has not. Yet the second plan target figures for organised private industry are just 40 percent higher than what they were for the first. Conversely, the second plan targets for the public sector are some 900 percent bigger than what this sector was able to achieve in the first plan. This, Mr. Milne was right to imply, represents a denial of opportunities to the private sector to perform its duties to the country more fully. He attributed this to the present tendency to think of economic activity in narrowly defined and water-tight terms, as the public and private sectors. The sectors were not conflicting parts of the economic whole, and even to say that they were complementary was misleading. "The two are inextricably connected." In spite of the discrimination practised deliberately against the private sector, the second plan would throw up "a wealth of opportunity for private business expansion," in "progressively wider measure and over expansive fields," and Mr. Milne asserted that the private sector was fully equipped to "develop these opportunities," if only the Government recognised the facts. "Private enterprise asks only to be allowed the chance to respond, hand in hand, never in conflict, with the Government and its complementary public sector."

The Prime Minister's recent clarification that the goal of "the socialist pattern of society" was to be reached along the middle course, and also the announcement that the Government had no intention of nationalising industries merely for the sake of doing so, are relieving features. They are even reassuring. But they still fall short of a positive encouragement of those factors which sustain individual initiative, drive and the incentive for taking calculated risks. Mr. Milne pointed out that the rates of personal taxation in India, which are among the highest in the world, and the proposed levies on dividends and bonus shares, were not exactly the measures that promoted these qualities in enterprising individuals, and he explained at length how taxation affected foreigners in this country most severely. Quoting the Prime Minister again on the nature of the proposed socialist goal, which was going to be free from all dogmas, Mr. Milne went on to analyse the anatomy of the much maligned private sector. The picture that emerged was not one of bloated and pet-bellied individuals recklessly grabbing the "surplus value", in any way they could, but one of thousands of shareholders who outnumbered industrial workers in the ratio of nine to seven, on an average. The policy of fuller employment must be re-considered in the light of these facts as most of these shareholders came from the middle class already extremely hard-pressed.

There is another aspect to this question—that is the skill of promoting and running a business—which received little recognition in the prevailing socialist temper. Mr. J. F. Sinclair, who succeeds Mr. Milne as the Chamber President, supplemented his predecessor on this point. He also claimed that the private sector could secure foreign aid "to a far more substantial extent" than the mere Rs. 100 crores expected from this source during the second plan, if only a proper place, with a minimum of encouragement, could be assured to it. This seems to be typical of the spirit of private enterprise in India at the moment. Business leaders have offered their co-operation to the Government from more than one platform. If the Government fails to avail itself of these offers of co-operation, it will be throwing away its most valuable opportunity of developing the economy rapidly, an opportunity which is now readily available, but may not always be so.

CURRENT COIN

Transport for Coal.—The shortage of transport facilities to carry coal has been a recurring theme of most producers' speeches in recent years. But a tone of added anxiety is discernible in those made since the railways' five year plan was cut by the Planning Commission, and since Mr. Lal-bahadur Shastri explained the disturbing implications of this decision in his Railway Budget speech last month. Mr. G. D. Dega's address as chairman at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Federation in Calcutta last Friday (which appears on a later page) is no exception. He points out that large sums have to be invested if more coal is to be produced, so there should be some assurance that the extra output can be moved. The advantages of mechanisation are lost unless there is a regular supply of wagons, but the prospect is disturbing. It is estimated that the daily requirement of wagons for the West Bengal and Bihar coalfields alone during 1956-57 will be 3,675 wagons. Mr. Dega comments: "One wonders whether there is any chance of achieving this target when the wagon supply in the current month is no more than 3,075, which is less than the minimum daily target of 3,250 wagons guaranteed by the railways. Such a state of affairs, when the plan is due to come into operation in a few days, is very depressing." He goes on to suggest that coal is receiving lower priority in traffic movements since the increase in the movement of goods was 7.8 percent in 1955 but for coal alone the increase was only 3.5 percent. "In the months of February and March this year the railways have given preference to other goods solely with a view to increasing the earnings from traffic in more freight-paying commodities. These months are therefore likely to record a further increase in goods traffic and decrease in coal traffic." Mr. Dega urges that coastal shipping should be used to a larger extent to carry coal, but says that "the prohibitive coastal freight rates constitute the greatest obstacle to such an arrangement being made." The Durgapur canal, when opened, will enable some coal from the Raniganj fields to be taken in a downward direction. But, as Mr. Dega rightly points out, while the possibilities of both coastal and inland water transport should be fully exploited, "the railways will remain for as long as we can see into the future the lifeline of the coal industry."

Encouragement from Kohinoor.—The rising demand for cloth has improved the working of cotton textile mills, and the fact has been reflected in the strength of textile shares on the Bombay stock market recently. Notable among them have been the scrip of the Kohinoor Mills Company, whose chairman, Mr. E. D. Sheppard, presented shareholders with a commendably detailed review at the ordinary general meeting last week. Mr. Sheppard brings out the fact that the company's working would have been even better if yarn prices had not been so disappointing. Half the mills' 120,000 spindles are used continuously for the manufacture of yarn and sewing threads, for which a special plant has been installed. That is why the company has not been able to benefit fully to the extent which might have been expected from the rise in cloth prices and demand. But, as Mr. Sheppard points out, "there have been times in the past and they will surely come again when, with a rise in the prices of yarn and sewing thread, your mill will be in a position to show better progress than others." The yarn market is already showing signs of improvement, and the outlook for cloth continues to be good. These alone would be important factors in the company's prosperity, but Mr. Sheppard has a number of other encouraging features to report. A comprehensive programme of expansion and rehabilitation has been "practically completed" over the past ten years, and a pause will now be made to consolidate the position which has been attained. The bonus provisions for previous years have already been made, and the current year's accounts therefore will not have to bear any additional burden for this reason, as was the case in 1954 and 1955. The commissions of the company's selling agents have been reduced substantially. Against this, it is to be borne in mind that raw cotton might be more expensive this year. Kohinoor will have to pay about Rs. 9 lakhs more to the Government as a result of the Budget proposal to increase the excise duty on cloth by six pices a square yard. If the present rate of ordinary distribution (18 percent) is maintained, it will have to pay Rs. 2 lakhs under the new dividend tax, which, Mr. Sheppard justly points out, "operates most unfairly against companies such as yours which have prudently accumulated substantial reserves from the taxed profits of past years." Finally, the year got off to a bad start because several working days were lost during the disturbances in Bombay in January after the States' reorganisation plans were announced. Mr. Sheppard asks shareholders to put the plus and minus signs together and "draw your own conclusions." The trend in the stock market suggests that they

have done so, optimistically, and they might well be right.

A Banker's Survey of Events.—Sir Kenneth W. Mealing's address from the chair to the shareholders' annual general meeting of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., in London provided an enlightening survey of the political and economic conditions in the countries in which the Bank does its business. They included India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Mauritius, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Thailand and Japan. Sir Kenneth's comments on economic planning in India were favourable and he was of the opinion that deficit financing in the country has produced a higher rate of development expenditure without causing inflation—an opinion with which all experts agree. The second plan is a massive project and he hoped that it would attain at least the same measure of success as the first one has done. The progressive nationalisation of the existing private institutions was a subject on which he made some pertinent comments. He was largely non-committal, but he felt that the complete taking over of life insurance business by the State would be regretted by many, as indeed it must inevitably cause some speculation as to "how far the nationalisation of existing business and industry is to be carried in India."

Troubles of the Sweets Industry.—According to Mr. P. Mohanlal, president of the Indian Confectionery Manufacturers Association, the industry's rate of production has been steadily declining during the last four years. Speaking at the 10th annual meeting of the Association, Mr. Mohanlal cited the termination of sugar control as the turning point in the fortunes of the industry. Hundreds of small producers sprang up overnight and "flooded the market with low-priced sweets of doubtful quality, manufactured under doubtful hygienic conditions." The established industry, he pointed out, in spite of its technical skill, its modern machinery for production, wrapping and packing, has been compelled to curtail output to such an extent that it is only producing 550 tons a month against a rated capacity of 4,000 tons. Neither is the industry, in order to offset the lack of internal demand, able to quote competitive prices in the export market owing to the high cost of raw materials as compared with that of other producing countries. Sweet-making being almost wholly dependent on sugar as its basic ingredient, the price of Indian sugar, which as Mr. Mohanlal emphasised, is far above world parity, directly affects the cost of production of confectionery. The sugar industry itself, according to a recent publication, finds that of the cost of a maund of cane, 23 percent is paid in Government taxes alone. It seems reasonable therefore that the confectionery industry, after another year of rising costs, should again request the Government to refund the excise duty of Rs. 4-2 a maund on sugar consumed by sweet factories. The industry also asks for a refund of cane cess wherever charged and a drawback of customs duty on imported materials according to the actual sugar content of the various types of confectionery. In addition Mr. Mohanlal stressed the need for quicker and more efficient rail transport, a matter of prime importance where commodities of limited storage life are concerned. His demand, however, that "a total ban on the import of confectionery should be enforced without delay" would inevitably deal a psychological blow at the necessity for maintaining the high standards already in force among members of the Confectionery Association. The policy of allowing even a minimum import, and Mr. Mohanlal agrees himself that "the quantities involved are small" in this case, has always been found to have a salutary effect on products of indigenous manufacture, for with the best will in the world, take away competition and the incentive to produce the best is gone. A move in the right direction and one which is stoutly supported by the Association, is the enforcement of the rulings of the Indian Standards Institution and the efforts of the Health Ministry in implementing the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act of 1954. A strong line in pursuance of both policies would go a long way to remove the competition from low-priced sweets of inferior quality, which with their flamboyant pinks and bluish greens are irresistible to flies and children alike.

Warning to General Insurance.—The nationalisation of its life department should put the rest of the insurance industry on its guard so that the Government may not find excuses for taking over the whole of it. This was the advice Mr. J. P. Bhargava gave to the members of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association at the twentieth annual general meeting over which he presided last week. In the interest of its own survival, he said, the general insurance industry must conduct a process of "self search", and rid itself of all its malpractices. He did not mention many specific cases, but some of them, he said, were too well known for him to relate in his address. He then went on to explain why it was necessary to watch

the steps carefully, and particularly recalled the warning given by the Union Finance Minister, Mr. Deshmukh, that if the general insurance industry did not behave as the Government wanted it to, then the present policy of leaving it out of the orbit of the public sector might have to be reversed. Mr. Bhargava urged the industry to take Mr. Deshmukh's warning seriously, and build its business on the basis of a co-operative relationship, by pooling knowledge and exchanging views, ideas and business. He also stressed the necessity for introducing better techniques. Mr. Bhargava's assessment of the future prospects of the industry was optimistic. Even the immediate outlook was bright, with the proposed expansion of heavy industries during the second five year plan. That, he rightly thought, should widen the basis and enlarge the volume of general insurance business. General insurance was so interlinked with private enterprise in the country that if a genuine private sector was to exist, the Government must leave it alone, and he was happy to note that Mr. Deshmukh recognised the facts of the inter-relationship. But what worried the industry was the proposal by the Madras Government for taking over the third party insurance of motor vehicles, which would, in effect, mean that whatever was profitable in the insurance business would be gradually swallowed up by the public sector. His is a legitimate fear.

Plea for Realistic Approach.—A salutary warning against the dangers of over-optimism and complacency was given by Mr. G. D. Birla, speaking from the chair at the annual meeting of the United Commercial Bank. After reviewing the bank's business during the year, Mr. Birla enumerated the problems confronting the country on the eve of its second five year plan and expressed the gravest concern at the apparent lack of awareness displayed by the authorities of the immense difficulties which would have to be faced and overcome before the plan could be successfully implemented. The main obstacles, said Mr. Birla, were the inadequacy of internal resources, foreign exchange and technical personnel; the inability of the transport system to keep pace with developments in other fields; and the rigidity of Government machinery. Of the suggested measures for raising money to be invested in the public sector, Mr. Birla said: "I wonder whether it is fully realised that additional taxation, savings and loans come into play only after production and wealth have increased, and cannot precede them." From the way that the Budget had been planned, Mr. Birla felt that the reverse must have been believed to be the case. While he feared that the seriousness of the lack of foreign exchange was not fully realised, he did believe that with the proper effort, it should be available. The dearth of technical personnel however, he said, is admitted all round and is one of the main reasons for the country's inability to make spectacular headway. State-owned steel plants alone, he pointed out, require 5,000 engineers and 10,000 skilled personnel. Although he conceded that the private sector had built up at least a nucleus of expert administrators in comparison with the public sector which must now start training all its staff from scratch, he felt that without adequate incentives neither sector would have enough technical knowledge at its disposal. The ability of the railways to bear the additional strain that it is proposed they should carry, is undoubtedly open to question. Their failure to do so, as Mr. Birla confessed, would mean the collapse of the whole edifice of the plan. Mr. Birla concluded his address with a strong criticism of Government machinery, which he described as "dilatory, hidebound by rules and unaccustomed to take quick decisions...eminently qualified to deal with long range questions of policy, it can hardly meet the needs of day to day industrial expansion when rapid decisions are necessary." Mr. Birla has thrown down a formidable challenge, the implications of which are inescapable. To ignore its importance would be to deny Mr. Birla's own faith in the ultimate success of the plan if to be "forewarned is forearmed."

Tinplate Supplies.—World tinplate production reached new high levels in 1955. The United States alone produced over 5,500,000 tons last year and the United Kingdom's output was over 800,000 tons. The two largest producers together were responsible for over 6,300,000 tons, which was the total world output for 1954. France, Canada and West Germany all produced about a quarter of a million tons each and production was well maintained in Belgium and India. There is a distinct trend among European nations, according to the Tin-Printer and Box Maker, towards self-sufficiency in tinplate supplies. Austria, whose domestic requirements total only 7,000 tons, is building a new tinning plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons. This is a small example, but a significant one. The United Kingdom exported last year 314,000 tons—nearly 40 percent of the total production. As usual the lion's share went to Australia, and other large quantities went to Spain, Iraq and Argentina. World production is increasing, but almost certainly not as fast as demand.

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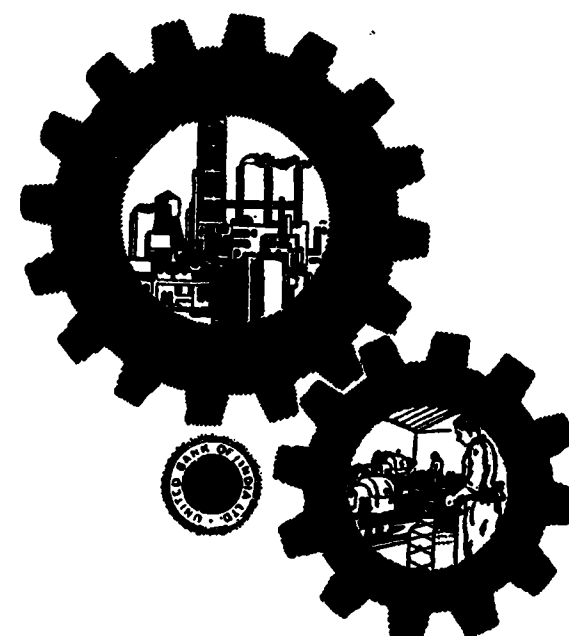
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NAGPUR CASE

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

"THERE will hardly be a parallel to this case". Thus R. K. Rao and Choudhuri, J.J. in the Nagpur High Court, in disposing in appeal of one of the most remarkable civil claims it has been the lot of the writer to come across. But one respectfully doubts the accuracy of the prophecy. The remark was made before the passing of the recent resolution in the House of Commons with a view to the abolition in England of the death penalty for murder and the idea behind this Nagpur case is quite likely, virtually certain in fact, to be transferred to the United Kingdom if and when convicted murderers, with life sentences commuted after from 12 to 20 years in jail, are walking the country again on their more or less lawful occasions. This is the theory behind abolition. Police Constable Gutteridge is a village policeman living in his little rustic cottage with his young wife and children. He is on duty patrolling his country beat. A car approaches. The policeman pulls it up for some trifling traffic infringement. The car is occupied by Messrs. Kennedy and Brown. Note the fact that these two gentlemen are the owners of a prosperous garage; that is the whole point of the present observations. They are also car thieves on an extensive scale and have been interrogated for suspected murder; and the car in which they now are is one stolen by them. While the young policeman is examining their licence in a friendly way, one of them shoots him, and while he is lying wounded on the ground, the other gets out of the car, strolls over to him and taking methodical aim puts a bullet through each one of his eyes, and this P. C. Gutteridge is later borne home to his wife and children. These two gentlemen were hanged, mutually accusing one another. They should not have been hanged. Because human life—not P. C. Gutteridge's, of course, but theirs—is sacred.

Kennedy and Brown were young men. Under the care of skilled psychiatrists, reinforced by the pious admonitions of prison chaplains and after some 15 years of the generally reforming influence

of British jails, they would have been released to become a credit to their country in the motor industry. All one wants the reader to remember about them is that when they were arrested they had substantial funds; and, if released, would have earned more. So had that dapper young company director, John Haigh, living in an aristocratic South Kensington Hotel, and augmenting his legitimate earnings by the proceeds of some half a dozen murders of his personal friends. He should not have been hanged. Human life is sacred. "George Joseph Smith, Esq.", whose photograph so designated in frock coat and top hat adorns the Famous Trial Series and who murdered five or six elderly "brides" in their baths, would, under the new dispensation, have been discharged for good conduct a few years ago in robust middle age, and apart from the satisfactory competence he had already acquired from his victims' lost wills and testaments could have made a modest fortune by a becomingly repentant autobiography. Major Herbert Rowse Armstrong, M.A. (Cantab), solicitor, clerk to the County Justices and brightest legal luminary of the little town of Hay, Breconshire, who murdered his wife, attempted to murder a young rival lawyer and was suspected of murdering his partner, another rival just across the street and an auctioneer, actually refused a huge offer made by the late Edgar Wallace on behalf of one of the London weeklies for a candid account of his exploits. But the gallant Major's number was then up. He was in the condemned cell and was, notwithstanding the sanctity of human life, to be ruthlessly hanged in a week or two. So the money would have been of no use to him. How different with the death penalty abolished and the prospect of release in due time.

These cases have been selected at random not so much to demonstrate how incomprehensible it is to some of us that such fiends should not in future suffer the due reward of their sins as to illustrate one point. Every one of these assassins possessed substantial assets. So do a great many other murderers. Moreover, if the death penalty is abolished, there will be, in course of time, scattered across Britain quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, ex-lifers, who, having secured remission and release by good conduct, will be earning a substantial living and putting by money, perhaps the proceeds of another murder or two. For, remember, Sanctity Street is for one-way traffic only. The murderer's life is sacred, not that of the murdered. As one young M.P., Mr. Anthony Fell, put it in justifying his vote for the

retention of the extreme penalty: "Can I be quite certain, if the death penalty is abolished, no old man or woman, young child or young girl, will be foully murdered as a result of my action (in voting for abolition)?" One can imagine the shades of Messrs. Brown, Kennedy, Armstrong, Haigh, Smith (G.J.), Charles Peace and a host of others giving an authoritative reply. The moral certainty is that the dog will return to his vomit. He will do it again, certainly if he is already an habitual murderer and quite possibly if he has, so far, experimented only once; for the simple reason that he is a murderous blackguard at heart and knows he won't be hanged anyway.

And that brings us by rather a roundabout route to our Nagpur case. First, one would like to pay a tribute to the plaintiffs' lawyer in the case, Mr. Imdad Ali; for to him occurred an idea which all down the centuries has never occurred to or, at any rate, never been put into practice by any lawyer in the whole Commonwealth, or for that matter in the United States either. A real brainwave, a suit rightly described by the judges as without parallel. A civil suit for damages by the widow and children of a murdered man against his murderer.

The husband, one Natwarlal, was alleged to have been murdered by his father, Gowardhandas. Gowardhandas was tried and convicted under Section 302 of the Penal Code; he was not sentenced to death but to the lesser penalty, optional in the judge's judicial discretion in India, of transportation for life. Gowardhandas was a substantial business man, a mining contractor; his son was assisting him in the working of a labour contract in a manganese mining business and was being trained by the latter for learning the mining work. His prospects therefore were bright and the needs of his wife and children, maintenance, education, janneva, marriage ceremonies, etc., as the years passed and his competence and emolument increased, could reasonably be expected to be fully met had they not been brought to a sudden full stop through his brutal murder by his own father.

The general rule of law is that a purely personal right of action dies with the person. The maxim is "Actio personalis moritur cum persona". That is why you may with legal immunity publish the grossest and most untruthful libel or slander on your neighbour provided he is dead. It is why the late Lytton Strachey was able, to his own great pecuniary profit, to brand the murdered hero of Khartoum, General Gordon, with the false and wicked label that he was a secret drunkard, that General Booth of the Salvation Army was a self-advertising humbug, with lesser waspish stings on eminent Victorians of the stature of Florence Nightingale and the great Queen herself. The victims in such cases are dead, and neither widow, children nor executors have any remedy in law by way of legal action for damages. But there is an exception to the general rule in regard to actions on account of personal injuries resulting in the death of the person injured. There the dependants of the injured person may sue for damages. This remedy is provided in India by the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855, duplicating the like English Act of 1846, which has also been re-enacted throughout the Commonwealth. One writes these notes without a copy of the Fatal Accidents Act available for reference, and will therefore offer no comment on how deliberate wilful murder can by any stretch of imagination be construed as an accident, and can only presume that the definition of accident in the Act is wide enough to include murder. At any rate the Fatal Accidents Act was Mr. Imdad Ali's brainwave; he advised his clients, the dependants of the murdered man, to sue for damages under it and they did. The murderer defended the suit. But it was successful. The trial judge found that the defendant was liable to pay compensation under the Fatal Accidents Act and fixed the amount at Rs. 9,360. The widow and dependants appealed, considering the amount too low, and it was increased by the High Court to Rs. 25,750.

With the abolition of the death penalty, quite a lot of murderers, including habitual ones and, no doubt, with names lawfully changed by deed poll, will be settling down, in about 15 years' time, to various real or nominal avocations throughout Britain. The average citizen unknowingly may be living with one of them, and certainly with the female members of his family and his children will be cheek by jowl with the brethren of the fraternity in the community. It may be some consolation for him to know that if he is murdered by one of these released thugs, his widow will have a lawful claim for damages.

(43 A.I.R. 1956 (Nagpur) 86).

INDIAN ORDER FOR U.K. FIRM

A British firm (the Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., of Nottingham) has been awarded a large Indian contract. The contract, placed by the India Supply Mission in Washington, is for the supply of 3-inch to 18-inch Stanton socket and spigot spun iron pipes to a total value of over \$500,000 (approximately £200,000). The material will be supplied for shipment to the Indian Ministry of Health, and its ultimate destinations are Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

THIS diary is not the place for me to pass weekly judgment on my elders and betters. But it is the scroll upon which I record the comings and goings of our business leaders, and alas there have been too many goings in recent weeks. Of these, the latest is the departure of Mr. G.A.S. ("Sandy") Sim, who has just retired from the position of chairman and managing director of Andrew Yule & Company. In the past year he has been known to a wider public as president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, only one of many public offices which he has filled in the course of his long association with that famous business house in Clive Row. Over the years, Andrew Yule has provided the Bengal Chamber with many presidents; but none, I venture to say, has had a more difficult term of office than Sandy Sim. Character, it has been said, is destiny. We say that but for such-and-such circumstances, so-and-so would not have done this-and-that. No, but he would have done something else equally important. The qualities which made him successful here would have made him successful there. By tradition, training and temperament G.A.S. Sim was both destined and equipped for the Indian scene. His father was a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service. He qualified as a chartered accountant and as a young man joined an organisation which has for long played a significant rôle in the affairs of the British commercial community. To a skilled knowledge of tax and other fiscal problems he has added, during his term of office, a gift of clear exposition which has distinguished his presidential pronouncements on the many problems with which business is now beset. Protracted discussions with the Government have made heavy demands upon his leisure, and behind a cheerful and modest demeanour he has shown an infinite capacity for patient negotiation. We are all in his debt, and he goes hence with all our good wishes.

The past week or so has seen the life insurance companies make a welcome return to the equity market. This is, of course, in line with the promise Mr. Deshmukh made when he announced nationalisation. He is to be congratulated on implementing it so quickly because the beginning of the second plan is certainly not a good time for unnecessary slackness in the stock markets. But up to now, all the buying seems to have been done in Bombay and it is beginning to look as if it is not altogether a coincidence. In fact the suspicion is growing that this might be yet another step towards establishing that city as the commercial capital of India. After what I have said in the past about such a tendency it is not difficult to appreciate my misgivings when there appears to be a further development of it. I fail completely to understand why there should be any drift towards separating India's financial from her industrial centre. Deliberately to create such an unreal situation would be to hamper the working of both, and could prove extremely costly for the economy. If there was any justification for making Bombay the permanent home of the State Bank, a possibility which I must deny with my last breath, there is certainly none for meting out the same treatment to nationalised life insurance. I do not know the figures, but I suspect that this side of the country accounts for at least as much of the life companies' funds as the other. It is certainly neither just nor economically expedient that companies undertaking development in eastern India should find their capital needs restricted at this crucial time unless they happen to have access to the Bombay stock market. A possible solution might be found in the suggestion

A DITCHER'S DIARY

put forward by the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce—that the Head Office of the proposed Life Insurance Corporation be located in Calcutta. This would, at least partly, help to redress the present balance and could prevent undue favouritism towards the Bombay stock exchange. It would be pointless to pretend that the Calcutta market has behaved itself recently, but the primary considerations in a matter of this kind must be economic, not moral. It is time that more attention was given to the realities of the situation which are, briefly, that Calcutta and its hinterland are developing into the largest industrial and commercial concentration in India, perhaps eventually in Asia, and that a little more appreciation of that fact would certainly benefit the progress.

I could not agree more with the demand Professor Nirmal Bhattacharya made in the West Bengal Assembly last week for some reforms in the uniform of the Calcutta Police. He concentrated his criticism on the turban and reinforced it with a vivid description of how he once saw a policeman running with one hand stretched forward to catch a thief and holding on to his headgear with the other. I do not believe for a minute that any effort should be spared in making Calcutta's policemen as efficient thief-catchers as they unfortunately need to be, but I do feel that when there are so many other things obviously wrong with the uniform that it is a pity to pick on this particular one. There is, I suppose, a political point involved but this should not prevent a good word being said for the turban. I have always considered it most picturesque and certainly characteristically Indian, without having any idea of whether it is comfortable to wear. But there is another reason, which I think is far more important and which the worthy constables of Delhi, who have also been objecting to the turban, might profitably ponder too. One of the main things about an ordinary policeman, especially in India with its admirable practice of maintaining an unarmed force, is that he should look like a policeman and not a soldier. I suspect those who condemn the turban have a hankering for the peaked cap, but to introduce that would be a grave mistake. A policeman should above all be a civilian and any attire which serves to associate him in the public mind with the military is damaging to his true status and prestige. There ought to be no need to labour this point in a country where, for historical reasons, the police are already too closely identified in the public mind with the ruling power. I recall that a controversy on these lines arose in Britain some time ago when the advantages of that archaic object the policeman's helmet were successfully argued against the attractions of the peaked cap. And this defence of tradition was carried on by people whose respect for the helmet went somewhat beyond its obvious attractions after late parties. If Calcutta's reformers want to be let loose I recommend they start with those ridiculously tight trousers and narrow puttees, because if there is one principle of uniform design which can claim to be good as well as modern, it is comfort. Then they could get on to the boots. These are now as distinctive as Charlie Chaplin's famous footwear, though fortunately not for the same reasons. Far from being ragged, they look as if they have been constructed with the strength and durability of battleships. I am told they have to be dipped in water for a month or two before they

become flexible enough to wear. If there really is a wish to improve the thief-arresting power of Calcutta's police I think one of the best ways would be to increase the efficiency of the implements they have to use for the job—their feet.

This question of dress has a good deal of psychological significance and I was interested to read a news agency report a few days ago which quoted a Peking newspaper as calling for more beautiful clothes for the Chinese people, not only on festive occasions but for everyday use as well. For those who have always contended that Chinese communism would not follow the Russian model, this may be proof indeed. In a world where beautiful clothes are all too often regarded as shameful ostentation it is heartening to find a communist newspaper not suggesting that everybody should be in some kind of uniform. If the feeling can also reach to a revolt against uniform categories such as worker, peasant, intellectual and so on, then so much the better. I suspect the character of the Chinese themselves has something to do with it, so I have consulted that fine writer and wistful exponent of the Chinese philosophical outlook on life, Lin Yutang. Early in that exquisite little book of his *The Importance of Living* he makes this assessment of the Chinese character R, D, H, S, where R = reality, D = dreams, H = humour and S = sensibility. The figures denote the marks given for each attribute, with a maximum of four. The ratio of dreams to reality is obviously the outstanding feature of the Chinese as a people, at least to this distinguished countryman of theirs. This preponderance of the R attribute means that the Chinese will have no illusions about identifying a man with the clothes he wears; and so there is no longer any purpose in his dressing to suggest that he is, say, "a true son of the proletariat". The low rating given to dreams suggests that greater importance is attached to the good things available now, and not those which politicians are always saying will only come after hard work and sacrifice. And the significance of the sensibility element means that dowdiness cannot be accepted simply because it is the sartorial path of least resistance. This is all rather algebraic and is obviously a way of assessing human character which would have least appeal for a people who themselves have such a high reality and sensibility rating. But those who do not like it are at liberty to make assessments of their own in their own way. Before I leave the subject I would like to draw one more conclusion from this formula and that is the lack of real appeal which theoretical communism on the central European model must have for a people so well endowed with an appreciation of reality.

It is reported that in Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, two episcopal congregations, one negro and the other white, have agreed to worship together at the same church. This reminds me of a very old story about a not-too-conscientious minister who turned away a negro boy when he tried to worship at a "white" church. His advice to the boy was to pray that night to Jesus Christ and report the next morning if Jesus approved his desire. The boy returned next morning and the minister asked him if Jesus had given his approval. "No, father", said the boy. "Jesus advised me not to try to enter your church. For, He said, He Himself had tried for many years and failed."

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Chairman's Speech

INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION

MR. CHARAT RAM'S REVIEW

Addressing the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, held at New Delhi on the 24th March, 1956, the President, Mr. Charat Ram, said:—

Hon'ble Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, friends and fellow delegates,

I have great pleasure in extending to you all, a cordial welcome to the inauguration of the 23rd Annual General Meeting of our Association. I am particularly grateful to you, Sir, for once again having spared time for us amidst your so many other pressing engagements. The inauguration of the Annual Session of our Association by the Minister for Food and Agriculture, year after year, is to us an indication of the important place which the Sugar Industry occupies in the economy of the country, and of the confidence which the Indian Sugar Mills Association continues to enjoy with your Ministry.

General Review

The year under review has been eventful in many ways. In exactly a week from today, the country will be launching on its Second Plan. The activity all round is at an unprecedented pitch, born out of satisfaction at having exceeded almost all the targets of production set out in the First Plan. The index of agricultural production which stood at 96 in 1951 is expected to be 115 in 1956. The index of industrial production similarly has moved up from 100 in 1951 to 126 in 1955. The over-all satisfactory results in all the spheres of the country's activities, is a tribute to the planning and execution of the plans by the Government and to the willing co-operation of the people. This is not to say that no more problems exist for us now; only that we are now of a different colour and character. After food has been provided to a hungry being, his body and brain begin to get into motion, and his demands increase. He begins to want clothing, education, housing, social rights and status and so on. The country is somewhat in the same phase today. It is a sign of awakening and vigour, but we have to be on guard against the possible destructive effects of some of the new slogans, such as have been raised in the name of linguistic States. A firm and patient handling of the situation is vital for restoring confidence amongst the people; it is all the more necessary as a basic requirement for maintaining conditions, which are essential for a developing economy like ours.

Public and Private Enterprise

A great deal is heard these days, Sir, of the controversy regarding the so-called private and the public sector, as if the two sectors were in great conflict with each other in their objectives. We have to guard ourselves against a doctrinaire approach in this matter, as much as in any other, e.g. that of linguistic States. I am clear that the only criterion in this matter is, as to which agency will stimulate more rapidly and so on, the productive activity in the country, so that increasing employment and a high standard of living can be made available to more and more people in the country. If the private sector can play no part in this, then it may claim no place in the country's economy, and if it is agreed, that the public sector by itself is unlikely to be able to achieve all the desired objectives, with the rapidity and the efficiency which is necessary now, then it would be anti-national to give no opportunity to private enterprise to make its due contribution to national welfare, on purely doctrinaire grounds. I do not wish to enter into any controversy, but I feel that the private sector has played a useful role till now, and with suitable adjustments is still capable of delivering the goods in the fields allotted to it. I feel that the emphasis on rapid industrialisation increasing employment in the Second Five Year Plan, makes it imperative, that the private sector be considered as a useful limb of the national body.

Sugar Industry's Performance in 1st Plan and Tasks Ahead

It is a matter of gratification to us all, that the Sugar Industry has given an outstanding account of itself. From an average annual production of about 11 lac tons at the beginning of the First Plan period, the production at the end of the period is over 16 lac tons, registering approximately a 40% rise. But none of us can be content with this performance. Sugar is an essential energy food, and considering the low level of its consumption in India as compared to the more advanced countries of the world, we should be aware of the stupendous task ahead of us all. The current sugar consumption in India is 11 lbs. per head; this is planned to be raised by 1961 to 14 lbs. Compare our 1961 targets of per capita consumption, with the actuals of some of the other countries of the world in 1951:

U.S.A.	...	102 lbs.
Denmark	...	100 lbs.
Switzerland	...	93 lbs.
U.K.	...	90 lbs.
Germany	...	71 lbs.
Austria	...	61 lbs.
France	...	60 lbs.
Poland	...	43 lbs.
Egypt	...	31 lbs.
India	...	11 lbs.

To raise our consumption to the level of Egypt the lowest country in this list, we would need to increase our sugar production to 45 lac tons; to come up to the standards of the U.K. we would need to produce 140 lac tons of sugar, which would require more than 1,000 sugar factories. The Indian Sugar Industry has thus to think of its future in a bold way. It is an opportunity, when every factory could plan to raise its crushing to economic capacities of about 3,000 tons a day, and many more new plants could be set up.

Need of Reducing Price of Sugar

While envisaging these prospects for the sugar industry, it has to be realised that the problem of sugar consumption, is the problem of sugar prices. Purchasing power in India is still low, and efforts have to be made allround to reduce the price of sugar for the consumer. In India 60 to 65% of the cost of sugar is accounted for by sugarcane, as against 50 to 55% in other countries; Union and State Govern-

ment taxes at various levels, increase the cost of sugar to the consumer by another about Rs. 6/4/- per maund. Thus, between high Government taxes and low cane yields, the Indian consumer is denied the adequate consumption of a valuable energy food. It is gratifying to note, that the Sugar Industry has been spared additional tax burdens at the hands of the Finance Minister this year. We hope, that this sparing of the Sugar Industry, comes from the realisation, that cheaper sugar will mean its greater consumption, and better health of the people of the country. Sugar, Sir, is no longer considered an article of luxury, but an item of essential food. Luxuries may be taxed, but penal taxation on items of food is difficult to understand. We hope that the Food Ministry will use its influence with the farmer, the manufacturer and with the State and Union Governments, for lowering the cost of sugar to the consumer, so that the consumer could get sugar at a price of about Rs. 2/2/- per maund. This figure, Sir, is not at all difficult of achievement.

Need for Improving Cane Cultivation Practices

A reference has been made above, to the excessive cost of sugarcane in the total cost of sugar. Year after year, large amounts are spent on the improvement of sugarcane cultivation; there exists a Central Sugarcane Committee, and many research stations are exclusively working on cane development. Judged by the results achieved so far however, the picture must be considered unsatisfactory. The all India average of recovery, which between 1942 to 1946 was over 10%, has since declined to a figure of generally below 10%, instead of registering a rise. There is certainly some improvement in areas like Bombay, but this is more than offset, by the set-back in the U.P. and Bihar, which produce between them, 70% of the total sugar in the country. The figures of cane and sugar yields per acre, which have been below average, more prominently, our backwardness in cane cultivation as compared to other sugar producing countries of the world:

Country	Yield per acre	Recovery %	Sugar per acre
	Tons.		Tons.
Hawaii	62.0	10.5	6.5
Java	56.2	11.5	6.4
Peru	41.1	12.3	5.0
Puerto Rico	24.2	12.2	2.9
Mauritius	19.0	12.1	2.3
India	14.6	10.0	1.4

A study of the above figures will re-emphasize the truth of the statement accepted all over the world, but somewhat contested in this country that, "sugar is produced in the fields". We can disregard this accepted world fact, only at the cost of endangering our own development. If, in spite of all the governmental efforts and expenditure over so many years, the results in the field of cane cultivation continue to be disappointing, an objective reappraisal of the problem is certainly called. I am one of those Sir, who believes that much too much reliance and responsibility has been placed on the sugar factories in the scheme of sugarcane development. The cotton grower does not look to the textile mills, nor the jute grower to the jute mills, in the way that the cane farmer has to look to the sugar mills. This misplaced reliance has reduced the initiative of the farmer, who now thinks, that the responsibility for improvement of his land and agricultural practices is that of either the factories or of the Government. This attitude needs to be changed. This is not to say, that the sugar industry should dissociate itself completely from all schemes of cane cultivation. The primary responsibility in the matter however, must remain of the farmer, helped by the resources of the State and the experience of the industry.

Payment of Cane on Quality Basis

Another reason, which continues to militate against the farmer's understanding and efforts towards improving his cane quality, is undoubtedly the system of payment for cane in this country. For some reasons, which at best could be termed "historical", the payment for cane in this country continues to be made on the weight of cane, instead of on its sugar content, as is the practice, in the advanced sugar producing countries of the world. The textile mills do not pay the same price for Bengal and Punjab cottons. The same applies to jute or minerals; the cane purchaser however in this country pays Rs. 1/7/- per maund of sugarcane, irrespective of the sugar that is extractable from it. The Government sponsored Sugar Delegation has observed in this connection:

"The system of payment based on recoverable sugar content, provides incentive to both growers and manufacturers to effect improvements in their respective spheres. A large number of leading sugar producing countries have adopted this system, and in fact much of the progress made in Australia is attributed to it. In India the need for introducing such a system has been felt for a long time. The existing system of quality payment has great possibilities for raising the standard of efficiency, of which there is great need in India particularly on the farms. We are therefore of the opinion that the system should be introduced without delay."

It is a matter of congratulation to your Ministry Sir, that this need has been appreciated by it nearly two years ago, as an inevitable step if any improvement in sugarcane farming practices was to be achieved. Unfortunately, our steps in this direction have been faltering, and continue to be bogged by some unknown fears. There is no doubt that the conditions in this country are different to those prevailing in other countries; of course they are different in every country; and for this reason, we will require a different system to be adopted. There could however be no question of going back on what is right. Any system fool-proof as possible. It is certainly not practical to My suggestion in this matter is, that "group incentive" system should be the first step which should be taken;

this will, though not ideal, be in any case far better than the present system. In this first step of "group incentive" system, the total average recovery of the factory will be taken for the cane of all the farmers together, supplied in the period of a week, a month, or the whole season, and payment made on the period recoveries. Safeguards and facilities must be provided to ensure full satisfaction to the farmer. To say however, that this system lends itself to corruption any more than the present system of payment by weight, is incorrect; and the solution of corruption is to track down the corrupt without mercy, than to give up a system that is fundamentally in the interest of the country. I must emphasise again, that the Government must pursue this matter speedily, as this is very important for the improvement of cane cultivation practices in the country.

Periodicity of Sugar Releases

It is a matter of gratification, that since the last few years, a fairly satisfactory balance between supply of and demand for sugar has been maintained in the country. Last year, however, an unbalance was created when supplies became far in excess of demand; this led to a steep decline in prices, and we have not recovered from this state yet; for over a year now, the position has been full of anxiety to a number of factories. We are aware of the Government's responsibilities to the consumers in this connection; we are sure, however, that the Government does not wish the industry to operate in a state of lesser for length of time, and thus to cut at the root of its financial stability in the sugar industry, unlike the textile, engineering and other industries, there are considerable fluctuations in the production of sugar from year to year. Looking to the inherent nature of the sugar industry, a very careful balance will have to be maintained between production, port and exports; and the position of stocks will have to be so controlled, that at the beginning of the season there should be approximately two months consumption stocks. Whether the stocks are composed of Indian or imported sugar, and whether they are carried by the Government or the industry, to me is a matter of unnecessary controversy. The policy of controlling releases, Sir, in my opinion is going to be a permanent feature of this industry. With a control on stocks and releases, it should be possible for the Government to safeguard the interests of the consumers, the farmers, and the factories. In have to recommend some modification however, in the periodicity of releases. At present releases are made generally once a month. I have to suggest that the Government should not be wedded to the policy of making releases on any fixed intervals. The Government should first arrive at a figure of a "fair price" for sugar, taking all elements into account, and then use the machinery of releases to maintain this price. If the prices tend to go above this "fair price" line, the Government should make releases often than once a month; if the prices tend to rule below this "fair price", the Government should be prepared to withhold releases for as long as is necessary, may be even two months or more. The fact is, that large groups of factories, such as those in the East U.P. have been undergoing great hardship owing to a very low level of sugar prices, which have gone below what would be the controlled price, if a price control was in force to-day. We feel that if a change in the periodicity of releases as suggested above is made, there need be no recurrence of any hardships in any quarter.

Need of Plan for exports

Mention has been made earlier of the fact that in the sugar industry, there will always be considerable variations in production from year to year, whereas consumption will follow a steady rising pattern. There are bound to be shortages or excesses of sugar from year to year. The country will therefore have to be prepared, to either import sugar now and then, or to export its production, but there is a surplus which would be exported annually. It will be unfortunate if imports are necessitated at any time; at the same time a load of excess supply of sugar in the market, must inevitably seriously affect the farmer, inasmuch as his cane may remain standing in the fields uncrushed, and production and profits in the industry will also be affected. We feel that the approach to this problem should be one of increased production and inevitably of exports too. We have got to use a habit of thinking, that our sugar is too expensive to permit of any export. The findings of the Sugar Delegation in this matter are rather revealing. According to them, the domestic price of sugar in the sugar exporting countries is higher than that prevailing in India, and the surplus production is exported through organised channels by subsidy in one form or the other. There is no reason, why India could not do the same. I have to suggest, that the Government should begin now to draw up a blue-print of a scheme for exporting sugar, which will be brought into operation whenever sugar quality improves, instead of waiting for the problem to erupt, and then rush up into action. Export of sugar, now appears quite feasible to us; this will on the one hand help the country in earning foreign exchange, and on the other protect the country's farmer as well as its industry.

Labour-Management relations

Increasing prosperity and production in the industry will mean little, if it does not bring prosperity to those who work in it, the operatives. I must admit, Sir, that although there is a change in our outlook, yet our approach, to many of the labour problems, continues to be somewhat static and conservative. It is also unfortunate that by and large, there is the same outmoded approach in these matters, at the labour end, and there continues to be an agitational approach for the solution of all its troubles. I feel that an approach of joint and of all its troubles, a much wider basis is called for, instead of continuous mutual harassment by employers and employees. In this matter, the suggestion recently made by Shri V. V. Giri for improving industrial relations is worth exploring by the labour and management both. The suggestion is that there should be single union for each industry on a country-wide basis. There would be according to this proposal, one union for the entire sugar industry of the country, instead of there being something like 150 factory-wise unions. Instead of management and labour of each factory, being continuously at logger-heads, the representatives of labour and management of the entire industry could sit together once a year or so, and arrive at long term agreements, applicable to all the units in the industry. It is the duty of organised industry and labour both, to evolve new methods which will enable a more

harmonious working, and assure a continuously high output within the industry.

While on the subject of labour management relations, I should make a reference to the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1955. I am afraid, Sir, certain provisions of the Bill, as they now stand, are not conducive to promoting industrial peace, and might, in fact, lead to an intensification of industrial unrest, defeating thereby the very objective of the bill. The Bill seeks to abolish the existing Labour Appellate Tribunal of India and set up instead a three-tier system of tribunals. In the proposed set-up there is no right of appeal against the awards of the tribunals. The Labour Appellate Tribunal I may point out was set up with a view to promote uniformity in the judgments of the various tribunals all over the country, and to prevent anomalies in awards made by different adjudicating authorities. Now if this is abolished, diversity and anomalies in awards by tribunals would increase. As there is not a sufficient measure of case-law, to serve as a guide for future awards, it is necessary that an appellate body in some form should be allowed to function. I need hardly emphasize the need for a provision for appeal against the awards of tribunals in the interests of the management and the labour alike.

A disturbing feature of the Bill is the enlarged definition of "workman" which will now include supervisory and technical staff drawing a salary of upto Rs. 500/- per month. I am afraid this provision in the Bill would render the task of management very difficult. For the smooth working of industrial undertakings, it is necessary that all supervisory and technical staff, irrespective of the salary, be excluded from the purview of the definition of "workman". I hope before the Bill is enacted into law, Government would see their way to accept such modifications in the proposed legislation which will be helpful to a peaceful and disciplined operation of industry.

Land Reforms

Government's land reform measures in the Second Plan, envisage a policy of land ceilings under which the State would acquire land in excess of the ceiling, on payment of the necessary compensation. In this connection, the Planning Commission has already recognised that efficiently managed farms consisting of compact blocs on which heavy investment has been made and whose break-up would lead to a fall in production should be exempted from the policy of land ceilings. The Commission is still examining the question of exempting organised sugar factory farms. I think the policy adopted of not disturbing the well organised and efficient units is sound. A majority of the sugar factory farms have been built up with considerable investment, and the production techniques followed, give considerably higher yields than the adjacent small units. Besides, these farms have grown into centres of development in the area, where continuous experiments are carried on cane varieties, agricultural practices, pest and diseases, etc. and the results achieved benefit the entire community of growers in the area. They also serve as seed distribution centres, and generally as a model in all respects. I am sure that the Government would convince the Planning Commission of the necessity of maintaining these farms in the interest of larger production and development on sounder lines.

U. P. Sugar Industry's Health

It would be a truism if it was said that, "to find the state of health of the sugar industry, one should feel the pulse of the industry in the U. P." U. P. produces more than 50% of the country's sugar and is the cradle of the sugar industry in the country. The state of health of the sugar industry in the U. P. must cause anxiety to everyone. Sir, Apart from the difficulties, which the industry has been facing till now, more difficulties are yet to come. With the licensing of new sugar factories in other States, the deficit areas will gradually turn into surplus areas. The high cost of sugar industry of U. P. is living on its exports to other States, will undoubtedly be faced with a crisis. The U. P. Government should take all possible measures, even though unpopular, which will help the industry to reduce its costs. In the sugar industry of U. P., the recovery is less, and the labour costs are higher, as compared to Bombay and other areas. Due to these and other factors, the realization on sugar sales by the U. P. sugar industry, is lower by at least Rs. 5/- per maund, as against its counterpart in Bombay. The U. P. Government should draw up a programme of improving the economy of this industry by all possible means. In a great many factories in the State, the labour strength is enormous from any work-load standards; the normal work-load need to be drawn up to highly efficient standards. There should be full facilities for reducing labour costs, provided no retrenchment is effected. The Government of U. P. could help its industry greatly by improving the sugar content of the cane grown in the State too. Shifting of badly situated factories in East U. P. to better sites should be facilitated. In short, I would urge the U. P. Government to go all out with a determination to rehabilitate its sugar industry, from which it derives large revenues, and on which are dependent a great many of its farmers.

Transport

I would now like to refer to the difficulties experienced by the factories in U. P. and Bihar in the procurement of wagons for sugar movement. Disadvantageously placed as the factories in these areas inherently are, the troubles are multiplied in the case of sugar being available, released when in hand, and demand existing wagons are not available in time, in spite of sugar being a Government sponsored movement. Besides, a number of routes remain restricted for long periods. Due to unsatisfactory transport position, the factories in the U. P. and Bihar are reluctant to carry larger stocks than other areas, despite Government's policy to maintain uniformity in the matter of releases and despatches. At the end of the last season these factories were carrying stocks to the extent of 30% of their production, when the factories in other States carried considerably fewer stocks. In the interest of the U. P. and Bihar industry, Sir, I suggest that the wagon allotment to these States needs to be made more liberal, and so organised that as far as possible the stocks of sugar in any producing area, are approximately uniform in relation to its production.

Requirements for Rehabilitating the Plant and Machinery

Having made a mention of some of our problems, I would last of all make a pointed reference to the condition of the machinery and equipment in the sugar industry which is very old and outmoded. Development in the field of machinery for sugar industry in

the last few years has been rapid, as was high-lighted at the 9th Congress of the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists held in Delhi. In every operation, starting from the handling of cane at the cane-carrier, through mills, clarification, pan station, centrifugals, bagging, etc., the advance in machinery development has been phenomenal. One basic change contributing to economy in the cost of production has been the shift from steam to electrical drives. Unfortunately on account of the very rigid cost structure, and a very low margin of profit available in this industry, it is now not possible to so modernise its plant and equipment, that the Indian Industry could keep pace with its counter-part in other countries. During the last 15 years, the prices of machinery have shot up, and taxes have risen, but the Srivastava Scale on which our notions of a fair margin to the industry are based, remains where it is. While there would be some justification for the meagre margin allowed under the Srivastava Scale during the pre-war years, there can be no justification for this basis of margin for the industry, when the replacement costs of equipment are five times higher, taxation much more, and net retention of profits much less. It is necessary Sir, for the Government to so maintain the fair price of sugar that the industry is able to cover the back-log of replacements, and to effect modernisation, at the prevailing high prices of plant and machinery.

Closing

I have referred to some length to a few of the problems facing the sugar industry. These have been

mentioned not in the nature of complaints, but as suggestions, which if considered and implemented would further strengthen the base of this industry. The sugar industry is the second largest in the country and its contribution to the economy of the country over the last 22 years in the shape of savings of foreign exchange and contribution to internal revenues has been significant. With increasing demand for sugar in the country, there is great scope for its further development which would enable it to play its rightful part in the development of the country's economy. The Annual Meeting of our Association is an occasion for us to express our views on the various problems facing this industry. At the same time I would like to convey to you our hope and faith in the great economic endeavour on which we will be launching, and assure you of our whole-hearted co-operation in the building up of the economic sinews of the country.

Finally I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to the members of the Association, my colleagues on the Committee, and the Secretary of the Association and his staff, but for whose valued co-operation and assistance, it would not have been possible for me to discharge my duties as President of the Association.

Gentlemen I thank you for not only responding to our invitation but also for giving me a patient hearing.

I thank you Sir again most heartily, and request you to inaugurate the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of our Association.



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THE HIND BANK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To The Shareholders of
THE HIND BANK LTD.
Gentlemen,

The Directors have pleasure in presenting herewith the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1955. The Profit and Loss Account after deduction of all working expenses shows a profit of Rs. 10,86,457 9 1 to which must be added the amount brought forward from previous account Rs. 11,99,277 15 9

which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

Provision made for taxation	Rs. 4,00,000 0 0
Amount Transferred to Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,50,000 0 0
Bonus to Staff	Rs. 83,000 0 0
Balance	Rs. 4,06,277 15 9
Total	Rs. 11,99,277 15 9

Out of the balance of Rs. 4,06,277-15-9 the Directors recommend to the shareholders payment of Dividend at Rs. 5/- per share free of Income Tax which absorbs Rs. 3,00,000-0-0 leaving Rs. 1,06,277-15-9 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

The business of the Bank during the year under review and the results achieved have shown an all-round progress. Banks in general have had a good year in 1955 and your Directors are glad to report that your Bank also had its full share in the general improvement. The deposits show an increase of about 25% over last year and the profits have been marked up from Rs. 6.56 lacs in 1954 to Rs. 10.96 lacs in 1955. About 15% of the Bank's investments are held in Government of India and State Government Bonds of which 87% mature within the next 9 years. The Bank's investments in the Balance Sheet stand at below market value as at 31st December, 1955. Due to general increase in business, the Head Office of your Bank was shifted on 4th July, 1955 to more spacious premises at 4, Brabourne Road, and we are glad to report that your Bank is now in an improved position to offer better service to its clientele.

During the year under review Mr. Surottam P. Huthcesing of Ahmedabad, at the request of your Board, joined the Board of Directors. You are requested to confirm his appointment on the Board as a Director.

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company Mr. B. L. Jalan, Mr. N. D. Bangur and Mr. N. L. Kanoria retire from the Board of Directors and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors appointed by the shareholders at the last General Meeting, Messrs. K. N. Gutgutia & Co. and Messrs. Dalal & Shah retire, but offer themselves for re-appointment. The Directors express their gratitude to the shareholders and the constituents for their support in the growth of the institution and also to the members of the Local Advisory Boards at Ahmedabad and Bombay for their valuable advice. They also record their appreciation of the loyal and efficient services rendered by the staff at Head Office and branches.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
K. P. GOENKA,
Chairman.

Dated, Calcutta, the 7th March, 1956.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
1. CAPITAL:					1. CASH:				
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:					In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including foreign currency notes)			47,38,471	0 10
2,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100/- each	2,00,00,000	0 0			2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS:				
ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:					In Current Account—				
1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100/- each	1,00,00,000	0 0			(i) In India	4,92,571	10 4		
AMOUNT CALLED UP:					(ii) Outside India	27,74,065	13 0	32,67,177	7 6
1,00,000 Shares at Rs. 50/- per share			50,00,000	0 0	3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE			10,00,000	0 0
2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES:					4. INVESTMENTS (at below market value):				
Reserve Fund (including under Sec. 17 of the Banking Companies Act)			26,00,000	0 0	(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments	1,17,76,315	8 0		
3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:					(ii) (a) Joint Stock Companies Preference shares	8,501	0 0		
Fixed Deposits	1,92,43,141	3 5			(b) Joint Stock Companies Ordinary shares	3,50,000	0 0		
Savings Bank Deposits	18,61,640	14 2			(iii) Debentures and Bonds	2,27,000	0 0		
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	3,01,43,221	8 7	5,12,48,003	10 2	(iv) Pakistan Government Securities	2,97,750	0 0		
4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.					(v) Gold			1,26,50,506	0 0
(i) In India			1,666	2 8	5. ADVANCES:				
(ii) Outside India					Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors				
Particulars—					(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.				
(i) Secured					(i) In India	2,02,23,850	8 11		
(ii) Unsecured Rs. 1,666-2-8					(ii) Outside India	35,75,728	7 4	2,36,05,379	0 3
5. BILLS PAYABLE:					(iii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)				
(i) Payable in India	7,80,037	9 8			(i) Payable in India	1,17,72,790	4 0		
(ii) Payable outside India	3,06,935	10 6	10,86,973	4 2	(ii) Payable outside India	26,38,478	15 9	1,44,11,190	3 9
6. OTHER LIABILITIES:					PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES:				
(i) Unclaimed Dividends	17,398	2 9			(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	2,61,90,964	7 4		
(ii) Rebate on Bills	2,129	16 6			(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the personal security of the debtor	45,83,478	12 7		
(iii) Branch Adjustments	6,80,829	10 3	7,08,367	11 6	(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtor	74,40,135	0 1		
7. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra			2,51,27,974	3 10	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for			3,80,16,578	4 0
8. PROFIT AND LOSS:					(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	1,255	0 0		
Profit as per last Balance Sheet	2,63,830	0 0			(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as members	4,90,540	4 7		
Less Dividend	1,12,220	6 8			(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	1,500	0 0		
Add Profit for the year brought from the Profit and Loss Account	10,86,457	9 1			(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as members	27,22,166	19 9		
Less Appropriations thereon:					(ix) Due from banking companies	15,42,111	10 11		
Amount transferred to Reserve Funds	2,50,000	0 0			9. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION as per contra:				
Provision for Taxation	4,00,000	0 0			(i) Payable in India	7,80,037	9 8		
Bonus to Staff	83,000	0 0	7,33,000	0 0	(ii) Payable outside India	3,06,935	10 6	10,86,973	4 2
10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:					11. PRESENT LESS DEPRECIATION			2,51,27,974	3 10
(i) Claims against the banking company not acknowledged as debts Rs. 21,898-0-0.					Cost as per last Account	2,78,253	5 11		
(ii) In respect of Guarantees issued on behalf of constituents Rs. 2,06,190-0-0 (against two of which Bank's investments for the face value Rs. 2,05,800-0-0 have been deposited as security).					Since Added	1,45,832	4 6		
(iii) Liability on Bills of Exchange rediscounted Rs. 16,11,995-15-0 whole of which have run off upto 3-3-56.					Less Sales and Adjustments	4,23,005	10 5		
(iv) Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts Rs. 3,39,87,949-4-7 of which Rs. 1,87,61,323-14-6 have been delivered upto 3-3-56.					Less Depreciation written off to date	3,00,554	6 10		
					12. OTHER ASSETS, INCLUDING SILVER:			1,50,055	7 1
					(i) Property (Freehold land at cost)	2,34,919	4 0	2,31,400	10 0
					(ii) Interest accrued on Investments	63,353	12 4		
					(iii) Stamp	8,744	3 9		
					(iv) Income Tax deducted at source	2,30,057	11 1		
					(v) Silver			5,34,058	15 2
					13. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS				
					14. PROFIT AND LOSS				
Total Rs.			8,06,42,303	11 1	Total Rs.			8,06,42,303	11 1

Company Meeting

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

GENERAL BUSINESS EXPANSION CONTINUES

YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS FOR INDIAN ECONOMY

The Sixty-third Annual General Meeting of The Mercantile Bank of India Limited will be held on April 17, in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman, Sir Kenneth W. Mealing, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

The expansion recorded last year in the Bank's general business continued during 1955. The balance-sheet total is £72,065,153, against £68,594,152 on December 31, 1954. Deposits are higher by nearly £4 million, whilst on the assets side there are increases of over £2 million in loans and advances, nearly £1 million in bills receivable whilst the holding of Government securities is £4 million higher.

There has been a considerable fall in the value of our holding of Government securities, for which full provision has been made. Of those quoted in Great Britain, 77 per cent. are due to mature within the next five years, whilst the remainder mature on fixed dates beyond that period. Similarly with securities quoted on overseas Stock Exchanges 50 per cent. mature within the next five years.

The net profit at £235,423 is higher by £41,099. The two dividends declared total 14 per cent. payable on the increased capital and cost £118,335 compared with £97,020 for 1954. From the balance the usual allocations have been made to the officers' pension fund, premises account, and contingencies reserve account, leaving the balance carried forward at £219,372, against £200,284.

In England the freedom from all economic physical controls, the very full employment and increased internal consumption reflected in a rising spiral of living for the majority, set up a rising spiral of wages and costs. As a result, the country was importing and consuming more than it was exporting, and this economic imbalance resulted in a weakening of sterling in the world's markets. The initial remedial steps were to raise the Bank rate to 4½ per cent. and to place certain restrictions on hire purchase terms. In October an autumn Budget increased purchase tax on most consumer goods, whilst further steps were taken to restrict credit. It is to be hoped that these steps and those subsequently taken including a 5½ per cent. Bank rate with further restrictions on hire purchase, together with restraint by all sections of the community, will remedy the situation without necessitating the reimposition of economic physical controls, such as limitation of imports, price fixation and rationing.

In the United States of America industrial activity continued under boom conditions. President Eisenhower suffered a severe illness and politically thoughts are turning towards the Presidential election to be held towards the end of 1956.

India

1955 was a year of steady and satisfactory progress for India. Agricultural and industrial output continued to rise and the standard of living of the people has also risen. The average monthly earnings of workers is calculated to have risen by nearly 50 per cent. since 1947. Although the first Five Year Plan which is due to be completed by March, 1956, has not in all respects achieved its targets, it has been a success as far as the economic life of the country is concerned and it appears that deficit financing has produced a higher rate of development expenditure without causing inflation.

By constitutional amendments, by a drastic revision of the Indian Companies Act, and by the Finance Act, 1955, as well as in numerous pronouncements, some of the proposed steps towards a "socialistic pattern of society" were promulgated during the year. With the third successive good monsoon there was no food problem, notwithstanding the normal increase in population; and this again resulted in a large saving in foreign exchange expenditure on imported food. During the year the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised and became the State Bank of India, thus terminating a long and honourable chapter of banking history. The State Bank has been created largely in order to extend banking facilities widely throughout rural India to an extent which it would be impossible for other than a State Bank to undertake.

In January, 1956, an Ordinance took the first step for the nationalization of all life assurance business in India, both Indian and foreign. The disappearance of some of the fine old Indian life companies and the prohibition of this field of business to private enterprise in the future will be regretted by many and must inevitably cause some speculation as to how far the nationalization of existing business and industry is to be carried in India.

The second Five Year Plan is now under consideration. It is a massive project and bearing in mind its great objective of raising the standard of living of the people and providing for the rapidly increasing population, it must be hoped that it will meet with at least the same measure of success as the first Five Year Plan. Whether or not, however, this can best be accomplished by Government concentrating its energies on creation of the new, rather than acquisition of the old and well-tried is a matter of opinion.

In July the first reading was given to a Bill to decimalize the coinage and it is understood that at a later date it is Government's intention to bring in a metric system of weights and measures.

A disturbing feature of 1955 has been the numerous strikes of various kinds by the clerical staff of banks in the principal cities of India owing to the discontent of the banking trade unions with some of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act of 1953. In Calcutta especially they were of such magnitude that the clearances had to be suspended for 22 days and it became almost impossible for banks to fulfil their legal obligations.

The good relations that have existed in our branches have always been a source of satisfaction to us and we regret that in some of our offices in India these should have been disturbed, we trust only temporarily. Our thanks are due to those who by carrying on during this very difficult period helped to enable our Indian branches to carry out at least some of their functions.

Pakistan

Mr. Gulam Mahomed, the Governor-General of Pakistan, retired through ill-health in the month of September, 1955, and General Iskander Mirza (the then Acting Governor-General) became Governor-General in his place. Mr. Mohammed Ali was replaced as Premier by Mr. Chaudri Mahomed Ali, the Finance member, and the new Government proceeded to enact the One-Unit Bill which has amalgamated all the provinces and states of West Pakistan into a single province, from which only the Federal capital, Karachi, has been excluded. Thus the way is clear for a new Federal Constitution with equality between the two states of East and West Pakistan.

The framing of the new Constitution is making progress, but problems in regard to the allocation of powers between the centre and the provinces and on the question of joint electorates still present some difficulty.

Pakistan has decided to become a Republic, and it is good to learn that it is her intention to remain in association with the Commonwealth.

The second event of major importance was the devaluation of the Pakistan rupee to its old level of 1s. 6d. One effect was to assist Pakistan's exports, but another was an immediate rise in the internal price of imported goods.

The country's shortage of foreign exchange remains a problem, although there has been some improvement during the year. As a result, the control of imports has been somewhat relaxed and the internal finances of the country are considered to be reasonably sound and the budgetary position satisfactory.

Pakistan's industrialization programme has made great strides. In the textile industry the number of spindles increased from 923,875 in June, 1954, to 1,365,552 in June, 1955, whilst the number of looms increased from 14,484 to 22,633 in the same period. The country is now self-sufficient in coarse and medium varieties of textiles. In the jute mill industry the target for 1957 of 6,250 looms is expected to be achieved shortly. Two new cement factories, a sugar mill, and mills for the manufacture of paper and paperboards are in or nearing the production stage.

The completion of the 330-mile pipeline from the gas field at Sui to Karachi via Hyderabad, Sind, and the gradual replacement of imported coal and oil by gas and gas-generated electricity opens a new era in West Pakistan's industrial economy.

Ceylon

With a record tea output for 1955 of 380 million pounds the industry generally has not done badly, but has understandably been hampered in that overseas buyers especially have been handicapped by the frequent administrative changes in the export duty.

The rubber industry has had a reasonably successful year, but the generally higher external prices for the commodity have resulted in the Ceylon Trade Agreement not being so beneficial to Ceylon as in 1954.

Coconut oil and the copra industries have also had a reasonably successful year, while the cost of food imports fell substantially. It is therefore not surprising that the Ceylon Government had a net cash operating surplus of Rs. 128.7 million, which compared favourably with the figure of Rs. 33.7 million at the close of the previous financial year and is one of the biggest surpluses ever recorded in Ceylon.

Burma

There has been some improvement in the internal security situation of Burma during 1955. The insurrection still continues but successful operations by the army and security forces have reduced its effectiveness to hit-and-run raids carried out by gangs of bandits supported by the Communist Party. Nevertheless, the Government is optimistic of achieving internal peace before the General Elections, which are due to be held in April, 1956. At these elections the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, the party which controls the present Government, expects to be re-elected with a large majority. Their political creed is the socialist state and the complete nationalization of Burmese trade, and in furtherance of this policy the Civil Supplies Management Board which has hitherto imported 12½ per cent. of the country's consumer requirements, will in future import 50 per cent. The department will have the sole monopoly for the import of most forms of textiles, cement, and a number of other necessities. All this and much other business has to be channelled through the Government owned State Bank. Nevertheless, there is much goodwill towards the British and there may well be mutual advantage in a new growth of industrial and trading relations with Burma.

During the year the Government realized that the country was running into financial difficulties. These were caused by heavy overseas capital expenditure, combined with a sharp fall in foreign exchange earnings from the export of rice. In 1954 Burma sold rice forward in quantity with a "fall clause" whereby should they make subsequent sales at lower prices, then these contracts would also have to be fulfilled at such lower prices. In order to dispose of the large surplus of rice on hand without the "fall clause" operating, Burma has entered into "barter" agreements with the Communist bloc of countries. Barter agreements are, of course, never satisfactory, and there is little doubt that Burma will return to normal trading practice as soon as possible, particularly if the western Powers are prepared to assist.

THE HIND BANK LIMITED—Cont'd.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	a. p.	INCOME: (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Rs.	a. p.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	9,86,436	6 9	1. Interest and Discount	10,81,28	0 4
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund	7,00,517	8 9	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage		
3. Directors (Rs. 3,000/-) and Local Committee members' fees and allowances	4,200	0 0	3. Rents	11,48,554	17 4
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	1,06,649	8 3	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)		
5. Law Charges	8,312	0 6	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)		
6. Postage, Telephone, Telegrams and Stamps	17,136	3 5	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets		
7. Auditors' Fees (including periodical audits)	10,100	0 0	7. Other receipts	234	0 3
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	25,545	12 9	8. Loss		
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	71,612	8 3			
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	55,329	4 3			
11. Other Expenditure	19,86,457	9 1			
12. Balance of Profit					
Total Rs.	31,30,316	14 0	Total Rs.	31,30,316	14 0

NOTE: Salaries and allowances of the General Manager amount to Rs. 26,400-0-0.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of THE HIND BANK LIMITED as at 31st December, 1955 and also the foregoing Profit & Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date, in which are incorporated Branch returns audited by the Statutory or Local Auditors and report that:—

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory; (b) the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank; (c) the returns received from Branch Offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit; (d) in our opinion, the foregoing Balance Sheet and the Profit & Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law; (e) such Profit & Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the year; (f) such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank and (g) in our opinion, books of accounts have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 130 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

K. N. GUTGUTIA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

DALAL & SHAH,
Chartered Accountants.

K. P. GOENKA, Chairman.

B. L. JALAN, B. KUMAR BIRLA, N. D. BANGUR, N. L. KANORIA, B. V. JACOB, S. P. HUTHCESING

S. D. PARDIWALLA, General Manager.

T. N. GANGULI, Chief Accountant.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1956.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated on 6th January, 1943).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 8,00,00,000	PAID UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 4,00,00,000	RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 95,00,000

THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Directors submit to the shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet of the Bank as on and the Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1955.

The net profit for the year after providing for all known and anticipated charges and including Rs. 1,06,724-8-9 brought forward from the previous account, amounts to

The Directors have made the following appropriations out of the net profit:	Rs. a. p.
1. Transfer to Reserve Fund ...	8,50,000 0 0
2. Provision for Taxes ...	14,00,000 0 0
3. Provision for Bonus to Staff ...	4,00,000 0 0
4. Balance ...	11,27,761 2 0
	37,77,761 2 0

Out of the balance of Rs. 11,27,761-2-0 the Directors recommend to the shareholders payment of Dividend at Rs. 2-12-0 per share, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 11,00,000/- leaving Rs. 27,77,761-2-0 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

The Bank's business has shown a gratifying expansion during the year. The profit for the year 1955 is higher than that of the preceding year due largely to the fact that the deposits of the Bank had shown a substantial increase during the year. Four Directors consider the working of the Bank and the profits for the year as satisfactory. The Bank's investments appear in the balance sheet at below market value.

During the year your Bank took over the business of the Pondicherry branch of the Banque de l'Indochine.

On his appointment as a Director of the State Bank of India, Mr. R. G. Saraiya resigned his seat on the Bank's Board. The Directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him as Director since the inception of the Bank.

The Directors have to report with great sorrow the death in August, 1955 of Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal who was a Director of the Bank since its inception and had contributed greatly to the building up of the Bank. He was held in high esteem and respect by his colleagues and the Directors desire to place on record their high appreciation of the great service rendered by Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal during his long period of office.

In the vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. R. G. Saraiya and the death of Mr. B. N. Jalan and Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal the Directors have appointed Mr. Yogendra N. Mafatlal, Mr. G. D. Kohari and Mr. T. S. Rajam respectively as Directors of the Bank.

The Directors have also to report to you changes in the general management of the Bank. Mr. B. T. Thakur, who was the General Manager since the inception of the Bank, resigned on grounds of health, from the chief executive charge of the Bank in April, 1955 and requested that he be allowed to go on long leave preparatory to retirement. In view of the medical advice received by Mr. Thakur the Directors accepted his resignation with reluctance and regret. The Directors place on record their high appreciation of his service in building up the Bank to its present position, size and strength within a comparatively short period and with him happiness and restoration to normal health.

The Directors have appointed Mr. S. T. Sadasivan as General Manager in succession to Mr. B. T. Thakur and promoted Mr. R. B. Shah and Mr. O. H. Ghewala as Deputy General Managers of the Bank.

The Directors place on record their appreciation of the services of the General Manager and the officers and staff of the Bank during the year.

Under Article 95 of the Bank's Articles of Association four of your Directors,

Shri M. L. Shah
Shri G. L. Bangur
Shri P. D. Himatsingka
Shri M. L. Dahanukar

retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Shareholders are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

I. P. GOENKA,
Vice-Chairman.

Calcutta, 15th February, 1956.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Capital:			1. Cash:		
Authorised Capital: 8 lacs shares of Rs. 100 each	8,00,00,000 0 0		In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank of India (including foreign currency notes)	3,99,64,035 13 11	
Issued and Subscribed Capital: 4 lacs shares of Rs. 100 each	4,00,00,000 0 0		2. Balances with other Banks:		
Amount Called up: 4 lacs shares at Rs. 50 per share	2,00,00,000 0 0		(Including Foreign Government Treasuries)		
2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves:			(i) In India	8,97,901 3 8	
Reserve Fund (including that under Sec. 17 of the Banking Companies Act)	95,00,000 0 0		(ii) Outside India	1,92,54,129 4 8	
3. Deposits and other Accounts:			3. Money at Call and Short Notice	22,00,000 0 0	
Fixed Deposits	19,33,88,974 4 4		4. Investments: (at below market value)		
Savings Bank Deposits	4,51,00,194 15 1		(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments	18,55,86,864 7 5	
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	23,64,32,223 3 5	47,69,24,394 6 10	(ii) Shares:		
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:			Fully Paid preference shares Rs. 45,812 8 0	30,64,434 3 9	
(i) In India	6,05,50,000 0 0		Fully Paid ordinary shares Rs. 30,18,821 11 9	14,25,000 0 0	
(ii) Outside India	20,00,528 12 8	4,25,56,528 12 8	(iii) Debentures or Bonds		
Particulars:			(iv) Securities of the U.S.A., Burma, Malaya and Pakistan Governments and Foreign Trustee Securities	2,15,97,193 10 10	
(i) Secured by part of Investments per contra	4,24,15,294 11 2		(v) Gold		
(ii) Unsecured	1,41,254 1 6		(Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 4,36,000/- have been lodged with the Reserve Bank of India for guarantee and other obligations.)	22,16,73,468 0 0	
5. Bills Payable		60,78,407 0 5	5. Advances:		
Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra			(other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors)		
(i) Payable in India	2,40,27,476 6 1		(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:		
(ii) Payable outside India	2,86,96,813 8 9	5,27,24,289 14 10	(i) In India	16,36,73,872 15 10	
7. Other Liabilities:			(ii) Outside India	1,46,57,553 6 7	
(i) Branch adjustments	1,73,75,719 5 2		(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)		
(ii) Unclaimed Dividends, etc.	2,34,189 14 1	1,76,09,908 3 3	(i) Payable in India	4,77,63,064 5 3	
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations per contra		12,03,53,101 3 11	(ii) Payable outside India	4,96,24,681 7 7	
9. Profit and Loss:			Particulars of Advances:		
Profit as per last balance sheet	11,48,724 8 9		(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	22,50,30,496 9 11	
Less Dividend	10,00,000 0 0		(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	1,95,94,738 6 3	
Add Profit for the year (Subject to Taxation)	1,08,724 8 9		(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	3,12,84,937 3 1	
Less Appropriations made:			(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for	Nil	
To Reserve Funds	8,50,000 0 0		Total	27,59,19,172 3 3	
To Reserve for Taxation	14,00,000 0 0		(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	Nil	
To Bonus to Staff	4,00,000 0 0	11,27,761 2 0	(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managers or agents or in the case of private companies, as members:		
10. Contingent Liabilities:			(i) Fully Secured	2,21,02,072 1 2	
(i) Claims against the banking company not acknowledged as debts Rs. 4,11,007-10-6			Secured by personal liability of borrowers	5,90,222 14 0	2,27,00,294 15 2
(ii) On Foreign Bills Re-discounted Rs. 2,21,913-7-0 of which upto Rs. 2,11,961-5-4 have run off.			(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	1,66,500 0 0	
(iii) Forward Exchange Contracts outstanding for the purchase and sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 23,26,00,000-8-2 of which upto Rs. 23-2-56 Rs. 12,22,64,326-9-0 have been delivered.			(viii) Maximum total amount of advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managers or agents or in the case of private companies, as members	4,49,67,955 11 11	
(iv) Bonus claims by employees for 1950, 1951 and 1952 not acknowledged as debts and disputed by the Bank before the respective Tribunals.			(ix) Due from banking companies	15,92,228 0 10	
(v) There is a liability for outstanding bills not certified by the architects in respect of construction work of Bank's building at New Delhi.			6. Bills receivable being Bills for Collection as per contra:		
			(i) Payable in India	2,40,27,476 6 1	
			(ii) Payable outside India	2,86,96,813 8 9	5,27,24,289 14 10
			7. Contingent Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations per contra		10,03,53,101 3 11
Carried over		81,68,74,401 11 11	Carried over		80,27,86,242 2 4

Company Meeting

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

CHAIRMAN MR. G. D. BIRLA'S REVIEW

Speech delivered by Mr. G. D. Birla, Chairman of The United Commercial Bank Ltd., at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank held on 28th March, 1956.

Gentlemen,

Before I proceed with the ordinary business of this Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the bank, I should like to refer with great sorrow to the loss sustained by the bank in the premature death, in August 1955, of Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal, who was a Director since its inception and had contributed greatly to its growth. He was a staunch friend of the bank and was held in the highest personal esteem by us all who miss his genial presence and wise guidance. The sorrow is tempered by the fact that his son has joined our Board and the connection of the bank with the House of Mafatlal will continue unbroken.

I have also to report to you the resignation from the Board, on his appointment as a Director of the State Bank of India, of Mr. R. G. Saraiya, who as a Vice-Chairman guided the affairs of the bank, particularly in Bombay, since its inception.

In the vacancies which had arisen in the Board the Directors have appointed Mr. Yogendra N. Mafatlal, Mr. G. D. Kohari and Mr. T. S. Rajam. I am glad to welcome them on your behalf and I am confident that the bank will benefit greatly by their wide experience in their respective spheres of industry and trade.

Reference has been made in the Directors' Report to the changes which took place last year in the general management of the bank. Mr. B. T. Thakur who was the General Manager of the bank since its inception resigned, on grounds of health, from the chief executive charge of the bank in April 1955 and has gone on leave preparatory to retirement. I take advantage of this occasion to pay a tribute, on your behalf, to the ability and zeal with which he had served the bank during his period of office and built it up to its present position as one of the leading banks of

the country, and to place on record our high appreciation of his valuable services.

Mr. S. T. Sadasivan has been appointed to succeed Mr. B. T. Thakur, as General Manager and I extend to him our good wishes for success during his period of office. Mr. Sadasivan was the Dy. General Manager of the bank since 1945 and has also acted as General Manager. I have every confidence that the progress of the bank will continue with great vigour under his zealous care and able guidance.

I also take this opportunity to thank the members of the staff in India and abroad for their devoted service to the bank and for their valuable contribution to the satisfactory results achieved during the past year.

I now turn to the ordinary business of the meeting. The Balance Sheet and the Profit & Loss Account have been in your hands for some time and they bear testimony to the continued improvement of the bank's business in the past year.

BANK'S BUSINESS

Deposits

You will notice that the total of the current, savings and fixed deposits and other accounts at the end of 1955 stood at Rs. 47.69 crores as compared with Rs. 40.42 crores at the end of 1954. The increase in deposits of Rs. 7.27 crores represents a rise of 17.9% which is a much higher rate of increase than 7.1% recorded in 1954 and is higher than the rise of 9.7% in the deposits of scheduled banks as a whole. The rise in deposits, which is common to all banks, should be attributed to higher production and an expanding economy which are the results of successful implementation of the First Five-Year Plan.

Cash

Cash on hand, balances with banks and money at call and short notice accounted for Rs. 6.21 crores and represented 13.02% of our total deposit liabilities.

Investments

The investments of the bank in Government and other approved securities stood at Rs. 22.17 crores showing a rise of Rs. 5 crores as compared with the figure at the end of 1954. The bulk of the increase in deposits has thus gone into Government Securities. During the year, as a result of the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India, we received compensation for our holding of shares in the Imperial Bank of India in the form of Government Securities. We have, however, made a fresh investment of Rs. 23,93,200 in the shares of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., which was incorporated in the beginning of last year with the assistance of the Government of India by way of interest free advance, for the purpose of carrying on the business of assisting industrial enterprises in the private sector of industry in India by providing finance in the form of long and medium term loans or equity participation and for sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares and securities. The ratio of our investments to our deposits, after deducting the amounts borrowed thereagainst is 37.60% as compared with 33.6% at the end of 1954. Cash resources and unencumbered investments together amount in the aggregate to Rs. 24.14 crores, giving a liquidity ratio of 50.62% to total deposits. The bank's investments are shown in the balance sheet, in accordance with our usual practice, at below the prevailing market rates.

Bills

The amount of bills discounted and purchased has increased during the year from Rs. 8.57 crores to Rs. 9.74 crores. You will be gratified to note that this self-liquidating asset forms 20.42% of the deposits of the bank.

Liquidity Ratio

The total of our most liquid assets—cash on hand and with banks, money at call and short notice, unencumbered investments and bills—represents 71.01% of our deposit liabilities. This is a very high liquidity ratio and enables us comfortably to expand credit during the busy season.

Foreign Exchange Business

Our foreign exchange business continues to improve. It forms an important part of our banking operations and the turnover in this department has increased during the past year as a result of the rise in the value of the foreign trade of India and the neighbouring countries. We are constantly expanding the network of our foreign correspondents and

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.—Cont'd.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.—Cont'd.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward		81,68,74,401 11 11	Brought forward		80,27,86,242 2 4
8. Premises Less Depreciation:			8. Premises Less Depreciation:		
Cost as per last balance sheet		14,62,236 2 9	Cost as per last balance sheet		14,62,236 2 9
Additions (Rs. 44,000/-)		3,64,928 6 9	Additions (Rs. 44,000/-)		3,64,928 6 9
Less depreciation written off to date		18,27,126 3 9	Less depreciation written off to date		18,27,126 3 9
9. Furniture and Fixtures Less Depreciation: (including vehicles and equipment)			9. Furniture and Fixtures Less Depreciation: (including vehicles and equipment)		
Cost as per last balance sheet		56,69,013 0 10	Cost as per last balance sheet		56,69,013 0 10
Additions (Rs. 5,67,896-2-3)		2,86,080 15 2	Additions (Rs. 5,67,896-2-3)		2,86,080 15 2
Less depreciation written off to date		58,55,094 0 0	Less depreciation written off to date		58,55,094 0 0
10. Other Assets, including Silver:			10. Other Assets, including Silver:		
(i) Land and Buildings:			(i) Land and Buildings:		
Cost as per last balance sheet	15,14,905 11 2		Cost as per last balance sheet	15,14,905 11 2	
Additions during the year	6,38,219 5 3		Additions during the year	6,38,219 5 3	
Less depreciation written off to date	21,53,125 0 5	19,97,900 9 3	Less depreciation written off to date	21,53,125 0 5	19,97,900 9 3
(ii) Interest accrued on Investments		25,36,514 1 1	(ii) Interest accrued on Investments		25,36,514 1 1
(iii) Estimated amount of refund of Income-tax		46,33,856 8 6	(iii) Estimated amount of refund of Income-tax		46,33,856 8 6
Income-tax assessment for five years 1951 to 1955 not yet completed			Income-tax assessment for five years 1951 to 1955 not yet completed		
(iv) Stamps, Stationery and Library		8,52,777 9 11	(iv) Stamps, Stationery and Library		8,52,777 9 11
(v) Silver		1,00,11,006 12 9	(v) Silver		1,00,11,006 12 9
11. Non-Banking Assets Acquired in satisfaction of Claims			11. Non-Banking Assets Acquired in satisfaction of Claims		
12. Profit and Loss			12. Profit and Loss		
Total Rs.		81,68,74,401 11 11	Total Rs.		81,68,74,401 11 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE	Rs. a. p.	INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Rs. a. p.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	86,28,848 2 9	1. Interest and Discount	1,63,89,714 13 1
2. Salaries and allowances and Provident Fund including salaries and allowances of General Manager Rs. 23,000/-	78,93,141 5 8	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	78,52,214 0 5
3. Directors (Rs. 32,200) and Local Committee members' fees and allowances	42,516 0 0	3. Rents	1,22,945 10 7
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	11,33,161 11 9	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets	
5. Law charges	1,04,420 12 6	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets	
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	5,09,338 6 7	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	
7. Auditors' fees for statutory and periodical audits	96,357 13 5	7. Other receipts	4,992 0 0
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's property	7,08,832 9 3	8. Loss	
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	7,85,278 2 7		
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	7,91,443 14 2		
11. Other Expenditure	36,89,036 9 3		
12. Balance of Profit (Subject to Taxation)			
Rs. 6,645-2-3 paid as law charges to a Solicitors firm of which a director is a partner.			
The above expenditure includes besides leave salary of Rs. 64,000/- a sum of Rs. 24,771/- being ex-gratia payments by way of allowances for ex-General Manager.			
Total Rs.	2,43,70,375 8 1	Total Rs.	2,43,70,375 8 1

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of The United Commercial Bank Limited as at 31st December, 1955 and also the foregoing Profit & Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended on that date, in which are incorporated the Branch returns audited by the Statutory or Local Auditors and report that—

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory; (b) the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank; (c) the returns received from the branch offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit; (d) in branch offices of the Bank where the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law; (e) such Profit & Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the year; (f) such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us; and as shown by the books of the Bank and (g) in our opinion, the books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 120 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

G. P. KAPADIA & CO.
K. N. GUTGUTIA & CO.
RAY & RAY

Chartered Accountants.

I. P. GOENKA
A. C. LAW
G. L. BANGUR
P. D. HIMATSINGKA
R. L. NOPANY
M. L. SHAH

Directors.

M. R. RUIA
M. L. DAHANUKAR
M. L. TAPURIAH
Y. N. MAFATLAL
G. D. KOTHARI
T. S. RAJAM
M. P. BIRLA

Directors.

S. T. SADASIVAN, General Manager.
P. R. SESHAN, Ag. Chief Accountant.

Calcutta, 28th February, 1956.

overseas connections in order always to be ready to handle any business that might be offered to us.

Advances

Our advances showed a moderate increase from Rs. 16.07 crores to Rs. 17.85 crores. This gives a ratio of 37.43% to our deposits against 50.58% for the banking system as a whole.

Bank's Property Account

The additions to the bank's property account during the year were Rs. 10.03 lacs. This is due to the purchase of the premises of the Banque de L'Indochine at Pondicherry in connection with the acquisition of their business and to the construction of our own premises at Parliament Street, New Delhi. We hope shortly to commence the construction of the Head Office building at Calcutta at the site which we have acquired for this purpose at the corner of Brabourne Road and Royal Exchange Place Extension.

Profit & Loss Account

Turning to the Profit and Loss Account you will notice with satisfaction that the profit for the year 1955 is Rs. 36.69 lacs as compared with Rs. 31.06 lacs for the year 1954. This satisfactory result has been achieved in spite of heavy increase in expenses and in interest paid on deposits. As stated in the Directors' Report, the total profit including the surplus Rs. 1,08,724 brought forward from 1954 accounts is Rs. 37,77,761-2-0. Out of this amount the Directors have already transferred Rs. 8.50 lacs to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 95 lacs and have made a provision of Rs. 14 lacs for taxation and Rs. 4 lacs for bonus to staff leaving a balance of Rs. 11,27,761-2-0. In view of the improved working results the Directors feel justified in recommending a slight increase in the dividend from 5% paid last year to 5½% per annum, free of income-tax.

The Bank Award

Since we met last, the Bank Award Commission which was appointed by the Government of India to go further into the dispute between banks and their employees in the matter of salaries, dearness allowances, etc., gave its decision which the Government of India accepted in toto. By its decision, the Commission restored with slight alterations the Award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal which the Government had previously modified. It also decided that no employee should be asked to refund any excess paid to him under the then existing scheme over what he would be entitled to under its Award. In order to lighten the burden on banks imposed by the higher salaries and allowances recommended, the Award permitted banks to pay the employees any arrears that may be due to them in three instalments. Favourable to the employees as such recommendations were, the banks went further and waived their right to pay the arrears in three instalments and paid the entire amount due to each employee in one lump sum. The banks also waived their right to recover the excess dearness allowance paid during the period July to November 1955. Notwithstanding such generous concessions the employees were not satisfied, instead they carried on an agitation culminating in the refusal to work overtime for the purpose of the annual closing of accounts which was consequently delayed and also finally resorted to a two days' strike in January this year. It is extremely regrettable that they should adopt such an attitude and go on a strike which was clearly illegal. It is to be hoped that the employees will take the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act as final and devote themselves to strenuous and harmonious work in close co-operation with the management. Needless to say, such co-operation will naturally produce better working results for the bank which, in turn, will enable the management further to improve the conditions of service of the employees.

Bank Rate

The Bank Rate in India remained unchanged at 3½% throughout the year 1955 though the Bank of England rate was raised from 3 to 3½% on the 27th January, 1955 and again to 4½% on the 24th February, 1955. Notwithstanding the fact that the year 1955 saw an upward revision of bank rates in varying degrees in different parts of the world, it is a matter of gratification that the bank rate in India remained unchanged and adequate finance could be secured by commerce and industry on the basis of 3½% official bank rate. The increase in the Bank of England rate on the 18th February, 1956 from 4½% to 5½% has raised the question whether it will be necessary or desirable to effect any change in the Indian Bank rate.

On a superficial assessment of the situation it would appear that the Indian Bank rate is unrealistic in the light of the competition for deposits which has carried the deposit rate almost to the level of the official bank rate, but there has never been any interaction with the official rate of the various interest rates quoted in the market and the money rates prevailing in the bazar have never had any relation to the official bank rate. The impact of the rise in the rate in the deposit rate and a sporadic increase in the rate of interest charged by some banks on certain classes of advances but has had no significant influence otherwise.

The problems facing India are wholly different from those of the United Kingdom and the prevalence of unemployment and the existence of steady level of prices which have characterised the Indian economy are in sharp variance with overemployment and inflation which are the features of British economy. We are now engaged in bringing into fruition a planned economy which has for its objects increased production, increased national income, the provision of employment on a large scale and the maintenance of stable economic conditions. In the financial sphere the operation of the first five-year plan has resulted in increased bank deposits, a larger note circulation and enhanced bank advances without any appreciable increase in commodity prices or the cost of living. This was because increased money supply has been matched by increased production.

One result, however, of the rise in the Bank of England rate is that more and more of the foreign trade of India will have to be financed out of Indian resources. But these resources are expanding and the stage has not yet been reached when they may be said to be inadequate. The bill market scheme inaugurated by the Reserve Bank in 1952 is a sufficient guarantee that seasonal expansion of credit could be effected without a change in the bank rate, and the recent announcement of the Reserve Bank of India that advances under the scheme will be made

at 3½% interest instead of at 3% as hitherto is not to be interpreted as a measure of dearer money. Moreover, the export trade is financed on the basis of the higher money rates prevailing in London through an adjustment of the exchange rates applicable to us on bills and in an amount which could be rediscounted in the London market. It is only in the case of imports that the pressure for finance will be squarely transferred to the Indian money market but the expansion of resources resulting from the operation of the second five-year plan appear to be adequate to take care of any increased responsibility as might devolve on the Indian money market.

It is necessary for the success of the borrowing programmes associated with the second five-year plan that stable and healthy conditions should be maintained in the money and gilt-edged markets and the continuance of the Indian bank rate unchanged at its present level is a necessary condition for the fulfilment of our development plans. From this point of view it is regrettable that the authorities have allowed the price of 3½% Conversion Loan to go below Rs. 80. A little support to this loan will inspire confidence in the stability of the gilt-edged market.

The question of an upward revision of the bank rate will arise in the event of the spectre of inflation raising its head or the scramble for deposits developing to the extent of a run-away rise in deposit rates to levels higher than the bank rate. The authorities will, no doubt, keep a close watch on the situation and act without hesitation when the contingency arises.

Before proceeding to review the economic conditions in India, I shall briefly comment on the conditions prevailing in the countries where we have branches.

Burma

At the beginning of the year, Burma was faced with the problem of rapidly dwindling balance in Foreign Exchange. As a corrective measure the Government imposed a 50% moratorium on all outward standing import licences in March 1955 and this action was followed by the complete suspension of the Open General Licence. This had the inevitable repercussions on business and commerce. The prices of imported consumer goods such as textiles, toilet requisites, tinned provisions, etc. shot up to a very great extent. As a result of these measures the position improved somewhat in the latter part of the year and since then the Government has been issuing a few licences for import, mostly from countries like China, Hungary, Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. with whom agreements for payment on barter basis have been concluded. As a result of these and of severe restriction on private remittances, the shrinkage of foreign holdings of the Union Bank has been arrested and a moderate improvement has set in. The Government's policy in recent months has shown a tendency towards the scaling down of capital expenditure which is not considered as wholly essential or immediately productive.

During the year the Government of India granted a loan of Rs. 20 crores to Burma to assist her in financing her development plans. The loan is repayable in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 2.5 crores beginning from March 1959. The rate of interest on the loan is 4 per cent.

The prospects of Burma's most important export crop—rice—seem to be bright this year. It is reported that out of an exportable surplus of about 1.5 million tons, agreements have been practically concluded for disposal of very nearly the entire quantity.

Malaya

The total value of Malayan trade last year was ST\$ 7,977.1 million—a rise of 27.61% over 1954. With imports at ST\$3,819.4 million and exports at ST\$ 4,157.7 million, the adverse balance of trade of 1954 was turned into a favourable balance of ST\$ 338.3 million. This improvement was largely due to better prices of tin and rubber. The exports of these commodities registered a rise of 8% and 1% respectively. Rubber production was highest since 1950 at 637,463 tons and the average price during the year was \$1.14 per lb. as against the average of 67 cents during the previous year. Tin production at 61,244 tons was in fact a post-war record and the average price during the year was ST\$365.50 per picul compared to the average of \$353.59 in the previous year. As a result of improved trade with Indonesia, the conditions in the textile market showed signs of improvement. On the whole the year 1955 can be considered as the second best year, the best so far being 1952.

The Colony of Singapore and the Federated States of Malaya had their first measure of self-government when the General Elections were held. The general conditions in Malaya were still disturbed and the "Amnesty" proposals made by the Government were unsuccessful. There were also signs of industrial unrest resulting from a number of strikes in industrial organisations, rubber mills, transport, etc.

The prospects for 1956 would be bright if the prices of Rubber and Tin are sustained even at their present levels.

Hong Kong

The industrial production of the Colony continued to rise and the number of registered factories as well as the number of workers employed showed an appreciable improvement over the previous year. This has enabled Hong Kong to stabilise her economic position and to a certain extent has made up for the loss in her trade with China after the embargo. The Colony was able to compete with certain countries of success with the industrialised countries in finding markets for its industrial products in South East Asia, U.K., and other British Colonies. The export of industrial products registered an increase of HK\$ 48 million—an increase of nearly 7% over the last year's exports.

A significant feature of last year was the continued influx of a very large amount of Chinese capital into the Colony from countries in South East Asia. As a result of this boom conditions were prevalent on the Stock Exchange and in Real Estate markets.

Pakistan

Our next door neighbour, Pakistan, continued during the year to show resilience and progress. The important development on the economic side was the devaluation of Pakistan Rupee. The Pakistan Rupee which had a higher value than its Indian counterpart since September 1949 was brought on a par in July 1955. The need for obtaining capital goods from abroad and the peculiarly monopolistic nature of the country's export goods combined to stave off devaluation. These two factors, however, could no longer continue to support the artificially inflated Rupee.

The economic progress as a whole was maintained. The trade position also showed an improvement. Ex-

ports rose from 190.5 million Rupees to 371.1 million Rupees during the three months August/October 1955 and instead of trade deficit on private account of 53.5 million Rupees there was a surplus of 131.5 million Rupees. During the year an Agreement was also signed between the United States of America and Pakistan providing the use of 20 million dollars of U.S. Assistance Fund for the improvement of Pakistan ports, highways, airbases, etc. Industrial output also continues to rise and it is hoped that she could look forward with confidence to a year of good development.

On the political side a Constitution for the country has been drawn up and Pakistan has been proclaimed as an Islamic Republic within the Commonwealth.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN INDIA

The Capital Market

During the year under review the Government of India floated a 3½ per cent 10 Year Loan at an issue price of Rs. 98.8 and secured Rs. 103.7 crores. Collections from Small Savings, to which more attention is now being devoted, yielded Rs. 65 crores. The previous year's experiment of floating a combined loan for the requirements both of the Central Government and the State Governments was scrapped and the States came out with their own loan issues—all 4½ loans maturing in 1967 but at different issue prices—and gathered in all Rs. 47.50 crores. The expansion of treasury bills—the measure of deficit financing—is expected to be Rs. 240 crores.

The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd. issued its share capital of Rs. 5 crores of which Rs. 3½ crores were privately placed and Rs. 1½ crores were successfully offered for public subscription. Two big debenture issues and quite a number of preference and ordinary shares floatations met with satisfactory response. Altogether the capital market had an active and successful year.

During the year State Financial Corporations were floated in Madhya Bharat, Andhra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

The foreign trade of India during 1955 registered a significant growth both in exports and imports and the visible trade deficit has been reduced. The relative figures are as follows:—

FOREIGN TRADE—JANUARY-NOVEMBER

	(in crores Rs.)	1955
Exports	477.84	499.90
Imports	530.13	559.29
Balance	-52.29	-59.39

Import policy is now designed to allow an increase in import of industrial raw materials and capital goods while extending further the principle of protection to Indian industry. The large internal demand for steel has necessitated its import from wherever it is available but the loss of foreign exchange has been offset by the cessation of imports of foodgrains and sugar and the saving of exchange arising from the import of crude mineral oil in place of refined petroleum products. Imports of chemicals, drugs, electrical goods, newsprint and rayon have remained steady, while import of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, vehicles and wagons have begun to show a rising trend. The growth of Indian industry is making itself felt in the pattern of our import trade.

In exports most of the major commodities with the significant exception of tea have been doing well. Exports of jute manufactures showed expansion.

The Jute Industry's success last year is attributed partly to the Government's prompt abolition of the export duty on jute goods in the wake of the devaluation of the Pakistan Rupee. The prices of Indian jute goods, thus lowered, enabled the industry to compete on better terms with Pakistan and other jute manufacturing countries. Exports of cotton textiles in 1955 were slightly lower than in 1954 and may again decline in 1956 due to the growth in domestic demand. The decline in export earnings on this account has been more than made good by the large increase in exports of raw cotton so that the total value of raw cotton and textiles amounted to Rs. 67 crores in the eight months April-November 1955 as against Rs. 55 crores in the corresponding period of 1954.

The continued weakness of the tea market is an adverse factor likely to offset the increased export earnings in 1956 from other commodities.

With reference to our export trade the emphasis has shifted in recent years from sending raw materials to sending manufactured goods abroad. The rapid pace of industrialisation has enabled some of our industries to produce manufactured goods which can find an outlet into the world market on a competitive basis both as regards quality and price. On the export side all restrictions which were necessary in earlier years have been removed as a result of the improvement in the internal supply position. In fact, except for a few isolated commodities, exports of most major items are being allowed without any export licence. About 80 to 85 per cent of the country's export is today free from control.

In order to secure adequate foreign exchange resources for the Second Five-Year Plan efforts have been made to stimulate exports and the recent announcement of the Commerce Ministry on this subject gives hopes of considerable development in this field in the near future. The Ministry is thus anxious to canalise all measures of rationalisation so that foreign trade can be regulated properly. Similarly the Government of India is taking all possible steps through Export Promotion Councils to promote exports of cotton textiles, silk piecegoods, engineering goods, plastic manufactures, cashew and pepper. With adequate financial assistance these bodies would be able not only to help the normal flow of export trade but will also conduct research, propaganda and publicity in foreign markets. Export Credit Guarantee Scheme is sure to give added confidence.

During the first nine months of 1955 trade with the Dollar area resulted in a surplus of Rs. 31 crores against a deficit of Rs. 3 crores in the corresponding period of 1954. By reason of this satisfactory position, the outstanding loan from the International Monetary Fund was repaid to the extent of Rs. 12.3 crores, leaving only a small balance of Rs. 6 crores still due to the Fund at the end of 1955. The country's net balance of payments on current account for the same period showed a surplus of Rs. 25 crores and the year as a whole is expected to show a surplus of about

Rs. 35 crores as compared with a deficit of Rs. 4 crores in the previous year.

Agricultural Production

Progress in the field of agricultural production was satisfactory. The output of foodgrains during the year amounted to 68.8 million tons, which, though a little lower than the previous year, was yet in excess of the Plan target by just over four million tons as a result of implementation of irrigation and power projects in the First Five-Year Plan, now drawing to a close. By the end of 1954-55, fresh irrigation facilities and increased water supplies were provided to over four million acres of virgin and irrigated soil. The easy supply position of foodgrains enabled the Government to remove the last remnant of control on foodgrains.

The production of commercial crops showed further improvement during the current year. Oilseeds output at 5.9 million tons and raw cotton at 4.3 million bales have exceeded their targets under the First Five-Year Plan by four lacs tons and about one lac bales respectively. The production of sugar touched the record level of 15.9 lac tons as compared to 10.01 lacs tons in 1953-54, while that of jute which remained depressed during the last two years has shown a significant increase of about 12 lacs bales during the 1955-56 season as compared to the last.

The general crop prospects for 1955-56 are considered to be satisfactory. They would have been better still but for the calamitous floods in the North and the devastating cyclones in the South that occurred during the year.

Industrial Production

Industrial production has made commendable progress during the year under review. The upward revised index of industrial production is now available. According to this series the index of industrial production (Base: 1951-100) for the first ten months of 1955 works out at 125.7 as against 122.9 for the whole of 1954. This represents an increase of over 11 per cent over the preceding year. This increase in production was shared by almost all the major industries. The output of finished steel at 1.26 million tons was higher than the record achieved in 1954. The production of mill made cloth at 5,067 million yards in 1955 was 89 million yards higher than the production of 1954. The output of cement exceeded the target fixed under the First Five-Year Plan by 387 million yards. Cement production during the year reached 4.5 million tons. In jute, chemicals and paper too the performance was very high. Considerable strides have also been made by the engineering industry. Licences for manufacturing jute mill machinery have been given. Progress in the modernization of jute mills has already been made.

Further in terms of expenditure, the position in respect of the centrally financed multi-purpose projects—The Damodar Valley Corporation, Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud and Harike—is that, against a provision of Rs. 224 crores, about Rs. 238 crores will be spent by the end of the year. In regard to State projects, the outlay will be Rs. 352 crores against the Plan figure of Rs. 378 crores. Against a provision of Rs. 30 crores, a total of Rs. 20.8 crores has so far been spent on the new projects undertaken during the last two years of the Plan—Kosi, Koyna, Chambal, Rihand and Nagarjunasagar.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

It is some time now since the draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan has been published; the total amount of expenditure envisaged the departmental allocations, the State-wise distributions, the various targets aimed at, etc., have now been so widely publicised that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here. But the lapse of time has also enabled us to get over our first emotional enthusiasm and to take an objective and dispassionate view of the Plan.

The Plan has been variously criticised as either too optimistic or too ambitious. There is nothing wrong about being too ambitious. In the present condition of India to aspire to progress at as quick a pace as possible cannot but be a laudable objective. But to be too optimistic is certainly a danger in that mood we ignore realities and base our hopes on mistaken calculations and emotional approaches. Failure to reach the goal would mean disaster of the severest kind and therefore, to shut our eyes to the realities and create difficulties by our own actions would be, to put it at the mildest, a first-rate blunder.

In the first place I wish to emphasise that higher employment, though a very desirable objective, cannot be as important as creation of greater wealth. It may sound a little unorthodox, but I wish it to be realised that increased employment cannot in all cases result in greater prosperity. Only such employment as is highly productive can create prosperity. On the other hand prosperity can definitely be a precursor to greater employment. A highly productive employment alone can create prosperity, and once we have the effective means, we can create all kinds of employment. The main problem, therefore, is not so much to create any kind of employment as to create such employment as would yield higher production and greater wealth. With wealth a large number of tertiary employment would grow automatically. Higher production is thus the objective which really matters.

Judging from this angle, Ambar Charkha is not the answer to the problem. It has a place, no doubt, provided it is proved that the most efficient methods of production within our resources are being fully utilised and that the only resources potential or otherwise, left for us is the utilisation of Ambar Charkha in which case it functions in a supplementary capacity. Since this is not the position, Ambar Charkha is likely to obstruct rather than pave the path to progress, if by progress we mean higher standard of living. This stark reality, if fully realised, should stop us from toying with ideas likely to take us on a backward march. If Ambar Charkha could have solved our problems it would have done so centuries before.

Again, the relative treatment accorded to cottage industries vis-à-vis the factories seems to be based on fallacious grounds. There would be no conflict between the two if they could be supplementary to each other. Cottage industries can only follow the large scale industries and not vice versa. If one plans that the large-scale industry shall follow the cottage industry, then one might as well plan that Railways shall progress only through the bullock cart. The fact of the matter is that more and more carts will be in the streets to feed Railways if the latter expand. Paradoxical as it may sound, Railways alone can support more bullock carts. In more economically advanced countries cottage industries play a much

bigger role than in India because there is such a great task for them for feeding the large-scale units.

Real Difficulties

The real difficulties that must be faced and solved if the Plan is to be successfully implemented are:

1. Inadequacy of internal resources;
2. Inadequacy of foreign exchange;
3. Inadequacy of technical personnel;
4. Inability of transport systems to keep pace with the development in other fields; and,
5. Rigidity of Government machinery.

Availability of Internal Resources

How is the money to be invested in the public sector to be raised? The means suggested are: additional taxation, loans, small savings and deficit financing. I wonder whether it is fully realised that additional taxation, savings and loans come into play only after production and wealth have increased and cannot precede them. We have to begin with deficit finance. The criterion of its success would be that by raising the purchasing power of the people we create greater demand for goods which stimulates higher production. If higher production of goods is suppressed then what follows is inflation and failure. In other words, we should rely on much larger production of essential goods to absorb the newly created purchasing power that would come into being through deficit financing. This is one aspect of the question. The other aspect is that if we begin with additional taxation and compulsory savings, then we fail to create the new purchasing power which is expected to create increased demand for goods. The resultant decrease in consumption would lead to lower production and to decrease of employment and of wealth. These two aspects must be kept in mind.

From the way in which the Budget is planned, it looks as if it is believed that taxes and savings could precede increased wealth and that savings could take place before earnings materialise. If a house is taxed before it is built, the result would be that no house would be built to pay the tax. To appreciate this sequence is very important. In a car the brake start the car with a brake. The brake is useful only after the car is started. If you tax a person and compel him to save before increasing his earnings you, in reality, restrict his consumption and give a set-back to production, which is obviously not the goal in view.

Availability of Foreign Exchange

Whatever may be the method of estimating our requirements of foreign exchange, I personally feel we shall need anything like Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,000 crores.

Even accepting the figure of Rs. 1,600 crores as correct, it might be difficult to get all this amount. Sterling balances Rs. 350 crores, trade surplus Rs. 300 crores on the basis of Rs. 60 crores per year (this assumption is justified by cessation of food imports) and invisible exports of Rs. 150 crores make up Rs. 800 crores leaving Rs. 800 crores still to be found.

Of this amount, Government expect to raise Rs. 400 crores by way of foreign aid; but total Ame-

rican aid to India from July 1955 to June 1956 is \$50 million, i.e. Rs. 25 crores. On this scale foreign aid will amount only to Rs. 125 crores in five years.

I fear the seriousness of the paucity of foreign exchange is not fully realised. With proper efforts foreign exchange should be available. And we have to work for it. But the Planning Commission seems to have under-estimated its importance and has abruptly ended the chapter after pointing out that there is a gap of Rs. 800 crores. I fear the gap would be much more, but even if we accept the figure of Rs. 800 crores, its direct effect would be on the productive industries and transport leading again to less wealth and less employment.

Availability of Technical Personnel

The dearth of technical personnel is admitted on all hands. It is one of the main reasons for the country's inability to make spectacular headway. State-owned steel plants alone require 5,000 engineers and 10,000 skilled personnel. This shortage of technical personnel will be a serious handicap in the working of the Plan.

The private sector today can command a large number of technically qualified experts. In its search for technical talent, it has gone far and wide and has, with great difficulty, built up at least a nucleus of expert administrators. The public sector has nothing like this and has to start the training of its staff right from A.B.C. But if we talk in terms of austerity for the technicians, then neither the public nor the private sector will have enough technical knowledge at its disposal. We should not restrict the incentive that go to stimulate technical education and knowledge.

Availability of Transport

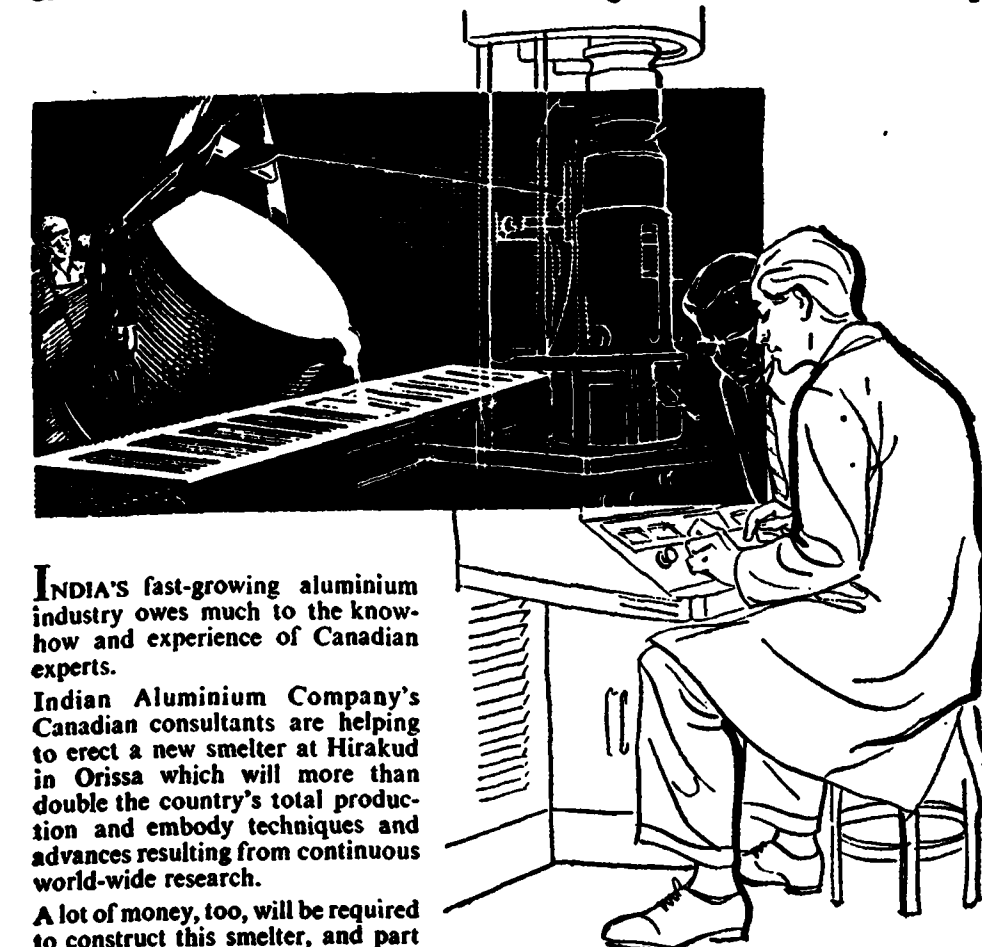
Under transport, specially with reference to railways, the allotment in the Second Five-Year Plan has been cut down very substantially. If the railways do not bear the strain that is proposed to be put on them, the whole edifice of the plan will collapse.

Rigidity in Government Machinery

Experience has shown us again and again that Government machinery is dilatory, hide-bound by rules and unaccustomed to take quick decisions. While this machinery is eminently qualified to deal with long-range questions of policy, it can hardly make up of day to day industrial expansion where rapid decisions are necessary. A thorough overhaul is needed.

I have mentioned all these difficulties not that they cannot be solved—but that they must be solved. I fail to see any sign of awareness on the part of the authorities of these hurdles and, therefore, I give expression to my misgivings. What I have said is not by way of criticism. We need to make the Plan a success. But we cannot do so by minimising or underestimating the difficulties and by starting in a complacent mood. Fore-warned is fore-armed and what I have suggested is a constructive note of caution in order that we may meet the difficulties squarely in the face and solve them and not create more difficulties by our own actions. We have enough troubles on our hand to engage our thoughts and energies, and it would be unwise to create avoidable problems.

CANADIAN KNOW-HOW - serving a vital Indian industry



INDIA'S fast-growing aluminium industry owes much to the know-how and experience of Canadian experts.

Indian Aluminium Company's Canadian consultants are helping to erect a new smelter at Hirakud in Orissa which will more than double the country's total production and embody techniques and advances resulting from continuous world-wide research.

A lot of money, too, will be required to construct this smelter, and part of the funds will be raised by a proposed issue of new capital by the Company.

Indian Aluminium Company Limited

A Canadian-Indian Enterprise

(This is not a Prospectus but only an Announcement of Prospectus. The Prospectus dated 17th March, 1956 has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, and a copy thereof can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company on any working day during business hours. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the Head Office and branch offices of the Bank of Baroda Limited mentioned below.)

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.)

An application will be made to the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, in due course for a quotation of the shares. The subscription list will open on Saturday the 31st day of March, 1956 and will close on Thursday the 12th day of April, 1956, both days inclusive, or earlier as may be decided by the Directors, but not before the 6th day of April, 1956.

POLYCHEM LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED CAPITAL

80,000 Redeemable 7½% (taxable) Cumulative First Preference Shares of Rs. 50/- each.
80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each.
1,40,000 Unclassified shares of Rs. 50/- each.

ISSUED CAPITAL

80,000 Redeemable 7½% (taxable) Cumulative First Preference Shares of Rs. 50/- each. Rs. 40,00,000
80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each. Rs. 40,00,000
Rs. 80,00,000

There are no Founders' or Deferred shares nor any Debentures or Mortgages. Out of the above issue the promoters Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd., the Directors of the Company and their friends including Dow Chemical Company of Midland in the State of Michigan, U.S.A. have agreed to subscribe for: Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 20,00,000-0-0 which will be allotted to them.

ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

Preference Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 40,00,000-0-0
and
Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 20,00,000-0-0

The whole of the issue to the public has been underwritten.

TERMS OF ISSUE

PREFERENCE SHARES

The Redeemable 7½% (taxable) Cumulative First Preference Shares (hereinafter called the "Preference Shares") shall entitle the holders thereof to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum (taxable) on the capital for the time being paid up thereon, and the right in the winding up to the payment of capital and arrears of dividend (if any), whether declared or not, up to the commencement of the winding up in priority to all other shares in the capital of the Company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in the profits or assets of the Company, nor confer any right to the offer or allotment of further shares whether issued by the Company or by the Directors.

The Company shall have the right after 15 years from the date of issue of the Preference Shares to redeem at par all the said Preference Shares or such of them, by drawing lots, as the Directors may from time to time decide, after giving six months' previous notice in writing in that behalf addressed to the holders of the Preference Shares so to be redeemed. All outstanding Preference Shares will be redeemed within 20 years from the date of issue.

The Preference Shares shall confer no right of voting at any General Meeting of the Company except

- (i) When resolutions are placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to preference shares (and for this purpose any resolution for winding up the Company, or for the reduction of its share capital shall be deemed directly to affect the rights attached to preference shares); or
- (ii) When the dividend due on such capital or any part of such dividend has remained unpaid in respect of an aggregate period of not less than two years preceding the date of the commencement of the meeting and for the purpose of this clause dividends shall be deemed to be due on preference shares on the last date specified for the payment of such dividend in the Articles or other instrument executed by the Company even though no dividend has been declared by the Company on such capital.

ORDINARY SHARES

Every holder of an ordinary share shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at any General Meeting and when present in person shall have one vote in respect of every ordinary share held by him. Under the Articles of Association of the Company, no member shall be entitled to be present or to vote at any General Meeting either personally or by proxy or as proxy for any other member or be reckoned in a quorum whilst any call or other sum shall be due and payable to the Company in respect of the shares of such member.

No person as the bearer of a Share Warrant in respect of the shares mentioned therein shall be entitled to attend or vote at any General Meeting of the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Designation	Address
1. Shri Ramdas Kilachand (Chairman)	85 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6
2. Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey	2 Warden Road, Bombay 26.
3. Shri Gulabchand Hirachand	Construction House, Bombay 1.
4. Shri Ramnivas Ramnarain Raja	State Bank Building, Bank Street, Bombay.
5. Shri Clayton S. Shoemaker, President, Dow Chemical International Limited.	Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.
6. Shri William H. Schettler, General Manager of the Midland Division of Dow Chemical Company.	Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.
7. Shri Ambalal Kilachand, Merchant.	85 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

REGISTERED OFFICE
45-47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

LEGAL ADVISERS
Messrs. Nanubhai and Co. 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.

BROKERS
Messrs. Daphary Ferreira & Divala, 12-13 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

BANKERS
The Bank of Baroda Limited, 10-12 Apollo Street Bombay-1.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

The Company has not yet obtained Certificate to commence business.

The Company has been formed for carrying on all or any of the objects mentioned in its Memorandum of Association. One such object is to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in styrene, polystyrene, vinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, cellulose plastics and other thermosetting and thermoplastic materials (synthetic and natural origin), oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, hydrocarbon gases including ethylene and acetylene, reagents, agricultural chemicals, insecticides, fumigants, wood preservatives, pesticides, colouring materials, pigments and lakes, paints, varnishes, lacquers, finishes, dyes, toners, perfume and flavouring chemicals, rubber chemicals, plastic and resinous materials, elastomers, gums, glues and adhesive composites, plasticizers, surface active agents, tanning agents, coating resins, drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals, solvents, marine chemicals, synthetic fibres, fertilisers and all types of industrial chemicals, acids, alkalis, hormones, trace elements.

The promoters of the Company have entered into an agreement with Dow Chemical Co. of U.S.A., one of the foremost chemical concerns in the world and a leader in the world production of polystyrene for

the exclusive grant to the Company of the formulae for the manufacture in India of polystyrene moulding powders by the continuous technique of polymerisation and for other technical assistance.

The principal raw material required is styrene monomer, the supply of which has been provided for over a period of five years by an Agreement entered into with Dow Chemical International Ltd. of U.S.A. and the Promoters.

This is the only unit sanctioned by the Government of India for the manufacture of polystyrene in India.

Polystyrene is at present used in India by the plastic moulding industry for the manufacture of numerous articles of industrial and domestic consumption. Polystyrene has many other uses which have hardly been touched upon in India.

Polystyrene has been consumed in India so far for manufacturing articles of domestic use such as toys, combs and toilet articles and articles of personal use. The importance of polystyrene in the industrial field is now being recognised. The consumption of polystyrene in India has grown from below 2,000,000 lbs. in 1948 to about 5,000,000 lbs. in 1954, almost all in the consumer items alone, some of which are finding export markets at present. Its

future potentialities can be judged from the fact that the Indian Plastic Manufacturers' Association has estimated a consumption of 10,000,000 lbs. annually during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan and has requested the Planning Commission to plan accordingly.

The Company's plant has been designed to a rated capacity of 6,000,000 lbs. of moulding powder per year with a margin for expansion which will meet the requirements of the moulding industry. Further provision will be made for the manufacture of 12,000,000 lbs. of modified polymer. The unit will be expanded with appropriate additions to take care of increased consumption by the plastic moulding industry. There is also a very wide scope for development of many other products of considerable commercial value such as Styrofoam (insulating material), Styroflex (Electrical insulating film and sheet), Synthetic resins (Co-polymers, synthetic rubbers), Paints (Styrenated alkyl resins), Films and sheets based on Styrene as well as other important chemicals and plastics.

Negotiations are in progress for obtaining suitable site for the Company's factory at Goregaon in the Bombay Suburban District.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Import licence for the greater part of the plant has already been obtained, the designing of machinery has also made much progress and orders will be placed for equipment without delay. The capital outlay for the plant will be about Rs. 39,30,000/- made up as under:-

Land and buildings	7,00,000-0-0
Machinery and Equipment	20,00,000-0-0
Utilities and other expenses	3,00,000-0-0
Issue of stock to Dow Chemical Co.	6,00,000-0-0
For exclusive grant of formulae	1,80,000-0-0
Brokerage & underwriting	1,30,000-0-0
Preliminary expenses	39,30,000-0-0

Working capital required per year is expected to be approximately as follows:
Technical fee to Dow Chemical Co.

\$25,000 for each of 5 instalments.	Rs. 1,25,000-0-0
Raw materials (about 3 months' stock)	22,00,000-0-0
Finished goods (about 3 months' stock)	25,00,000-0-0
	48,20,000-0-0

The capital outlay and the working capital will be provided for the greater part from the present issue of capital totalling to Rs. 80,00,000/-. Any balance will be provided by borrowings.

(Continued on page 447)

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

DEMAND CONTINUES HIGH

Wednesday 28th March.

THERE has been no slackening in the demand for funds. The requirements of the sugar industry are still the largest in volume and are unchanged on the week. Call for accommodation on account of the buying of raw jute remains at a high level and there has been a slight increase in finance for grain movements in upcountry areas. Conditions in the inter-bank market have, if anything, grown tighter in the past few days. The call rate is unchanged at 4 percent, but there are borrowers over at this figure and it is reported that business has been done up to 4½ percent.

There has been only a poor showing of bills in the market this week and those which have come to hand have been chiefly on account of gunny shipments. Demand for remittance has been moderate. Sterling is unchanged and the dollar rate is quoting Rs. 477½.

Silver was firm and the price advanced from the previous week's level of Rs. 182-14 to Rs. 183-2, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 182-14. The price was unchanged at 79d. in London and at 91½ cents in New York.

In spite of a rise in silver, gold was a shade easier and the price declined from Rs. 105-14 to Rs. 105. The sovereign at Rs. 65-8 showed a loss of 2 annas.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on Tuesday, 27th March, totalled Rs. 1 crore. The average rate of acceptance was unchanged at Rs. 2-4-6 percent per annum. Tenders for Rs. 99-5-9 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Treasury Bills will be received up to Monday, 2nd April. During the week ended 23rd March, Treasury Bills for Rs. 10,43,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

An increase of Rs. 4.92 crores to Rs. 1,453.78 crores in notes in circulation was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 23rd March, 1956. The total note issue was Rs. 35 lakhs higher at Rs. 1,463.62 crores. A rise of Rs. 3.97 crores to Rs. 676.29 crores in foreign securities was offset by an equivalent increase in rupee securities to Rs. 644.03 crores. Deposits of the Government of India fell by Rs. 2.96 crores to Rs. 52.68 crores while other Government accounts were Rs. 1.57 crores higher at Rs. 48.52 crores. Balances of commercial banks increased by Rs. 3.18 crores to Rs. 49.72 crores. Investments in Rs. 37.42 crores were Rs. 12 lakhs lower. Other loans and advances rose from Rs. 76.26 crores to Rs. 81.67 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 32.46 crores (Rs. 24.62 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 42.35 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 20 lakhs (Rs. 34 lakhs).

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 16th March, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 4.02 crores in total deposits to Rs. 233.20 crores. Investments in Government securities and other authorised investments are up by Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 97.93 crores and Rs. 9.86 crores, respectively. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted, and purchased have increased by Rs. 5.36 crores to aggregate Rs. 135.59 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 15.09 crores or Rs. 76 lakhs less.

The statement of the scheduled banks for the week ended 16th March, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 615.60 crores (Rs. 4.93 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 413.73 crores (Rs. 3.02 crores) compared with Rs. 612.28 crores (Rs. 3.93 crores) and Rs. 416.77 crores (Rs. 3.14 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash has increased by Rs. 1.35 crores to aggregate Rs. 35.26 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have decreased by Rs. 1.06 crores to stand at Rs. 47.03 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 90 lakhs in investments to Rs. 363.84 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 735.01 crores reveal an increase of Rs. 13.87 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.0 percent and 71.4 percent against 8.0 percent and 70.1 percent.

The net profit of the UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK amounted to Rs. 37,77,761 for the year ended last December, including Rs. 1,08,725 brought in, against Rs. 32,58,724. The dividend has been increased from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 per share. Reserve fund is allocated Rs. 84 lakhs (Rs. 81 lakhs) and taxation Rs. 14 lakhs (Rs. 12 lakhs), leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 27,761.

Deposits were Rs. 7.27 crores higher at Rs. 47.69 crores, of which advances absorbed Rs. 27.59 crores (Rs. 24.64 crores) and investments Rs. 22.16 crores (Rs. 17.15 crores). Cash was Rs. 14 lakhs better at Rs. 6.21 crores.

The profit of the HIND BANK increased from Rs. 6.56 lakhs to Rs. 10.86 lakhs for the year ended last December. The dividend has been declared at Rs.

3 per share to absorb Rs. 3 lakhs. Taxation gets Rs. 4 lakhs and reserve fund Rs. 24 lakhs. The carry-forward is Rs. 1,66,278 against Rs. 1,12,920 brought in. Deposits showed an increase of 25%, to Rs. 5.12 crores. Investments totalled Rs. 1.26 crores, and advances Rs. 3.90 crores. Cash stood at Rs. 90.05 lakhs.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 29-3-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000s of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6½

Monthly Maturities (000s omitted)

April, 1956	4,00,00
May, 1956	4,00,00
June, 1956	5,00,00
Total	13,00,00

NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES

Jaidka Finance Co. Ltd.—Director, Mr. S. N. Jaidka. 77, Shyamrao Prasad Mukherjee Road. Financiers, especially for hire purchase of all kinds of radios. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Central Cotton Mills Ltd.—Director, Mr. B. C. Bhandari, 9, Brabourne Road. Promoters of cotton, wool and jute spinning and weaving mills. Capital Rs. 1.5 crores.

Central Coal Marketing Organisation Ltd.—Director, Mr. I. K. Karnani, 1, Waterloo Street, Calcutta. Dealers in coke. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

Rosia Industries Ltd.—Director, Mr. A. L. Sud, 10, Clive Row. Manufacturers and dealers in rosin and turpentine and their by-products. Capital Rs. 15 lakhs.

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ASIA · AFRICA · EUROPE · U.S.A.

POLYCHEM LIMITED—Cont'd.

(Continued from page 446)

On the basis of existing prices and after allowing for all costs, overheads, depreciation and a margin for contingencies, the Directors are confident that the Company will be able to pay an attractive dividend on the Ordinary Shares after meeting interest on loans and Preference Shares.

UNDERWRITING AND BROKERAGE

The issue of 40,000 Ordinary Shares and the 80,000 Preference Shares has been fully underwritten by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. and the Bank of Baroda Ltd. In the opinion of the Directors the resources of the said underwriters are sufficient to discharge the underwriting obligations.

The Company will pay brokerage at the rate of one per cent to recognised brokers or banks on allotments made in respect of applications bearing the stamp of such brokers or banks.

DOCUMENTS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

The copy of the Prospectus, Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, Consent of the Government of India for issue of capital, permission to allot shares to Dow Chemical Company, agreements between the Promoters and the Dow Chemical Company and Dow Chemical International Limited, Promoters agreement and the underwriting agreements contained in correspondence are available for inspection during office hours at the

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

Subscribed Capital
£ 73,302,076
Paid-up Capital
£ 19,403,491
Reserve Fund
£ 15,000,000

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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

Registered Office of the Company until the subscription list is closed.

GENERAL

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms may be obtained from the Company or from the Head Office of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. at Baroda and its branches at Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Delhi, Dhulia, Hyderabad, Jalgaon, Jamnagar, Kanpur, Madras, Mehsana, New Delhi, Patan, Poona or Rajkot.

Application forms should be delivered before the closing of the subscription list to the Head Office or any of the above offices of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. accompanied by payment of the application money. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full less the money order charges (if any) and where a partial allotment is made, the unutilised balance will be applied towards the further amount due. The Directors reserve the right to refuse any application wholly or in part without assigning any reason.

Applications from the Public for the shares described in this announcement will be received only on the footing of the full prospectus and in the printed forms of application accompanying such prospectus. This announcement is not to be regarded, for the purposes of the Companies Act, as an invitation to the Public to subscribe.

did Ranicherra to Rs. 25. Rajabhat eased slightly to Rs. 27-8. Among Darjeeling shares, Tukvar advanced further to Rs. 17-4 and Nagri Farm were wanted at Rs. 27-8. Chandypore were marked at Rs. 17-4 against the previous quotation of Rs. 16-12. Little interest was displayed in Cachar, Terai and Pakistan scrip. Small lots of Central Cachar were crossed at Rs. 94 and Eastern Cachar improved further on sustained enquiry to Rs. 9-12. Similarly, Hatikihra were marked up to Rs. 26. Lackatoorah were quoted at Rs. 29, but Patrakola were slightly easier at Rs. 208. Gungaram were dealt in at Rs. 300 as were Jaysree at Rs. 12-12 and Putinbaree at Rs. 50. New Terai were crossed at Rs. 30.

The BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC COMPANY made a profit of Rs. 1.01 crores for the year ended last December against Rs. 89.29 lakhs. Bringing in Rs. 2,69,005 there is Rs. 1,04,35,060. Debenture redemption fund gets Rs. 9 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs), general reserve Rs. 10 lakhs (Rs. 6 lakhs) and raw materials reserve Rs. 75,000 (nil). The taxation provision is higher at Rs. 39 lakhs against Rs. 37 lakhs. The ordinary dividend is the same at Rs. 10 per share, including an interim of Rs. 4 per share. The carry-forward is Rs. 2,38,445.

The UNION COAL COMPANY showed a loss of Rs. 37,987 (Rs. 36,218) for the half-year ended last June. Bringing in Rs. 47,938 and making other adjustments there is a balance of Rs. 53,180. The dividend has been passed against 4 annas per share, leaving Rs. 44,167 to be carried forward.

Raisings totalled 32,891 tons (35,835 tons) and despatches 27,757 tons (35,945 tons).

There is a profit of Rs. 13.31 lakhs (Rs. 12.46 lakhs) of the BENGAL JUTE MILL COMPANY for the year ended last June. Bringing in Rs. 2,55,071 the balance amounts to Rs. 16,26,350. Reserve for taxation is allocated Rs. 6 lakhs (Rs. 6,266 lakhs) and reserve fund Rs. 2 lakhs. The ordinary dividend has been maintained at Rs. 1-2 per share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 2,66,100.

The profit of the BHARAT COLLIERIES LTD. was Rs. 2.77 lakhs lower at Rs. 4.26 lakhs for the year ended last June. Transferring Rs. 9.31 lakhs from capital reserve, bringing in Rs. 13,644 and making other adjustments there is a balance of Rs. 6,92,433. The ordinary dividend is the same at 10 annas per share. Contingency reserve gets Rs. 2½ lakhs

against nil, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,433 to be carried forward.

Raisings rose from 547,725 tons to 560,579 tons, and despatches from 534,424 tons to 573,680 tons.

BOMBAY MARKET RULES FIRM

DOUBTS ABOUT SETTLEMENT LOOM AGAIN

Wednesday Evening.

THIS week's trading on the Bombay stock market was interspersed with holidays. Equities opened strong and prices forged ahead on sustained support, followed by hectic bear-covering. Good reports from the textile mills, firmer advices from the commodity markets and cheerful trading on Lyons Range encouraged operators to take a constructive view. Despite money stringency and increased interest rates, optimism prevailed about the prospects of currency expansion.

Towards the close there was profit-taking, and top levels were erased. Offerings were, however, absorbed though there was an inclination to be cautious on the fear that budia changes in the coming settlement will probably be higher.

Tata Steels closed at Rs. 249-8 and Indian Iron reacted to Rs. 35-7 after Rs. 35-12. Tata Locomotive were steady at Rs. 152, and Alcock Ashdown were taken at Rs. 376-4. Larsen and Toubro rose from Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-13.

The mill group improved all round, though closing levels were shaded on realising. Bombay Dyeing came to hand at Rs. 622-8; Century met with demand at Rs. 520; Kohinoor were bought at Rs. 365-8; and Simplex realised Rs. 215. India United Ordinary were firm at Rs. 14-0-6, as were Apollo at Rs. 2-15. Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 240-12 and Swan improved to Rs. 457-8. New Great closed at Rs. 230 x.d. against Rs. 240 c.d. Central India were maintained at Rs. 147.

Miscellaneous industrials scored some notable gains. National Rayon jumped to Rs. 244-8 to close at Rs. 241 on the expectation of a higher distribution. Associated Cement improved to Rs. 215-4 on the rumour that the Government had sanctioned the rights issue at Rs. 120 a share against Rs. 125 a share as feared some time ago. Belapur Sugar rose to Rs. 236 on reports of increased output. Tata Chemical were firm, and the price rose to Rs. 19-4 on the prospect of a maiden dividend. Bombay Burma (Old) improved to

Rs. 625 on improved tea prices while British Burmah Petrol declined to Rs. 4-2 on selling pressure. Indian Copper fell to Rs. 7-4 from Rs. 7-8½ on profit-taking. Walchandnagar rose sharply to Rs. 273-2. Shipping shares showed some recovery, Scindia having gained at Rs. 18-4-6. Hindustan Motors were higher at Rs. 10-4, as were Shivrajpur at Rs. 112-8.

Banking shares attracted scattered investment support. Bank of India gained at Rs. 154 and Central Bank realised Rs. 50. United Commercial were in demand at Rs. 53-8. Insurance shares were listless. New India eased to Rs. 40-4 and Oriental were on offer at Rs. 3,900.

Electricity undertakings were marked lower on pressure. Ahmedabad Electric changed hands at Rs. 101-14, and Tata Hydro were bought at Rs. 132-8.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotations for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago, the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% Loan (1962)—Rs. 93-12-6—93-13—93-12-6—93-12-6.
2½% U.P. Zemindari Bond (Uncollected)—Rs. 49-8—49-8—49-8—49-8.
2½% Do. (Collected)—Rs. 43-1—43-1—43-1—43-1.
2½% Loan (1960)—Rs. 96-5—96-5—96-5—96-5.
3% " (1960)—Rs. 76-12—77-4—76-8—76-12.
3% " (1970-75)—Rs. 89-12—89-12—89-8—89-10.
3% " (1986)—Rs. 76-11—76-12—76-11—76-12.
3% " (1956-57)—Rs. 99-12—99-12—99-12—99-12.
3% " (1963-65)—Rs. 94-12—94-12—94-12—94-12.
3% " (1966-68)—Rs. 92-11—92-11—92-11—92-11.
3½% " (1964)—Rs. 98-8—98-8—98-8—98-8.
3½% " (1965)—Rs. 98-7—98-7—98-7—98-7.
3½% " (1961)—Rs. 99-5—99-6—99-5—99-6.
4% U.P. (1967)—Rs. 99-7—99-9—99-7—99-9.
4% Loan (1960-70)—Rs. 101-7—101-7—101-7—101-7.

BANKS

Punjab National—Rs. 49-2—49-2—49-12—49—(43).
United Commercial—Rs. 48-12—48-4—48-12—48-4—(44-4).

RAILWAY

Dehri-Rohas—Rs. 13-13-3—13-13-3—(10-4).

COTTONS

Bowreah—Rs. 165 x.r.—165 x.r.—165 x.r.—165 x.r.—(403).
Campore Textile—Rs. 8-15—8-15—8-15—8-15—(8-2).
Elgin Mills—Rs. 27-6—27-7—27-6—27-7—(26-8).
Jaysree Textiles—Rs. 6-5—6-5—6-3—6-3.
Kesoram—Rs. 18-1—18-4—18—18-3—(17-5).
New Victoria—Rs. 2-8—2-10—2-7—2-9—(1-7).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 4-3—4-11—4-3—4-10—(2-15).

COALS

Bengal—Rs. 550—555—550—555—(517).
Burrakur—Rs. 14-7—15-1—14-7—14-14—(12-5).
Bukaro & Rangpur—Rs. 12—12-1—12—12—(19-4).
Borra—Rs. 26-12—26-12—26-11—26-11—(30-8).
Bharat—Rs. 7-14—7-14—7-14—7-14—(7-15).
Central India—Rs. 7-3—7-8—7-3—7-7—(7).
East Indian—Rs. 34-6—35-12—34-6—35-4—(29-1).
Equitable—Rs. 31-14—32-4—31-14—32-4—(30-5).
New Beerboom—Rs. 21—21—21—21—(18-1).
Ranegunge—Rs. 11-12—11-12—11-12—11-12—(12-5).
Standard—Rs. 24-2—24-2—24-2—24-2—(10-8).
South Karanpura—Rs. 9-12—9-12—9-8—9-8—(10-2).
Western Bengal—Rs. 7-2—7-6—7-2—7-5—(6-10).
West Jamuria—Rs. 12-15—13—12-15—13—(16-1).

JUTES

Agarpara—Rs. 12-2—12-4—12-4—12-4—(14-9).
Anglo-India—Rs. 185—185—183—183—(225).
Auckland—Rs. 130—130—128—128—(150).
Biria—Rs. 16-9—17-5—16-9—17-5—(19-13).
Bally—Rs. 137—137—137—137—(200).
Barragore—Rs. 140—140—140—140—(178).
Bengal—Rs. 17—17—16-15—16-15—(15-4).
Chitavalasah—Rs. 14-6—14-10—14-6—14-10—(14-7).
Caledonian—Rs. 219—219—219—219—(280).
Champdany—Rs. 153-8—155—153—153—(186).
Empire—Rs. 20-4—20-4—20-4—20-4—(25-4).
Ganges—Rs. 70—70—66-8—68-4—(101).
Howrah—Rs. 23—23-1—22-14—23—(29-13).
Kamarhatti "B"—Rs. 128—128—128—128.
Kankarrah "B"—Rs. 94-8—95—94-8—95.
Lawrence—Rs. 120—120—115—117—(151).
Megna—Rs. 82-8—82-8—81-8—81—(113-8).
Naihati—Rs. 98—98-8—98—98—(118).
National—Rs. 25-12—26-1—25-10—25-10—(34-4).
New Central—Rs. 15-2—15-2—15-1—15-1—(12-1).
Nudda—Rs. 40—40-12—40—40-8—(26-10).
Nellimaria—Rs. 11-4—11-6—11-4—11-4—(12-11).
Northbrook—Rs. 23—23—23—23—(26-10).
Presidency—Rs. 5-13—5-13—5-11—5-11.
Rameshwara—Rs. 6-5—6-5—6-4—6-4—(7-7).
Shree Ambica—Rs. 18-2—18-2—18-2—18-2—(14-13).
Soorah—Rs. 17-10—17-10—17-10—17-10—(16-2).
Standard—Rs. 103—103—103—103—(156-12).
Union—Rs. 160—160—160—160—(200).

MININGS

Burma Mines—Rs. 2-8—2-9—2-7—2-7—(1-12).
Indian Copper—Rs. 6-15—7-5—6-13—7-3—(3-9).
Karanpura Development—Rs. 23-7—33-4—23-2—33-4—(20-3).
Metal Corporation—Rs. 12-8—12-12—12-8—12-10—(8).
Do (Def.)—Rs. 2-12—2-12—2-11—2-11.
Orissa Minerals—Rs. 24-12—24-12—24-12—24-12—(26).
Tavoy Tin—As. 10—10—10—10—(10).

CEMENTS

Ashoka—Rs. 10-1—10-3—10—10-3.
Axsam Bengal—Rs. 6-11—6-12—6-10—6-12—(6-7).
Dalmia (Bharat)—Rs. 14-4—14-6—14-4—14-5—(13-8).
Sone Valley—Rs. 7-7—7-14—7-7—7-14—(7-11).

ELECTRICS

Calcutta—Rs. 13 s.t.—14—13 s.t.—13-14—(14-15).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 11-5—11-6—11-3—11-4—(12-8).
Patna—Rs. 11-4—11-4—11-4—11-4—(12-15).

ENGINEERING

Bharati, Elec. Steel—Rs. 15-3—15-4—15-3—15-4—(14-15).

Britannia Engineering—Rs. 18-8—19-2—18-8—49-2—(37-2).
Do. (New)—Rs. 16-3—16-4—16—16-4.
Bridge & Roof—Rs. 35—35—35—35—(32-14).
Burn & Co.—Rs. 35—35—35—35—(270).
Brathwaite & Co.—Rs. 28—28-4—27-14—28-2—(24-2).
Indian Iron—Rs. 34-14—35-13—34-12—35-10—(35-3).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 109-8—109-8—109—109—(109-4).
Jesop & Co.—Rs. 34-12—35—34-12—34-12—(35-14).
Kumardubi—Rs. 11-2—11-2—11—11—(12).
Marshall's—Rs. 6-14—6-14—6-12—6-13—(6-10).
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 7-9—7-9—7-9—7-9—(6-3).
Richardson & Cradock—Rs. 27-7—26-8—25-3—26.
Saran—Rs. 7-7—7-7—7-7—7-7—(9).
Textile Machinery—Rs. 22-2—23-10—22-2—23-2—(16-12).
United—Rs. 35—35-4—35—35-4—(22).

INSURANCES

Concord of India—Rs. 11-4—11-3—11-3—11-5—(13-8).
Ruby General—Rs. 6-7—6-8—6-7—6-8—(6-10).
St. General—Rs. 4—4—4—4—(6).

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium (Corpn)—Rs. 10-3—10-5—10-1—10-5—6-10-1.
Associated Hotels (Pref.)—Rs. 62-8—62-8—62-8—62-8—(65-4).
Bharat Airways—Rs. 4-1—4-1—4—4—(2-2).
Britannia Biscuits—Rs. 14-3—14-3—14-5—14-3—(12-8).
British India Corporation—Rs. 10-14—11-1—10-8—19-14—(17-15).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 121-8—121-8—120—120—(143).
Birds Investment—Rs. 16-14—16-14—16-14—16-14.
Calcutta Trans—Rs. 17-1—17-2—17-1—17-2—(15).
Clive Row Investment—Rs. 11-4—11-6—11-4—11-6.
Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 31-4—31-12—31-4—31-9—(37-6).
Darjeeling Rope—Rs. 7-11—7-11—7-11—7-11.
Duncan Bus—Rs. 119 x.d.—119—119—119.
Electric Cost Equipment—Rs. 10-1—10-3—10-1—10-3.
F. & C. Oiler—Rs. 12-8—12-15—12-8—12-11—(17-10).
Gillanders Arbuthnot—Rs. 14-2—14-3—14-1—14-3—(11-6).
Hindustan Gas—Rs. 10-7—10-7—10-6—10-6.
Indian Aluminium—Rs. 22-2—22-8—22-2—22-8.
Indian Cable—Rs. 31-10—31-12—31-8—31-12—(24-14).
Indian National Airways—Rs. 5-6—5-8—5-6—5-8—(6-12).
Do. (Def.)—Rs. 2—2—2—2—2.
Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 12—12—12-12—12—12-12.
Indian Wood Pro.—Rs. 39-4—39-4—39—39—(38-12).
Jardine Henderson—Rs. 101—101—101—101.
Martin Burn—Rs. 26—26—26—26—25-10—25-10.
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 105-8—106—105-8—106—(105).
National Rolling—Rs. 10—10—10—10—(15).
National Tobacco—Rs. 12-14—13-2—12-14—13—(9-14).
Do. (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 69—69—69—69—(64).
National Insulated Cable—Rs. 23-1—23-1—23-1—23-1—(24-12).
Oiler Elec. Lamp—Rs. 5-5-4—5—5-4.
Rohas Industries—Rs. 21-4—22-2—20-14—21-12—(25-14).
Do. ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 64—64—64—64—(68-12).
Rahis India—Rs. 33-12—33-12—33-12—33-12—(28).
Shaw Wallace—Rs. 15-12—15-12—15-12—15-12—(15-8).
Western Stockholders Investment—Rs. 15—15—15—15—(15-8).
Re. 1

OIL SHARES

British Burma Petroleum—Rs. 4-3—4-5—4-2—4-3—(3-14).
Indo-Burma Petrol—Rs. 44—45-8—45-4.

PAPER MILLS

India Paper pulp—Rs. 25-5—25-10—25—25-4.
Orient—Rs. 35 x.d.—36-3—34-13—35-12—(26-9).
Shree Gopal—Rs. 19-5—19-7—19-1—19-4—(16-11).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 125—125—125—125—(123).
Star—Rs. 11-8—11-10—11-8—11-10—(13-11).
Titagur—Rs. 44-2—44-8—44-2—44-8—(43-12).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 151—151—150—150—(156-3).

SHIPPINGS

Calcutta Landing—Rs. 15-9—15-10—15-9—15-14.
Fraser—Rs. 13—13—13—13—(16-5).
India Steamship—Rs. 8-8—8-12—8-5—8-9—(7-12).
India General Navigation—Rs. 113—115—113—113-8—(99-8).
Port Shipping—Rs. 17—17—17—17—(12-14).

PRESSING

Houghly Ganges Hydraulic—Rs. 3-12—3-13—3-12—3-13.

SUGAR SHARES

Betsund—Rs. 11-8—11-9—11-8—11-9—(11-9).
Carew & Co.—Rs. 9-13—9-13—9-12—9-12—(13-5).
Dyer Mookin Breweries—Rs. 5-15—6—5-15—6—(6-9).
Shree Krishna Gyanoday—Rs. 11-14—12-13—11-14—12-12—(17-4).

TEA SHARES

Baghmati—Rs. 27-4—27-12—27—27-12—(30-2).
Baitakhal—Rs. 10-12—11-4—10-6—11—(12-8).
Banarhat—Rs. 355—368—355—368—(609).
Basmatia—Rs. 38—38-15—37-3—38-15—(47).
Batali—Rs. 23—23—23—23—(25-4).
Belagach—Rs. 45—45—45—45—(42-4).
Bishnath—Rs. 25—25—25—25—26-12—(48-8).
Do. (New)—Rs. 23-4—23-12—23-4—23-12.
Birpara—Rs. 200—200—200—200—(308).
Bormah Jan—Rs. 23-12—23-12—23-6—23-8—(22-14).
Brahmaputra—Rs. 10-10—10-6—10—10-3.
Brooke Bond—Rs. 25-4—25-8—25—25-5—(17-10).
Bloomfield—Rs. 2-15—3—2-15—3.
Chamong—Rs. 17-6—17-6—17-4—17-4—(22-2).
Carron—Rs. 225—227—215—217—(303).
Central Cachar—Rs. 95—95—95—95—(158).
Dhelahtak—Rs. 20-4—23—20-4—22-8—(21-14).
Dibrugarh—Rs. 29-6—30-8—29-6—30-8—(30-12).
Duttahagur—Rs. 48—48-8—48—48-8—(50-12).
East India—Rs. 25-10—26-12—25-10—26-12—(32-6).
East Cachar—Rs. 9-4—10-1—9-4—9-15—(13-6).
Gohpur—Rs. 27-8—27-12—27-8—27-12—(52-12).
Grob ("A")—Rs. 39-12—40—39-12—40—(43-4).
Gillapukri—Rs. 33-9—35—33-8—33-8—(45-12).
Gungaram—Rs. 290—297—290—297—(477).
Gairkhatta—Rs. 340—340—340—340—(390).
Hastimpara—Rs. 284—287—282—284—(391).
Hastimpara—Rs. 37—37-12—37—37-10—(49-6).
Hatikihra—Rs. 24-4—26—24-2—26—(34-4).
Hoolungoorie—Rs. 299—299—299—299—(381).
Huddah—Rs. 37-6—38—37—37-4—(53).
Hansqua—Rs. 25—25—25—25—25.
Jaysree—Rs. 12-11—12-12—12-7—12-9.
Killeott—Rs. 26-8—27-10—26-8—27-6—(42-6).
Kyang Tea Seed—Rs. 6-1—6-1—6-1—6-1—(9-10).
Kunchunpore—Rs. 20-8—20-8—20-8—20-8—(20-8).
Luckatowrah—Rs. 29—29—29—29—29.
Longview—Rs. 13-8—13-9—13-8—13-9.
Loobah—Rs. 9—9-2—8-12—8-14.
Maud—Rs. 16-8—17-2—16-8—17-2—(30-14).
Methoni—Rs. 25-8—26-12—25-8—26-4—(29).
Nagri Farm—Rs. 27-8—27-10—27-8—27-10.
New Terai—Rs. 30—31-8—30—31-8—(38-4).
Putinbaree—Rs. 31-1—31-9—31-9—31-9—(37-9).
Patrikola—Rs. 208—208—208—208—(245).
Rajgarh—Rs. 49-8—49-8—49-8—49-8—(49-12).
Rajabhat—Rs. 27-8—28-6—27-8—27-15—(36-2).

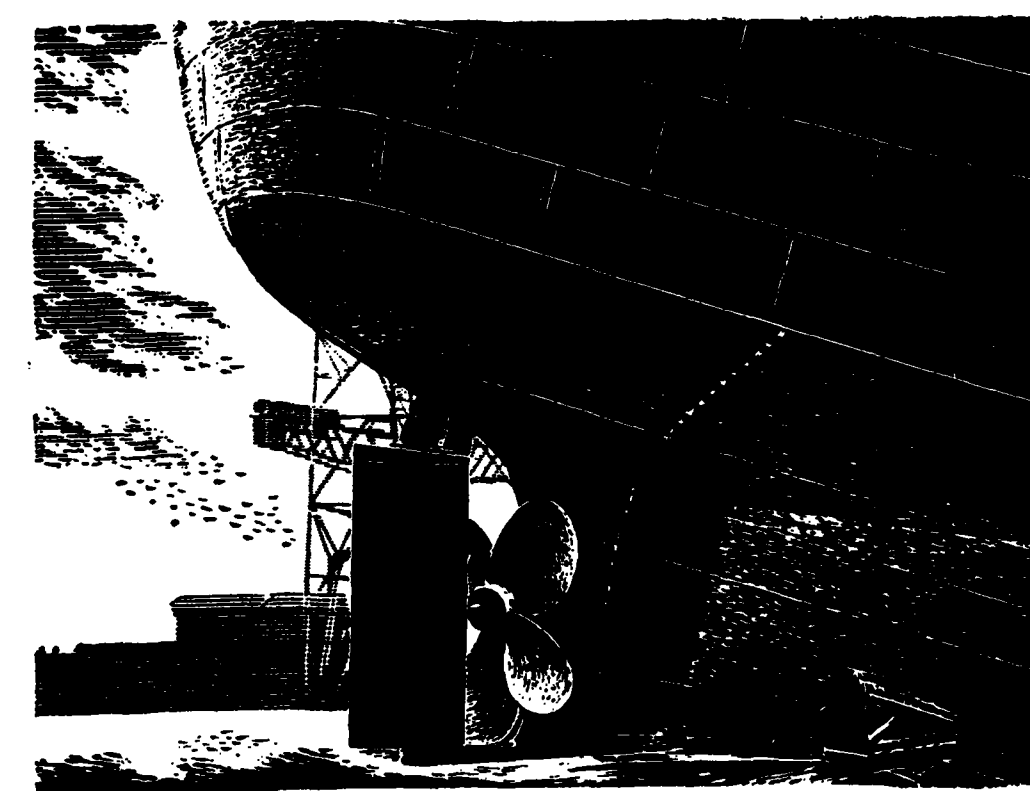
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TEXTILE INDUSTRY
SPINDLEAGE AND CONSUMPTION

ANY discussion of the future of the cotton textile industry on a global basis is complicated by the varied conditions existing in different producing countries. Whereas internationally it is possible to visualise scope for expansion on the basis that increased development and rising standards of living in large areas of Asia, the Middle East and Africa, must in due course lead to a much larger demand, it is nevertheless unpleasantly true that many of the principal suppliers of world markets, and more particularly those in Europe, are facing up to such a fall in exports as to make the talk of a slump, if not entirely accurate, too near the mark for comfort. A new approach to the consideration of this subject, and one which is all too often overlooked, is provided in the statistics recently released by the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries for the season ended 31st July 1955. These provide an opportunity of studying movements in the world's spindleage and its consumption of raw material. It comes as something of a surprise therefore to find that the cotton textile industry's productive equipment today is smaller than it was before the war of 1939-45, and even smaller than it was before the war of 1914-18.

The International Federation's returns estimate the world's cotton spindleage at the end of 1954-55 as 129,838,000 or 317,000 more than one year previously, and 516,000 more than two years previously. They show, however, that at the end of 1937-38 there were 147,153,000 cotton spindles installed and that at the end of 1912-13 there were 143,453,900. Though the spindleage has not recovered to its pre-war high record, however, the world's consumption of cotton established a new high record last season. The figure is put at 35,707,000 bales, compared with 26,093,000 bales in 1937-38, and 23,122,000 bales in 1912-13. The rate of the growth of consumption is perhaps shown more strikingly by another comparison. The consumption of cotton per 1,000 spindles installed was 161.18 bales in 1912-13. In 1937-38 it showed a fall compared with the previous season, but at 177.38 bales it was higher than before the war of 1914-18. In 1954-55, however, the average rate was 275.01 bales per 1,000 spindles.

World Spindleage

The apparent anomaly is simple enough to explain. Although several factors have contributed to this sharp increase in average consumption per spindle, the increase in the average spindle-hours worked and the average count of the yarns spun are of the greatest significance in explaining the differing results applicable to different countries. It certainly explains the unfavourable position in which the United Kingdom now finds herself to learn that in most countries spindles are now operated on either two or three shifts, and in by no means all countries is the working week restricted to five days. In Asia and Africa, especially, spinning machinery is worked very much harder. The returns show that during 1954-55 spindles in Hongkong worked 7,470 hours (144 hours a week), while those in the Belgian Congo worked 7,200 hours, and those in Syria 7,132 hours. Spindles operating at this rate and producing coarse yarns must inevitably reach very high figures in their total consumption. The average hours worked per spindle last season in the United States were 5,498, compared with 1,676 in the United Kingdom.

While the world's total spindleage increased during 1954-55 there were decreases of 570,000 spindles in Europe, 388,000 in North America, and 18,000 in South America. Against this there were increases of 2,266,000 spindles in Asia and 27,000 in Africa. For the United Kingdom a decrease from 15,756,000 to 14,294,000 in mule spindles and an increase from 10,807,000 to 10,889,000 in ring spindles are shown, reducing the total for both types by 1380,000 to 25,183,000. The returns for Asia include estimates for China (5,400,000 at the end of 1954-55 against 4,150,000 a year earlier) and Manchuria (260,000 at each date). Pakistan, however, is shown with 1,356,000 spindles against 710,000 a year previously, India with 11,88,000, against 11,721,000, and Japan with 7,961,000, against 7,833,000. Korea's spindleage increased by 96,000 to 364,000 during the season.

Japan's Experience

In their own interests there would seem to be a need for the textile industries in Asia to keep a close eye on their expansion to keep it within the limits of the increased demand and related to it. That is the attitude which is suggested by Japanese experience over the last few years. The latest reports from Tokyo take a less pessimistic view of the cotton industry's outlook, where cotton spinners are operating at just over 85 percent capacity and rayon staple spinners are working at full capacity with exports running at rates of 1,150 million yards and 530 million yards a year, respectively. It is significant, however, that Japanese experience has left Japanese officials as well as the more far-seeing industrialists with doubts as to whether Japan can continue to find employment for its existing 8 million spindles, and there are fears that over-production may arise in the rayon staple section. Attention is still being given, therefore, to estimate that only some 6,600,000 spindles are needed and to suggestions that the other 1,200,000

spindles should be withdrawn from production. The outlook in the home market is considered to be fairly encouraging for the next few years. Domestic consumption of all textiles is believed to have reached a level of something over 13 pounds a head in 1955. By 1957 it is expected to rise above 14 pounds a head for all types (including cotton, wool and spun rayon), and by 1960 to reach a figure in excess of 15 pounds a head. It is considered, however, that the recovery in export trade is unlikely to proceed any farther and that, indeed, the yardage exported may fall off from now onwards.

Rationalising Expansion

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has issued a memorandum explaining its view of the position and what that position demands. It is Japan's "hope and wish" to place its textile industry on a stabilised basis, thus dissipating any possible fears abroad, the memorandum says, that has convinced the Japanese Government of the need to take legislative action. The memorandum proposes that the time limit of the law shall be five years, subject to possible extension within that time and that "in order to prevent increase of production installations, measures to restrict and register them in designated categories shall be enforced." The designation shall not, in principle, produce items other than those designated. Unregistered installations shall not produce manufactures reserved for registration. If the Minister finds that a situation exists where in registered categories installations are excessive and disposals are necessary, he may decide the number of installations to be disposed of and instruct business interests in the category concerned to dispose of them jointly "by sealing, storing, converting, sale, or other means."

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August, 1939=100) advanced by 2 percent to 382.7 during the week ended 10th March, 1956 as compared with 381.8 (revised) for the previous week. Relative to the corresponding weeks of the last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 1.7 and 7.6 percent respectively. The index for Food Articles advanced by 1.0 percent to 339.8 as compared with 343.1 (revised) for the previous week as a result of an increase in the prices of bajra (+8%), rice at Patna and wheat at Hapur (+3% each) and gram and tea for export (+1% each) despite a decline in the prices of rice in Calcutta and gur (-5% each), wheat at Amritsar (-4%) and at Jabalpur (-3%), and tea for internal consumption (-1%). Higher prices of rapeseed (+14%), raw jute and groundnuts (+5% each) cottonseed, and castorseed in Bombay (+4% each) and linseed, gingelly seed, and raw hides (+1% each) raised the index for Industrial Raw Materials by 2.3 percent to 473.3 as compared with 462.7 (revised) for the previous week, although the prices of manganese ore (average export price) (-15%), raw silk (-3%), and copra (-1%) showed a fall. The index for Semi-Manufactures moved up by 1.2 percent to 365.8. Items which witnessed significant variations were: mustard oil (+14%), castor oil and copra cake (+5% each), groundnut oil and gingelly oil (+4% each), buff hides (+3%) and coconut oil in Calcutta and brass in Bombay (+2% each). The index for Manufactures rose by 0.2 percent to 376.2 due to an increase in the price of jute manufactures (+2%). A fall of 3.3 percent to 511.1 as compared with 528.5 (revised) for the previous week in the index for the Miscellaneous group was brought about by a decline in the prices of tobacco leaf (-8%), turmeric (-2%) and black pepper (-1%); the prices of chillies and cashewnuts (+2% each) were, however, marked up.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	10-3-56	3-3-56	11-2-56	12-3-55
I. Food Articles:	339.8	343.1 (R)	328.8	297.3
Cereals	427	429	309	339
Pulses	370	368	341	231
Others	221	226 (R)	231	250
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	473.3	462.7 (R)	465.2 (R)	418.7
Fibres	475	466	472 (R)	459
Oilseeds	496	471	468 (R)	342
Minerals	447	462	439	424
Others	412	410 (R)	443	483
III. Semi-Manufactures:	365.8	361.3	355.7 (R)	334.3
Leather	409	405	408	390
Mineral Oils	208	208	202	221
Vegetable Oils	467	433	425	757
Cotton Yarn	451	453*	445	442
Metals	282	282	280	242
Oilcakes	356	353	344*	285
Others	364	365	364 (R)	334
IV. Manufactures:	376.2	375.4	375.6	378.7
Textiles	410	409	408	423
Jute	425	416	420	479
Cotton	403*	403*	403*	411*
Rayon and Silk	502*	502*	494*	468*
Woolen	274	274	278	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	285	285	285	287
V. Miscellaneous:	511.1	528.5 (R)	529.3 (R)	556.5
All Commodities:	382.7	381.8 (R)	376.2 (R)	355.6
R=Revised				*=Estimated.

Our City Cable

SELECTIVE BUYING IN
STOCK MARKETS
INDUSTRIALS DULL BUT
GILT-EDGED BETTER

London, 28th March.

NO decisive trend developed in the stock markets as a whole during the past week, but the general undertone was satisfactory on selective buying. Business was at a very low level before the Easter holidays, and industrials in particular were considerably less active than in the previous week. Favourable influences were provided by the advance to a new peak on Wall Street, the Government's reiterated determination to fight inflation and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that he would never introduce dividend limitation. On the other hand, the markets were subdued by the news that there was to be no relaxation in the present economic policy and in the forthcoming Budget, now less than three weeks ahead. Helped by the news that the Government's firm economic policy is to continue, gilt-edged developed a better tendency, but interest and activity remained at a low level. Sentiment was assisted by the success of a small Edinburgh issue, which established a substantial premium in first dealings, and by the general firmness of Corporation stocks. Activity in industrials contracted and was back to the level of a fortnight ago. Compared with previous levels, the general run of prices recorded little change and the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index showed no appreciable alteration on the week. A feature was the demand for recent new issues, notably Associated Electrical and Rolls Royce new, the former's advance being stimulated by the success of the issue. Foreign bonds and rails attracted little attention, although there was small speculative buying of Russian and Baltic bonds. Dollar stocks advanced in response to the rise in New York. Idle conditions prevailed in the gold share market and prices inclined easier, while diamonds also were dull. Coppers went ahead but lost some of their gains following week-end profit-taking. Other base metals were fully maintained in most cases. Oils receded under the lead of British Petroleum but rallied after the week-end. Rubbers held steady. Tea shares recorded an all-round but modest advance on a more optimistic outlook.

The Money Market

Conditions in the money market during the past week were mixed. Credit was in short supply at the beginning, and then became more plentiful, with the mid-monthly make-up of balance-sheets creating a disturbance. Towards the end of the week, there was a return to more difficult conditions. The course of rates during the week ranged from a high of 5 percent to a low of 3½ percent, with the bulk of the money down around the latter level. The highlight of the Bill tender was a drop of over 3/32 percent in the average rate at which the Bills were sold. This came about as a result of the money market raising its price by 7d to secure as big an allotment as possible under the keen competition at present prevailing for Treasury Bills. These Bills mature at the end of June, and are very popular in view of the disturbance of credit usually experienced at that time due to preparations of half-yearly balance-sheets. Applications for £270 million of 91-day Bills totalled £398,580,000, of which the former amount was allotted at an average rate of 1028 2/16d against 104s 3/81d in the previous week. Offerings this week will consist of £280 million of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 21st March showed that notes in circulation were £8 million higher at £1,816 million, while bankers' deposits were £8 million higher at £250 million. Fine trade bills were unchanged.

Vegetable Oil Market

The market was slow last week but maintained a firm appearance with the Indian holidays handicapping developments in that direction. Linseed oil was about unchanged to a shade easier, reflecting slower enquiry. Groundnut oil was fully firm with re-sellers of Indian and Nigerian bulk oil wanting around £136l c.i.f. for afloat and April-May respectively. Coconut oil advanced on the week-end rise at the origin with business in Ceylon bulk to European ports reported up to £94 c.i.f. and sellers seeking £94½. Straits oil was less keenly sought but sellers were wanting in the region of £92½ c.i.f. American cotton oil was a shade easier, but Chinese semi-refined was marked to £126 c.i.f., and firm sellers of Indian washed were rarely encountered under the £140 mark. American soyabean oil also was off from the recent best, but Canadian advanced sharply with April-May extracted crude in bulk offered at \$340 c.i.f. Most offers of rapeseed oil were withdrawn, while Malayan palm oil was not mentioned prior to July-August shipment at £89. Nigerian groundnuts were meeting better demand and the Board was seeking up to £81½ for July-September and August-October shipments.

Hongkong Gold Erratic

Hongkong gold moved erratically last week. Values tended to improve after a steady opening, but towards the end the movement was downward. Carryover charges were \$5 in buyers' favour, which induced some covering. Official offtake was 4,670 taels and unofficial 14,700 taels. Arrivals at Macao totalled 50,000 ozs. Forward contract business was done at \$(U.S.)37.89.

New Delhi

MACHINERY MANUFACTURE IN
INDIA
NEW TASKS RECOMMENDED
FOR N.I.D.C.

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE National Industrial Development Corporation will undertake the investigation of four more projects, if the recommendations made to the Government at its fourth Board meeting are accepted. The new projects relate to the manufacture of industrial machinery and plant, aluminium, elemental phosphorus and synthetic rubber. The Corporation will examine the technical and economic aspects of the manufacture of the machinery and the manner in which it can be dovetailed with the existing capacity in the private and public sectors. Although capacity already exists or has been recently licensed for the production of machinery required by industries such as cotton textiles, jute, sugar and tea and some others, a large number of other industries are still entirely dependent on imports for their main requirements of plant and machinery. With further expansion of industries in the country, the demand for machinery will grow. The project for heavy castings, forgings and structural alloys already under investigation by the N. I. D. C. should be able to supply the major components for the fabrication of the plant and machinery needed by most industries.

Demand for Aluminium

The demand for aluminium is expected to rise to between 30,000 tons and 40,000 tons a year by 1960-61. The present capacity is only 7,000 tons and even with the implementation of all the schemes approved for increasing the capacity, the total production will be about 20,000 tons. There is room, therefore, for the setting up of one or two additional plants of the minimum economic size. It is felt that there is good scope for a factory for the manufacture of phosphorus with a capacity of 25 tons a day to meet the needs of the match industry, for the production of phosphatic fertilisers, the development of intermediates for dye-stuffs and drugs and defence needs. The production of synthetic rubber is considered desirable because the consumption of natural rubber has been rising and cannot be met by expanding the indigenous industry. Synthetic rubber is also considered to have certain valuable properties which natural rubber does not possess.

The Board considered that for the projects already under investigation, the stage for concrete action had now been reached. The project for setting up foundries and forges will await the outcome of negotiations now going on with firms in the U.K., Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan. A firm will be engaged eventually to prepare a detailed project report specifying the plant and machinery to be procured. After the report has been prepared, quotations will be invited for the supply of the equipment. It has also been decided that a structural-cum-machine shop will be set up at Bhilai and a structural shop at Durgapur which will meet the requirements of structural of the steel plant in the later stages of construction and also cater for other future needs.

Loans to Jute and Cotton Industries

The Board also considered the question of financial assistance to the jute and cotton textile industries for their rehabilitation and modernisation. A Committee was appointed by the Board at its last meeting to recommend the procedure for granting loans to cotton textile mills. The procedure suggested by the Committee is on the same lines as that approved by the Board for the grant of loans to the jute industry. The applications for loans will be examined by a survey team of the Textile Commissioner's office, and the report made by the survey team will be considered by the Sub-Committee of the National Industrial Development Corporation which will make its recommendations to the Board. The Sub-Committee consists of Mr. V. Nanjappa, Textile Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Mr. A. N. Mafatlal, Mr. Madanmohan Mangaldas and the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Industry and Commerce Division) Members and Mr. N. Majumdar, Industrial Adviser (Textile Production) Member-Secretary. This body will co-opt members from different zones while considering the applications for loans from the zones concerned. The Board accepted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee for the jute industry and granted loans to two jute mills.

Technical Personnel for Steel Plants

An assessment has been made, in consultation with the Russian and German technical consultants, of the technical personnel required for the three steel plants. It is estimated that below the foreman category, about 15,000 technicians will be required for all the three plants together. The requirements of supervisory staff from foremen upwards have been put at about 2,100. About 120 of the supervisory staff will have to be highly qualified and experienced engineers capable of giving higher technical direction. The task of finding such a large number of qualified technicians in India is in itself stupendous; it has been made all the more difficult by the fact that engineers with similar qualifications are also needed not only in the private sector of the iron and steel industry, which has also undertaken several schemes of expansion, but also in other heavy engineering industries and development works

like transport, irrigation, electrical installations, mining and so on.

One way to solve this problem, it is suggested, is to recruit engineering graduates with little or no experience and to have them suitably trained. In order to co-ordinate the demands of the three steel plants for qualified personnel of all grades, the recruitment has been centralised, and is being carried out in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The bulk of the officers above the foreman category will have to be trained abroad. Steps are being taken to secure training facilities for them in different parts of the world where there are large steel works. A provision for the training of key personnel in the design, maintenance and operation of the Rourkela plant exists in the agreement with the German combine. Accordingly about 50 engineers, have already been recruited and sent for training to Germany. A similar provision also exists in the agreement with the Russians on the Bhilai plant. For the training of skilled workers below the foreman category, efforts are being made to develop training facilities in the country. A technical committee has been set up to survey and assess the existing facilities and to recommend suitable steps for organising training of the right kind and quality. Meanwhile, about 100 trade apprentices for the Rourkela plant are being trained at Tata's works in Jamshedpur. In addition, arrangements for the training of about 300 apprentices at the Chittaranjan locomotive works, Sindri fertiliser factory and Jay engineering works have been finalised. A technical institute is also being set up at Rourkela for the training of about 300 apprentices. This institute is expected to start functioning next year. It is hoped that by the time the plants go into operation, a sufficient number of training skilled workers will be available to man them, although it will undoubtedly be necessary to have a few foreign technicians in key positions, at least for the initial period.

The Budget Leakage

The Lok Sabha had a brief discussion on the Budget leakage, during which suggestions for modernising Budget discussions were made. In fact, with the exception of "voting on account" and the appropriation bill, the pre-independence pattern of Budget discussion is still maintained. Time is allotted for the disposal of each Ministry's demands for grants. The Members, on the pre-independence model, still table large numbers of cut motions, resulting in a considerable waste of time, labour and money. A few of these cut motions are selected, moved, and in due course rejected. The discussion often is not confined to issues raised by these motions. The Minister in-charge of the Ministry makes an attempt to reply to as many issues raised as he can humanly manage during the time allotted to him. All the while, the Minister and the Opposition are fully aware of the fact that the Government has an overwhelming majority in the House and the passage of demands for grants is not affected by cut motions or the arguments advanced in support of them. The Ministry of Defence, for example, is allocated almost half of India's revenues, Rs. 203.97 crores out of Rs. 545.43 crores. And yet the time allotted for the discussion of demands from this Ministry was just six hours, as compared with eight hours allotted to the Foreign Office or for Home Office and seven hours for the Rehabilitation Ministry. Debates on the demands for grants show no desire for economy. The emphasis is generally on the inadequacy of the provision for certain items in which the Members happen to be interested. In some ways, the method introduced by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru was superior to that followed at present. He, as leader of the Opposition, was able to persuade the Government to allot time for the discussion of important topics in which the various parties were interested. The Swaraj Party, as the Congress Party was then called, usually selected the issue of constitutional advance, while the Independents, led by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, used to select the Indianisation of defence forces. A similar procedure would be more beneficial for everybody concerned.

Communications Ministry

The dangers of one-party rule, even under the facade of democracy, could be seen in the Lok Sabha during the discussion of demands for grants in respect of Communications. Miss Maniben, the daughter of the late Sardar Patel, pointed out some of the shortcomings of the Postal Department. The Minister replied up to the Members by promising them free telephones and free air passages, after which, he coolly admitted that the performance of the Heron aircraft was not up to expectation. The aircraft was giving trouble. This can hardly make feeder services, on which Herons operate, popular.

The Minister also explained away the losses of the Indian Airlines Corporation by stating that the Corporation paid Rs. 84.83 lakhs as petrol duty as against the total loss of Rs. 98.96 lakhs. Similar arguments were often advanced by all many Radio. It may, however, be added that the activities of not be enough money to finance the activities of the Ministry of Communications, if import and excise duties earned on specific commodities were allocated to the organisation making use of those commodities. The Ministry of Defence, for example, could claim all the money realised as import duties on defence goods. On this subject, says: "The losses of the Corporation during the year 1955-56 show an increased trend mainly due to the liberalisation of the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the Corporation and to the increase in their number consequent on the expansion of the activities of the Corporation."

By one stroke of a pen, the pay bill was increased by Rs. 52 lakhs a year. It would be worth while to recall the report of the Air Transport Committee and the speeches of the Communication Minister piloting the Air Corporation legislation in Parliament, both of which depicted an alluring picture of profits to come from nationalisation.

Transport Ministry's Progress

In contrast to this uninspiring picture, the Transport Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri gave a good account of his charge. He informed the House that an Indo-Soviet shipping agreement was expected to be signed some time next week. The service would come into operation as soon as the agreement was signed. The proposal envisaged regular operations between Indian ports and the Black Sea ports of Russia by a fleet of 10 or 12 Indian and Soviet vessels on a parity basis. "The intention," he said, "is to expand the service by the addition of more vessels to keep pace with the development of trade between the two countries." The Minister also informed the House that talks were in progress with a Yugoslav trade delegation for the establishment of a shipping service between India and Yugoslavia and for the utilisation of the spare capacity in Yugoslav shipping yards to build ships for India during the second five year plan.

Mr. Shastri said that the tonnage of two million suggested for the country by the Shipping Policy Committee could be reached only slowly. He estimated the tonnage at the end of March at 418,000 tons. A further 120,000 tons were under various stages of construction in yards both in India and abroad, and these were expected to be ready for delivery before the middle of 1957. The second plan provided for a tonnage target of 900,000. If this target was reached within the three years, it might be possible to find funds for expanding it still further. If private enterprise did not utilise the loans that the Government was ready to grant, he promised that the Government would itself come forward and expand the tonnage. We said that a decision had now been taken that India should have at least three tankers to begin with. "We expect that one of these, which would be owned in the private sector, will be registered in India before the end of this month. The two others are expected to be acquired for the public sector by the Eastern Shipping Corporation, and these too should be in commission before long." He expected the report of the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee to be submitted by the end of June next. He hoped that as a result of its recommendations, a greater volume of cargo would be moved by coastal shipping.

Transport Co-ordination

Mr. Shastri announced that to bring about co-ordination among various forms of transport, he had decided that a Central Board of Transport should be formed under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Transport Ministry. It would have several sub-committees dealing with subjects such as inland water transport, shipping and other means of transport, and these sub-committees would function in close co-ordination with the Central Board of Transport. Mr. Shastri added that no one was more sorry than himself that it had not been possible to provide for the full target of over one million tons of shipping recommended by the Study Group of the Consultative Committee of shipowners. The House must realise that the limitations imposed by the lack of finance could not be overcome. The Minister expected that the Indian shipping companies who had already been approached by his Ministry for working out their individual plans would come forward and utilise the provision for loans actually made in the second plan within the first three years of the plan period. Upon that would depend the



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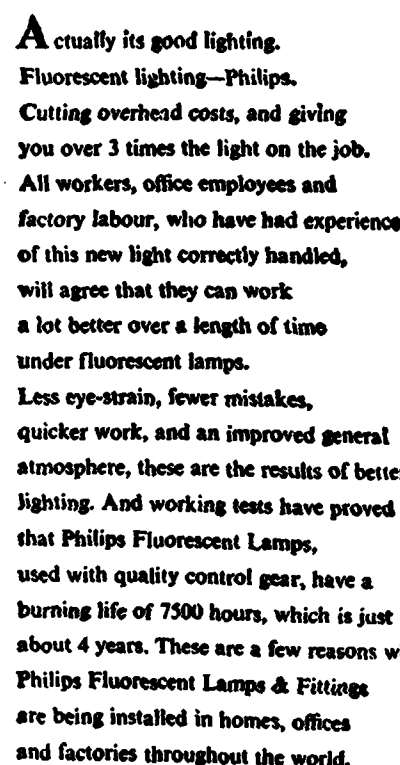
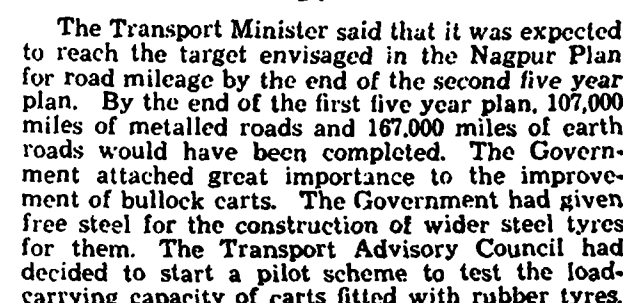
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The Finance Minister has made it clear that any addition to the plan would be either at the cost of some other scheme already included in the plan or of additional taxation. The price and durability of *khadi* will also have to be taken into consideration. Despite the subsidy, *khadi* is not much in evidence. The Ministry of Production, which is in charge of *Khadi* and, therefore, the *Ambar Charkha* has set up a committee with its Secretary, Mr. S. S. Khera, as chairman to make a report on the workability of the *Ambar Charkha*. The Commerce Ministry, on the other hand, contends that the installation of mills will take years for which a great deal of planning is needed. Logically the ministry demands an early decision with the assurance that it will be able to use all the yarn produced by the *Ambar Charkha*, provided it is of the requisite quality.

We still have a long way to go, of course, and much will depend on the achievements of Mr.

The cotton industry's campaign to win public support in its appeal for some measure of protection against cheap foreign imports ostensibly begins next week with the publication of the fully documented case examining the present recession. But the campaign has, in fact, already begun. This is the season of annual reports, and each day brings fresh reviews of last year's trade from the spokesmen of the various sections of the industry. Curiously enough, though not all are similarly affected, there is remarkable unanimity on this

Mr. Fred Wood, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, blames the recession on the same cause and meets recent criticisms by pointing out that the industry was not seeking protection for the inefficient. Since the war its capital expenditure had been proportionately higher than that in any other major country in Western Europe and it could still make a contribution to the export value of £20 million. Nonetheless, 24,000 operatives had left the spinning mills and much short-time was being worked. The reasons for this decline were to be found in the industry's documented case. There was first the most serious fall in exports from 904 million square yards in 1949 to 637 million square yards five years later. Of this, 104 million square yards was lost in exports to India and Pakistan, partly because of Indian import duties and restrictions and partly because of Japanese competition, largely based on special trade arrangements in Pakistan. Cheaper Indian and Japanese goods had caused a further loss of 142 million square yards to British exporters in colonial and dominion markets and certain Eastern markets. Mr. Wood summed up his argument for protection with what is clearly the main thesis of the industry's case. It is the duty of a Government to preserve basic industries and basic skills. Basic skills which are dissipated are not easily recovered and the country ought not to become dependent for textiles on far-distant countries which might not remain within the Commonwealth and whose costs might increase greatly. In the event of war the strategic value of the home textile industry will be of great importance. In other words, a healthy textile industry is the sign of a well-balanced economy.

Under the Companies Act, 1956, (which is being brought into force on 1st April), it is necessary for companies to continue to apply to the Central Government for approval in respect of various matters in which such approval was necessary under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1951, relating to the appointment or re-appointment of managing directors or managing agents, increase in the remuneration of directors or managing directors, appointment of directors who are not liable to retire by rotation, changes in the constitution of managing agents, etc.

The companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956, which have been published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 18th February, 1956, and copies of which are now on sale with the Manager of Government of India Publications, specify the forms in which such applications are to be submitted to the Central Government. The procedure and the forms do not materially differ from those hitherto prescribed. Companies will also have to continue to address their applications to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Company Law Administration, New Delhi, in the prescribed forms, along with certified copies of notices published in newspapers in accordance with section 412(2) of the new Act and the required number of copies of all other relevant documents such as the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts, Managing Agency Agreements, etc. It will expedite consideration of the applications relating to increase in the remuneration of managing agents, directors, etc., or to the appointment or reappointment of managing agents, directors, etc., if the companies would submit, along with the above documents, brief statements showing the financial effect of their proposals in terms of the provisions of Section 198 of the new Companies Act i.e., whether the overall managerial remuneration of the Companies concerned exceeds the percentage mentioned in this Section.

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**ROYAL DUTCH
AIRLINE**

Bombay

SHARP RISE IN CEREAL PRICES

STRICT MEASURES CALLED FOR TO CURB INFLATION

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

ALL markets are again experiencing a boom. This is not confined to speculative markets alone, though speculators have also been collecting contracts. The Stock Exchange here is about to regain the levels it attained during September-October 1955. The same Budget which precipitated a slump less than a month ago is now being looked upon as highly bullish. This trend is more significant in the case of bullion, for during the last few weeks the price of gold has risen by as much as Rs. 10 a tola. Even the spot market which was inclined to lag behind displayed hectic conditions during last week. It is the same with oilseeds and oils where prices have recorded a rise of about 25 percent during the last two weeks. Foodgrain prices have also been rising, although at this time of year they should be approaching their lowest level. It is reported from Gujarat that rice and pulses have recorded an increase of about 40 percent to 45 percent while cereals are still rising. The State Government is believed to have received representations from the rural areas that steps should be taken to check these runaway prices. This tendency has been even more noticeable in the case of cotton and the authorities have been taken by surprise. At one time it was believed that the initial modest rise was due to speculative manipulations and measures were taken which ultimately led to the closing of forward trading in this commodity. But conditions in the spot market have since become more bullish than those previously displayed in the futures market. The cotton textile mills have been persistent buyers, while investors have also turned their attention to cotton, with the result that several of the popular varieties have almost touched the ceilings and at the present rate it looks as if all varieties will reach this mark very soon.

This has now confirmed the trade's long-standing plea that there has been a real shortage of Indian cotton during the current season, in spite of mill output in cloth having been pegged. The Government of India is now concerned about augmenting the supply of medium-staple cotton and apart from restricting exports there is now talk about liberal imports from abroad of 1" staple cotton, especially the U.S.A. Imported cotton, however, is bound to prove more costly. For years Indian prices have been artificially maintained very much below world parity. This has led to a virtual scramble for the available supplies of home-grown cotton and it is now feared that distribution control, which was done away with two years ago, will have to be brought in again. This has been confirmed by the fact that last week the Textile Commissioner asked all the mills to send in statements within a week of their purchases of cotton up to the end of February. Rationing of cotton by reviving distribution control may enable the authorities to keep prices in check; but unless arrangements are made for the import of cotton of equivalent or smaller staple, the production of cloth during the year is bound to suffer, while a uniform ceiling price on cotton would also affect the price of cloth of all varieties. With the rising prices of foodgrains, oils and cloth, the stage for inflationary pressures might well be set, however much the Finance Minister may disclaim the fact.

Warnings of Inflationary Trends

This feeling was voiced last week by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, newly-elected President of the Bombay Bullion Association at an impromptu meeting called mainly to warn the operators against unbridled speculative manipulations in the market. Sir Chunilal also advised them to refrain from carrying on any option business and to call a halt to after-hours trading. This warning was accompanied by what amounted to almost a threat that, in the event of their persisting in unhealthy activities, the Board would be compelled to take strict measures to stop them. Sir Chunilal admitted that the market was subject to manipulation in view of the limited supplies and the ban on imports of bullion, but if they persisted in such tactics the Government was bound to come down with a heavy hand, as it was determined to prevent a rise in the prices of commodities. At the same time, Sir Chunilal felt that the Government of India was taking measure after measure which provided an incentive to speculative activity. Sir Chunilal believed that the country and its economy were already facing the danger of inflation and pointed out in support of this contention that notes in circulation in the country had increased by Rs. 62 crores to Rs. 1,444 crores during the seven weeks ended 9th March. In spite of this increase, bank deposits had declined by Rs. 27 crores and during the same period advances had risen by about Rs. 60 crores. This big expansion of currency could not fail to increase speculative activities both in forward as well as ready markets and bring about a heavy advance in prices. Sir Chunilal pointed out that if the situation was not remedied, conditions in the money market would become still more stringent and the tendency to hoard commodities would be further increased. Reminding the Finance Minister of the danger of an inflationary spiral, which in turn might affect the successful implementation of the second plan, he asked that effective and immediate steps be taken to ward off the impending disaster of a runaway boom. At the same time,

he made it clear that the application of physical controls was not likely to help the situation, but would only result in re-creating black markets and all the consequential ills that followed them. He also maintained that merely blaming the speculative activity of the commercial community for the rise in prices could neither be justified nor could it help in averting the impending crisis, especially when the Government's own measures encouraged such activities without counter steps being taken to check them. As a remedy, Sir Chunilal suggested that the Government should adopt monetary measures of control as soon as possible, raising the Bank rate and creating a credit squeeze on the lines adopted in the U.K., with certain modifications to suit local conditions.

Bombay State's Objectives

Last week, the Bombay Legislative Council began the discussion on the draft outline of the second five year plan in general and that for Bombay State in particular. Initiating this debate, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Chief Minister, explained that the second plan was not merely a programme of production but was also designed to bring about basic social changes which would lead ultimately to the attainment of the goal of a socialistic pattern of society. At the same time, he pointed out that this goal could not be reached by one or two plans, it required a series of plans to solve the economic and social problems of the people. Detailing the objectives of the second plan, he said the accent was on a sizeable increase in the national income, large-scale industrialisation, greater opportunities for employment and the reduction of inequalities in wealth. The priorities in the second plan were derived from these objectives. It was to be expected that the Mr. Desai should draw a comparison between the first and the second plans. In doing this he observed that, when the first plan was launched the country had several serious handicaps such as a war-torn economy, grave food scarcity, and the problem of refugees. At that time, the Government had not enough statistics to enable it to frame the plan. On the other hand, the second five year plan, was prepared under very different circumstances. The problem of food scarcity, for instance, did not now exist, with the result that more emphasis in the second plan was being laid on industry than on agriculture. As a result of these changed conditions, the second plan was much larger and bolder in scope. The original plan framed by the Bombay Government involved an outlay of Rs. 500 crores, and although it was reduced to Rs. 264 crores by the Planning Commission, it was twice as large as the first one. Mr. Desai told the House that the planners did not adopt a dogmatic approach to controversies between small-scale and large-scale industries and the private sector and the public sector, but aimed at a comprehensive development in all directions, taking a very practical view of things.

Mr. Desai next dwelt at length on the highlights of the State's second five year plan and said that the whole State would be covered by the National Extension Services during the plan period, while 50 percent of the area would be covered by community projects. He listed irrigation and hydel schemes as other striking features of the second plan and assured the House that enough importance was given in the plan to the development of cottage industries. He expressed the view that irrigation schemes were essential for Bombay State because it was an agricultural area. The power produced by the hydro-electric projects would be mainly used for the benefit of the rural areas. He hoped that this would give an impetus to cottage and small-scale industries. Discussing the financial resources of the plan, Mr. Desai said that it was not right to say that the plan was very optimistic. The outlay of Rs. 146 crores in the first plan was considered enormous by many people, but in reality, the Government had even exceeded this target of expenditure. He expressed the opinion that resources would increase as a result of economic development, that the State's revenue was rising, its borrowing capacity was good and it had evolved an administrative machinery for the execution of the plan. In addition there had been a good response from the people. He also pointed out that the proposals in the draft plan were not final and could be revised after studying the views of the House and the public.

Higher Standards Needed in Banking

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Indian Banks' Association, its Chairman, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, apart from outlining the difficulties with which the joint stock banks are faced today, reviewed at some length the role of the banking system in the economic development of the country. Speaking of the joint stock banks, Mr. Bhabha suggested that they would have to raise the standard of efficiency and increase the working hours, reduce the number of holidays and gradually introduce mechanisation and rationalisation if they were to meet the higher wage bills required of them today. Mr. Bhabha pointed out in support of this suggestion of his that the employees of British banks handled seven to eight times more business than the bank employees in India even though they numbered only 20,000 more than their counterparts in this country. On the other hand, with only five times the number of bank employees in this country, the U.S. banks handled 50 times the quantum of business. Mr. Bhabha said that while in other foreign countries, wages to employees were hardly 30 percent of the gross earnings, in India they amounted to as much as 40 percent. Mr. Bhabha added that the total assets of banks in India, inclusive of the assets of the

Banking Department of the Reserve Bank, were in the vicinity of Rs. 1,500 crores against those of British banks at Rs. 12,000 crores and of American banks at Rs. 80,000 crores. The total assets of all Indian banks were thus no more than those of a single big British or American bank, yet the number of bank employees in India was 65,000 against 85,000 in the U.K. and 375,000 in the U.S.A. It was also interesting to note that the number of public holidays in India was 22, against eight in the U.S.A., six in the U.K. and five in Russia. The total working hours in Bombay were about 120 less in the year when compared with those in other countries. In other words, full pay was given for 15 workless days plus the earned holidays. Analysing the present statistical position of the banks, Mr. Bhabha stated that the establishment costs of Indian scheduled banks rose by 50 percent from Rs. 9.5 crores in 1948 to Rs. 14 crores in 1954. Against this heavy increase in their establishment charges, the total volume of business, as measured through gross earnings of scheduled banks, showed an increase of only 25 percent. The total working funds were Rs. 937.89 crores at the end of 1948 and only Rs. 876.56 crores at the end of 1954. Their net profits on the other hand steadily dwindled from Rs. 8.7 crores in 1948 to Rs. 7 crores in 1954.

Mr. Bhabha attributed the loss in banking efficiency with all its evil consequences to the continuance of unhappy relations between the banks and their employees. He felt that in order to put an end to these controversies the Industrial Disputes Act should be suitably amended so as to simplify the procedure for taking disciplinary action. It was also necessary to vest management of banks with certain special discretionary powers other than suspension. He pointed out that banks found it very difficult at present to take disciplinary action against their employees because the present procedure provided under the Act was slow and cumbersome. Mr. Bhabha further suggested that pen-down strikes, go-slow tactics, tampering with books and neglect of work, if corroborated by two officers, should be treated by the banks as serious offences and that managements should be permitted to take action against employees found guilty of these practices. Mr. Bhabha had expected a more cordial atmosphere between the bank managements and their employees after the passing of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, but unfortunately some mischievous and unwise forces appeared to be at work creating a bad atmosphere and preventing the desirable result. Mr. Bhabha also feared that the risks attached to banking business though well known were not fully realised by all the parties concerned and added that in addition to the normal provisions that were absolutely necessary with regard to all commercial concerns, it was the general canon of sound banking that sufficient reserves should be built up for distribution and security for extraordinary hazards and for sudden and violent fluctuations in values and prices.

While accepting the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank as necessary in the larger interest of the nation, Mr. Bhabha pointed out that the security of several trusts, local authorities and other similar organisations or associations and individuals had obviously been shaken by the decision. The action of taking over the shares of the Imperial Bank at a certain rate not co-related to their intrinsic value created distrust in the public mind regarding the future of sound and solid institutions with large resources. It also led to a feeling of uncertainty for investors in general. While appreciating the co-operation given by the State Bank to commercial banks, Mr. Bhabha also complained that the former did not fully appreciate the difficulties and hardships of the latter, particularly in the matter of interest rates charged on certain types of advances. He criticised the unduly favourable position created in the case of this special banking institution "which was enjoying almost extra-territorial jurisdiction and functioning as the super body vis-a-vis the other organisations in the country." He also questioned the justice of the reported move to canalise all foreign exchange business of Government, semi-Government and public corporations exclusively to the State Bank of India, to the detriment of all other Indian commercial banks. Mr. Bhabha and Mr. D. R. Thom of the Bank of India were re-elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively for the coming year and Mr. S. L. Kothari of the Bank of Jaipur was elected honorary secretary of the Association.

Extension of Agricultural Credit

The Bombay Government has proposed an expansion in agricultural credit to the extent of 336 percent over the present level of Rs. 12.50 crores during the State's second five year plan. The present outstandings on account of agricultural finance are about Rs. 12.50 crores and the figure is expected to reach Rs. 42 crores at the end of the second plan. The expanded agricultural credit will include an outstanding of Rs. 35 crores in short-term finance and Rs. 7 crores in medium-term finance. The State Government intends to expand agricultural credit facilities through the extension of the co-operative movement, covering about 75 percent of the population engaged in cultivation in the State. As recommended in the Rural Credit Survey Report, machinery is being set up with a view to providing short and medium term loans to agriculturists through the apex bank, the central banks and the primary societies. A second scheme has been drawn up to build up an efficient network for agricultural financing, which envisages an expenditure amounting to Rs. 7.42 crores exclusive of Rs. 4 crores to be received from the Reserve Bank of India for participating in the share capital of credit institutions.

Uttar Pradesh

U. P. TO INCREASE RURAL CREDIT

FACTORIES STILL AWAIT CUT IN SUGAR EXCISE

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

THE Reserve Bank of India has offered to advance to U.P. a sum of Rs. 40 crores to enable the State to extend rural credit through co-operative societies during the period of the second five year plan. Of this sum, Rs. 25 crores will be lent on a short term basis, Rs. 10 crores on medium term and Rs. 5 crores on long term. To fulfil the obligations of the offer, the Government will raise its investments with the co-operative banks by Rs. 3 crores and reduce the interest rates payable by cultivators from 15 percent to 8½ percent. It is hoped to reduce the rate further to 6½ percent in the next year or so. Land mortgage banks will be opened to enable cultivators to raise loans not only on their crops but also on their land. The interest payable by co-operative banks on Government loans will be 3½ percent.

Proposals for Excise Reductions

Mr. A. C. Guha, Union Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, told a joint meeting of the Employers' Association of Northern India and the Oil Millers' Association, that they had made out a good case for the exemption from excise duties of cloth used in the manufacture of tents and tentage for export. Trade representatives had pointed out that since cloth intended for export was exempted from excise duties, there was no reason why duties should be levied on tent cloth intended for export. Mr. Guha assured the industry that the Central Board of Revenue is considering the administrative aspects of the proposal and that a favourable decision will be taken in the matter shortly. Mr. Guha was also sympathetic towards the industry's demand that Sunday working should not be penalised, especially if such working was found necessary in order to coincide with rail transport and other facilities. He promised to look into the matter and also to take up the question of the clearance of excisable goods on Sundays. Referring to the excise duty on vegetable oils, dhoties, etc., Mr. Guha said that no one could point to even a single instance since 1950 onwards when industry was crippled merely because an excise duty had been imposed.

Almost immediately after Mr. Guha's statement in Kanpur, U.P.'s Planning Minister, Mr. C. B. Gupta, voiced a grievance against the Union Finance Ministry for not agreeing to the proposal for a reduction in the excise duty levied on sugar. He pointed out that this had been promised to the sugar factories in return for their agreement to start earlier crushing from 15th October, 1955. The managements of the factories, Mr. Gupta said, had been persuaded with great difficulty to start earlier crushing and an undertaking was given that an effort would be made to secure a reduction in sugar excise as well as in cane cess. The Union Minister for Agriculture and Food, Mr. A. P. Jain, was also present at the meeting of the Sugar Control Board which gave the assurance to the mill management, and Mr. Jain had agreed to the suggestion in principle. But it appeared that the Finance Ministry turned down the proposal and the State Government had been left to face the charge of breach of faith now levelled by the sugar factories.

Criticism of Fact-Finding Committee

There has been some rather severe criticism by the Socialist Opposition of the Industrial Fact-Finding Committee appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of Mr. B. M. Birla. It was pointed out in the first place that the Committee would have served a more useful purpose had it been appointed before the second five year plan was finalised. The Socialists, however, were in agreement with the Planning Minister in deploring the Centre's stand on U.P.'s demand for the allocation of some heavy industries to the State. According to the Planning Minister, without these industries the State will find it impossible to achieve the proposed 25 percent increase in the national income during the second plan period.

Plans for Newsprint Factory

The shape of industries to come is yet to be finalised but considerable interest has been aroused by the proposals to start a newsprint factory in Dehra Dun. A preliminary survey conducted by the Chief Conservator of Forests, U.P. makes out a good case for the location of the industry in or near Dehra Dun. The yield of fir trees in the Tehri, Yamuna, Uttarakashi, Tons, Chakrata and Garhwal regions of the State is estimated at 56,000 tons a year. A rough estimate of the area required for the project is about 25,000 acres planted annually. At present the price of a single fir tree is about Rs. 50, but it is expected that if a larger number of trees were to be placed on the market the price would be lower. The newsprint industry will accept trees irrespective of their shape and form, that is to say even trees which would be normally unfit to be sawn into timber. It would be necessary to levy a royalty at two-thirds of the market price of the trees, the proceeds to be devoted to re-afforestation as it is essential to ensure continuous supplies to the industry. The total cost of the timber, including transport, would be about Rs. 100 a ton.

It has been suggested that in the first instance it would be advisable to start with a 50 ton plant,

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gested that Pakistan might again consider seriously the possibility of lowering minimum prices during the coming season and explore the feasibility of introducing some scheme to control maximum prices and so remove one of the greatest threats to jute. Mr. Mill paid tribute to the home-producing trade for the sacrifice made to protect consumers of jute goods in this country from the effects of rising costs and from increased raw material prices in a year of creeping inflation. On the raw jute position, Mr. Mill said that Pakistan had lost a golden opportunity to put jute on a lower and more realistic price basis in relation to other competitive materials when the Pakistan Government did not pass on a price reduction to raw jute consumers following devaluation of the rupee on 31st July last year.

U. S. BURLAP CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

U.S. burlap consumption during February, although 4 million yards down from January, was 3 million yards more than February a year ago. Estimated consumption for the first two months of this year is 10 percent better than for the same period last year. U.S. burlap stocks, at the end of February, again showed little change, having increased 2 million yards over January. The 245 million yards included 138 million yards spots and 107 million yards floats. Appearing below are two tables which include the February figures—(1) based on member reports to the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association and the Burlap and Jute Association and (2) projected to represent the estimated consumption and stocks for the entire industry:

U.S. Burlap Consumption (as reported to TBMA) (Millions of Yds.)		U.S. Burlap Consumption (Estimated Industry Total) (Millions of Yds.)	
1956	1955	1956	1955
Jan. 68	68	Jan. 72	62
Feb. 64	61	Feb. 68	65
Total 132	119	Total 140	127
Mo. Av. 66	60	Mo. Av. 70	64
Mar. 68	68	Mar. 71	71
Apr. 60	60	Apr. 63	63
May 69	69	May 73	73
June 71	71	June 75	75
July 53	53	July 56	56
Aug. 69	69	Aug. 73	73
Sept. 68	68	Sept. 70	70
Oct. 70	70	Oct. 74	74
Nov. 67	67	Nov. 70	70
Dec. 70	70	Dec. 74	74
Total 784	784	Total 826	826
Mo. Av. 65	65	Mo. Av. 69	69

U.S. Burlap Stocks (As reported to TBMA) (Millions of Yds.)		U.S. Burlap Stocks (Estimated Industry Total) (Millions of Yds.)	
1956	1955	1956	1955
Jan. 213	217	Jan. 243	245
Feb. 214	227	Feb. 245	256
Mar. 224	224	Mar. 258	258
Apr. 230	230	Apr. 261	261
May 221	221	May 262	262
June 223	223	June 245	245
July 209	209	July 237	237
Aug. 211	211	Aug. 235	235
Sept. 210	210	Sept. 240	240
Oct. 211	211	Oct. 239	239
Nov. 215	215	Nov. 247	247
Dec. 215	215	Dec. 247	247

NO CHANGE IN U.S. BURLAP TRADING

United States business in burlap failed to pick up during February in a market characterised by a seasonal lull, reports the Jute Bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee. The let-up in demand was natural for this time of the year, more so because stocks of burlap with consumers at all levels were more than adequate to cover all foreseeable near requirements. The trade seemed to be in no hurry to enter into fresh commitments as abundant supplies stemming from increased Calcutta production and a possible easing of prices were round the corner. The implications of a sizeable advance in Calcutta stocks of jute manufactures at the end of January were also noted. Even though the overall position with regard to supply and demand was not statistically unsound, 40in. 10oz. construction became quite scarce in New Orleans with only moderate quantities available in the New York area. On the other hand, 40in. 7½ oz. was on offer in quantity at New Orleans at prices no higher than for early shipment from Calcutta. There was, however, little actual business reported. Offers of Japanese burlap were believed to have dried up. After the sharp advance that had taken place in Pakistani prices for raw jute, Japan was obviously finding it difficult to compete with Calcutta. Another view put down Japan's withdrawal from the U.S. market to the fact that production of the Japanese mills for the next few months totalling from 8 million to 9 million yards had already been sold to Turkey and Uruguay at better prices than could be obtained in the U.S.A.

Calcutta Markets

FREIGHT MARKETS VERY FIRM

THE freight markets continued very firm last week, and the American coal trade showed yet another rise at 72s 6d to the Continent for April loading. Queensland sugar charterers opened their 1956 account with the payment of 205s a ton to the U.K. for July-August loading which compares with 180s paid in November 1955. Local markets featured the fixture of consecutive voyages Calcutta-Chittagong at 47s and more time charter trips were arranged for Japanese account at rates ranging from 45s to 47s according to port of delivery. Grain was arranged from North Pacific to Bombay at \$(U.S.) 22.50 and \$(U.S.) 22.25 according to loading positions.

SUGAR MARKET DULL

During the week ended 28th March, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 3,500 bags a day. Arrivals were 1,800 bags daily, and stocks totalled 175,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 30-12 for ordinary grain, and Rs. 32-8 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates for different grades of sugar varied from Rs. 28-4 to Rs. 29-2. The market was dull.

LINSEED

There has been a reaction in seed prices during the past week and ready supplies which had commanded a premium have fallen into line with forward delivery. New crop seeds have commenced moving in certain sectors, and sellers have been more in evidence, crushers have shown keen interest, and trading was reported on a fair scale daily. The oil market was more or less unchanged: a recent demand for ready goods for shipment against former commitments helped improve prices somewhat; no fresh export business was reported with buyers pausing. Latest quotations were as follows: March-April-May Rs. 23 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market ruled easy. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 20th March and 26th March, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 58,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 8; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 18,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 20-8.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 60,460 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 225 to Rs. 235. Rs. 27-2 to Rs. 300 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 350; Assam-Dinajpur-Malda 7,300 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 265 to Rs. 310; Purneah-Kissenganj 5,230 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 285 to Rs. 300.

Bazaar Stocks

(26th March, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 22,800 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 18,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 1,29,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore - Patna - Pakur - Purneah - Kissenganj 5,81,000 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 27th March, the market remained quiet. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 138 to 128 value.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 133 to 128 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 128 to 124 buyers.
F. O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 124, 122-8 buyers, 122 done, 120 buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 120 to 116 basis done and buyers, 116 buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 112, 109, 110 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 130, 128 buyers, 128 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 120, 118 buyers, 118 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhum)	Rs. 118 to 112 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 109/107 buyers, 102 done and buyers, 102 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) Under 5%	Rs. 95 to 88 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 88 buyers, 85 done and buyers, 82 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 40 to 38 buyers, 40 value.

Shipments during March until the 21st were 19,709 packages, comprising shellac 12,360, seedlac 5,203, buttonlac 150 and others 1,996.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

According to the Indian Sugar Mills Association, sugar production in India during the month of February, 1956, was 3,56,795 tons bringing the total production during the first four months of the current sugar season to 10,73,049 tons against 9,82,600 tons during the corresponding period last season. During the current season, 142 factories had already started crushing by the end of February against 136 factories which worked last season. The off-take of sugar from the factories during the month of February was about 2,34,000 tons against only 98,400 tons during the corresponding period of last year. The total off-take during the first four months of the current season was about 6,15,000 tons against 2,75,400 tons of the previous season. The closing stock of indigenous sugar with the factories on 29th February was 8,82,059 tons against 7,75,400 tons during the corresponding period last season.

OIL AND THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

POLITICAL STABILITY VITAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

IT is not a bad thing that in the debate on Britain's policy in the Middle East both sides have abandoned the pretence that the nation's main concern is with political stability for its own sake. All the world knows that Britain is obsessed by the need to assure the flow of oil, and no harm can be done by saying so. That sterling weakened and continental holders of British Government stocks and oil shares became nervous when the dismissal of General Glubb touched off the Middle East crisis shows that the outside world is aware of the significance of Britain's position in the area. And in respect of oil Britain's interest is shared by continental Europe: all of West-Europe's economy has expanded with the aid of the Middle East's oil, and the precarious balance of its power-supplies would be upset disastrously if the flow of that oil were stopped.

The figures speak for themselves. This premier oil-exporting area of the world supplies all but a few percent of West-Europe's imports of crude oil and nearly four-fifths of its total supplies. The oil itself is far more important than the £2,000 million or so of British-Dutch investment in it or the £200 million at which the British-Dutch companies' Middle East oil is valued in a year. There are no alternative sources of supply that could be developed quickly enough—if at all—to avert an economic crisis if supplies from the Middle East were interrupted. As it is, economic policies in western Europe are based on the assumption that much more of this oil will be forthcoming in future years.

Location of Reserves

The geographical position and the social condition of the Middle East are unfortunate from Europe's point of view. It is disturbing to think that one of the most developed regions of the world is dependent on an area bordering the Soviet Union and peculiarly susceptible to Soviet ideas because its own social systems are archaic, dependent, that is, on an unstable area. The western powers cannot change geography but they can, perhaps, do more than they have done in the past to influence beneficially the social development of the oil-producing countries. In general—Kuwait is a conspicuous exception—the vast wealth of the Middle East's oil has done little to benefit the ordinary people of the region. The revenues are now being devoted—notably in Iraq—more to capital projects that will ultimately raise the whole status of the region. But such developments need years; whereas political changes can express themselves in months.

From the western viewpoint the situation is further complicated by the location of the oil reserves in the area itself. If they were on the European side of the territory the western powers could focus their attention on that side; but as they are more on the Asian side political stability is important both in the producing countries and in the countries through which the pipelines must pass. Moving the oil is, of course, as important as producing it. Pipelines and tankers involve huge capital outlays. Refining and marketing require further investment on a massive scale. For Britain, the *Esso Magazine* suggested recently that the oil companies would have to spend about £1,000 million between this year and 1964 to satisfy fuel-oil requirements estimated at the equivalent of 70 million tons of coal a year, that total including more than £200 million for tankers and some £340 million for refining and marketing.

Governments and oil companies alike have, of course, given serious thought to the risks, but they have decided that the risks must be taken, that the development plans must proceed. Britain's Ministry of Fuel and Power has confirmed since the Middle East crisis broke out that production of fuel-oils must increase by nearly one-quarter annually over the next five years to make good the prospective deficiency of coal. The Shell-Mex-BP group has estimated that on the present basis the deficiency would be equivalent to some 50 million tons of coal by 1960 and that consumption of fuel-oils must be nearly trebled—from 7½ million tons in 1955 to 21½ million tons in 1960—to fill most of the gap. Such an expansion involves large-scale conversion from coal-firing to oil-firing in factories, power-stations, and railways.

Western Europe, by contrast with the United States and the Soviet Union, is troubled enough anyway by shortage of energy. It must evidently develop its nuclear power with more sense of urgency than it has shown hitherto. But over at least the next decade it cannot escape the necessity to use more oil—oil mostly from the Middle East. No solution of the Middle East problem that has yet been proposed offers any certainty that the Middle East will be politically stable for so long. There is, however, one important reason for confidence—albeit a qualified confidence. The reason is the more solid for being not political but economic. It is that, just as Europe depends on the Middle East as a source of oil, so the Middle East depends on Europe as a market for oil. Not even the "Sovietisation" of the area would fundamentally change this fact. Certainly, the Soviet bloc would feel much stronger with the Middle East's oil at its disposal, but new oil strikes and big oil-producing projects in the U.S.S.R. indicate that the bloc's own oil-shortage will be overcome internally. In any foreseeable circumstances the Middle East must continue to supply oil to Europe unless its riches are to be largely wasted.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

BHARTIA ELECTRIC STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at 42, Shibtolla Street, Calcutta on Friday, the 20th April, 1956 at 3 P.M. to consider, and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification some or all of the following resolutions each to be proposed as a special resolution:

(1) "Resolved that the Company approves of several contracts being entered into between the Company and each of the following firms or companies namely:

1. Bagri Iron & Steel Co. of 40/1, Shibtolla Street, Calcutta.
2. National Machinery Stores of 138, Canning Street, Calcutta.
3. Middleton Merchandise Co. of 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.
4. Saraogi Transport of 14/15, Banstolla Lane, Calcutta.
5. Bhartia Commercial Co. Ltd. of 23/34, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
6. Bhartia Trading Co. Ltd. of 42, Shibtolla Street, Calcutta.

who are associates of the Managing Agents of the Company for the sale, purchase or supply of goods and services, the material terms of each of the contracts being as follows:

- (i) The Company and the Firm shall supply each to the other such goods and/or services as one is in a position to supply at any time at the request of the other party subject to such Government regulations as may be in force at any time.
- (ii) The goods or services to be supplied by one to the other must conform to the specifications agreed to at the time of placing each individual order and such goods as will not answer to the agreed specifications, will be liable to be rejected and must be removed within 15 days.
- (iii) The prices for the goods will be settled between the Company and the Firm before the conclusion of each transaction and on behalf of the Company, the prices will be fixed by the Board of Directors of the Company or a committee of the Directors or such officer or officers of the Company as may be authorised by the Board in this behalf."

(2) "Resolved that the letting out by the Company to Messrs. Bhartia Commercial Co. Ltd., Associates of the Managing Agents, of about 31 Cottahs land out of its land at Khardah on a rental of Rs. 100/- per month to be used for factory purposes be and the same is hereby approved."

(3) "Resolved that the Company consents to Sri R. L. Bhartia and Sri P. R. Bagri, Directors of the Company who are also Directors of the Managing Agents, M/s. Bhartia Co. Ltd. holding and continuing to hold office or place of profit under the Company."

(4) "Resolved that all payments of interest at the rate of 6½ p.a. to the Managing Agents on loans advanced by them to the Company on and after 1.1.1952 be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed. Further resolved that the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty to pay to the Managing Agents interest at such rate or rates as has or have already been agreed upon or may hereafter be agreed upon irrespective of any provisions to the contrary in the Managing Agency Agreement."

By Order of the Board,

BHARTIA COMPANY LTD.,

Managing Agents.

42, Shibtolla Street,
Calcutta, 22nd March, 1956.

To the shareholders of the Company and in particular to:—

Mr. Andre Caetano Lobo; Mr. Frank William Goodhand; Mr. Ikram Hasan Khan; Mrs. Maria Virginia De L. C. Lobo; Mr. M. Bashirul Haque Haqqi; Mr. Md. Ibrahim Khan; Mr. Santi Prasad Sen Gupta; Mr. Sajjad Husain; Begam Zubaida Khatun; Khan Bahadur Dr. Ghulam Mohammad; Mrs. Sita Bai.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

It has been decided that Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., will, in future, confine its activities to shipping. That Company has, therefore, with effect from 31st March, 1956, resigned its Managing Agencies of the India Jute Co. Ltd., the Megna Mills Co. Ltd., the Saloonah Tea Co. Ltd., and other Agencies unconnected with shipping, but will continue its connection with the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and other Shipping Companies as Managing or Port Agents.

The intention is that the India Jute Co. Ltd. and the Megna Mills Co. Ltd. will, as from 1st April, 1956, be Director-controlled, while the Saloonah Tea Co. Ltd., which is a Sterling Company, will be transferred to the Agency of Messrs. Macneill & Barry Ltd.

THE PREMCHAND JUTE MILLS LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 81, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1956 at 11-30 a.m. to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolutions, namely:—

1. (As an Ordinary Resolution): "That, subject to the approval of the Central Government, the terms and conditions upon which Raja Janokinath Roy & Brother Ltd., (a Private Company) shall continue to hold office as the Managing Agents of the Company for ten years as from the 1st April, 1956 shall be as set forth in the draft Agreement produced to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof and that, accordingly, the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an Agreement with Raja Janokinath Roy & Brother Ltd., in terms of the said draft subject only to any modifications thereof that may be agreed between the Directors and the Managing Agents for the purpose of complying with any conditions imposed by the Central Government.

2. (As a Special Resolution): "That the Articles of the Company be amended in the manner following:—

(a) By deleting Article 110 and substituting the following therefor:—

"110—Raja Janokinath Roy & Brother Ltd. are the Managing Agents of the Company and shall hold office as such upon such terms and conditions as to the remuneration and otherwise as may from time to time be agreed between them and the Company."

3. (As a Special Resolution): Resolved that the Members of the Company consent to Mr. Gopendra Lal Pal Chowdhury, Superintending Engineer of the Company who is a relative of Mr. Romendra Nath Roy, Director of the Company for continuance of his employment from 1st April, 1956.

A copy of the draft Agreement referred to in Resolution 1 above, is available for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company during usual business hours.

A Member who is entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and that the proxy need not be a Member.

By Order of the Board,

THE PREMCHAND JUTE MILLS LTD.,

ROMENDRANATH ROY,

Director.

61, Sovabazar Street,
Calcutta,
The 24th March, 1956.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 3-00 P.M. on Wednesday, 25th April, 1956, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To transact any other ordinary business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from the 11th April, 1956 to the 25th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. LTD.,

Managing Agents.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 15th March, 1956.

Printed copies of the Report and Accounts will be despatched to Shareholders on or about 29th March, 1956. Dividends will be paid to Registered Shareholders only.

GILLAPUKRI TEA & SEED COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 15% or Rs. 1/8/- per share, on the present Paid-up Capital of Rs. 5,03,760/-, for the year ended 31st December, 1955, has been declared in a recent Board meeting, to be paid on or after the 21st day of April, 1956 to those Shareholders or their Mandatees whose names stand in the Company's Register on that date.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 18th to 21st April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

L. C. KANOI,

Director.

Calcutta, 23rd March, 1956.

Particularly to:—1. Mrs. Ellen Rachel Watt, 2. Mr. Syed Yakub Ali Shah and 3. Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

HUMAYAN PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Humayan Properties Ltd. will be held at the Lighthouse Miniature Cinema, Calcutta, on Wednesday, 18th April, 1956 at 4-30 P.M. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To pass the Audited Accounts.
3. To declare the Dividend on Ordinary Shares recommended by the Directors.
4. To elect Directors under Article No. 123 in place of Messrs. S. A. Basil and H. E. Barber who retire by rotation (Messrs. Basil and Barber being eligible, offer themselves for re-election).
5. To appoint Auditors.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from 11th April, 1956 to 18th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

Sd. S. A. BASIL,

Managing Director.

1. Humayan Place,
Calcutta, 27th March, 1956.

THE DHUNSERI TEA CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly dividend due on 31st March, 1956, on 39,930 7½ Cumulative Preference Shares has been declared payable on 6th April, 1956.

Dividend Warrants will be issued to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Register on 6th April, 1956, or to their mandatees. The Preference Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd April to 6th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED,

Secretaries & Agents.

Calcutta, 21st March, 1956.

CALCUTTA DINNER

THE 41st Calcutta Dinner will be held at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2 on Thursday, May 24, 1956. Mr. G. A. S. Sim will preside and the guest of the evening will be Her Excellency Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. For tickets, price £2.6d. each (including wines as per menu), apply to H. C. Gots Hon. Secretary, Manor Cottage, Brighton Road, Horley, Surrey.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour U.S.T.
Marshall, Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.	29-3-56	9-30 a.m.
Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	10 a.m.
Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.	29-3-56	11-30 a.m.
Carew & Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	11 a.m.
Agra Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	11-5 a.m.
Bally Jute Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	11-45 a.m.
Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd. (E)	29-3-56	Noon
Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon
Union Coal Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	Noon
Reliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	29-3-56	12-15 p.m.
Rampooria Properties, Ltd.	29-3-56	2 p.m.</

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					28-3-56	A year ago						28-3-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131 1/2	133 1/2	1920	Birds' Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	80
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	100	121	1895-99	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	151	151
1899-97	Borrea (June Dec.)	4.00	5 1/2	100	117	119	1903-5	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	7.50	6	100	10	10
1901	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122	121 1/2	1909-11	BrutishCeylonCorporation(14) (Apr.Mar.)	81.00	8	100	120	143
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.56	5 1/2	100	81 1/2	81	1937	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	141 1/2	145
1895	Calcutta (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	116 1/2	122	1906	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	122	124 1/2
1921	Khas Kajora (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	100	116 1/2	122	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	12.00	5	100	111	12 1/2
1920	New Beerbloom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	113 1/2	115	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	35	95
1898-99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	115	1905-24	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	22.50	5 1/2	100	83	8 1/2
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	9	100	110	110	1946	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	9	100	144	143
1884	Bangalore (Jan. July)	6.00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	66	62 1/2
1938	Dasanti (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	8	73	1931	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	100	94	99
1896	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	7	100	110	105	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.50	6	100	99	93 1/2
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	8	100	134	142	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.50	6	100	99	93 1/2
1900	Bowreah "B" (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	8	100	134	142	1911	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	137 1/2	138
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1940	Deshnagar Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	104	104 1/2
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1935	Deshnagar Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	93	91 1/2
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1940	Dunlop Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	67 1/2	71
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	129	127 1/2
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	67	101
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	135	152	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	22.00	7	100	171	171 1/2
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	100	91	94 1/2	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2.50	5 1/2	100	11	11
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6	100	76	75 1/2
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	4	100	134	135	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1920	Khatav Makarji (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1940	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.50	5 1/2	100	71 1/2	70
1947	Khatav (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	104	104	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	66	62
1900	Khatav (Feb. Aug.)	8.00	6	100	88	88	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	73	67
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	4.00	5 1/2	100	185	185	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68	71
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.00	6	5	42	212	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	68	71
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	101	111
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	115	115	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	76	70 1/2
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	5	100	90	90	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	30.00	7 1/2	100	107	101
1911	Vasanta (Apr. Oct.)	3.50	6 1/2	100	120	120	1921	India General Navy & Railways	22.44	6	100	80	72
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1945	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	12.88	6	100	31	21 1/2
JUTE MILLS.													
1922	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	120	1945	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.906	7	100	141 1/2	136 1/2
1909	Alfion (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	111	111	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	289.95	5	100	109	109 1/2
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	98	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	5	100	76	75 1/2
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	98 1/2	98 1/2	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	118 1/2	118 1/2	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	40	38 1/2
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95 1/2	95 1/2	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	5.00	5 1/2	100	77	79
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	71 1/2	75 1/2	1945	Jessop & Co.	10.00	5	100	106	106 1/2
1918	Sally (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	116	116	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.98	6 1/2	100	106	106 1/2
1899	Sarnagore (Oct. Dec.)	42.00	5 1/2	100	116	116	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1930	Sevedere (Jan. July)	7.00	7	100	120	120	1915	Do. Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116	113
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	90 1/2	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	106	105
1914	Birla (June Dec.)	23.64	7 1/2	100	104	104	1936	McLeod & Co.	40.00	5 1/2	100	69	67 1/2
1896	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	8.00	6	100	119	115 1/2	1936	McLeod & Co.	40.00	5	100	76	77
1924	Calcutta (Jan. July)	8.00	6 1/2	100	82	82	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1919	Calcutta (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	119 1/2	119 1/2	1949	Mettur Box Co. of India Ltd.	30.00	6 1/2	100	98	101
1919	Chitavalisah (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	7	100	101	119 1/2	1933	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.75	5	100	92	92 1/2
1928	Chitavalisah (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	7	100	112	112	1936	Mysore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2.00	5	100	8 1/2	8 1/2
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	91	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	80	79 1/2
1900	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	115	93 1/2	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	80	79 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	95	114	1944	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	2.00	4 1/2	100	69	64
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	6	100	115	95	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	48	68
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	118	117	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1899-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	83	125	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104	104 1/2
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	5	100	120	83	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	120	120	1936	Puttapore Sugar (Oct.)	6.00	10	100	16 1/2	16
1916	Jangas (June Dec.)	6.00	8	100	105	127 1/2	1936	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1895-34	Jourapore (June Dec.)	26.50	6	100	105 1/2	105 1/2	1933-37	Rohas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	132	131 1/2
1935	Kastings (Aug. Feb.)	6.00	6	100	107 1/2	107 1/2	1936	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4 1/2	100	64	68 1/2
1913	Khoughly (July)	11.00	10	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	84	85
1890	Kowran (Jan. July)	8.75	7	100	113 1/2	112	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	75.00	6	100	125	123 1/2
1903-06	Kowran "A" (Jan. Dec.)	17.50	7	100	113 1/2	112	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	95	100
1919	Kumumchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	113 1/2	112	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	5	100	80	72 1/2
1898-44	Kamarhatti (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	106	106 1/2	1937	Smith Strainier (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	75	68
1900	Kankarnab (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	106	105	1937	South Bihar Sugar (Oct.)	15.00	10	50	75	68
1935	Kedarnath (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	106	105	1937	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6 1/2	100	161 1/2	161 1/2
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	10.00	7	100	95	90	1937	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	8 1/2	100	103	104 1/2
1891-99	Kharad (May Nov.)	25.00	6	100	104	104	1937	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1900	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	117	117	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131	131 1/2
1910	Landsdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	116	116	1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	80.00	6	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	114	115	1925	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	39.22	7	100	121 1/2	121 1/2
1906-13	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	5.00	5 1/2	100	95	92	1918	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	150	168 1/2	168 1/2
1916	Lothian (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95	92	1918	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	59.82	7 1/2	100	129 1/2	129 1/2
1905	Naibatu (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	113 1/2	109	1906	Tata Power (May Nov.)	86.91	7 1/2	100	127 1/2	127 1/2
1945	Nahatu (July Jan.)	10.00	4 1/2	100	78 1/2	78 1/2	1918	Tatapore-Ballari Tram (1) (June Dec.)	2.25	6	100	100	100
1917	National (May Nov.)	5.00	7	100	124	129	1937	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	11.50	8	100	150	150 15

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	28-3-56	21-3-56	A year ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953	1954	1955	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	34-5	64-1	10	23	23
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-71	71-71	81-81	200	555	534
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhaldee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	16	7
2,25,000	2,71,282	5,20,749	2,24,303	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	16	7
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaikora	3	152	3,13,899	39,978	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	51	51
40,00,000	61,93,314	25,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	7,04,051	13,643	61	61	61	10	71	71
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbarree	6-12	106	16,884	-1,65,136	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	13	13
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokar & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	-79,196	12-12	12-12	12-12	10	12	12
7,50,000	18,84,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borrea P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12	10-10	10-10	10	26	27
90,92,480	2,39,96,407	1,73,50,664	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-11	24-34	34-11	10	14	14
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	24	24	24	10	7	7
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	34-34	34-34	34-34	10	11	11
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	7,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,049	12,201	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	34	34
16,00,000	23,76,131	12,00,000	35,989	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	8	8
2,240,000	2,24,000	2,24,000	2,24,000	East Indian	4	128	1,137,640	2,59,767	181	181	181	21	351	334
29,43,000	1,02,83,132	1,02,83,132	1,02,83,132	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,265	10-81	71-71	71-71	10	321	221
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	1,32,973	Ghusick & Musalia	3	307	24,884	24,884	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	171	171
6,00,000	5,08,854	33,155	4,95,444	Juzdar Majura	6-12	20	2,401	2,401	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	4	4
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurraladhi	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-71	71-71	71-71	10	23	23
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapahari	2-8	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,262	17-10	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	20	20
5,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	33	23
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,961	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	145	145
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katra Jherria	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	601	601
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	9	9
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,091	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	3	3
7,48,540	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	5	5	5	10	7	7
7,00,000	5,13,413	26,617	61,641	New Banadepur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-11	31-11	31-11	10	104	104
7,76,230	1,15,787	85,000	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	31-11	31-11	31-11	10	11	11
6,00,000	12,44,425	20,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,002	36,424	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	11	11
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,918	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	2	2
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-10	Nil-Nil	61-71	10	191	191
1,57,500	1,57,500	1,57,500	1,57,500	North West	1-7	171	1,57,500	1,57,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	171	171
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	10-10	10-10	10	13	13
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasara P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11	31-11	31-11	10	13	13
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-81	71-81	71-81	10	22	22
2,50,000	2,62,406	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	9	2,008	-18,881	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	6	6
83,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,379	Raneekunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-Nil	21-21	21-21	10	111	111
1,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	258	2,16,942	28,521	10-10	10-10	10-10	10	22	22
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,00,660	31,543	21-21	71	71	10	151	151
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	25	25	25	10	8	8
2,80,000	1,145,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebpore	6-12	7	2,10,776	40,187	121-121	141-141	141-141	7	34	34
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,801	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	111	111
17,50,000	22,81,963	10,55,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	-59,079	-51,513	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	91	91
8,00,000	1,44,960	13,69,545	21,84,359	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-71	5-11	10	24	24
10,00,000	15,04,506	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	10-71	5-21	5-21	10	31	31
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,50,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	-12,698	47,938	10-71	5-21	5-21	10	161	161
49,96,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	106	5,06,749	63,500	31	31	31	10	7	7
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	13	13

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotation as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1952	1954	1955		28-3-56	21-3-56	A year ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,82,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	6	6	5		
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,676	23,18,908	24,351	Benares P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	21	10	1	1	1		
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	3	27	3,66,176	47,818	Nil	10	40	38	28		
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,007	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	-5,23,389	18,199	31-11	10	10	10	10		
15,00,000	38,764	992	13,49,009	16,59,588	24,07,575	Birla Cotton	1	22	6,44,384	5,50,791	30	10	10	95	67		
6,00,000	12,672	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	11,78,717	Bowditch P	6-12	128	-2,48,602	-24,31,401	Nil-Nil	100	165	310	403		
30,00,000	22,000	510	1,72,739	25,93,976	3,30,362	Jaipur Textiles	3	28	-2,93,256	29,514	11	10	9	9	8		
1,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	7	9	9	25	38		
1,00,563	48,944	918	31,58,395	25,71,923	1,53,139	Junbar	3-12	138	2,20,474	-7,06,926	Nil-Nil	100	301	301	214		
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,644	93,386	15	10	10	27	26		
1,20,00,000	68,250	1,872	2,28,87,007	56,43,234	58,69,24	Kesoram P	3	22	40,72,648	1,17,624	11	10	10	15	18		
6,00,000	39,854	864	17,48,143	7,75,679	14,38,655	Mohini P	12	65	5,53,316	6,158	Nil	10	10	10	10		
30,00,000	36,000	1,825	47,44,541	52,19,601	12,65,055	Muti P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,296	Nil	10	10	10	10		
22,89,882	78,843	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,43,701	New Victoria P	12	231	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	Nil	10	10	10	10		
3,07,095	785	785	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	Nil	10	10	10	10		
19,47,750	23,196	785	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	Nil	10	10	10	10		
1,00,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawson) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	9	71	71	100	101		
7,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawson) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	9	71	71	100	101		
57,50,000	68,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W C Silt F	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30	30	100	555		
40,50,000	1,78,47,800	1,770	1,04,52,111	1,04,52,111	1,04,52,111	Sucklingham Carnatic F	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30	30	100	555		
20,00,000	20,000	20,000	1,04,52,111	1,04,52,111	1,04,52,111	Sucklingham Carnatic F	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30	30	100	555		
12,00,000	12,000	12,000	1,04,52,111	1,04,52,111	1,04,52,111	Sucklingham Carnatic F	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30	30	100	555		
20,76,000	12,632	407	47,91,212	1,98,681	22,22	Umbatore Cotton	12	188	5,53,752	61,404	Nil	10	333	333	285		
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,25,505	17,90,000	18,77,474	Umbatore Spg & Wvg	6	139	-10,23,340	1,777	Nil	10	301	301	214		
24,06,000	30,512	200	52,38,888	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,23,924	29,352	Nil	10	10	10	10		
23,64,000	68,756	-	15,01,05	21,70,200	78,35	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,300	Nil	10	50	196	193		
1,75,02,480	1,65,321	-	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	240	77,86,509	18,86,813	30	30	20	15	511		
12,00,000	21,256	-	543,40	3,85,348	1,04,490	Madurai Spg & Wvg	12	106	-85,185	-94,039	22	10	200	111	109		
90,00,000	24,252	903	20,81,211	50,00,000	11,29,14	Mettur Industries	3	29	-7,50,499	1,43,408	22	10	10	408	407		
13,61,786	5,000	-	14,15,992	9,90,278	1,34,682	Mysore Spun Silk	3	142	1,753	3,998	Nil	10	64	64	51		
5,00,000	20,137	Nil	3,98,908	5,00,000	24,24,90	Palani Andavar P	12	80	7,39,437	2,987	Nil	10	50	166	166		
7,78,700	15,540	416	4,42,118	2,43,421	2,63,911	Sitaram Spg. & Wvg	3	104	87,724	3,083	Nil	10	60	-	-		
7,00,000	28,104	370	13,96,563	18,22,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	67	16,37,456	-	Nil	100	2924	287	12		

TEA COMPANIES

O Po and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary			Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	As P.	1954	As P.	1955				Rs.	1952	1953	1954	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CACHAR																					
4,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	..	..	Arcautpore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	168
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	..	..	Baitakhat	12	35	43,307	Nil	..	..	10	11	10 1/2	124
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	24,01,327	31-1	24,01,327	40-10	24,01,327	..	..	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	Nil	7 1/2	100	95	97	158
2,50,000	3,75,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-11	3,80,734	4-2/5	4,87,760	..	..	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	106
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	..	..	Eastener Cachar	12	202	13,22,836	Nil	25	40	10	26	23	138
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,133	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-6	16,00,000	..	..	Hatikthira	12	313	91,071	Nil	15	100	110	110	110	251
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	..	..	Kalinugur Khoreal	12	33	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	27 1/2	100	204	194	254
3,60,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	..	..	Kunchpore	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	100	264	264	264
7,00,000	6,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	..	..	North Western Cachar	12	202	1,64,444	Nil	Nil	20	100	194	194	254
1,84,000	3,90,329	Nil	485	3,54,000	29-5	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	..	..	Pathamara, P.	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	24	24	24	291
2,60,000	3,90,329	3,16,892	618	4,54,160	29-7	6,76,800	41-11	6,76,800	..	..	Rooapacherra	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	50	138	138	172
5,25,000	5,25,000	6,28,514	888	5,99,416	33-8	4,49,335	36-7 1/5	5,20,093	..	..	Rungamattree	12	14	3,17,677	Nil	Nil	12	10	19	19	291
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	..	..	Sonal River, P.	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	10	10	10
7,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tilbak	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	10	3	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
DARJEELING																					
4,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	..	..	Bloomfield	12	101	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	20	10	17	16	224
2,79,900	2,72,361	1,25,000	407	1,06,886	42-3	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	..	..	Champong	12	139	1,15,895	Nil	74	40	100	290	290	295
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	1,06,886	42-3	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	25	100	250	250	250
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	29-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	..	..	Ditroo	12	14	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	21	100	331	331	331
2,00,000	1,13,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-04	2,84,204	49-13	2,68,000	..	..	Gietle, P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	10	43	43	251
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-34	6,64,000	..	..	Lingla, P.	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	10	30	30	145
10,32,000	5,57,576	11,118	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8 1/2	5,80,000	..	..	Longview	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	7 1/2	10	124	124	24	24
7,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	616	3,08,526	42-4	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	7	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	100	300	300	335
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	805	2,67,892	40-0 1/2	2,89,738	60-3 1/2	2,80,000	..	..	Mim	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	10	272	273	35
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	3,72,742	34-3	4,35,016	53-3	4,40,000	..	..	Nagri Farm	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	10	30	10	600	600	595
3,30,000	3,02,868	2,61,118	776	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	..	..	Pashok	12	139	38,852	Nil	10	10	10	20	20	21
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	..	..	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	21	15	10	20	20	221
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5 1/2	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	..	..	Pumimpong, P.	12	74	2,02,628	Nil	Nil	10	16	16	16	16
1,40,000	1,40,000	1,77,000	341	1,72,729	40-6	1,80,720	50-8	1,80,000	..	..	Runklee Rungliot	12	63	2,23,196	Nil	17 1/2	50	100	390	390	450
6,25,000	5,98,113	1,459	747	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	39-1	1,60,000	..	..	Sreevek	12	63	1,99,421	Nil	23	15	10	20	20	224
9,00,000	9,27,323	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-8 1/2	2,64,090	50-4 1/2	2,80,000	..	..	Singapore	12	101	45,544	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	38	38	65
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,900	554	2,67,892	40-0 1/2	2,89,738	60-3 1/2	2,80,000	..	..	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	5	30	50	10	7	7	8
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,847	48-8 1/2	4,00,000	..	..	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	7 1/2	10	294	304	321
3,20,000	4,86,300	9,62,401	7181	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,847	48-8 1/2	4,00,000	..	..	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	10	15	40	10	111	8 1/2	43
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5 1/2	7,76,000	..	..	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	172	141	21	21
DUARS																					
35,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,889	32-4 1/2	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	..	..	Banarhat, P.	12	2	51,07,307	17 1/2	45	120	100	368	352	609
6,00,000	20,53,853	17,00,000	1,102	14,08,894	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	..	..	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	65	10	46	46	651
9,00,000	8,05,110	11,03,442	1,112	13,97,221	30-9	13,97,221	30-9	13,97,221	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	..	10	354	354	408
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	..	..	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	22 1/2	20	100	290	290	303
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,093	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	6,20,000	..	..	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	22 1/2	25	100	290	290	303
6,00,000	5,97,912	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,490	49-4	11,20,000	..	..	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	90	10	217	305	496
9,00,000	2,16,473	2,50,000	500	4,41,781	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	..	..	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,23,025	Nil	Nil	15	10	272	272	375
1,20,000	1,70,517	1,64,000	285	2,14,220	32-6	2,34,800	49-1	2,60,000	..	..	Engo	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	5	110	100	577	577	452
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,99,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	..	..	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	50	10	291	291	303
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	6,11,840	29-4	7,62,720	47-4	8,00,000	..	..	Gairbhat	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	100	340	300	238
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,881	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	..	..	Gopalpur	12	63	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	80	284	284	391
24,00,000	20,00,000	34,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	..	..	Hantapara, P.	12	63	39,77,805	Nil	25	60	100	284	284	391
32,00,000	52,36,923	60,63,343	4,236	60,95,269	32-6 1/2	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,093	..	..	Hasimara, P.	12	74	47,76,920	Nil	25	60	100	371	361	493
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	18,54,839	42-4	16,07,368	42-4	17,20,000	..	..	Huidibari	12	74	19,89,593	Nil	22 1/2	80	100	371	35	53
5,50,000	4,90,325	6,65,000	907	3,48,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	5,20,000	..	..	Killoot	12	2	7,17,191	Nil	25	65	10	248	248	458
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	..	..	Kiltoot	12	74	10,39,753	Nil	20	41 1/2	10	271	251	423
12,00,000	12,00,000	3,50,000																			

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Latest Market Quotations as available until			
									1953	1954	1955				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A year ago Rs.
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.															
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	..	10	..	10	6A	6A	6A
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purtalpur Sugar P.	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	..	7A	7A	10	17A	17A	18A
16,59,820	27,13,340	28,00,000	13,462	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	20	15	..	10	24A	24A	28A
19,99,600	25,02,563	39,88,218	13,92,915	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	..	5	..	10	..	..	19A
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	1	25	1,43,798	24,340	..	5	..	10	20A	20A	19A
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,022	8,477	..	5	..	10	14A	14A	16A
20,00,000	72,02,286	36,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15	15	17A	10	12A	11A	17A
7,94,500	13,54,838	11,65,175	11,16,368	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	..	..	10	14A	14A	12A
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	-2,04,011	-1,89,266	Nil	..	..	10	4A	4A	3A
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,860	39,061	5	12A	..	10	23A	23A	25A
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,525	82,931	25	25	25	10	94A	94A	94A
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,370	..	..	..	100AC 12A BC	127	127	127
2,00,000B									..	..	..		15	15	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	25	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4A	4A	4A
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,061	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-6,02,785	-14,30,401	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,565	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10,51,340	30,205	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
47,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	10A	10A	9A
2,50,000D												2A Dd	2A	2A	11A
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6	7A	..	10	11A	11A	21A
30,00,000	10,11,675	37,03,719	14,41,311	Anglo Bro.	8	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	12A	12A	20	10	21A	21A	21A
90,00,000	9,51,734	17,89,161	9,91,316	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,528	12A	..	..	10	19A	19A	6A
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,75,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	-2,98,408	-1,77,492	Nil	Nil	..	..	5A	5A	4A
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	..	6A	6A	4A
90,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	..	100	175	175	16A
12,00,000	2,05,000	8,24,890	1,80,023	Banarasee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7A-7A	7A-7A	7A-7A	100	19A	19A	40A
6,00,000	30,72,411	37,03,719	14,41,311	Bengal Timber Trading P.	8	128	-6,45,164	-1,19,103	..	..	..	10	4A	4A	2A
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,059	Bharat Airways Ltd.	9	22	-3,19,369	-3,19,369	..	..	..	10	14A	14A	17A
20,00,000	..	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	9	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12A	12A	12A	10	16A	16A	12A
45,97,028	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5	10	10	10	14A	14A	17A
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,973	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	10	11A	11A	11A
3,25,00,000	59,89,738	1,18,60,521	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-30,23,938	-27,36,584	10	1A	..	7A	10A	10A	7A
32,50,000A	3,61,382	..	1,22,07,639	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,596	..	..	..	10A	8A	8A	6A
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10B	4A	4A	3A
6,00,000	..	..	..						..	..	..	10	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,68,710	17,68,710	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	109	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	12	..	100	119	124	138
1,80,00,000	1,74,64,829	1,78,00,000	1,18,03,037	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,915	11,88,491	15	15	..	100	31A	31A	37A
51,26,000	..	63,95,753	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	9	..	100	153A	153A	163A
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	12	64	-2,28,240	-5,26,854	..	..	..	10	12A	12A	13A
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	..	..	..	20A	20A	10A
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7A-7A	7A-7A	100	179	179	106A
2,25,000	..	..	..						2A-2A	2A-2A	2A-2A	75	43	43	11A
65,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7A	7A	14	10	14A	14A	43A
20,00,000	27,68,949	5,00,324	12,84,557	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	..	..	..	10	20A	20A	17A
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,000	51,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17A	10	..	10	20A	20A	17A
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,737	..	..	..	250	240	240	288A
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,113	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	6	1	1	7A
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91,359	67,868	Nil	Nil	..	10	7A	7A	7A
15,16,00,000	1,28,49,459	1,23,38,779	9,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,18,933	25,00,733	4A	6	8	10	15	15	..
1,60,00,000	2,42,08,856	36,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	99	-5,23,388	4,96,512	Nil	Nil	..	10	22A	22A	..
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	12A	10	31A	31A	24A
5,00,00,000	..	..	..						..	..	..	10A	3A	3A	6A
83,75,00,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	38,302	-12,62,971	..	..	..	100	3A	3A	6A
1,25,00,000	..	..	..						..	..	..	10A	5A	5A	4A
8,27,970	6,57,319	8,80,000	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	3	173	4,07,288	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	11A	11A	12A
20,00,000	4,68,034	15,40,000	6,94,090	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,116	1,79,568	25	27A	..	10	11A	11A	12A
5,00,000	11,19,693	1,45,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	2A-2A	2A-2A	2A-2A	100	39	38A	38A
2,40,000	15,392	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1,39,321	38,496	..	..	..	10	65	65	65
5,87,500A	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,68,895	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	8,299	6	5	..	80	4A	4A	2A
1,17,50,000D	51,23,000	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7A	7A	7A	100	10A	99	117A
6,34,00,000	3,17,363	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	-14,078	-4,849	..	..	..	50	10A	2A	2A
66,00,000D									..	..	..	10A	10A	10A	10A
1,50,00,000	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,83,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,020	6,21,756	7A	7A	7A	10	11A	11A	..
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,56,083	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13A	13A	13A	10	25A	26	240A
40,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,354	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	17	18A	10	240	240	240A
5,00,00,000	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10	10	..	100A	27A	27A	..
1,15,00,000	..	..	..						..	..	..	10Dd	10	10	10
20,00,000	19,89,437</														

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O, P, F, D, G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively. P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in accounts closed column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1952	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	4 years ago
CEMENT															
12,67,59,33	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9 1/2	6 1/2	10	100	214 1/2	217	180
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
6,89,95,600	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,446	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6 1/2	6 1/2	10	100	101 1/2	103 1/2	110 1/2
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,399	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	121 1/2	129 1/2	1,400
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	7	100	116 1/2	115	126 1/2
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,98,015	21,171	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	146	148	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	68,32,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec Power Supply P	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	132 1/2	133	147
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,370	1,372 1/2	1,490 1/2
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashtown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	15	15	15	100	376 1/2	377 1/2	281 1/2
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	15	50	96	96	93 1/2
35,00,000	10,87,880	3,25,000	7,51,078	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	10	134 1/2	134 1/2	124
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs Corpn Ltd. P	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	10	10	10	100A	100	96 1/2	96 1/2
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,290	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	10	10	10	100	189	188 1/2	157
2,50,000A	5,834	1,00,53,362	1,79,32,142	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	10	10	10	300	152	147 1/2	135 1/2
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	3,303	50,350	10	10	10	100	152	147 1/2	135 1/2
4,18,72,400	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	269	3,303	50,350	10	10	10	100	152	147 1/2	135 1/2
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	289	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	247 1/2	240	240 1/2
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	23,84,913	95,96,393	95,96,393	British India General	12	297	4,24,829	1,18,606	10	10	10	100	139	131	134 1/2
5,15,000	11,04,84,687	1,95,48,481	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	4,24,829	1,18,606	10	10	10	100	139	131	134 1/2
8,46,120	38,39,999	46,38,803	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	4,24,829	1,18,606	10	10	10	100	139	131	134 1/2
18,79,940	2,68,21,051	2,51,34,491	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	55	1,13,109	53,930	10	10	10	100	72	72	72
1,06,81,793	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13 1/2	16 2/3	16 2/3	15	40	40 1/2	53 1/2
6,00,000	67,83,110	33,46,53,426	33,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	43,58,653	71,250	13 1/2	16 2/3	16 2/3	15	40	40 1/2	53 1/2
15,99,270	26,91,301	38,49,386	38,49,386	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	10	10	10	200	3,900	3,900	7,300
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,085	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	236	15,61,405	37,22,790	10	10	10	100	139	131	134 1/2
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	10	10	10	100	235	234	712
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,66,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	10	10	10	125	63 1/2	61 1/2	47 1/2
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,74,431	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	10	10	10	100	224 1/2	220	170
99,99,250	4,751	18,37,476	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,508	2,85,005	10	10	10	100	72	72	72
8,00,000	1,36,558	39,602	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	97	4,99,359	4,78,677	10	10	10	100	215	215	226 1/2
1,57,71,400	1,36,558	39,602	4,76,114	National Rayon Corp.	12	152	63,19,604	6,72,076	10	10	10	100	215	215	226 1/2
9,99,99,060	1,36,558	39,602	4,76,114	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	10	10	10	100	215	215	226 1/2
7,00,000	1,36,558	39,602	4,76,114	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,332	13,381	10	10	10	100	113	111	82
1,39,99,990	1,36,71,944	1,351,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,35,026	67,597	10	10	10	100	194 1/2	181	154 1/2
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,30,281	Tata Oil P.	4	269	9,47,111	13,236	10	10	10	100	194 1/2	181	154 1/2
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,847	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,268	6,28,397	11	11	11	100	206 1/2	203 1/2	196 1/2

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotation as available until		
								1953	1954	1955		28-3-56	21-3-56	1 year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	185	29,367	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	56
21,69,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sasaram D B G	3-9	32	4,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	76	76	74
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G	3	185	46,607	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	64
19,00,000	29,09,943	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G	3-9	311	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	11	11	20 1/2
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G	3	185	78,839	..	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	58
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	12 1/2-129	12 1/2-11	12 1/2-..	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	52
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatara Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12 1/2	5-..	NH	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	12 1/2	2 1/2-..	2 1/2	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,30,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	9 1/2	7 1/2-..	10	100	13 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2
11,49,100	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-1	1-..	100	56 1/2	56 1/2	51
16,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	2-3	3-3	3-..	100	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	2-3	3-3	3-..	100	51 1/2	51 1/2	56 1/2
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G	3	185	1,99,473	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2
8,91,100	15,16,176	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G	3	165	31,257	..	9 1/2	5	..	100	69 1/2	69 1/2	74 1/2
16,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shandara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,331	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	162 1/2
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpora Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,374	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Managing Agents: Managing Directors and Secretaries:														

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address.—(Contd.)

320. F. W. J. Penn—Unitco Breweries, Ltd. Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shiv Dhanur Lane, Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co., Ltd.—161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
321. K. J. Williams—14, Old Court House, St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Manatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
322. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort, Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	340. K. C. Cheriyan—Travancore, Calcutta.	349. Chandmull Batta—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. E. A. Lykiardopolis—10, Rave Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
324. Bathurst & Co.—17/19, Old Court House St. Calcutta.	333. Jaipuria Bros., Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. E. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
325. John Rutherford—Baltic—Victoria House, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. J. Lalimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352. G. G. Mahan—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
326. Berwala Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalminagar, Calcutta.	344. V. J. Pillai—Victoria Bunder Colaba, Calcutta.	353. N. K. Shalimar—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
327. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Wardley Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336. Tulsi Das Kishanand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanoo—P. S. Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
328. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore Ooragan, South India.	337. Berwala & Co.—53, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Shubhaya Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alwaye.	

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EXPANDING INDIAN ENGINEERING

I.E.A. CHAIRMAN NAMES STEEL AND TRANSPORT AS LIKELY BOTTLENECKS

NOT many industries in India today can claim to have a more promising future than engineering. The mood of despondency which prevailed four years ago seems virtually to have disappeared—at least in the organised sector of the industry. Production has increased steadily, order-books are bulging in many cases, big new expansion plans are being framed, and investors are offering support on a scale that is a reassuring testimony to their confidence in the future. The working of engineering concerns is in many ways an index of the rate of general expansion in an economy which is industrialising rapidly. In the past two or three years, this has clearly been the case. Wagon orders from the railways, hydro-electric projects, expansion in a host of industries such as iron and steel, the establishment of oil refineries—all these have brought major benefits, direct and indirect, to such concerns. As Mr. K. Chatterton, chairman of the Indian Engineering Association, made clear in his address to the annual meeting of that body in Calcutta last week, considerable sums have been spent on the modernisation of equipment and the effects of this are now beginning to show. Productivity has increased rapidly, and in such an important sector as wagon construction the expansion has been of the order of 67 percent over the past two years. With many other important engineering products impressive increases have also been recorded. Mr. Chatterton mentioned that between 1948 and 1954, output of diesel engines rose by 750 percent; bicycles by 570 percent; transformers by 390 percent; sewing machines by 300 percent; pumps by 250 percent; electric motors by 203 percent; and electric fans by 32 percent.

It is fairly clear that the engineering industries will provide the foundations upon which the expansion contemplated in the second five year plan will take place. A feature of the plan, in comparison with the one just ended, is that it lays greater emphasis on the development of transport and manufacturing activities. Since both these depend in the final analysis on the products of the engineering industries, the progress of the latter may be fairly described as crucial to the success of the plan. Mr. Chatterton, in his address, discussed the technical aspects of the plan as they are likely to affect

in progress this year. Britain's rates are still comparatively high, but credit at lower rates is not always freely obtainable in other countries, whereas—rather surprisingly, in view of the Government's restrictive policy—the British monetary system is still liquid and tending to become more so. Moreover, many international traders seem willing to maintain their connections with London, as a precaution against difficulties that might arise if they transferred their allegiance to another centre and, conditions there becoming tighter, were unable to resume their connections with London. While the British authorities are doubtless relieved to see the lower money rates abroad coming more or less into line, it seems that the threat that these lower rates represented to the financial business of London was exaggerated. That disparity is short-term. There are, however, long-term factors tending to diminish the importance of London as a financial centre, and the rise in London's interest-rates has accelerated them.

The recent initiation in Canada of what is in effect a free gold market is a reminder that Canada has for some time past been developing her own money market. That development is not directly relevant to Britain, as Canada had, naturally, used the nearby facilities of New York. But many other countries are planning similar developments, which must tend to reduce London's business. Some of these countries, such as Belgium, are already well developed; others, such as India, the Middle Eastern and the Latin American countries, have only recently begun large-scale economic development; others, again, such as Greece and Eire, are too small and sparsely-populated to aspire to large-scale development. The movement is as strong in the sterling area as outside of it—in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, as well as India. This development of local money markets may, over the years, profoundly change the form of international finance. It is not a rapid process: even where efficient local facilities have been established, the change-over from established centres has been, from the viewpoint of the sponsors of the new ones, disappointingly slow. But it is part of a broader process, whereby central monetary authorities are gaining a firmer hold on economic trends; and as such it will inevitably be pressed further. Belgium is a conspicuous case where monetary control has been relatively ineffective in the absence of a well-developed money market. Other countries have perceived that the delicate mechanism of credit-control cannot be operated with full effect when important parts of the financial system are geared to a money market abroad, where trends may be not only different but conflicting. Also, foreign exchange comes more readily into official hands when there are facilities for investing liquid funds at home; and an increase in official reserves promotes confidence, even though it is counterbalanced by a decrease in the commercial banks' reserves abroad.

A more questionable, but not necessarily false, motive for developing local financial services is to retain at home the proceeds of such services. Freedom of trade and exchange has often been thwarted for a similar reason. But if the facilities established locally are reliable, efficient, and cheap, they can be genuinely useful to traders and at the same time reduce the debit side of the country's invisible payments account. To the extent that this movement develops, Britain, especially, will suffer a reduction of the credit side of her account—at least, relatively to the total of international trade. She lost her industrial predominance generations ago, and she could not hope to retain her financial predominance for ever.

DR. ROY'S OWN PROFIT MOTIVE

IN stressing the need for a properly co-ordinated and complementary relationship between small and large industries in India, Dr. B. C. Roy lent his influential support to a matter which has already been accepted in principle—by the Government and private industry alike. He did so while addressing the recent annual general meeting of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce. He made several other important points besides. But this was one issue on which he appears to have strong personal views, and it is a good thing that a practical administrator of his standing should have. His speech, however, gave the clear impression that Dr. Roy considers the big industries to be neglecting the part they must play. He quoted the examples of a few jute mills which were themselves manufacturing small items such as nuts and bolts rather than ordering them from the small engineering works in Howrah. He even appeared to believe that the excuse given by the jute mills, that the requisite quality of the goods could be ensured only if they were produced under the mills' own supervision and control, was not "good enough." He may be taking too hard a view of the matter. Quality is an important question for the buyer, and the jute mills, belonging as they do to a highly competitive industry, may be justified in manufacturing for themselves the small items Dr. Roy referred to. The obvious conclusion is that the big industries in this coun-

try have little confidence in the productive efficiency of small ones, or the quality of their goods.

It might be rewarding to work out measures which could ensure the quality standards of the products of small industries. It would be an uphill task, as it seems almost impossible to enforce standards of production for the millions of units that belong to what is called the small-scale industries sector. Yet it is a task to be attempted. In Japan, the basis of active co-existence between large and small producers in its developed economy, is the efficiency with which the latter perform their complementary rôle, and the quality of goods they produce. In that country, there is little external compulsion in the matter, while no shot-in-the-arm measures have yet been applied to keep small enterprise alive. That would seem to be a sound principle for re-ordering the relationship between the "dwarfs" and the "giants" in India.

Dr. Roy certainly knows this well, but when he spoke on this issue, the question that was perhaps uppermost in his mind was that of fuller employment. His humorous description of himself as "a fellow-traveller in industry" whose profit-motive it was to develop "the human material at the disposal of the State and turn it into human wealth," represented a noble sentiment. No sensible person quarrels with these ends in the twentieth century, but differences can arise over the means that are being chosen.

Dr. Roy expressed his dislike of the Union Government's action in nationalising life insurance on the specious plea that the industry under private ownership suffered from a multitude of malpractices. He rightly pointed out that malpractice was not a vice peculiar to the private sector alone. There is an unfortunate tendency in high quarters today to look upon public enterprise as an end in itself, even though that may mean merely a bureaucratic control of industry with all its attendant evils, and as such far removed from the goal of social justice and individual liberty that are fundamental objectives of the Constitution. Private enterprise is distrusted and maligned. While the second plan gives it a vital place for the fulfilment of all the statistical targets, Union Budgets take away year after year those essential tools which private industry needs to do its job. Mr. R. N. Banerjee, the outgoing President of the Chamber, made many pertinent comments on these issues in the survey of economic events that he provided in his speech. Judging from the tone of his address, as also from those of many other leaders of industry and commerce, the private sector in this country labours under the feeling that the Government has shown no particular eagerness to accept its co-operation in the economic reconstruction of the country, even though it has offered to co-operate out of motives which are not just those of profit.

CURRENT COIN

Polychem Share Offer.—The subscription list opened last Saturday for Polychem Ltd's offer of 80,000 preference shares and 40,000 ordinary shares. Both classes of shares are being offered at the par value of Rs. 50 each. The preference shares, carrying interest at 7½ percent, taxable, will be redeemed within 20 years of the date of issue. The whole of the public issue has been underwritten by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and by the Bank of Baroda. The promoters and their friends are taking up 40,000 ordinary shares. One of the main activities of the company will be to manufacture polystyrene in collaboration with the Dow Chemical Co of the United States. This material is at present used in India by the plastic moulding industry for making a variety of industrial and consumer goods; the demand for it has shown an impressive increase since 1948 and is expected to rise further. The plant which Polychem Ltd proposes to set up will have a rated capacity of 6 million lbs. of moulding powder a year, and it will have a margin for expansion to meet the requirements of the moulding industry. The directors say that, on the basis of existing prices and after allowing for all costs, overheads, depreciation and a margin for contingencies, they are confident that the company will be able to pay an attractive dividend on the ordinary shares.

Eisenhower's Decision Boosts U.S. Business.—The news that President Eisenhower will run for a second term has removed one of the major uncertainties surrounding the business outlook in recent months, says the First National City Bank of New York in its monthly letter on U.S. business and economic conditions. This announcement will bolster optimism in view of the confidence with which the business and investment community has regarded the present Administration. There is no way of knowing precisely how much political uncertainties weigh in business decisions, and there has been much reason to believe that the forward plans of business men, involving record expenditures for plant and equipment, were

firmly grounded on faith in expanding markets and the need to keep up with competition in introducing new products, cutting costs, and building for the future. Nevertheless, the political climate is always to be reckoned with. The new year appears to be carrying on where the old one left off, with little change in the high rate of business activity. The long rise in overall production and trade has evidently come to a halt, but there are few indications of decline. Industrial production, retail sales and construction work in January, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were about the same as in December, and the highest for any January in history. Preliminary data indicate that business in February has followed much the same level course. Compared with the first two months of 1955 substantial gains, in the neighbourhood of 5 percent to 9 percent for various measures of production and trade, have been realised. The forecasters who have so generally predicted that 1956 in the aggregate will show increases over 1955 can show that so far the figures are running their way, and that gains are being accumulated against the time when comparisons may be less favourable. The industrial production index, seasonally adjusted, has held at 143 or 144 (1947-49=100) since last October. This is a record high level. Retail sales, after seasonal correction, have moved sideways for the same length of time. The stability of these and other comprehensive measures, however, does not signify a standstill in business. It conceals adjustments of output in individual lines, shifts in markets, and changes in inventory and other positions. The principal curtailment has been in passenger car output; automobile sales, seasonally adjusted, have also declined somewhat. But during the same period the soft goods industries and mining have advanced to new highs, and despite the automobile slackening durable goods production has been maintained close to its peak by increased output of machinery and equipment, trucks, building materials and steel. Retail sales of other goods have expanded to offset the easing in automobile sales. Thus adjustments are being made without marked effect on aggregate activity. It is possible that the reduction of passenger automobile output has now gone about as far as necessary. Since mid-November, when output of 1956 models reached its peak, the cutback has been more than 30 percent. Original assembly schedules were over-optimistic and inventories mounted rapidly. By the end of January dealers were holding record-breaking stocks of 830,000 new cars, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, and a further increase occurred in February. However, latest figures on output—124,500 in the week ended 25th February—are roughly in line with estimated current sales and exports. From this point on the spring upturn in new-car sales should be under way, and if it is as marked as usual it will cut away excess dealers' stocks during the spring months without further curtailment. The decline in sales has been more moderate than the production cutback. In fact, only since mid-January have sales of the 1956 models fallen behind the phenomenal pace of 1955. There are also signs that the decline in home-building is reaching the bottom, for despite severe weather, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of new homes started in January remained close to the November-December rate of 1.2 million. Contract awards for residential construction during the first seven weeks of 1956, as compiled by F. W. Dodge Corporation, were higher than a year ago, and Federal Housing Administration officials report that "mortgage money was more readily available in early 1956 than in other recent months". The discounts at which outstanding insured and guaranteed mortgages have been selling have narrowed a little and appraisals requested from the Veterans Administration have turned upward again. In conjunction with earlier steps to ease the mortgage tightness, these are fairly convincing indications that the decline in housing construction is flattening out. As an influence on general business, its weakness is behind rather than ahead.

Eastern Bank Report.—Sir Evan Jenkins, chairman, tells shareholders of the Eastern Bank Ltd. of a "good" trading year in his statement circulated with the report and accounts for 1955 (an extract from it appears on a later page). The published profit has risen to £132,536 from £129,011 in 1954, and the dividend has been maintained at a total of eight shillings for the year. The balance-sheet total has increased to £47.56 million from £37.35 million at the end of 1954. But Sir Evan declares that "since the end of the year certain assets held by one of our branches have given us concern." Some provision has already been made in the accounts for the diminution in the value of these assets, and, if necessary, further provision will be made in 1956. Sir Evan goes on to say that the further increase in the Bank's resources has been useful and profitable, but "it may not be permanent." Competition is increasing almost everywhere, and in countries which enjoy a revenue from oil, large fluctuations in balances are not unusual. Discussing the economic situation in India, he declares that the objectives of the first five year plan have in general been achieved. But there will evidently be a wide gap during the second plan between the resources available and those

required, and this is likely to be filled with external aid and new taxation. "It is clear," he states, "that income-tax and surtax are likely to be increased still further. This is an important matter for foreign concerns established in India whose imported staff are now increasingly anxious about the future." Discussing the commodity markets in India, Sir Evan says that they were on the whole fairly steady and business was good. Tea, however, lost ground at the end of the year after recovering from the slump of the spring. Import policy has been liberalised further, the emphasis being on the needs of Indian industry rather than on consumer goods. Turning to Pakistan, Sir Evan says that there is no reason to doubt its long-term economic position, though "the immediate economic difficulties are due to over-rapid industrial development, which has strained foreign exchange reserves to breaking point."

Labour Policy and Problems.—Mr. E. F. G. Hunter's comments on the Indian Government's labour policy for the second five year plan can by no means be dismissed lightly as one-sided or parochial, even though he represents employers' interests and is the President of the Employers' Federation of South India. Mr. Hunter's views are essentially those of a man versed in the practical affairs of industrial management and relations; indeed his views could have been those of any independent critic with no political axe to grind. His first criticism against the proposed policy is that it leaves little initiative to workers and managements to settle their disputes or adjust their relations entirely by themselves without intervention. The presence of a third party, as a rule, complicates rather than simplifies matters, and this is to be made worse by guaranteeing labour certain rights and amenities without there being corresponding obligations of duties, discipline and output. Labour legislation in recent years, Mr. Hunter rightly felt, is one-sided. People with vested interests in labour are already taking advantage of this legislation, being quick to grasp its spirit, and in the first ten months of 1955, some 4,800,000 man-days were lost due to various reasons. Mr. Hunter, therefore, held the "outsiders" in trade unions responsible for the indiscipline of labour and the stoppage of work on trivial grounds. It was understandable, he said, that outsiders could be allowed to represent workers who were mostly unlettered. But what justification is there for allowing these elements to represent employees in banking, insurance and other commercial establishments where they are educated enough to look after their own interests? Since one of the proposals of the second plan labour policy is to restrict the entry of outsiders to trade unions, Mr. Hunter suggested that an experiment be made in the latter fields by prohibiting "outsiders" from gaining a hold over the unions. The need of the hour, he suggested, was to provide trade unions with educated leadership, and a comprehensive course of education should be prescribed, preferably forming part of university education. This indeed is a long-felt need. Relevant to this suggestion was Mr. Hunter's opposition to the revolutionary proposal to associate labour with management. In principle, it was unexceptionable. But the conditions being what they are, the present time, he said, was most inopportune for introducing such a scheme. Industrial management is a highly skilled business of which workers have but little knowledge. Under present conditions, such a system can only lead to friction and disharmony with ultimate harm to industry. Mr. Hunter wondered, with many other thinking people in this country, how it was possible to reconcile the argument behind this proposal with that for permitting outsiders to lead on the ground that "the workers are not yet ready completely to eliminate outsiders" from their unions.

The Outlook for Copper.—World consumption of copper in 1955 was over 3,000,000 tons, compared with an average consumption during the immediate prewar years of 1,780,000 tons. Despite the use of aluminium and plastics as substitutes, the expansion has been maintained and is expected to continue doing so as electrical power supplies increase, for electrical engineering accounts for half the total consumption. New copper production is expected to provide a further 600,000 tons a year by 1959, but this may not be sufficient to meet the demand. An analysis of potential demand for copper by a firm of London stockbrokers points out that the increase in world supplies of electricity has been at the rate of 7 to 10 percent a year in industrial countries and more in the backward areas; it suggests that the rise in copper consumption should not be proportionately much less. The importance of Russia, which is now second to the United States in electricity production as a consumer, has probably been underrated. The Russians have more than trebled their prewar copper production, but are still looking for imports. The analysis also shows that copper is losing much less ground to other materials than seemed likely five years ago. A slump in the United States, which effectively dominates the copper market, could alter the picture. The United

States accounts for 30 percent of all production and 40 percent of consumption. The impact of a slump there might be softened, however, by large new hydro-electric projects such as those now in hand at Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Columbia River. The Paley Committee, which was set up by the U.S. Government to report on the availability of copper supplies, among other commodities, estimated that U.S. industrial production would double between 1950 and 1975. From this it drew the conclusion that U.S. copper consumption would increase by 45 percent. Outside the United States it considered that consumption would go up by 50 percent, or 2 percent a year, over the same period. So far events have shown that the Paley Committee underestimated the rate of expanding demand. The analysis makes a further interesting point on the inelasticity of the demand for copper. The advent of substitutes is not substantially accelerated by the present high price. "In a house or a motor car, the amount of copper consumed . . . is relatively small. Variations in the price of copper thus have little effect on the price of the finished product and for this reason the demand for copper is, in economic terms, inelastic." It concludes that, although the current price of about £400 a ton was caused by the severe stringency which followed last year's strikes, a fall below £300 is not likely in the visible future. Over a longer term it foresees an even greater stringency and a widening gap between production and demand.

New Processes for Fabrics.—Indian manufacturers display considerable interest in references to new developments in the textile world, whether to plant or processes. A new example of what is being done to increase the attractiveness or serviceability of cotton goods to enable them to hold

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their own against the man-made fibres has come to notice. A. Cover and Co. Ltd., which specialises in household textiles and particularly table-cloths, has recently demonstrated in Manchester a new product which is a yarn-dyed woven cotton cloth specially processed on one or both sides, with or without a damask effect, which is to be sold either in the piece or in table-cloths ready for use. The process applied makes the cloth impervious to heat from plates or other utensils which are likely to be placed on a table. Ordinary stains from ink, milk, tea and coffee, or fruit juice, can be removed from the processed surface by wiping it with a damp cloth, while stains caused by ball-point pens or printing ink can be removed by the immediate application of 90 percent alcohol. The colours are guaranteed fast and the cloth—unlike oilcloth or American cloth—does not peel or crack. The table-cloths are reversible so that one side may be suitable for the breakfast table and the other for lunch or dinner, or they may be used as decorative covers. If they are processed on both sides they need no laundering as all stains can be removed with a damp cloth. If only one side is processed they can be washed, when they will dry quickly after excess moisture has been wiped off. It is thought that a similar process may be used for curtain materials and other domestic textiles. In quite another sphere falls a second development of more than passing interest. The printing of knitted fabrics has been both simplified and cheapened by a new process evolved by Knittella Ltd. of Manchester. The design is carried on thermoplastic material and is applied by heat to the cloth by means of a series of rollers. The machine, which is to be patented, is extremely simple in both design and operation, and could be worked easily by one person. Its great advantage is that circular knitted materials can now be printed without first being cut or tented. The materials can be of any width and can be printed in a wide variety of colours and designs. While it is intended mainly for knitted fabrics, it can also print woven textiles and can accommodate two bolts of cloth simultaneously. The rate of output is approximately two yards a minute of any width of cloth. The cost of the machine is around £200 and its production costs are a small fraction of the present costs of printing machines. There are no costly engraving, cutting, drying or replacement charges, and the process and machine appear to be well suited for the lower quality range of knitted and woven fabrics.

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CHANGES IN TAXES ON COMPANIES

THE BUDGET LEVIES ON BONUS ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS

By a Statistician

THE Finance Minister has made a major departure from accepted policy by withdrawing the rebate on income-tax which was allowed on the profits that were ploughed back. The rebate was introduced in 1948 in order to encourage the retention of earnings and was found very useful by the majority of companies. The withdrawal abolishes the distinction between distributed and undistributed profits.

The proposal for a tax on bonus issues has come as rather unexpected since the Taxation Enquiry Commission unanimously opposed it. The Finance Minister himself said just before the Budget that the issue was very complicated so detailed and careful study was necessary before a decision could be taken. The proposal is unsound as it involves an element of double taxation. The capitalisation of reserves for issuing bonus shares does not involve any transfer of assets to shareholders. Reserves are built from profits and represent shareholders' money which has not been distributed but is allowed to remain in the business for expanding the company's activities. They would not be accumulated if the net profits were to be freely distributed as dividends. The proposed tax of two annas on the face value of bonus issues is very heavy. If the Government wanted to take a part of the small increases in share prices that often result from bonus issues, a nominal tax of, say, 2 percent or 3 percent would have seemed less unreasonable.

Tax on Dividends

Another proposal is to impose a tax on dividends in excess of 6 percent of the paid-up capital. The idea is not new, as such a tax was in force in 1946 and 1947. Rowland's Budget introduced this tax, but on a different basis. A tax was imposed on the amount distributed as dividends in excess of a certain percentage of the net profits, subject to an exemption of the amount equal to 5 percent on "capital". The term "capital" referred to capital employed in the business and this took care of the free reserves employed by the company as working capital. The present levy, on the other hand, is a tax on dividends in excess of 6 percent on paid-up capital (excluding preference capital). It penalises a company which has large reserves in relation to the paid-up capital, but works in favour of those which have already capitalised part of their reserves and declare relatively low dividends on paid-up capital. The latter might escape both the bonus tax and the dividend tax.

To cite a few examples, it is well known that a large number of jute companies capitalised part of their reserves and issued bonus shares in 1948-49. Some companies such as National, Champdany, Chevot, Empire and Orient have not so far capitalised their reserves so their present percentage dividends are relatively more than those of others. Such companies will be hit by this measure. In the interests of justice, the Finance Minister would therefore be well advised to amend the definition of "capital" to include free reserves as well.

When the dividend tax was proposed for the first time, the corporation tax was only one anna in the rupee and the rate of income-tax applicable to companies was five annas making a total of six annas in the rupee. The Liaquat Ali Khan Budget increased the rate of tax on excess dividends and this was abolished in 1948 by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty. It is gratifying to note that the rates proposed now are not heavy. The graph shows the percentage of tax payable on specified dividend percentages. On a distribution of 20 percent, the additional tax works out to only 2.4 percent, which means that the company which wants to declare a 20 percent dividend will now have to provide for 22.4 percent, the extra 2.4 percent being the tax payable to the Government. In the case of companies paying lower dividends, the tax is less. It seems, therefore, that the dividend taxation proposed might not have any very great effect on distributions. Only plantation companies which are in a position to declare big dividends which may cause a little anxiety. It is, however, well known that the record dividends paid for the year 1954 by tea companies are very unlikely to be repeated now. But the financial position of some of them is very sound as a result of the 1954 boom and they may be able to pay good dividends in 1955 also. It is not clear how the dividend tax will be worked out in the case of these companies as, according to the present Income-tax Act only 80 percent of the net profits are assessed to Indian income-tax. It is reported that the proposed dividend tax will not apply to coffee and rubber companies.

Estimate of Extra Revenue

The Finance Minister has not indicated the additional revenue expected from each of the changes he has proposed. He has only said that the total additional revenue as a result of the proposed changes in corporation taxes will be about Rs. 8 crores. An attempt will be made here to get an estimate of the additional taxes under different heads and also industry-wise. A sample of 90 companies in the jute, cotton and other indus-

tries has been chosen. The main intention is to get an estimate of the dividend tax so the sample selected consists of companies which declare dividends in excess of 6 percent. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as strictly a random sample but certain conclusions can nevertheless be drawn. Table 1 summarises the position of profits, dividends, etc., for this sample. The tax payable has been theoretically calculated as it is intended to portray the actual position.

It will be seen that the 90 companies selected earned a profit of Rs. 39.11 crores. Taxes at 6.95 annas accounted for Rs. 16.99 crores; deducting the rebate of one anna available till now on undistributed profits, the net taxes payable amounted to Rs. 16.32 crores, leaving a net profit of Rs. 22.78 crores. Dividend distributions amounted to Rs. 11.52 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 11.26 crores undistributed. The withdrawal of the rebate will cost the 90 companies Rs. 66.13 lakhs as additional tax. The dividend tax at the proposed rates (which has been worked out for each of the companies and added) amounts to another Rs. 84.46 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 150.59 lakhs as additional tax.

Liberal Distribution

A few points may be noted. The additional burden due to the imposition of the dividend tax is more pronounced in the case of industries where the distribution is liberal. The cotton textile industry is a typical example. On the other hand, companies with a less liberal dividend distribution and more of retained profits will find the withdrawal of the rebate more burdensome. The iron and steel industry is an example. For the purpose of the dividend tax, the sample selected, as explained before, is purposive rather than random. On the basis of paid-up capital, it represents about 20 percent of the industrial corporate sector. But as it is not random it cannot be simply multiplied by five to get the picture of the whole industrial sector. As a number of good dividend-yielders have been left out because of lack of data, it would appear that the sample may represent 40 percent of the industrial corporate sector for purposes of dividend tax. The total dividend tax can, therefore, be estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. Plantation companies have been left out as the method of taxing them is not clear. For purposes of profit, etc., the sample can be taken to represent 25 percent of the industrial corporate sector, so that the with-

drawal of the rebate might be said to have brought an additional revenue of Rs. 2.5 crores.

Bonus Issues and Low Profits

There are, however, certain notable features in these proposals. For instance, it is specifically stated that the dividend tax and the tax on bonus issues together will not be more than four annas in the rupee of taxable income. This gives a company the option to capitalise reserves when its profits are lean; it thus can avoid at least a portion of the bonus tax. In certain companies, reserves are very large in relation to their paid-up capital but their current working is showing losses. These companies can probably take advantage of this position and issue bonus shares, thus completely avoiding the tax on bonus issues. The only snag, however, is that Government might not permit bonus issues in such cases.

There is also another possibility. A company can issue bonus shares specifying that the new shares will rank for dividends from the next accounting year only. They can then declare very high dividends on the existing shares and as the dividend tax and the bonus tax would not exceed four annas in the rupee of taxable incomes, there will be a considerable saving in tax.

From the stock market point of view, it may be of interest to examine how the proposed changes will affect selected market leaders. Table 2 at the end has been compiled for this purpose.

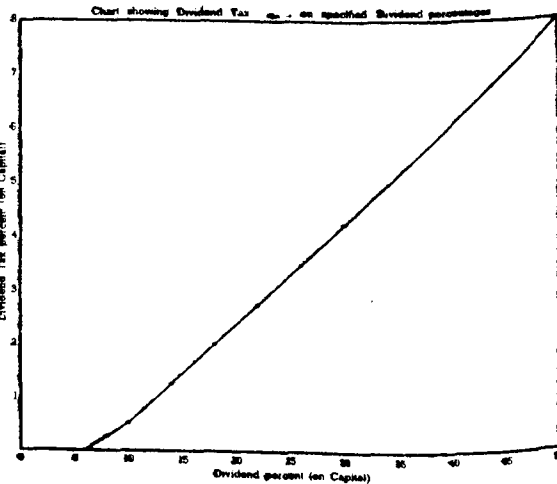


TABLE 1

Statement showing the impact of the proposed changes in corporate taxes.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Companies	Paid-up Ordinary Capital	Profit	Tax*	Net Profit	DIVIDENDS			Undistributed profits.	Rebate at 1 anna.	Dividend Tax.	Total additional tax.	PERCENTAGES		
						Ordinary	Others	Total					Ordinary dividend to Paid-up Capital.	Dividend Tax as % of ordinary dividends	Total additional tax as % of ordinary dividends
(RS. LAKHS)															
Coal	9	2,94.32	117.32	46.30	66.02	36.85	2.95	39.80	26.22	1.66	3.17	4.83	12.90	1.06	9.80
Jute	15	6,44.33	215.45	82.17	123.26	92.76	16.63	96.61	23.65	1.39	7.18	8.57	12.85	1.11	9.30
Cotton Textile	20	18,46.66	693.6	293.13	400.22	285.30	6.01	263.31	136.92	8.05	24.16	32.21	13.81	1.31	10.99
Engineering	10	17,57.49	1,513.94	623.85	890.09	241.11	74.82	316.03	574.06	33.77	30.29	54.06	13.72	1.15	6.66
Sugar	8	1,34.74	73.13	30.41	42.72	12.28	0.40	19.68	23.04	1.36	1.94	3.30	14.60	1.44	10.85
Paper	5	4,79.02	236.66	96.95	136.33	57.25	6.35	64.60	73.73	4.54	6.18	10.52	11.95	1.28	10.67
Cement	3	14,18.04	902.55	309.64	290.71	140.92	6.02	146.54	143.77	8.46	6.96	15.44	9.04	0.49	7.36
Miscellaneous	20	15,11.01	556.15	235.35	322.80	177.90	24.15	202.75	120.75	7.10	14.56	21.66	11.77	0.97	9.30
Total	90	60,87.81	39,10.76	16,32.60	22,78.16	19,11.39	1,36.43	11,52.02	11,26.14	66.13	84.46	150.59	12.90	1.04	9.22

* At 6.95 annas in the rupee, less income-tax rebate on undistributed profits.

TABLE 2

The effect of the new tax proposals on selected Companies. (in Lakhs of Rupees).

Name of Company	Profit after depreciation	Taxation at 6.95% less rebate on undistributed profits	Net Profit	Dividend	Retained Profits	Rebate on undistributed profits	Dividend Tax	Total additional tax	Retained profits after additional tax
Indian Iron	712.98	268.56	424.40	65.33	359.07	21.12	2.96	23.71	336.36
Tata Iron	577.31	242.33	334.98	191.46	143.52	6.44	10.64	19.28	124.24
National Jute	13.72	5.92	7.80	7.95	0.45	0.03	0.82	0.86	0.41
Orient Paper	96.56	26.66	69.90	16.22	53.68	2.28	0.73	3.01	56.67
Tilghur Paper	73.49	30.67	42.82	11.64	31.18	1.25	2.67	3.92	17.26
Bengal Coal	53.66	22.47	31.19	16.91	14.28	0.46	1.67	2.51	11.77
Associated Cement	428.96	179.54	249.44	127.18	122.26	7.23	6.36	11.59	109.67
Century Mills	72.09	30.27	41.82	24.69	17.15	1.04	2.75	3.79	13.96
Birla Cotton	11.99	4.90	6.69	4.90	2.19	0.13	4.25	4.38	2.19
Kescom Cotton	36.38	15.39	20.99	14.00	6.99	0.41	0.94	0.75	6.24
Mysore Sugar	8.96	4.26	5.72	4.36	1.36	0.06	0.52	0.60	0.76
Dunlop Rubber	96.38	40.19	56.19	27.57	28.62	1.68	1.41	3.12	25.50
Martin Burn	56.62	23.61	32.61	18.50	13.31	0.76	1.20	1.96	11.33

In case of Half-yearly accounts, figures for two half-years have been consolidated.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

sure, the modern business executive will scarcely agree. He is more likely to approve the fact that considerable research is at present being devoted to devising an office chair so that he can cerebrate quickly in a state of comfortable relaxation. To return to the medical profession. While I am afraid, its advice must be heeded, it certainly does not follow that we should turn our backs on the good things of life, because that too has its dangers. I read somewhere of a doctor who asked a patient suffering from bad headaches "Do you smoke?" "No" was the reply. "Do you drink?" "No". "Do you associate with loose women?" "No". "Ah" said the doctor "I know what is wrong with you—your halo is too tight."

Company managements should be able to relax a little now the new Companies Act is law and the frantic reorganising of the past few months is over. There has not been much time to comply with the Act's many provisions and the requests from chambers of commerce and other bodies representing private industry that accidental contravention be treated leniently, seem only reasonable. I cannot see how such cases can be avoided, because, whatever else it is, the new Act is a formidably large document. The problem of making such an unwieldy mass of legislation work along the lines intended will occupy much attention from now on, and that is going to be the concern of the Government rather than company managements. One of the main troubles with the Act is that it gives a single administrative department too many opportunities for obstructing companies' smooth running. The Government has done all in its power, within the limits of its own policy for managing the new body of law, to ensure that it is implemented efficiently and intelligently. But it has not satisfied all its critics on this point yet, and it is to be hoped it will have the courage to admit any mistake and do something about it should they be proved right. As it is now, the Act is reasonably free from doctrinaire provisions, but there is a great deal of scope for politics to affect the way it is administered. If this temptation is not resisted, not only will the prestige of the law suffer, but the efficiency of the economy as well. This is a serious risk for the future and it is one against which the excellent intentions of the present Government may not be an adequate safeguard. The point at which the Act may have the most detrimental results for the economy's working is where it affects the managing agency system. There is no doubting the value to investors' confidence of the provisions which safeguard shareholders' interests. But to limit as well the functions of an institution which is responsible for most of this country's existing economic progress, smacks of throwing out the baby with the bath water. One other way in which the Act will affect the economy is the additions it will make to costs. Anything which is difficult to work means extra expense for companies and taxpayers. This factor will, of course, largely depend on the hard work and imagination of those whose unenviable job it will be to implement the Act.

I believe it was Walras who first introduced the student of economics to the intricacies of production coefficients. In those days, the three principal factors of production were still the relatively simple ones of land, labour and capital. Even so, the variations which any given combination of these factors could produce were numerous enough to force the theorist into treating a hard and fast conclusion with the greatest respect. Astute business men have, of course, always been reliably flexible in substituting one factor for another so

as to maximise profits. Now it seems that an additional one will have to be taken into the calculations of both the theorist and the business man. Sir Miles Thomas, in a recent letter to the staff of B.O.A.C., revealed a trend which has probably been suspected for some time. I refer to the growing importance of "glamour" as a coefficient of production. Sir Miles says that some of the Corporation's competitors are engaging glamorous British girls as stewardesses to rival its own efforts in that direction. Although he seems happy that this coefficient will have no substantial bearing on the overall financial position, other entrepreneurs are not apparently of the same opinion. Glamour might, in some respects, be accepted as an integral part of productivity, and to find it effective in civil aviation, is a development with far-reaching possibilities. If it progresses, some means may have to be found of measuring it. At the moment, this does not seem likely to fall into the province of either the cost or the financial accountant. The task is formidable and I can see may even require field research to decide whether, in fact, gentlemen do prefer blondes. If the productivity of civil aviation, measured in hard cash, should prove to be higher for those concerns employing glamorous stewardesses than for those employing their less artistic or naturally well-endowed sisters, then there would appear to be a great future for the world's beauties. In the short-run, the supply position of glamorous young women is not likely to be very elastic. The natural-born beauties, or the plastic surgeons, can look forward to great profits in the next few years.

Raja Baldevdas Birla, who died last Sunday in his ninety-second year, strikes me as having embodied in his person the Hindu ideal of life. From his chronology I see that he gave his prime years of manhood to the normal pursuits of worldly existence, doing business, earning money and founding a family. When he was over fifty he renounced it all and, in accordance with the Hindu scriptural injunction "To the forest after fifty", retired from life to practise meditation and charities. These, as is well known, were extensive and earned him the title of Raja from the Government of the day. It is good to see that his eminent sons are carrying on their father's noble humanitarian tradition as well as the vast industrial empire he founded. I am inclined to hold that there is much good sense in the Hindu view that when a man dies full of years and honours, it is not an occasion to be mourned. Raja Baldevdas died replete with both, and yet I feel that such a man's death must inevitably leave behind a sense of loss.

I see from the Budget debates in Parliament as well as the State legislatures that the Central Government and some of the State Governments are initiating the scheme of separating audit from accounts. This, it is claimed, will mean a better control over Government finances. In the past, of course, the audit section has been a cause of many heart-breaks in various places, not all of them inside the Government. I do not know if the same will be true in future, but I imagine there will still be plenty of people who will enjoy a fling at auditors. So here goes.

Auditors have a quarrelsome bent
And jib at every penny spent
The only time they're not a pest
Is when at last they're laid to rest

For I haven't yet heard of one so lost
Who burst his box to ask the cost
Of the grave where he takes his ease
Or the price of his widow's weeds.

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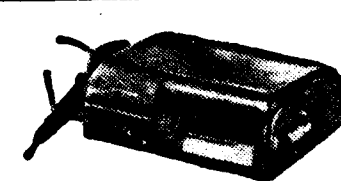
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Company Meeting

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY LTD.

CHAIRMAN MR. K. G. MILNE'S REVIEW

Addressing the 43rd Ordinary General Meeting of The Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited, held in Bombay on 29th March, 1956, the Chairman, Mr. K. G. Milne, said:—

Gentlemen, The year under review has been one of continued growth and consolidation, culminating in the peak demand on your Power plant reaching 100,000 k.W. Your Directors have always adopted a progressive policy coupled with a spirit of initiative and as a result the expansion of your Company's power facilities is ahead of the demand, which affords the City of Ahmedabad an enviable position when compared to many other places in India.

Unfortunately the fortunes of few industries today are conditioned solely by their own efforts, however astute. External factors intervene to nullify the most careful planning, and the Electricity Supply Industry has come in for more than its share of such intervention. It is solely on account of this that your Directors have thought fit to propose to you a cut in the year's dividend from 6½% to 5%, and as you may well be very disappointed at this, your Directors are also, I will discuss at some length the factors which have influenced your Directors to come to this decision and about which I gave you warning at this time last year.

In 1946-47 your Company's plant capacity was of the order of 37.5 MW. This rose to 97.5 MW. In 1950-51, and in 1954-55 the plant capacity had reached 142.5 MW, when the combined subscribed Share Capital and Debentures stood at Rs. 10,75,00,000. A further 15 MW. Turbo-Alternator Set has recently been placed on order to meet the ever-increasing demand, a demand which in your Company's area of supply is increasing by an average of more than twice the accepted world average of 7%. It is this very magnitude and pace of expansion in recent years, which, paradoxical though it may seem, has reacted to penalise the investor.

High Capital Cost

During these years of rapid investment and expansion with high-cost plant and attendant high annual capital charges, and with rising expense levels generally, even the very modest return permitted under the Electricity (Supply) Act has not been achieved for several years past. For the year under review we are short of it by the calamitous figure of Rs. 27 lacs. We have been caught by the continued necessity to expand even within the by no means adequate level of return prescribed under the Electricity (Supply) Act what time our charges for Electricity have been conditioned by policies and by the contradictions inherent in diverse provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act versus the Indian Income Tax Act, as repeatedly stressed from this Chair at former Annual General Meetings. Hence it has only been possible to keep up our moderate dividend level at all by drawing subsistence from the tax relief siphoned out of accelerated Depreciation Allowances given under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, but which properly should have been made additionally available for us to place in Reserve to meet the corresponding future tax liability which must arise when the Allowances decelerate in their turn.

The proposal of the Company in April 1954 to put its house in order by a 15% increase in its rates, was overtaken by the imposition by Government of a Rating Committee whose Report is common knowledge to you all. This was followed by the freezing of the Company's old rates where they stood, and until circumstances changed. In the meantime the Company referred for arbitration by the Central Electricity Authority the long-standing dispute with the State Government over the admissibility of interest on Loan and Debenture Capital as an item of operating expenditure for purposes of determining the Clear Profit. The Award of the Central Electricity Authority in the Company's favour was not announced until April 1955, but when it proved to be a fundamental change in the circumstances as viewed by the Rating Committee, and there followed at once a resumption of negotiations with the State Authorities for an upward revision of rates. Unfortunately even then these negotiations were prolonged, and it was only at the beginning of the current year that an 8½% surcharge on supplies to Industrial and Commercial H. T. Consumers could be effected. No benefit to the Company's finances could therefore accrue during the year ended 30th September, 1955. The delays and curtailments inherent in these developments, which have been entirely beyond the Company's control, have culminated in the diminution in the Company's disposable surplus to the point we have reached in the proposal for a lower dividend.

It might be asked whether we could not have availed of the Dividends Equalisation Reserve to a greater extent than Rs. 6 lacs to maintain the Dividend level, in the hope that earnings hereafter would equal the return permitted under the Electricity (Supply) Act. I may say that your Directors have given most careful consideration to this point, but a number of factors have influenced them to come down on the side of austerity. Our liability for payment of Tax at present deferred is gathering momentum. The final verdict on the liability of the Company for Additional Income Tax in respect of past years, and to which I will refer later, is still unresolved. The margin of profit allowed by the law makes it likely that, even in the best years, subsequent replenishment of free Reserves will be possible only in meagre amount, if at all. In the circumstances it has been thought best to conserve our resources, already drawn down to a level incommensurate with the size and position of the Company, so that we may be better able to meet contingencies which might arise. I feel confident that in the light of the circumstances you will be in agreement with this policy.

The Amendment Bill

The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha in September 1955 still awaits reference to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. If this materialises during the current Budget Session of Parliament, the Bill might find its place in the Statute Book before the close of the Company's current financial year. From the financial point of view the principal changes sought

to be made to the Electricity (Supply) Act are three. First, the proposal to link the Standard Rate for the Bank Rate with the difference of 2% (instead of the present fixed overall level of 5%). Second, to provide for the Electricity Supply Industry to "avail of the benefits of the Development Rebate permitted under the Finance Act, 1955". Third, to disallow Debenture and Loan Interest as an expense in the computation of permissible Clear Profit, on the ground that Debentures and Loans find their places in the Capital Base, upon which the Standard Rate of return is already allowed.

Much has already been said about the need for greater incentive to sustain and promote investment in the Electricity Supply Industry, and it is most unfortunate therefore that the proposal regarding the Standard Rate as outlined in the Bill will not positively ease the Industry's difficulty in raising finance for expansion. The situation calls for a differential over the Bank Rate of 2½%, at least. Even with that, there will be no scope for providing that measure of internal finance which the extensive Capital development programme for the Industry in the Country's Second Five-Year Plan could absorb. With the disappointment prevalent regarding "Electricity" amongst the investing public, approaches to other agencies, e.g. Banks and Investment Corporations, for the necessary finance will become imperative more often than not. What the fate of such approaches will be, and on what terms of interest and security such agencies might lend, if at all, gives much food for thought, especially when viewed in contrast with the very low rate of statutory return delimited for equity capital itself in this Industry. In this connection I should like to say how grateful we are as a Company to the Bank of India Limited for the confidence they have always shown in us, and for the great volume of assistance they have rendered to us on most fair terms over the past few years.

Unwelcome Measures

While the proposed revision of the Standard Rate does not entitle the Industry, the provision in the Bill with regard to a Development Reserve is extremely unwelcome as it stands. Any compulsory appropriation to Development Reserve ranking as a prior charge in the calculation of the Clear Profit would create a perilous position indeed, for who could be sure of being able to earn enough Clear Profit in every year both to meet this prior charge and the full Reasonable Return? An appropriation based, not on revenue surpluses of any year, but on 25% of capital expenditure during that year, must give rise to fluctuations with which the tariff structures of a tightly regulated and capital intensive industry, such as ours, could not multiply itself. The Development Reserve creation as proposed of the Development Reserve visualises no benefit to shareholders, since the Reserve would have to be deducted from the Capital Base and ultimately passed on to any purchasing Authority. The authorities have been specially apprised of the dangers, and the suggestion has been made that at least appropriations to a Development Reserve should be made optional within a limit, so that the virulent threat of such a Reserve encroaching upon the Reasonable Return would be removed.

The proposal to negative the allowance of Debenture and Loan Interest as a charge before arriving at permissible profit, will remove an advantage which played its part in helping us to maintain a level of return sufficient to attract new capital during the years of heavy capital expenditure since 1948—the year the controlling Act was passed. During these years we raised and invested in Electric service Rs. 51 crores of equity capital and Rs. 1½ crores of debentures. Now in fact your Company stands to lose more from disallowance of interest than it stands to gain from the proposed upward revision of the Standard Rate of return. Thus when we asked for bread in the shape of greater incentives to attract more Capital, we are in fact likely to be offered a stone, as the proposals before Parliament are framed at present.

The draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan refers to the need for a re-statement of the Industrial Policy Resolution formulated by Government in April, 1948, so as to indicate "fresh fields to be reserved for public enterprise, the fields in which public enterprise is to take on larger responsibility and the fields in which private enterprise is to function subject to overall regulation and control". Until this re-statement has taken place it is difficult to foresee what the future of the Electricity Supply Industry will be, but considering that the Industry is subject to rigorous financial control by the Electricity (Supply) Act there is no reason why the place at present occupied by the private enterprise of the Industry in the country's power development should not be maintained. There have recently been discordant notes about the respective roles of the Public and Private Sectors, but the Planning Commission has stated that the "two sectors have to function in unison and are to be viewed as part of a single mechanism. The Plan as a whole can go through only on the basis of a simultaneous and integrated development in both sectors". I am entirely in agreement with this view.

Nationalisation

To those who repeatedly advocate nationalisation of Electricity Undertakings, the unfortunate position of consumers in Madras State should stand as a warning. For several years, this State has been repeatedly hit by droughts which seriously curtailed Hydro-Electric Supplies, and yet after all these years, the State Authorities, which control 98% of the Generation, have not been able to put their house in order by firming up the Hydro-Electric Plant by suitable additions to the Thermal capacity of their interconnected system. Once again, this year, consumers are being subjected to drastic rationing in their electric supplies.

The first Budget of the Second Five-Year Plan, if nothing much else can be said in its favour, promises to diminish some of the difficulties arising out of the contradictions between the Electricity (Supply) Act and the Income Tax Act in respect of depreciation. The withdrawal of the Initial Depreciation Allowance will assuage the problem of Deferred Taxation to a certain extent; but only to a certain extent, and that in respect of the future. The abolition of Additional

Income-Tax in its past form relative to Dividend will mean that in future this vexed question will no more plague the Electricity Supply Industry. The Sword of Damocles, however, in the shape of the contingent liability for this Additional Income-Tax in respect of the past years still hangs over you and you will see from one of the footnotes to the Balance Sheet. High hopes were entertained recently that this note would no longer be required, with the Company's freedom from the Tax definitely established when the High Court pronounced its decision in favour of a Company whose position was similar to ours. Since then, however, the Income Tax Department has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court, with the inevitable delay and uncertainty which this entails. Linked closely with the ultimate ruling by the Supreme Court will be the right or otherwise to "gross up" your dividend from your holdings in this Company; so you will still have to wait sometime yet to have the long overdue answer to this question. I have told you previously that the Agency Company itself is also involved in this complicated matter and will contest its case at the appropriate time.

In November, 1955, the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department issued a directive to assesses in the State that "the consent of the State Government is necessary to declare dividends in excess of 3%, until all arrears of depreciation are cleared off". The Central Electricity Authority has since ruled that so long as the depreciation for the year and any instalments in respect of arrears are appropriated there can be no bar to payment of dividends above 3%. This Company never admitted to having any arrears in any year, but the general result was satisfactory and solacing to investors, who had been much worried. This ruling settles one more controversy between the State Governments and the Undertakings in favour of the Industry. Another matter recently settled in the Industry's favour is the right of an Undertaking to increase its rates to enable it to reach the Reasonable Return under the Electricity (Supply) Act although the rates will thereby be brought into excess of the maxima laid down in the Company's Licence.

Improved Efficiency

We have through constant and successful effort so increased the efficiency of the Company's operations as to have been able to counteract a number of those increases in cost which are beyond our control. With coal in particular, a substantial saving, counted in lakhs of rupees, has been effected during the year under review by reason of an average coal consumption of 1.5 lbs./KWh being attained, and this despite deterioration in quality of the coal received. There is a limit, however, to our ability to absorb rising costs, and nowadays much of the increased cost arises from burdensome levies of the State or of Government monopolies, the latest being the Surcharge to be imposed by the Railway Ministry from the first of next month.

No one can cavil at Government's policy of intervening to shield its citizens at large, whether industrialist, businessman or householder against obviously undue burdens being placed on them by monopolists or others. It is, however, exasperating in the extreme for us to see so much time and energy being given by Rating Committees to the examination of the affairs of Electricity Supply Undertakings whose books show they need to increase their rates, and where the necessary actions by and large will have a very small effect on a manufacturer's production cost or on a householder's budget, while the monopolies literally by a stroke of the pen impose much more far-reaching economic burdens on us all, without the public knowing anything about any investigation into their affairs. At least one feels entitled to ask that Rating Committees should not reject the swift and accurate results which may be had from the study of the audited accounts, that normally satisfy themselves, in favour of bringing in much more delayed findings derived only after pondering a labyrinth of complex calculations in which all but the specialist will certainly be misled.

Compliments to Staff

To the Resident General Manager and his Staff I must express my high appreciation of their service and the standard of efficiency maintained during the year. A competent staff is one of a Company's biggest assets, and we are very fortunate in that. The Company's welfare facilities at Sabarmati Power Darwaz, at Shahpur Road, and at the Office at Lal situation. As the great need of the day is more and more emphasis on education at all levels, I would like to make special reference to the opening in June, 1955, of a Kindergarten School at Sabarmati, which we supplement the other educational arrangements already assisted by the Company in the locality.

Having commented earlier on the circumstances leading up to the recommendation of a lower dividend for the year under review, and on other aspects of the situation affecting or likely to affect your Company, there is I think nothing of particular interest for you to add in respect of the Accounts which are before you, and which, together with the notes appended to them, are sufficiently informative.

To conclude—in spite of the set-back reflected in the proposal for a lower dividend for the year under review, I feel that the future can be viewed with a modest degree of confidence, and certainly so far as those difficulties are concerned which are within our control. The recent additions to the plant have given the Company an instrument of high technical efficiency which should enable it to earn the statutory Standard Rate prescribed under the Electricity (Supply) Act, given no undue reapplication of external pressures. The question of dividend which should thereby result will of course also be dependent upon the terms of the controlling legislation from time to time, and possibly therefore upon the Bank Rate. Given no change in the latter, however, and other factors being equal, I would hope to be able to aim for about 6% for future years.

The creation of Maha Gujerat, with possibly Ahmedabad as the Capital, should open up to this Company still further opportunities of growth and service; and I can only hope that before long the law will be so amended as to afford the future investor in our Industry sufficient incentive to remove the least doubt about its ability to fulfil its great task throughout the country. But we must be afforded incentive and not increasing restrictions, if we are to maintain that balance between the consumer and the investor and the worker which is the ideal. Above all we must be given the freedom to adjust our rates to the economic level necessary to produce a steady commercial yield commensurate with the cost of the development capital we need for ourselves and, through us, for the service of so many others.

Company Meeting

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

SIR EVAN MEREDITH JENKINS'S REVIEW

The Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of The Eastern Bank Limited, will be held in London on 18th April, 1956. The following is an extract from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts:—

The Balance Sheet for 1955 shows an increase of £5,397,291 in Current, Deposit and other accounts, and of £548,316 in Bills Payable. On the assets side there is an increase of £1,482,400 in Cash on Hand, at Call and at Bankers, of £1,968,783 in Bills Receivable, and of £2,862,454 in Advances and other accounts. With these and other less important changes the Balance Sheet total stands at £43,558,711, as against £37,352,355 at the end of 1954. These figures are satisfactory, but since the end of the year certain assets held by one of our Branches have given us concern. Provision has been made in the accounts for the diminution in the value of these assets as at 31st December last, and if necessary further provision will be made in 1956. The further increase in our resources has been useful and profitable, but, as I said last year, it may not be permanent. Competition is increasing almost everywhere, and in the countries which enjoy a revenue from oil large fluctuations in balances are not unusual.

Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment now stand (after the appropriation of £35,000 referred to below) at £720,953, against £538,474 at the end of 1954. Our Baghdad building is at long last nearing completion. The main new premises at 1955 arising from the acquisition of the John Little Building in Kuala Lumpur, which we are converting for use as Bank premises and business offices.

The published profit is £132,536 against £129,011 for 1954. The appropriations from profit are £50,000 to Contingencies, £35,000 to Premises, and £28,750 to the final dividend of 8s. per share, which with the interim dividend already paid of 3s. per share, makes the total dividend of 8s. per share for the year as before. The carry forward is increased from £111,120 to £112,856.

The year has from the trading point of view been a good one. Branch working is as usual discussed briefly in the paragraphs which follow.

During the year we opened a Branch at Mukalla in the Hadhramaut, 280 miles east of Aden, and a Sub-Branch in Rashid Street (Southgate) at Baghdad. Arrangements were also made to open a Branch at Beirut; we entered into occupation of premises there early in the New Year, and it is expected that the new Branch will be ready for business within a few weeks.

The attention of Shareholders is invited to the Resolution concerning the number of Directors to be moved at the General Meeting. The present maximum number under Article 81 of the Bank's Articles of Association is seven (reduced from twelve during the War). Your Directors are satisfied that this maximum of seven may not in all circumstances be sufficient for the Bank's purposes, and it is proposed to increase it to nine. The two new Directorships will not be filled immediately, but will be available when required.

There is also for consideration by the General Meeting a Resolution proposed by a Shareholder concerning the Bank's Auditors.

Iraq

The Government of H.E. Sayid Nuri-as-Said remained in office throughout the year, with a rearrangement of Cabinet portfolios in December. A new agreement between the United Kingdom and Iraq to replace the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930 was signed in April, and the R.A.F. bases in Iraq were handed over to Iraqi Command in May.

Oil Royalties were fully up to expectations, and in his budget speech the Finance Minister announced that owing to increased revenue from this source the foreign currency assets of Iraq had risen from ID.94½ million in September, 1954, to ID.131½ million at the end of October, 1955. A surplus of ID.11 million on the 1955 budget is to be carried forward to the new fiscal year. The Development Board has published a five-year programme of expenditure amounting in all to ID.303 million. The programme includes about ID.107 million for irrigation, ID.54 million for roads and bridges, ID.15 million for railways and ID.43 million for industrial projects. Several important tenders for development works, and in particular for roads and irrigation projects, were accepted during the year, American contractors being specially prominent.

The grain harvests were much below average. It was necessary to import wheat and rice, and there was little barley for export. Distress was averted by the activities of the Development Board; a great deal of work is now available in Iraq. The yield of dates was normal, but with a considerable carry-over from 1954 marketing has not been easy.

Business conditions were on the whole good, but the poor harvests have had some effect, and markets for imported goods tend to be overstocked. Iraq is, however, progressing fast and given stability in the Middle East her economic prospects are excellent.

The Bank's new building in Baghdad, work upon which was delayed by the floods of 1954, is expected to be ready for occupation by the late spring or early summer of this year. Our new Sub-Branch in Rashid Street (Southgate) was opened on 1st December and has made a satisfactory start.

Bahrain

The improvements at Muharraq Airport have been completed, and the facilities there are now regarded as first-class. Other Government projects are progressing. The use of natural gas to provide electric power was delayed slightly by difficulties encountered in the second half of the year, but it is expected that the plant will be taken over by the Bahrain Government shortly. The dredging of the channel to serve the proposed deep water pier is proceeding. Among building projects is a large new Women's Hospital south-west of Manama which is under construction.

The production of oil in 1955 was higher than in 1954, and efforts to find new sources of supply continue.

Business conditions were on the whole rather better than in 1954, but markets are still well stocked and merchants are cautious in giving credit.

For some time a group of Bahrain merchants have

the Soviet Leaders. Both were fully dealt with by the Press in this country, and need not be further discussed here.

On the economic side, the objectives of the first five-year plan have, in general, been achieved. The second five-year plan, which is now taking final shape, is understood to require an expenditure of between Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 crores in the public sector, and of over Rs. 2000 crores by private enterprise. The "gap" between the resources now available and the finance required will evidently be wide, and must be filled largely by external aid and new taxation. The Indian Budget for 1955-56 adopted some of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, which reported about a year ago, and income tax and surtax on the higher levels of income (in which, it must be remembered, nearly all perquisites and amenities are included) are now more onerous than they have ever been. The Commission advocated an absolute maximum for net incomes, and whatever the ultimate fate of this proposal may be, it is clear that income tax and surtax are likely to be increased still further. This is an important matter for foreign concerns established in India, whose important staff are now increasingly anxious about the future.

The Companies Bill, which makes important changes in the Managing Agency system, was passed into law in November.

India is shortly to have a decimal coinage instead of the traditional rupees, annas and pies. The change may take effect from 1st April, 1957.

There were serious floods in the autumn in the Punjab and Orissa, but the damage to crops was rather less than was originally expected.

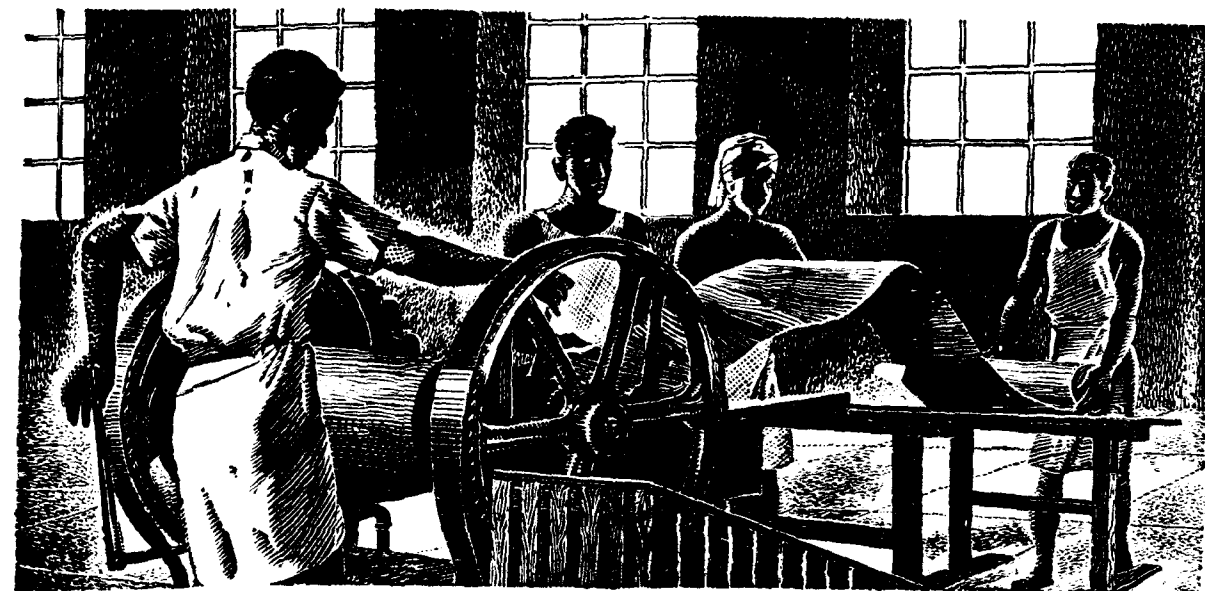
Except for tea, which after recovering from the slump of the spring lost ground again at the end of the year, commodity markets were on the whole fairly steady, and business was good. There was some further liberalisation of import policy, with the emphasis on the needs of Indian industry rather than on consumer goods. The continued shortage of steel will ultimately be covered by the expansion of existing plants, and the establishment of new plants, of which two are being set up with Russian and German co-operation, and a third may be set up with British co-operation.

There was a good deal of labour unrest during the year, especially in Calcutta. The Bank's Staffs (including our own) throughout India have been restless over the long-drawn-out enquiries arising from the original award of the Bank Disputes Tribunal. The Government of India's final decision on the Report of a Special Commission appointed to advise on the Award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal was not acceptable to the Bank Staffs, and there has been a long period of unsatisfactory working including some one-day strikes. The situation is still far from normal.

Pakistan

In August Mr. Ghulam Mohammed relinquished the office of Governor-General and was succeeded by Major-General Iskander Mirza. Pakistan owes much to the devotion of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed,

How banking serves the PLYWOOD INDUSTRY



TIMBER suitable for plywood and tea chests is plentiful on the south-western coast, and the plywood industry in India is expanding every year. Production capacity has doubled since 1948, rating over 150 million square feet per annum now. Out of India's 53 plywood factories, more than half are in Malabar, Cochin, Travancore and Bangalore.

Banking has greatly helped in the rapid growth of the plywood industry. The facilities and guidance of a good bank, such as the availability of ready funds when needed, and the collection of dues in any part of the country, are an essential part of good organisation in the plywood industry.

We at Palai are proud that so many leading plywood manufacturers of South India employ the complete banking service we offer.

Current Accounts—Demand Drafts—
Telegraphic Transfers—Investments—
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If you have business interests in the South, it will pay you to open an account with us. Our 24 branches are strategically located, 22 in important South Indian business centres and two in Delhi and New Delhi; and we have correspondents in all important Indian cities. We offer a fully comprehensive banking service at our office.

Our clients can make deposits at any of our correspondent banks, situated in all important Indian towns, and have the amounts credited to their accounts at any of our branches.



PALAI CENTRAL BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in Travancore-Cochin with Limited Liability)

Head Office: PALAI, TRAVANCORE-COCHIN.

Branches at: Madras, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Mangalore, Bangalore, etc. Also at: Delhi & New Delhi.

A LEADING BANK IN SOUTH INDIA

INDIA'S RAYON YARN INDUSTRY

INCREASING DEMAND FOR
SYNTHETIC FIBRES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

THE immediate establishment of a rayon yarn industry was recommended by the Panel Report on the silk and art silk industry published in 1947. The Panel estimated the total annual demand for rayon yarn at 55 million pounds and declared that seven factories, each with an annual capacity of about eight million pounds should be established at once. Rayon yarn, the principal raw material for the manufacture of rayon fabrics is produced as continuous filament or as cut yarn of uniform lengths from two to six inches, known as staple fibre. Staple fibre can also be described as "artificial cotton". It is then handled by suitable textile mills for preparing spun rayon yarn. Spun rayon yarn has a soft and woolly feel. Staple fibre can, to some extent, replace long staple cotton. India is short of long staple cotton and is, therefore, encouraging the use of staple fibre by exempting from excise duty fabrics containing 40 percent or more staple fibre yarn.

Rayon filament yarn can be manufactured either by the viscose or the acetate process. The viscose process is cheaper than the acetate process and about four-fifths of the world production of rayon filament yarn is produced by this process. An important advantage of this process is that the yarn produced by it easily takes dyes used for cotton yarn and is eminently suited for handlooms. Though the acetate process is a little costlier, its finished product—cellulose acetate—can be used for many purposes such as rayon yarn, plastics and lacquers. New impetus has been given to the manufacture of cellulose acetate due to the increasing demand for fabrics, containing a proportion of synthetic fibre. Staple fibre is made exclusively by the viscose process. Its manufacture is almost the same as the manufacture of filament rayon yarn up to the spinning operation and is helping India to replace long staple cotton.

Rayon Yarn Factories Established

The first rayon yarn factory went into production in July, 1950 and the second one in February, 1951, both using the viscose process. The production of staple fibre in the country commenced in February, 1954 and that of acetate rayon yarn in September, of the same year. Between 1950 and 1955 the annual capacity for rayon filament yarn, both viscose and acetate, increased from four to 19 million pounds. The annual capacity of the staple fibre plant is nearly 11 million pounds. The actual production of filament yarn in 1955 came to about 13½ million pounds and that of staple fibre to about 11 million pounds. In the case of staple fibre the actual production has exceeded in some months the rated capacity.

The production of rayon filament yarn, during the current year, is expected to rise to the installed capacity, as the expansion programme of one of the units which hindered production last year, is already completed. Here it may be mentioned that the target for rayon filament yarn production for the first five year plan was fixed at 22 million pounds. The capacity of the existing three units is 19 million pounds and a fourth unit with a capacity of nearly five million pounds is expected to go into production shortly. This will increase the existing capacity to 24 million pounds. For the second five year plan the target for rayon filament yarn has been fixed at 55 million pounds and that for staple fibre at 25 million pounds.

The rapid growth of this industry is ascribed "to correct government policy." Prior to the second world war India imported about 35 million pounds of rayon yarn, about half-a-million pounds of staple fibre and nearly 10 million pounds spun rayon yarn. As all the important producers of rayon were involved in the war, imports of rayon filament yarn fell to the low level of 200,000 pounds and that of staple fibre and spun rayon yarn completely disappeared. With the return of peace imports of rayon yarn rapidly increased and touched the high level of 40 million pounds, while staple fibre rose to 36½ million pounds and spun rayon yarn exceeded four million pounds.

The Rayon Fabrics Industry

At this stage it is necessary to consider the growth of the rayon fabrics industry—the sole consumer of rayon yarn. From 100 power looms

engaged in this industry in 1937, the number had increased to 3,300 by 1941. The war period was one of stagnation because rayon yarn was not available. After the war rayon yarn became freely available and so the rayon fabrics industry began to expand. The number of power looms increased to 9,500 by 1949. Important consuming areas however like the Punjab and Sind went to Pakistan as a result of Partition. At first Pakistan allowed imports freely but later withdrew the preference granted to Indian fabrics and in 1953 banned entirely the import of rayon fabrics.

Meanwhile the expansion of the rayon fabrics industry was further encouraged by an acute scarcity of cloth and cotton yarn in the country and a good demand from West Asian countries. By 1951, the number of power looms had risen to about 22,600 and more than 3,000 looms were diverted to rayon fabrics manufacture by the cotton mills. In addition about 75,000 handlooms had turned to weaving rayon fabrics. At that time the Korean war changed the U.S.A. from being the largest producer of rayon yarn into an aggressive buyer and prices jumped from Rs. 3 to nearly Rs. 12 a pound. Indian importers could obtain only about two-fifths of the licensed quantity. After the armistice, piled-up stocks were released and prices toppled down almost to the original level. This was accompanied by the short-lived but sharp recession in the early part of 1952. Actual users, who had obtained substantial import licences by putting up exaggerated claims for the import of rayon yarn to the tune of Rs. 9 crores did not utilise their licences in the latter half of that year.

Protective Measures for Rayon Yarn

Meanwhile, domestic production of rayon yarn was increasing. Rayon yarn of 120 and 150 deniers constitutes more than half the total imports of rayon yarn for almost the entire output of Indian rayon yarn consists of these two popular varieties. Rayon yarn bears an import duty of 20 percent ad valorem or As. 5 a pound whichever is higher plus 45 percent of the total duty. More than three-quarters of the import of rayon yarn comes to Bombay and the duty there is charged on the basis of the market price. This practice raises the incidence of import duty to a figure somewhat higher than 36½ percent.

The rayon yarn industry, which has been assisted all along by import duty and import control was further encouraged by restrictions on the import of 120 and 150 deniers imposed for the first time during the period Jan-June 1953. Later imports of staple fibre, staple fibre yarn, acetate yarn, double and twisted yarn, etc., were banned. Actual users are allowed to import staple fibre under licence. The rayon fabrics industry is continually opposing these restrictions but so far with little effect.

In spite of the short recession experienced in the early part of 1952 the expansion of the rayon fabrics industry continued. By 1954 the number of power looms had increased to about 37,800 and nearly 4,100 looms were utilised by cotton mills for the manufacture of rayon fabrics. The number of handlooms engaged in this industry doubled and stood at 150,000. But at present the industry is producing only about 250 million yards a year as against its capacity of 500 million yards.

Even at the current rate of fabrics production the country has to import about two-thirds of its rayon yarn requirements. The rayon yarn industry sheltered by the import duty and import control policy has a bright future provided it is also given due protection against the practices adopted by foreign producers. The world production of rayon yarn has touched an all-time peak of 5,000 million pounds and foreign producers have started selling at different rates in different markets, their export prices being 40 percent to 60 percent lower than their domestic prices. In this way almost the whole burden of the import duty is set aside. Rayon yarn is selling in India at the rate of about 45d. as against 55d. over 75d. in its home markets. In addition foreign producers are charging the same price for both 120 and 150 deniers. In actual fact 120 denier costs at least 6d. a lb. more than 150 denier. The Indian rayon yarn industry however continues to make good profits and is in a position to dispose of its output months ahead.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 30-3-56	23-3-56	1-4-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11,77,01	9,84,28	11,24,80
Notes in Circulation	14,96,54.96	14,53,71.06	12,91,58.94
Total Notes Issued	14,78,41.10	14,63,61.94	13,02,83.74
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,20,43.96	6,70,29.30	6,26,97.61
Total of A	46,22,15.67	46,72,01.01	46,28,69.32
B Rupee Coin	1,03,16.12	1,03,27.59	1,02,08.03
Rupee Securities	6,78,81.96	6,44,83.54	5,33,75.49
Total	14,78,41.10	14,63,61.94	13,02,83.74

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	67,34.27	52,68.68	65,02.40
(b) Other Govts.	62,03.47	48,32.02	61,52.41
(c) Banks	53,24.30	49,72.12	46,26.65
(d) Others	16,68.49	17,24.69	21,83.53
Bills Payable	9,76.77	12,08.10	4,65.48
Other Liabilities	28,69.55	29,17.54	28,40.75
Total	2,50,76.80	2,29,43.15	2,37,78.27

Assets—			
Notes	11,77,01	9,84,28	11,24,80
Rupee Coin	7,34	7,37	10,64
Subsidiary Coin	7.96	7.54	7.77
Bills Discounted Int.	35.50	45.50	55.50
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	11,84.99	10,73.25	10,07.71
Balances held abroad	89,71.54	71,54.31	97,76.52
Loans to Govt.	—	20.00	—
Other Loans etc.	79,94.57	81,67.12	48,13.71
Investments	47,19.08	37,41.91	47,78.10
Other Assets	17,76.71	17,41.87	22,03.07
Total	2,50,76.80	2,29,43.15	2,37,78.27

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	23-3-56	16-3-56	25-3-56
Demanded Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	3,85.50	4,92.68	6,86.13
(b) Others	6,21,34.74	6,10,67.28	5,67,39.36

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	2,86.50	3,01.50	1,55.54
(b) Others	4,10,05.18	4,10,71.15	3,75,32.36
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	15,65.77	17,36.89	8,08.88
Time Liabilities	34,83.20	35,26.42	31,67.55
Cash	46,41.81	47,03.13	46,18.24
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,20.37	9,57.91	9,88.05
Balances with other banks in current account	4,27.59	4,89.77	11,35.75
Money at calls and short notice	3,62,12.63	3,65,84.40	3,44,12.23
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	6,01,88.99	5,90,96.26	5,72,36.60
Investments in India and Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	1,01,20.64	98,84.53	77,32.10
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	46,50.21	45,19.96	32,65.77

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended 29-3-56	Rs. (thousands) Calcutta	Bombay
29-3-56	51,55.03	—	—
23-3-56	70,93.35	61,84.50	—
16-3-56	70,12.49	70,38.89	—
9-3-56	63,49.56	64,36.16	—

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 9-3-56	Week ended 2-3-56
Liabilities—		
Notes in Banking Department	5,64.36	7,54.16
Notes in Circulation	2,94,90.61	2,93,15.95
Total Notes Issued	3,00,55.97	3,00,70.11
Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Sterling Securities	85,00.28	85,00.28
Government of India Securities	26,50.79	26,50.79
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.81	43,11.81
Rupee Coin	6,39.31	6,39.31
B Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,46.14	1,22,46.14
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51
Total	3,00,55.97	3,00,70.11

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	12,98.77	16,96.60	16,96.60
(b) Provincial Government	5,18.32	1,00.37	1,00.37
(c) Banks	13,49.43	14,82.54	14,82.54
(d) Others	18,63.54	21,26.97	21,26.97
Bills Payable	11.34	10.00	10.00
Other Liabilities	5,49.20	6,13.29	6,13.29
Total	61,90.60	66,27.86	66,27.86
Assets—			
Rupee Coin	5,64.36	7,54.16	7,54.16
(a) Pakistan	—	9	10
Subsidiary Coin	—	13	11
(a) Pakistan	—	—	—
(b) India	—	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	9.11	14.15	14.15
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	—	13.00	13.00
Loans and Advances to Govt.	—	1,23.55	1,23.55
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	—	17,87.37	17,87.37
Other Loans and Advances	16,99.22	28,90.37	28,90.37
Investments	26,90.13	26,90.13	26,90.13
Other Assets	12,97.56	12,44.76	12,44.76
Total	61,90.60	66,27.86	66,27.86

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

FUNDS TIGHT ALL ROUND

Wednesday 4th April.

STRINGENCY has continued to be the most prominent feature of the money market during the past week. Demand remains at a high level and is still represented chiefly by the requirements of the sugar and jute industries and on account of grain storage. The general scramble for funds to meet the demand for advances is still exerting pressure on banks' deposit rates. Conditions in the inter-bank market are slightly easier but the call rate is unchanged at 4 percent and there are reported to be borrowers over at this level.

It has been another quiet week in the market for export documents partly, no doubt, due to the smaller number of working days. A few gunny bills have come to hand, but tea bills have been scarce. Remittance has been moderate. The chief exchange rates are unchanged and the dollar is quoting Rs. 47½.

Bull liquidation and pressure of sales reduced silver sharply from Rs. 183.2 to Rs. 179.15, quoted today. The rate for ready metal was quoted at Rs. 180.2. The London price was unchanged at 79d. The price of foreign silver in New York declined from 91½ to 90½ cents.

In sympathy with silver gold ruled quiet and the price fell from Rs. 105 to Rs. 104.8. The sovereign at Rs. 65-6 was 2 annas lower.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of 91-day Government of India Treasury Bills, which were opened on Tuesday, 3rd April, totalled Rs. 1,03,25,000. The average rate of acceptance was unchanged at Rs. 2-6 percent per annum. Tenders at Rs. 99-6 percent were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 percent allotted approximately 94 percent. During the week ended 30th March, Treasury Bills for Rs. 59,25,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

Rises of Rs. 14.79 crores and Rs. 12.87 crores to Rs. 1,478.41 crores and Rs. 1,466.64 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation, respectively, were the features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 30th March. The currency expansion was covered by raising rupee securities by Rs. 34.78 crores to Rs. 678.81 crores. Foreign securities were cut by Rs. 19.88 crores to Rs. 656.41 crores probably through a transfer to the Banking department in which balances held abroad rose by Rs. 18.17 crores to Rs. 89.71 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts increased by Rs. 14.66 crores and Rs. 13.61 crores to Rs. 67.34 crores and Rs. 62.03 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 53.24 crores were Rs. 3.52 crores higher. Investments rose by Rs. 9.77 crores to Rs. 47.19 crores. Other loans and advances fell from Rs. 81.67 crores to Rs. 79.94 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 27.42 crores (Rs. 32.46 crores). These advances totalled Rs. 48.44 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances were nil against Rs. 20 lakhs.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 23rd March, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 4.30 crores in total deposits to Rs. 237.50 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 56 lakhs to Rs. 97.37 crores, while other authorised investments are up by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 9.96 crores. Loans, cash credit and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 5.56 crores to aggregate Rs. 141.15 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 17.00 crores or Rs. 1.91 crores higher.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 23rd March, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 625.20 crores (Rs. 3.86 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 412.92 crores (Rs. 2.87 crores), compared with Rs. 615.60 crores (Rs. 4.93 crores) and Rs. 413.73 crores (Rs. 3.02 crores) respectively in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have decreased by Rs. 63 lakhs and Rs. 61 lakhs to Rs. 34.63 crores and Rs. 46.42 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 1.71 crores in investments to Rs. 362.13 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 749.73 crores show an increase of Rs. 14.72 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 7.8 percent and 72.2 percent against 8.0 percent and 71.4 percent.

According to the land-borne trade returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the provisional figures of the total value of foreign trade of India by land with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Burma during February 1956 are as follows (in lakhs of rupees):

	Exports to	Imports from
Eastern Pakistan	18	307
Western Pakistan	13	6
Other countries	7	29
Total	38	342

Total trade amounted to Rs. 380 lakhs. Trade in treasure and re-exports was nil. There was an adverse balance of trade amounting to Rs. 304 lakhs.

The provisional figures of foreign sea and air-borne trade of India on private and Government accounts during February 1956, according to data so far available in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are as follows: Merchandise: excluding transit trade of Pakistan but including that of other land frontier countries: Exports Rs. 5,012 lakhs, re-exports Rs. 74 lakhs transit trade—nil; imports Rs. 6,464 lakhs (transit trade Rs. 2 lakhs); total trade Rs. 11,550 lakhs. Treasure: Exports of currency notes Rs. 14 lakhs, others—negligible; imports of currency notes Rs. 161 lakhs, others—negligible. Balance of trade: The merchandise import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government stores awaiting adjustment. Subject to this deficiency in import figures and to the exclusion of figures for transit trade, the total value of exports (including re-exports) of merchandise, gold and silver fell short of imports by Rs. 1,376 lakhs.

The profit of the INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. rose from Rs. 13.35 lakhs to Rs. 16.55 lakhs for the year ended last December. Bringing in Rs. 2,15,839 there is Rs. 18,71,564. Taxation absorbs Rs. 7½ lakhs (Rs. 7 lakhs) and reserve fund Rs. 4 lakhs (Rs. 3½ lakhs). The dividend has been increased from 6% to 7½%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 2,28,299.

Deposits were Rs. 3.13 crores better at Rs. 14.42 crores. Cash at Rs. 2.77 crores showed little change. Advances improved by Rs. 3.57 crores to Rs. 9.05 crores, as did investments by Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 4.84 crores.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
22-3-56	24-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
6-1-56	7-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%

Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)	Amount
April 1956	4,00.00
May 1956	4,00.00
June 1956	5,00.00
July 1956	1,00.00
Total	14,00.00



Scotland's Gift to the World

Queen Anne Scotch Whisky

HILL THOMSON & CO. LTD. EDINBURGH Est. 1793

THE BANK OF INDORE LTD.,

(Incorporated in India 1920)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,60,750
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,30,375
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 27,00,000

Head Office: PRINCE VESHWANT ROAD, INDORE CITY.

Bombay Offices: 41, RAM

"CAPITAL" STOCKS AND SHARES INDEX *

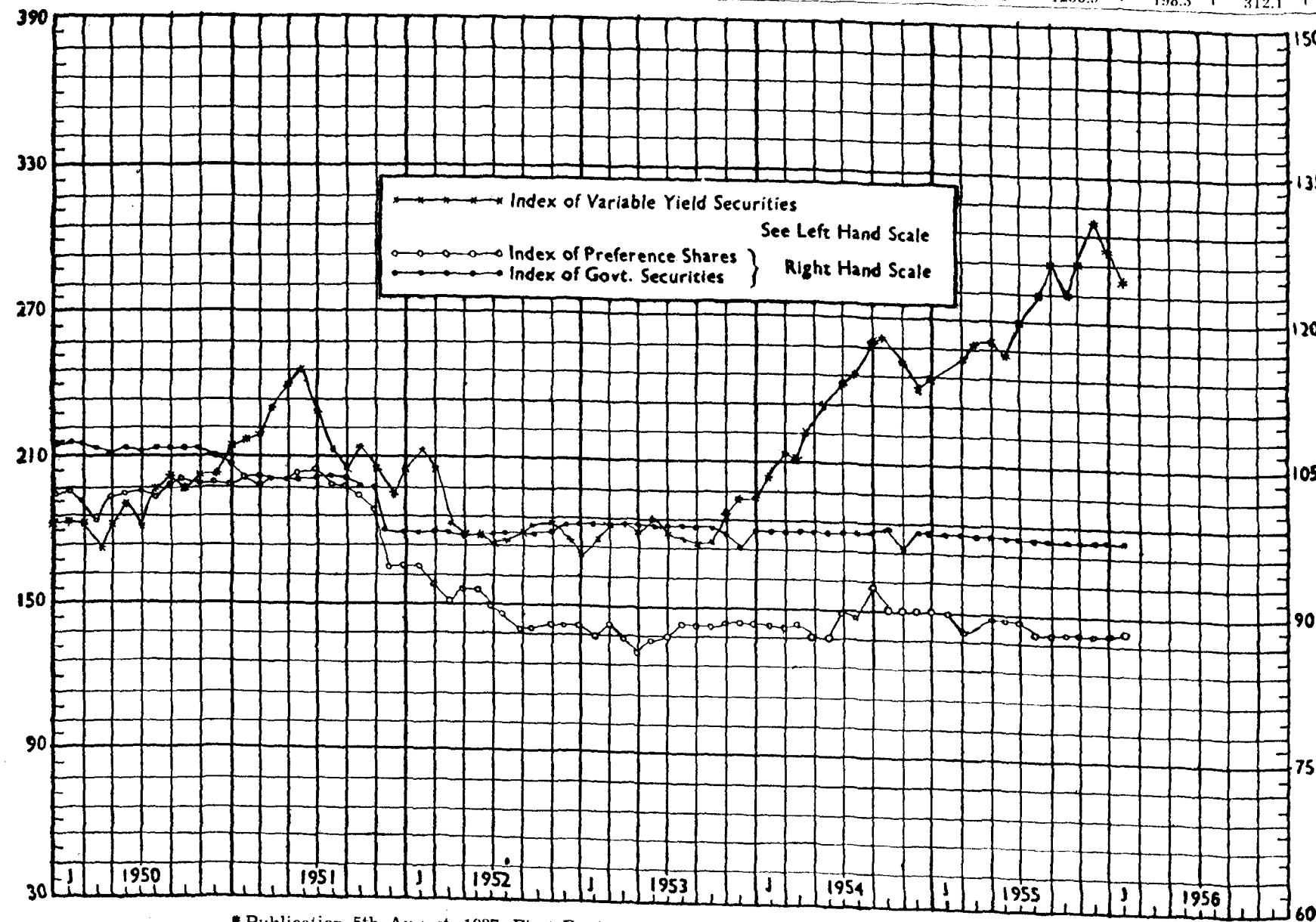
The Capital Stocks and Shares Index (Base: 1939) has now been brought up to January, 1956. Compared with December, 1955, the January index for preference shares shows a rise of 1.3 points, while that for government securities remains unchanged at 98.3 points.

There were decreases in banks 2.0 points, cottons 15.7 points, jutes 4.0 points, minings and oils 8.3 points, cements 6.7 points, engineering 22.2 points, papers 42.4 points, sugars 20.3 points and miscellaneous 20.1 points, while coals and teas increased

by 1.6 points and 1.7 points, respectively.

Correlating all the factors, the Capital variable yield securities index shows that the index for stock prices in the above classes of shares declined by 13.9 points during January, 1956.

		Index of Govt Securities	Index of Preference Shares	Variable-Yield Securities.											
				Banks	Cotton Mills	Coals	Jute Mills	Mining and Oil	Cement Lime etc.	Eng and Metal Works	Tea Shares	Paper Mills	Sugar Shares	Others	Combined Index
Weights.		...	...	1	12	9	11	10	6	17	4	7	5	11	100
1952.															
February	...	97.6	92.3	143.5	234.7	220.4	182.1	98.4	91.5	181.1	287.7	611.6	178.9	239.4	206.1
March	...	97.4	90.2	134.8	207.4	190.9	160.7	90.1	82.5	153.6	261.4	558.6	153.9	207.4	181.1
April	...	97.5	91.5	132.2	207.4	188.8	156.3	85.5	85.3	156.2	247.8	551.3	149.9	206.4	178.5
May	...	97.6	91.1	131.4	208.3	186.8	163.0	86.1	86.8	157.2	244.8	551.3	147.9	205.3	179.9
June	...	97.7	89.6	131.7	206.2	191.9	159.9	85.1	86.1	154.6	234.2	503.6	149.2	205.8	176.7
July	...	97.2	89.0	133.0	202.5	190.9	157.5	89.1	88.7	157.2	232.1	516.2	152.5	221.5	178.7
August	...	97.0	87.6	130.4	202.9	192.4	161.9	92.8	88.3	158.3	227.4	507.6	152.5	210.0	179.1
September	...	97.0	87.6	128.0	200.8	189.9	163.0	97.1	89.8	156.9	217.2	538.7	150.9	213.6	180.3
October	...	97.7	87.7	129.1	192.6	186.8	170.6	99.9	93.0	162.0	207.9	543.3	150.5	217.7	181.5
November	...	98.1	87.8	128.8	189.7	181.2	159.5	94.7	89.1	156.2	192.2	522.1	144.9	217.2	175.6
December	...	98.1	87.4	131.4	188.5	175.1	150.0	92.2	89.6	159.3	166.7	517.5	139.5	218.2	173.2
1953.															
January	...	98.0	86.4	131.9	188.9	167.5	144.0	105.4	88.9	162.6	179.1	517.5	133.5	223.9	176.0
February	...	97.9	87.8	133.5	199.6	175.6	147.2	101.4	91.9	165.3	189.7	549.3	148.9	234.2	182.3
March	...	98.2	86.4	136.7	204.1	184.8	147.0	96.8	92.1	165.3	196.0	569.2	155.9	222.4	183.1
April	...	98.1	85.1	135.9	203.7	181.2	144.0	95.3	92.1	168.7	192.2	548.6	153.9	219.3	181.9
May	...	98.1	86.4	136.7	208.7	183.2	148.0	99.6	94.3	173.4	179.1	569.2	164.1	222.9	186.3
June	...	97.8	86.8	133.5	199.2	179.2	144.4	97.1	93.2	166.0	203.7	560.6	161.9	213.6	181.9
July	...	97.6	88.6	135.1	199.2	172.6	140.4	90.7	90.9	164.6	192.6	550.6	161.2	213.1	178.7
August	...	97.6	88.5	134.0	197.6	156.3	135.3	88.8	88.3	162.0	177.8	539.4	162.6	215.1	175.2
September	...	97.7	88.6	131.7	192.6	160.3	132.1	97.1	89.3	160.9	204.1	547.3	169.9	216.3	177.1
October	...	97.5	88.7	135.1	223.9	164.9	136.1	109.4	93.0	173.7	207.1	583.1	171.9	227.0	189.8
November	...	96.1	88.7	134.0	201.7	167.5	144.4	112.5	97.5	180.0	247.4	628.1	171.9	230.1	193.4
December	...	97.8	88.3	138.8	209.5	169.5	140.0	108.5	97.1	184.8	236.8	610.1	168.2	232.2	193.8
1954.															
January	...	97.8	88.2	135.6	217.7	175.1	135.7	130.3	95.4	192.2	244.0	681.2	178.6	239.9	203.3
February	...	97.8	88.0	132.7	228.1	176.6	142.0	148.8	92.8	205.3	242.7	713.0	181.6	254.9	212.4
March	...	97.9	88.3	130.1	223.1	171.5	134.1	140.8	94.1	207.6	258.4	753.4	178.9	248.7	211.6
April	...	97.8	87.6	134.8	222.7	176.6	136.9	134.9	92.4	221.8	261.4	781.2	183.9	255.9	216.8
May	...	97.8	86.9	133.2	220.7	180.7	133.7	153.7	95.4	217.4	288.9	835.5	188.9	261.6	222.8
June	...	98.0	90.7	128.0	238.4	199.5	148.4	171.5	103.3	244.6	314.4	862.7	192.5	289.6	239.8
July	...	98.3	89.3	127.7	236.7	200.5	146.0	162.9	108.5	253.0	350.9	926.3	196.9	294.1	246.1
August	...	98.2	92.6	126.7	238.4	215.3	158.3	179.2	115.4	266.4	379.7	1009.8	198.6	309.5	260.4
September	...	97.9	90.9	129.1	240.8	203.1	163.8	183.8	118.0	270.1	381.0	987.3	206.3	309.0	262.0
October	...	96.8	90.2	128.8	243.4	193.4	136.9	173.1	120.9	255.0	384.0	1012.5	205.3	299.7	253.2
November	...	98.6	90.4	122.8	233.5	170.7	149.2	150.6	109.2	242.6	377.6	916.4	201.6	275.0	238.6
December	...	97.8	90.0	122.8	217.7	185.8	155.1	159.2	107.7	248.3	371.7	936.3	207.0	279.1	242.5
1955															
January	...	97.9	90.3	126.7	218.2	191.9	150.7	160.2	112.8	301.1	399.3	1019.7	205.3	286.3	259.6
February	...	97.8	88.3	122.5	209.5	185.8	146.0	158.0	107.4	297.4	376.8	984.0	202.8	278.6	252.4
March	...	97.8	89.0	120.7	214.0	189.9	153.1	157.7	112.4	309.5	392.1	1040.3	212.6	285.3	260.8
April	...	97.9	89.2	121.2	216.1	190.5	152.7	148.2	114.3	304.1	373.8	1054.2	201.3	289.4	259.2
May	...	98.0	89.0	119.1	215.7	192.9	146.4	152.5	112.4	302.7	347.1	1042.3	195.6	283.2	255.2
June	...	98.1	88.9	118.8	224.3	202.6	150.3	179.8	113.9	315.5	381.2	1105.2	190.3	289.4	271.1
July	...	98.2	87.7	112.8	249.1	211.7	150.3	204.1	121.0	322.0	378.9	1148.3	210.6	302.3	281.8
August	...	98.0	87.8	124.1	241.3	214.3	156.3	231.8	126.8	351.1	366.2	1147.0	224.3	303.3	293.3
September	...	98.1	87.7	119.9	242.5	206.1	149.6	222.3	120.4	336.0	354.7	1099.3	217.3	297.2	283.0
October	...	98.3	87.1	120.1	257.8	203.1	142.8	225.0	130.3	363.9	353.0	1176.8	224.3	317.8	296.8
November	...	98.1	87.7	125.4	278.0	222.4	147.6	219.2	136.3	375.0	349.2	1304.7	223.6	350.3	311.9
December	...	98.3	87.1	131.9	261.5	216.8	140.0	234.2	131.1	356.5	291.1	1301.3	218.6	332.2	302.4
1956															
January	...	98.3	86.4	129.9	245.8	218.4	136.0	225.9	124.4	334.3	292.8	1258.9	198.3	312.1	288.5



* Publication 5th August, 1937, First Revision 16th October, 1941, Second Revision 9th January, 1948.

Stocks and Shares

PRICES EASE BEFORE CLEARING

TEAS REMAIN ACTIVE: BIG RISE IN BURMA MINES

Wednesday Evening.

THE share market has been fairly steady during the past short trading week. The rapid advance of the previous period was not continued and prices have generally enjoyed a respite from bull pressure culminating in a slight recession as today's clearing approached. Apart from the interruptions caused by the market being closed for two days, anxieties about the international situation have helped to keep values from rising and today's renewed rumours about a change in the bank rate have made their contribution. The carry-forward charges at the clearing today were expected to be high and operators were cautious for this reason also. With the clearing out of the way, there is no obvious reason why prices should not recover their former buoyancy during the next few days. Operators are optimistic and a good deal of investment support is being felt in the market.

Activity during the past week has been most noticeable in the miscellaneous and tea sections. One share in the mining group, Burma Mines, has been a featured of the week's trading with a swift rise in price following strong buying in London. Government securities have remained buoyant.

Details of the week's trading follow.

There was a further improvement in the Government Securities market during the week and the volume of business was on a fair scale. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 was fractionally easier at Rs. 76-11. In short-dated loans, 3% 1957 improved further to Rs. 99-12 and 3% 1958 was asked for at Rs. 99-10. Among medium-dated issues, 3% 1959-61 was unchanged at Rs. 98-1 sellers, but 3% 1963-65 continued to meet with sustained support to improve further to Rs. 94-14. Three percent 1964 was on offer at Rs. 94-11 and 2% 1961 turned sellers at Rs. 93-6. National Plan loans recorded a further rise with 3% 1961 quoted at Rs. 99-7, 3% 1964 at Rs. 98-10 and 3% 1965 at Rs. 98-9. There was a revival of interest in long-dated loans and prices improved. Three percent 1966-68 was initially marked at Rs. 92-9 ex-voucher, but was taken later at Rs. 92-10 with further buyers at this price. Three percent 1970-75 hardened to Rs. 89-12. Little or no interest was shown in provincial loans and sellers continued to predominate with the result that prices were trimmed down.

There was a good demand for selected miscellaneous preference shares at around the last quotations, but sellers were rather scarce. Jute preferences, however, neglected. In the miscellaneuous group, small lots of Associated Hotels changed hands at Rs. 62 and Birds Investments were crossed at Rs. 78. Business was reported in British India Corporation at Rs. 121-8 and Burn 7% at Rs. 140-8. Calcutta Electric changed hands freely at around Rs. 11-6 and Duncan Brothers were crossed at Rs. 67. Indian Iron & Steel were marked at around Rs. 109 and Indian Standard Wagon were crossed at Rs. 141. Martin Burn were done at Rs. 106 and National Tobacco 2nd at Rs. 69. New Victoria were marked at Rs. 4-8 and Rohtas Industries "B" at Rs. 64. Shaw Wallace were taken at Rs. 84 and Shree Gopal Paper were taken at Rs. 125. Textile Machinery 2nd Preference came to hand at Rs. 65 and Titagur Paper 1st at Rs. 151. In jute, a small lot of Anglo-India was offered at Rs. 114 and Clive Mills "A" were done at Rs. 101. Hooghly Mills were transacted at Rs. 14-10, a small lot of Reliance changed hands at Rs. 111-8 and Naitali 4 1/2% at Rs. 77-8.

In the banking section, there was a small enquiry for Hind Bank at around Rs. 35. Punjab National were quoted at Rs. 47-12 and United Commercial were unchanged at Rs. 50. United Bank of India "D" shares were slightly easier at Rs. 4-10. In the railway section, a small odd lot of Bankura-Damodar was placed at Rs. 55-12 ex-dividend and Dehri Rohtas changed hands at Rs. 13.

Cotton shares were listless and prices showed little variation. Kesoram were a shade easier at Rs. 17-14 as were Elgin Mills at 26-14 and Cawnpore Textiles at Rs. 9. New Victoria were steady at Rs. 2-8 and Jayshree Textiles met with small enquiry at Rs. 6-6.

Less interest was shown in coal shares during the week. Bengal were marked down from Rs. 545 to Rs. 540 and Burrakur from Rs. 15 to Rs. 14-10. Borra were done at Rs. 26-12 and there were a few sellers of East Indian at around Rs. 34-4. Equitable were marked back from Rs. 32-4 to Rs. 31-12 and New Beerbhoom from Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 20-2. Central India and West Bengal were unchanged at Rs. 7-6 and Rs. 7-4. After a long interval Ondal were marked at Rs. 15. South Karanpura were neglected at Rs. 9-8 while there were buyers of Standard at Rs. 25-4.

A little more business was reported in jute shares during the period under review, but there were few price changes. Agartara were quoted at Rs. 12 and Anglo-India were unchanged at Rs. 180. Bally eased from Rs. 138 to Rs. 135 while Birla met with small enquiry at Rs. 17. Caledonian were crossed at Rs. 218 and Champdany were marked at the previous quotation of Rs. 154. Empire changed hands at Rs. 20-4 and Ganges at Rs. 68-8. Howrah were neglected at Rs. 23. Kankarrah "B" were

offered at Rs. 94-8. Megna were done at Rs. 81. Northbrook were crossed at Rs. 23. Nuddea were quiet at Rs. 40-8 as were Presidency at Rs. 5-8. Standard met with small enquiry at Rs. 104 while Union were marked down from Rs. 160 to Rs. 155. National were quiet at around Rs. 25-2. India dropped today from Rs. 142 to Rs. 137.

Electric shares had a dull week and only two transactions were reported in this section, namely, in Calcutta at Rs. 13-14 and Jubbulpore at Rs. 14-12. Little interest was shown in sugar shares except in the case of Belsund and Ramnugger which were fairly steady at Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 24-6. Carew were freely offered at Rs. 9. Cawnpore were unchanged at Rs. 21 and Champarun at Rs. 31. Darbhanga were quoted at Rs. 20-12 and Shree Krishna Gyanoday Old at Rs. 12-12. Dyer Meakin Breweries were marked at Rs. 5-15.

Engineering shares were a shade easier, particularly Burn which dropped from Rs. 370 to Rs. 361. Textile Machinery, after receding from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 23-2 quickly recovered today to Rs. 23-15. Jessop were a shade easier at Rs. 33-8 as were Richardson & Cruddas at Rs. 25-12. Indian Standard Wagon were steady at Rs. 188 as were Braithwaite at Rs. 28. Kumardhubi Engineering changed hands on several occasions at around Rs. 10-14. Indian Iron & Steel fluctuated between Rs. 36-4 and Rs. 35-3 to close at Rs. 35-7.

In paper, India Paper Pulp were lower at around Rs. 24-12 while Orient Paper, after receding from Rs. 35-12 to Rs. 35-4, recovered today to Rs. 35-13. Shree Gopal were crossed at Rs. 19-8 and Star Paper were marked at Rs. 11-8. Titagur were better at Rs. 45-8. In cement, Assam Bengal were placed at Rs. 6-11 and there were buyers of Ashoka at Rs. 10-6. Dalmia Cement were unchanged at Rs. 14-4 while Sone Valley were steady at Rs. 7-14.

In insurance, Great Pyramid were offered at Rs. 3-6 as were Concord at Rs. 11-2. Ruby General were done at Rs. 6-8 and Standard General at Rs. 4. In shipping, Calcutta Landing were slightly

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RESTRICTED DEALINGS IN STOCK MARKETS

SELECTIVE SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIALS

London, 4th April.

PRICES moved within narrow limits in most sections in the stock markets last week. Apart from oil shares, which advanced sharply after the long week-end, rates recorded little material change from their previous levels. Business was restricted by the economic situation, the influence of the Easter holidays and the forthcoming Budget, now less than a fortnight ahead. Conditions generally were very quiet with interest selective, but a satisfactory tone prevailed in most markets. The statement that the Government's disinflationary policy will be maintained for the rest of the year, and reinforced if necessary, made for a cautious approach, while a number of disappointing dividend and profit statements had their effect on the industrials market. Gilt-edged were quiet and prices moved within narrow limits to record little change on balance. The recently issued Edinburgh stock failed to hold at the high premium established in initial dealings, while the new Surrey County 5 percent stock opened at a discount, but moved above par later. Foreign bonds attracted the minimum of attention and there was less activity in Baltic and Russian issues. A feature was the start of dealings in Peruvian Transport and Corporation stocks, a Canadian company formed to take over the shares and debentures of an old Peruvian corporation. Prices of new stocks went ahead from their opening levels. Rails attracted little interest. Dollar stocks, although fluctuating with Wall Street, were higher following a new all-time peak reached in New York. Industrial equities attracted selective buying and a number of firm spots developed, but generally the trend was undecided and movements for most part were small and mixed. Tobaccos generally lost ground in anticipation of the Government statement on cigarette smoking and health. By contrast, tramp shipping shares recorded an all-round advance. Gold shares drifted, but rallied immediately before the holiday. Coppers reacted to the fall in the metal price, but resumed their advance later. Other base metals were generally inclined easier where changed. Oils went strongly ahead following the advance on Wall Street and favourable comment. Tea shares continued the recent improvement on

a more optimistic assessment of the outlook for the commodity. Rubbers were quiet and easier.

The Money Market

The money market last week experienced conditions of acute credit shortage. While no definite reason could be found for the dearth of funds, the reasons put forward were the end-of-quarter factors, a large outflow of holiday currency and a large flow of funds into the revenue department which usually at this time of the year are on a much reduced scale. Considerable funds were injected into the market by the authorities although this did not prevent some borrowing from the central bank. Day-to-day money commanded 4½ percent to 5 percent, with no easing of the situation at any time. Difficulties in the money situation caused discount houses to raise their charge by ¼th percent for financing the purchase of Treasury Bills, thus in part reducing the fall which occurred in the Treasury Bill rate last week.

Applications for £280 million worth of 91-day bills totalled £410,020,000 and were allotted at an average rate of 103s 3.66d against 102s 2.16d in the previous week. Offerings this week comprise £280 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 28th March showed that notes in circulation were about £25 million higher at about £1,841 million, while bankers' deposits were about £7 million lower at about £243 million.

Activity on Wall Street

Convertible bonds were mostly lower on Wall Street last week, reflecting the recent setback in security values coupled with a hardening in money rates. Oils, however, were firm, while rails were generally lower. U. S. Government obligations and top quality corporates were also shaded. In the foreign section, Union of South Africa 4½ percent advanced at first but reacted later. Japanese issues were firm and Australians mixed. Germans showed little change.

Easiness in Rubber

Prices sagged at the beginning of last week following a sharp decline at Singapore with up-country liquidation in Malaya influenced by expectations of increased shipments from Indonesia as a result of the reduced export tax. Occasional covering demand rallied values temporarily, but offers were in excess of requirements. Later, moderate interest was shown in c.i.f. parcels in early positions. Towards the close, the market took on a pre-holiday appearance with prices steady, but finally professional selling brought prices down to close about 1½d a lb. lower on balance. Not much demand was noted for sole crepe and dealers' offers at reduced limits remained unattractive. The quotations were on the basis

of 38d a lb. for 1 inch. smooth No. 1 on the spot.

Vegetable Oil Market

The report that freer selling of linseed had resulted in a downtrend in linseed oil prices in the Indian domestic market caused a slight easing in shipment prices with April-May bulk oil more readily available at £145½, while May-June was mentioned down to £144. Groundnut oil was generally firmer, with £138 wanted for the allot of Indian bulk. Coconut oil was featureless with a holiday market prevailing. Nigerian groundnuts were featured by a further rise, with the Board latterly seeking £83 c.i.f. July-September, after refusing bids from the Continent at £82½. British East African new crop was sympathetically raised to £78 July-August, but old crop May-June was available at £75½. Re-sellers of Sudanese rapeseed also were talking of cheap rates with April-May parcels around £60, and even less to certain Continental ports. Ethiopian rapeseed was available at the lower level of £52 a metric ton, c.i.f. April-May, but in contrast, first-hand sellers of Indian rapeseed oil were talking of a level in the region of £170 c.i.f. April-May.

Dearer Canadian Aluminium

The price of Canadian aluminium ingots of minimum 99.5 percent purity in the United Kingdom has been raised by £10 a ton to £189, delivered consumers' works, with effect from 2nd April, it was learned from reliable trade quarters. The price was last changed at the beginning of this year, when it was raised by £8. The rate has been rising steadily since the middle of 1953 when it stood at £150 a ton. The latest increase reflects higher prices at the origin.

Industrial Production

The index of industrial production (1948-100) for February is expected to be 142-143, according to a statement issued by the Central Statistical Office. The index in the previous month was 141, and in February last year 140. The highest index of 146 was reached last November.

P. & O. Dividend Policy

The dividend policy of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is discussed in a circular issued by the Stockholders' Association. Replying to the "many inquiries" which have been received, the circular states that it is not opposed to a conservative dividend policy provided that retained earnings are put to "good and profitable use." But in view of the low rate of the disclosed earnings in relation to the capital employed at present-day values, the circular questions whether retained profits are in fact being employed profitably. In these circumstances "retained profits might well be invested by the stockholders themselves to their better advantage." A statement summarising negotiations with the board is promised.

New Delhi

EXPANDING INDO-RUSSIAN TRADE

KRISHNAMACHARI AND MIKOYAN OUTLINE AIMS

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE First Deputy Premier of Russia, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, paid a brief visit to New Delhi last week and had important discussions with the Commerce and Industries Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, and top-ranking officers of the Ministry. Proposing the toast at a dinner given in Mr. Mikoyan's honour, Mr. Krishnamachari said: "During the second plan period we are expecting an increase in India's foreign trade of anything between 30 and 40 percent. While we have no intention of changing the pattern of the existing volume of trade and diverting it into new channels, we feel that Soviet Russia could take up as big a slice as it wants of the increased trading opportunities that the second five year plan will provide. During the last four years, we have been exercising a great deal of control over our imports and exports, partly for the sake of achieving an equilibrium in the balance of payments position and partly for the purpose of developing our industries.

"With the second five year plan commencing, we feel we have to take Government activity a step further and obtain further control over the strategic points of foreign trade. We have really no intention of entering in a serious manner the distributive trade within India, but we find that for the purpose of playing a more positive rôle in the development and expansion of our foreign trade, it is necessary to start a State Trading Corporation. The Corporation is not intended primarily to deal with Indo-Soviet trade; the Corporation has been conceived as part of our basic economic policy and we hope that it will succeed in developing and extending our trade with friendly nations. In our talks, Mr. Mikoyan had offered to help us wherever we wanted help, and he assured us that the Soviet Union had no intention of forcing its goods on India or asking India to supply to the Soviets goods of which she is in short supply. These assurances are significant."

Mr. Mikoyan's Reply

In his reply, Mr. Mikoyan observed: "Trading with India, the Soviet Union is trying hard to avoid laying a burden on India's trade and payments balance. That is why we are ready to use our receipts for selling Soviet goods to India to buy Indian raw materials and manufactured goods. The Soviet Union does not mean to sell to India in such goods which she manufactures herself in sufficient quantities, since we do not want to compete with her own industry or agriculture. On the contrary, we offer to India such goods which will promote the development of the Indian economy. The Soviet Union, on its part, wants to buy in India such raw materials and manufactured goods which India wishes to export. The agreement, signed in February 1955, on the construction, with the help of the Soviet Union, of a big steel plant in Bhilai, is an important step in the development of closer economic relations between India and the U.S.S.R. The Soviet project for the Bhilai steel plant consider the fulfilment of the agreement on supplying the equipment for the construction of this plant as an example of peaceful economic competition with the Western countries in this field. Let our Indian friends be judges in this competition."

"The all-round development of economic co-operation in other fields may be also of a great importance to India and the U.S.S.R., particularly in the fields of utilisation of natural resources, exchanging scientific and technical information, as well as all-round development of cultural ties. India desires to create her own oil, coal and other branches of mining industry. We understand her desire. Having, for example, her own great deposits of oil which could be successfully utilised, India depends on other countries as far as this kind of strategic raw material is concerned. Should the Government of India desire, we are ready to share our experience in creating India's own oil industry. If necessary, we are also ready to co-operate in supplying oil equipment, training personnel etc. Trade as well as economic and cultural ties which are developing between India and the U.S.S.R. have a firm base. They are convincing proof of the possibility for the establishment of friendly co-operation between countries with different social and economic systems and may serve as an example of the mutual benefit of such co-operation."

Enquiries show that, on the lines of the steel plant, Russia has offered plant, equipment and technical aid for some other industrial projects that India may desire to set up during the second plan period.

Finalising Second Plan

It is expected to finalise the second five year plan soon. A three-day meeting of the Central Cabinet has been fixed for the middle of April to discuss the draft outline and the opinions expressed on it. The National Development Council will meet here on 1st and 2nd May to consider the plan as approved by the Cabinet. Parliament will hold a seven-day discussion in the middle of May, after which the plan will be published in its final form.

The opinion of State Chief Ministers, as expressed at the last meeting of the National Develop-

ment Council, was against any reduction in the size, targets or objectives. Since then, there has been pressure to increase the allocations for certain important undertakings. The Prime Minister, for example, recently said that he was in favour of increasing the allocation for the railways, which is Rs. 355 crores less than what they need. The problem of coal is still being discussed; the provision will have to be increased from Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 95 crores if production in the public sector is to be raised by 15 million tons to 18 million tons. An increase of Rs. 24 crores to Rs. 35 crores in the provision for oil exploration is being urged. There is a demand for an additional Rs. 55 crores for heavy industries, and Rs. 60 crores for atomic energy. The increased demands for these items total Rs. 549 crores. As reported, the Government has already accepted the demand of the Defence Ministry for Rs. 400 crores to develop defence industries during the second plan period.

The proposal to introduce prohibition in Delhi may be an indicator of the shape of things to come. It will reduce resources. The Gandhian ideologists meanwhile are strengthening their agitation for Ambar Charkha plans, which are estimated to cost Rs. 200 crores. Lastly, the demand for a subsidy for teachers' salaries, costing Rs. 65 crores, is still being pressed. The sum total of unsatisfied and new demands would thus be Rs. 1,555 crores, or Rs. 1,600 crores if Rs. 45 crores is provided for unforeseen eventualities. The Planning Commission's estimate of outlay in the public sector is Rs. 4,800 crores. The uncovered gap of Rs. 400 crores would increase to Rs. 2,000 crores if the extra demands are met.

Foreign Experts' Views

Professor P. C. Mahalanobis has meanwhile been doing some hard thinking on the subject. During the last two years, he has been able to get leading foreign economists to visit India and address the Planning Commission and the Government on some of the vital problems they face. The past year's batch included Professor J. K. Galbraith from Harvard University, Professor Oskar Lange from Poland, and Dr. Nicholas Kaldor from Cambridge University. They have made some significant suggestions to raise additional resources for the plan.

Dr. Kaldor on Taxes

Dr. Kaldor has recommended a levy on capital gains, an annual tax on wealth, a tax on expenditure and enhanced rates of estate duty. He says: "The more progressive the structure of income-

tax, the more harshly it operates on salaried public servants, scientists and intellectuals. But it leaves free the business man or capitalist, who can decide how much he shall take as taxable income and how much in the form of capital accumulation which is not taxable." This is claimed to explain why concentration of wealth and economic inequalities co-exist with steep rates of more than 90 percent on the highest ranges of income. A rate of income-tax above 50 percent, according to Dr. Kaldor, is bound to encourage evasion. In contrast to the recent estimate of the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, that tax evasion totals between Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 20 crores a year, Dr. Kaldor is of the opinion that, judging from the gap between profits and costs, perhaps only 50 percent of the taxes due on business income are in fact being collected in India.

Income-tax, according to him, should be limited to a realistic maximum rate of about 50 percent, but should be supplemented by an expenditure tax which would in effect act as a super-tax not only on incomes, but on all wealth that is spent. If, as a result, spending is curtailed and investment is encouraged, that would be all to the good. Dr. Kaldor is understood to have criticised the withdrawal of the capital gains tax, which was introduced in India in 1946 but was scrapped two years later; it yielded Rs. 6 crores despite the low rate of the tax. Without a tax on capital gains, he suggests no amount of increase in income-tax rates would really affect the business man. As for death duties, the suggestion for increasing the rates now in force in India is coupled with another for plugging loopholes by imposing a universal gifts tax. Dr. Kaldor remains unconvinced by the argument that there would be administrative difficulties in imposing an annual tax on wealth. He thinks that such a tax would be not only feasible, but would actually facilitate the proper assessment and collection of income-tax. Such a multi-pronged attack on privilege, the British expert believes, will be both more effective and equitable than the adoption of a single and inadequate criterion of taxable capacity such as income.

Polish Economist's Proposals

According to Professor Oskar Lange, "the causes which have prevented the utilisation of the surplus for capital accumulation" are basically the following:

"One cause is the feudal mode of production and the corresponding way of life of the feudal

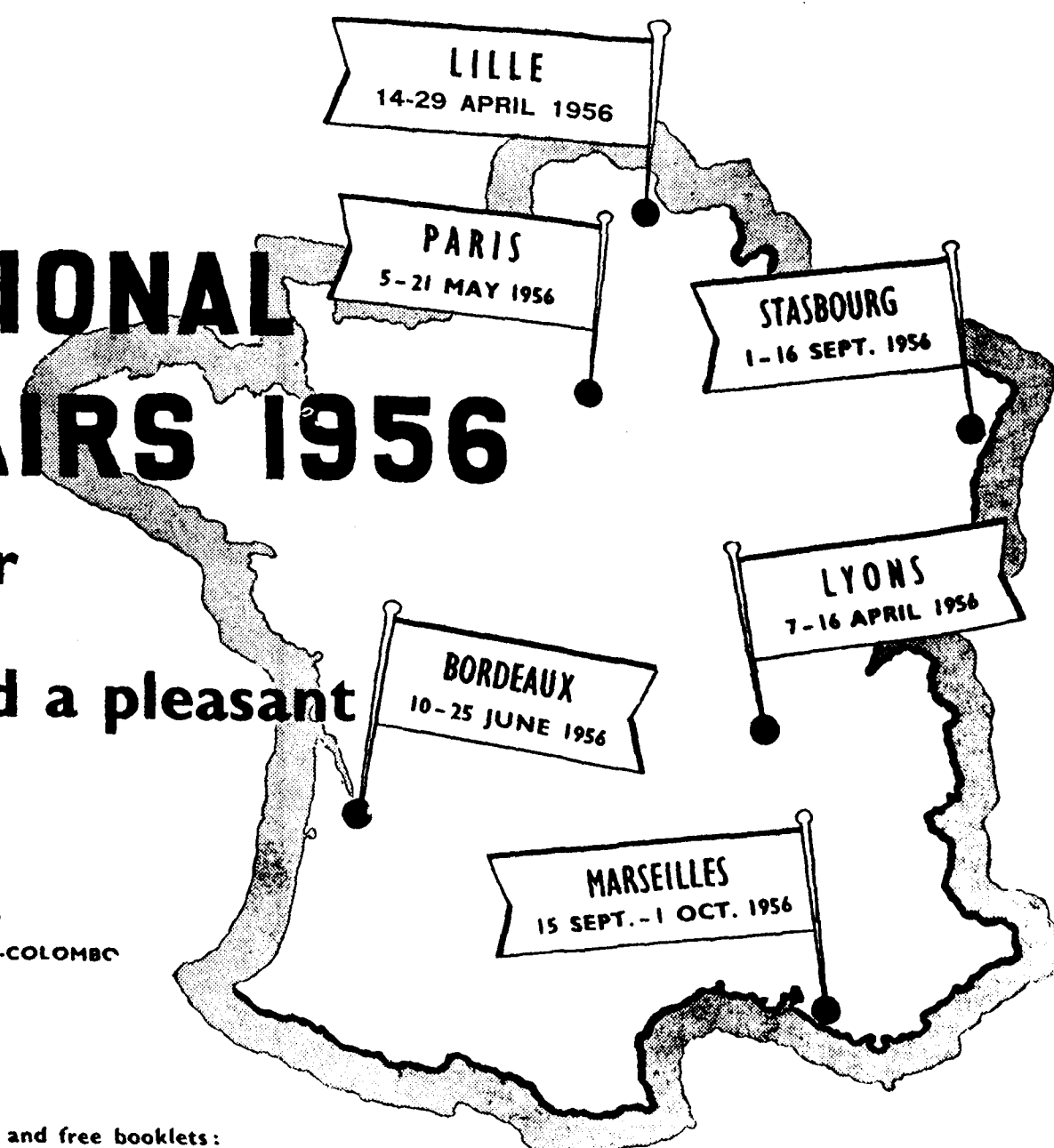
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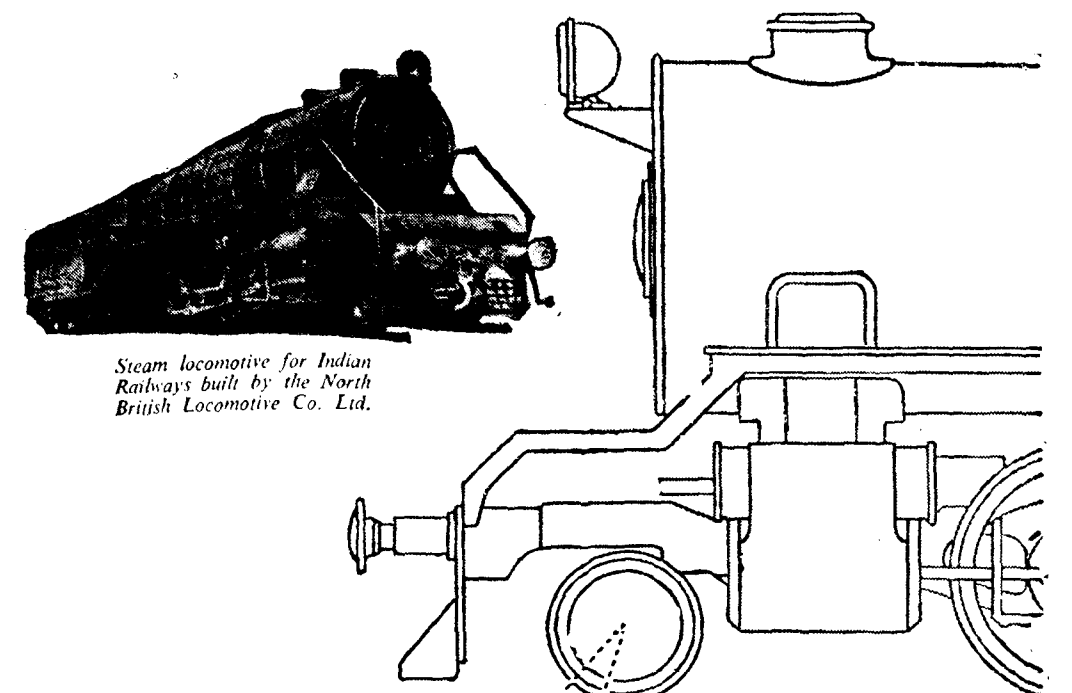
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ruling classes. The feudal mode of production is characterised by low productivity, and, corresponding to it, a low economic surplus is produced. The feudal ruling class used the small surplus produced for conspicuous consumption, or, in other words, for unproductive purposes. In this connection, the distinction of the classical English economists, particularly Smith and Ricardo, between productive and unproductive labour may be recalled. The landed aristocracy was accused by Smith and Ricardo of squandering the nation's resources for conspicuous consumption and unproductive employment of labour services, instead of utilising their incomes for capital accumulation and consequent productive employment of labour. As a major part of the under-developed countries became subject to colonial rule, this drain of the small economic surplus was increased by a very expensive colonial administration. When an under-developed country remained independent, the same drain was usually performed by the domestic monarchy and its officials.

"In the period of monopoly capitalism which started towards the end of nineteenth century, the unproductive drain of the economic surplus of the under-developed countries has been reinforced through profit-taking by foreign capital. Foreign capital comes to the under-developed countries under colonial or semi-colonial conditions, treating these countries as sheltered reserves for monopolistic exploitation. The monopoly profits made in this way are, on the whole, not reinvested in a way conducive to the economic progress of the under-developed countries. A major part of the profits of foreign capital is taken away from the under-developed countries and used for the economic development of the metropolitan countries (this manifested itself, among others, in such forms as the continuous excess of imports over exports in the leading capitalist countries of Western Europe); or are invested in such ways as do not create competition for the basic industries owned by the same monopolistic groups in the metropolitan countries. Since these are heavy industries, as a rule, such capital as is reinvested in the under-developed countries is invested in consumers' goods industries and in the production of raw materials and staple food products. This leads to the well-known lopsided character of the economies of under-developed countries: capital intensive techniques of production yielding low incomes on one side; and large-scale unemployment and under-employment of small producers ruined by the competition of capitalist factory production and by the import of manufactured articles from the capitalist industrial countries on the other side. At the same time, there is insufficient capital accumulation.

Removal of Obstacles

"From what has been said, it follows that an intensification of the degree of capital accumulation, which is the only solution for under-developed economies, requires the removal of the following obstacles:

"1. Abolition of all remnants of the feudal mode of production and feudal ways of life, which produce a low economic surplus and divert the surplus produced to non-productive uses.

"2. Liberation from colonial rule or domestic monarchies and their officialdom which use for unproductive purposes part of the economic surplus.

"3. Liberation from dependence on foreign monopoly capital which deprives the under-developed countries of a part of the surplus by taking out profits and preventing balanced economic development.

"These are the essential prerequisites for a rate of capital accumulation sufficient to raise the degree of employment, the productivity of labour and consequently the national income. The conditions stated serve to limit the diversion of the major part of the economic surplus for consumption or for utilisation outside the under-developed countries. In addition to these measures to remove the obstacles to rapid capital accumulation, positive measures must be taken in order to assure the capital accumulation desired.

"Under the present historical circumstances—in the epoch of monopoly capitalism and imperialism—rapid capital accumulation cannot be assured or secured in the under-developed countries by private capital. A characteristic feature of the under-developed countries is the lack of sufficiently broad and wealthy class of domestic industrial capitalists who would command the resources for substantial investment in industrial development. It is impossible to follow the course taken in the beginning of the nineteenth century by the countries of Western Europe where capital accumulation was carried out with the private resources of the industrial middle class. In Western Europe, this process was also supplemented by resources derived from colonial exploitation. Even under these favourable circumstances, the process of the industrial development was relatively slow, too slow to satisfy the social needs of modern times.

"Neither is industrialisation and economic development possible through the influx of foreign capital. Foreign capital, on the whole, is ready to come to under-developed countries only as monopoly capital under colonial or semi-colonial conditions. This would only provide a new drain on the economic surplus of the under-developed countries and handicap their economic development in the way described above. This does not mean that, under certain favourable conditions, in the case of a large and strong country such as India, with strong rivalries among different groups of foreign monopoly capital and with economic aid

from non-capitalist countries, foreign capital may not be utilised to a certain extent for economic development. The very conditions for an advantageous utilisation of foreign capital imply development of the internal resources of the country which make it sufficiently independent and strong to accept foreign capital on her own terms.

Public Investment Necessary

"Under the circumstances stated, economic development can take place only on the basis of public investment, namely of capital accumulation performed by the State and other public institutions (municipalities, co-operatives, etc.). Public investment thus becomes the strategic lever of economic development in under-developed countries. The physical resources for public investment exist in the form of unemployed or under-employed labour power and of under-developed natural resources. The problems of capital accumulation is essentially that of putting these resources to work in a way which will create capital goods, or means of production. This implies the utilisation of the resources available for the development of producer goods industries. The development of producers' goods industries is the basic instrument of economic progress in under-developed countries.

"It may prove, as in the case of India, that even a rapid development of producers' goods industries is not sufficient to absorb the whole of the unemployed and under-employed labour force. The remainder must be absorbed in the following two ways. A part can be absorbed by means of land reform which distributes land to landless peasants and to peasants who do not have enough land to absorb all their labour power as well as by settlement on new land reclaimed by irrigation projects. Another part can be absorbed by the development of labour-intensive handicraft and small industries. The increased demand for the products of these industries caused by the employment created in consequence of the public investments in the heavy industries and by the rise of the peasants' incomes resulting from land reform provides the market for an increased output of craft and small-scale industries.

"The methods of financing the public investment necessary for rapid industrial development will vary according to circumstances. Since the physical resources for such public investment are available, the financing problem can be solved in principle. In Russia and in the other Communist countries of Europe and Asia, the financial resources have been raised in two ways. One is from the profits (including turn-over tax) of the nationalised industries; the other is by contributions from peasants in the form of delivery to the State of part of their products at reduced prices. The nationalisation of the large industries (largely foreign-owned) and of the banking system provided the initial financial resources for public investment. The land reform enabled the peasants to contribute a certain part of their product to the industrialisation of the country. These means of financing were supplemented by taxation and by State loans subscribed by the population.

Profits from Nationalised Industries

"If in India no major nationalisation of industries is going to be undertaken in the near future, the financial resources for public investments will have to be derived largely from taxation, State loans and a certain amount of deficit financing. However, when a major nationalised sector is created by means of public investment, its profits will have to become an important source of further public investment, and, consequently, of further growth of the nationalised sector. Industrialisation and economic development by means of public investment imply the development of a nationalised sector in the economy. This sector becomes the driving force of development of the whole national economy. It is in the nationalised sector that the major part of the new investment is taking place. It is the nationalised sector which initiates the process of creating new employment and generating new incomes. It is the development of the nationalised sector which—either directly through its own purchases or indirectly through the personal incomes generated in it—creates additional demand and an expanding market for consumer goods produced by the private sector of the national economy. The development of the private sector which takes place is initiated by the development of the nationalised sector resulting from the public investments made.

"If, as is the case in most underdeveloped countries (it seems to be the case in India), there is considerable unutilised capacity in the private capitalist sector, profits in the private capitalist sector increase considerably because production expands without need of much additional investment. These profits can be partly utilised by means of taxation, borrowing or in other forms, for investment in the nationalised sector. Industrialisation of an underdeveloped country by means of public investment implies that the output and the capital invested in the nationalised sector increases faster than the output and the capital invested in the private sectors. Thus the weight of the nationalised sector in the economy increases. The development of a nationalised sector and its more rapid growth than that of the private sector of the national economy is, under present historical circumstances, a necessary condition of industrialisation of underdeveloped countries. Where the political and social conditions for the establishment by means of public investment of a nationalised sector and of its more rapid growth are non-existent, the economic progress of the under-developed country is impos-

sible. The country must remain backward until the political and economic conditions mature."

New Industrial Policy Statement

The Economic Secretaries Committee has submitted a draft of the new industrial policy, which is now being discussed here. The 1948 Industrial Policy Resolution divided the industrial field into three sections. The first consisted of six industries: coal, iron and steel, manufacture of aircraft, as also of telephone and wireless apparatus, shipbuilding and mineral oils. The second section, consisting of 18 industries, including non-ferrous metals, fertilisers, and air and sea transport, was subject to Central regulation and control. The remaining industries, in the third section, were left to private enterprise.

Since then, the exploitation of mineral oils, including the building of refineries, has been entrusted to the private sector, while air transport and fertilisers have become a State monopoly. The State has also entered the shipping trade and machine tool manufacture, and is planning to start the manufacture of heavy machinery. The Industries Regulation Act empowers the Government to select industries for regulation and control. The Secretaries Committee, according to reports, has also divided industries into three sections. One is reserved exclusively for the State. The second is "concurrent", and includes industries such as sea transport, which can be developed both by the State and by private enterprise. The third section lists industries which remain entirely for the private sector.

Consultant on Hydraulic Turbines

The Government of India has decided to appoint the English Electric Co. Ltd. as a subsidiary consultant for the manufacture of hydraulic turbines and associated equipment as part of the heavy electrical equipment project. The main consultants for the project, Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., of the U.K., will now be in a position to proceed with the designing and lay-out of the complete heavy electrical equipment factory, including hydraulic turbines. Under the technical collaboration agreement between the Indian Government and A.E.I., which was concluded in November 1955, it was provided that a subsidiary consultant would be appointed in consultation with A.E.I. for the manufacture of hydraulic turbines and associated equipment, as the latter does not manufacture this type of equipment. Several leading turbine manufacturers were invited to put forward offers of collaboration in the manufacture of hydraulic turbines through A.E.I. Seven offers were received from firms in the U.K. (two of them in conjunction with American and Swedish firms), Switzerland, France and West Germany. Detailed negotiations were held with the representatives of these firms. On the basis of technical, financial and other merits, the Government has selected the English Electric Co. for subsidiary technical assistance. Arrangements are in hand for a formal agreement to be concluded between it and the main consultants. Initially, it is proposed to manufacture turbines and generators up to 50,000 k.W. but to meet the growing demand for larger units it will be possible later to take up the manufacture of very large single units as required. The heavy electrical equipment factory is expected to go into production by 1961.

Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement

Mr. K. B. Lal, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, signed the Indo-Yugoslav trade agreement on behalf of the Government of India last week. During the talks on the agreement, the possibilities of expanding trade between the two countries in specific commodities were reviewed. It was found that Yugoslavia could export immediately substantial quantities of rolled steel products and cement, and India could export iron ore. It was agreed by a separate exchange of letters, that the two Governments would assist the trading organisations on both sides to do this.

The Indian Government has for some time been discussing with the Yugoslav authorities the purchase of ships from that country. By the exchange of another set of letters, the two Governments have agreed to speed up the clearance of preliminary technical questions which are outstanding in order to expedite the conclusion of contracts for the sale and purchase of ships. Following is the text of the letter Mr. K. B. Lal has received from the leader of the Yugoslav trade delegation:

"1. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its satisfaction with the Government of India's intention to purchase ships from Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Government will use its influence with the Yugoslav shipbuilding yards for necessary priorities in respect of delivery times, etc.

"2. The Yugoslav delegation have received the specifications of the types of ships in which the Government of India and Indian shipowners are interested. The Yugoslav shipyards will shortly furnish to the Government of India firm information regarding (a) dates of delivery, and (b) estimated cost of construction.

"3. Taking into consideration the fact that the actual facilities of the Yugoslav shipyards are already booked up to a considerable extent, and in order to secure adequate delivery time, the two Governments agree to speed up the clearance of preliminary technical questions which are still outstanding and to arrange meetings of technical experts with a view to expediting the conclusion of contracts for the sale and purchase of ships. Similar talks are in progress with a Polish trade delegation, which has also offered to sell ships to India.

London

LITTLE HOPE OF TAX CUTS IN NEXT BUDGET

EMPHASIS LIKELY ON SAVING TO HOLD INFLATION

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE conscientious scribe who spends much of his Easter holiday studying such literature as "Economic Survey, 1956" and the "National Income White Paper" for the edification of his readers overseas has one small compensation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his home near Haywards Heath, is at least similarly employed but to much greater purpose—that of producing the general framework of his Budget. The March trade figures and the progress of the recent credit restriction measures will have a major influence in deciding the specific details—which probably explains the postponement of the presentation date to 17th April—but the available evidence certainly does not justify much hope of tax remissions that would add appreciably to disposable incomes. Mr. Macmillan is expected to concentrate on incentives for saving while using the fiscal weapon to reinforce monetary policy in a holding operation against inflation. The revenue position is encouraging, for the Treasury returns show an "above the line" surplus of over £418 million, against the revised estimate in the Autumn Budget of £69 million. The "below the line" deficit, on the other hand, stands at over £554 million, so that the overall cumulative deficit is £136,247,418. Moreover, most recent estimates of expenditure by various departments in the current year show substantial increases.

The Economic Survey, 1956 in point of fact, bears a misleading title, for in the main it is concerned with looking back at 1955 rather than looking forward to 1956. In view of the considerable inaccuracies disclosed by earlier attempts at forecasting this is not an undesirable development. So far as it looks ahead the Survey anticipates that the effects of the Government's disinflationary measures will be increasingly felt, but warns that if they are slow in producing results they will be reinforced. As a result of work already put in hand, the rate of expenditure on fixed investment is likely to be appreciably higher this year than last, and to make room for this as well as to improve the balance of payments other demands on our resources must be restrained, particularly the growth of consumers' spending. The outlook for British exporters is thought to be "fairly favourable."

The Background

In looking back at 1955 the Survey shows just why the aim of the Government's economic policy in 1956 must be "to limit home demand so that more production could be exported and the growth of imports moderated." The strain on the economy has arisen from a faster growth in national income and expenditure than in production. Money income at home rose by about twice as much as the real national output in 1955. Wages and salaries rose by 8½ percent, gross trading profits by about the same percentage, and the total national income by 5½ percent. Prices of goods and services of all kinds were 3 percent higher than in 1954. The index of retail prices was 4½ percent higher and the retail price of food went up by 7½ percent. Personal consumption went up by 3 percent, or slightly less than in the previous two years, but there were surprising variations within this total, with private motoring expenditure showing a rise of as much as 26 percent. Personal savings, however, remained at about 7 percent or 8 percent of disposable income. Consumers' expenditure was estimated to have risen by £200 million. In terms of energy value, fat content, and animal protein, food consumption in 1955 was the highest yet recorded.

The balance of payments deficit was £103 million, against a surplus of £205 million in 1954, with net invisible earnings showing a fall of £142 million owing to lower earnings from shipping and from oil. The world economic situation, however, was favourable, but home demand overstrained productive capacity. Expenditure on imports rose by £404 million but export earnings went up by only £244 million. Industrial production rose by only 5 percent, compared with 7 percent in 1954. The main expansionary force was the increase in fixed investment in industry, and this, added to a rapid increase in stock-building, imposed a strain on the economy and claimed too large a share of the industrial production most in demand in foreign markets. In the first nine months, British exports of manufactures, about four-fifths of the total, were 7 percent higher in value. Corresponding increases for America, Western Germany and Japan were about 9, 18 and 27 percent, respectively.

National Income White Paper

The National Income White Paper is perhaps a less rewarding study from the point of view of economic policy or the forthcoming Budget but provides an interesting commentary on changing trends. Government expenditure as a proportion of the total national income has been falling in recent years, from 35 percent in 1952 to only 31 percent last year, but this was still slightly higher than in 1950, the year before the rearmament programme was launched. The country's total investment at home and abroad amounted to 18 percent of the gross national product, much the same as in the previous two years but greater than in the earlier post-war years and in 1938. The gross

national product at £16,634 million was 5½ percent more than in 1954, against an increase of 7 percent the year before. Personal incomes rose last year by 7½ percent compared with 6 percent in 1954. Wages and salaries accounted for 70 percent of the increase. About a fifth of the addition to incomes went in income tax and national insurance contributions and nearly three-quarters was spent. Over a half of the increase in consumers' spending was offset by higher prices. In real terms, consumers' expenditure rose by only 3 percent compared with nearly 4½ percent in 1954.

Gross trading profits of companies before tax increased by 11 percent last year, while gross trading surpluses of public corporations fell by 15 percent. These changes are partly accounted for by the transfer of some iron and steel companies from public to private ownership. Taking companies and public corporations together, gross trading profits and surpluses increased by £231 million or 8 percent between 1954 and 1955, and dividend and interest payments (before tax) rose by £123 million, or 12 percent. Personal savings in 1955 are estimated at £926 million, compared with £892 million in the previous year. They contributed nearly a third to the total of the nation's savings. Savings by the central Government were also an important item at 13 percent of the total. This was the largest contribution by the Government since 1952.

Last B.I.F. in London

The London section of the British Industries Fair, which will be held at Olympia from 23rd April to 4th May will be last of the series. The Birmingham section which will be held at Castle Bromwich between the same dates, is to continue as an annual event. The money spent on advertising the London section of the fair will in future be used by the Board of Trade mainly in support of overseas fairs and exhibitions at which British goods are shown and the prestige of British products is upheld. Giving this news to the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Thorneycroft, explained that the Board of Trade had decided, in agreement with the British Industries Fair, Ltd., which runs the London section, to give the news now to put a stop to any advance booking plans for the next annual fair. The Board thought it would have been unwise to save the announcement until the fair had closed.

The British Industries Fair, Ltd. took over responsibility for the London section from the Board of Trade in 1954, when the Treasury guaranteed £100,000 to the company. In addition, the Board of Trade has made an annual grant for publicity. Mr. Thorneycroft told the House that the London section in its traditional form no longer met a general need, since most traders preferred to take

part in specialised shows in which attention could be focussed on the products of a particular industry. Interest in the London section had declined among buyers and exhibitors, and the results of the fairs of last year and this year would exhaust the Treasury guarantee. The Government would meet the extra liabilities by a Supplementary Estimate, but there are more exhibitors in this year's fair, and the B.I.F. Ltd. hoped that it would be self-supporting by next year, business interests agree that specialised exhibitions are preferable to general ones and accept the Government's decision as being realistic.

Lancashire's Case Against Imports

The Cotton Board has released this week the long-awaited statement outlining the basis for its repeated requests to the Government for some form of protection against cheap cloth imports. It is a lengthy document which goes into considerable detail, but mainly reiterates the arguments which have already been referred to in earlier dispatches. It certainly makes it clear that unlimited imports of yarn and cloth have already had severe consequences on the British cotton industry and suggests that the effects are likely to become even more severe if no limitation is adopted. The Government, for its part, has made it abundantly clear that it is unwilling to impose duties against imports from Commonwealth countries, and generally speaking this attitude finds support outside those sections of industry particularly affected. The argument advanced that this attitude might be changed if industries, other than the cotton industry, were involved is questionable, so the contention that the cotton situation provides an opportunity for reaching decisions on what should be done in case there is any extension, and perhaps also an opportunity for testing the reactions which restrictions might produce is unlikely to find support.

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On August 24

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Bombay

MEASURES TO INCREASE POWER OUTPUT

ELECTRICITY BOARD'S PLAN FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY State, particularly the Bombay-Poona area, which has been experiencing a shortage of electric power since 1949, is expected to have enough for industrial as well as domestic purposes in another three or four years. This forecast was part of an up-to-date review presented at a Press conference a few days ago by Mr. M. H. Hasham Premji, chairman of the Bombay State Electricity Board. The Board was established in November 1954 to expedite the execution of power projects and to improve their management. Important steps to increase the power load available to the Bombay-Poona region, it is hoped, will be completed by 1959, when 50 percent more electricity will be available with the extension of the Tata Grid to the Bhira Power House.

In addition, 90,000 kW of power will be supplied to the State under the second five year plan, with an outlay of about Rs. 14 crores for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including purchased power. This amount, Mr. Premji said, did not include what the Government would be spending through the P.W.D. and what would be spent on the various schemes in Bombay State which did not come under the Board.

In order that there may be enough power for all the important areas of the State it is proposed to start four extension and nursery power projects in the second five year plan at a total cost of Rs. 8.75 crores. Another aim is to develop the principal sources of hydro-electric power and to provide an adequate thermal reserve to meet the needs of an integrated system. A few rural electrification

schemes, taken up in the first plan with the help of loans sanctioned by the Government of India, are still incomplete. A provision of Rs. 1.5 crores is being made in the second plan for completing the schemes and for advancing fresh loans to local bodies and other institutions for taking up new rural electrification schemes.

The Koyna Project

The important Koyna Project, which was begun in January 1954, under the first five year plan, is not under the jurisdiction of the Bombay State Electricity Board. The project was originally taken up for generating power only, but will now be enlarged into a multi-purpose project. Fortunately, Bombay State is rich in its hydro-electric potential. A number of rivers, including the Narbada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna and Kalinadi, bring huge quantities of water during the monsoon season which generally flow wastefully into the sea. By tapping the new resources in the State and thus increasing power supply, it is expected that heavy industries such as chemicals, aluminium and paper manufacture—which need power on a large scale—will be provided with a strong impetus for expansion in this area. The Bhira project which Mr. Premji described as economical, will produce 200,000 units, which, with the additional power generated from Trombay and the Chola Steam power station, will meet "the peak capacity of the Bombay system". The expansion of the Chola project will also help meet the needs of the Bombay-Poona area. Furthermore, this project will facilitate the speedy electrification of the Central Railway up to Bhusawal, in the East Khandesh district of Bombay State.

The Board sanctioned the extension scheme relating to Bhira by Tatas at a total cost of Rs. 5.95 crores of which Rs. 1.5 crores will be spent on a new tunnel to replace the present dilapidated Bhira tunnel. Extension of the Bhira Power House alone will cost almost Rs. 4 crores. The project will be undertaken by the installation of one turbo generator of 60,000 kW capacity at the power house. The height of the Mulshi Dam will also be raised in order to retain water which overflows from the Mulshi Lake each year. About Rs. 50 lakhs will be spent on strengthening the transmission system from Bhira to Bombay which needs renovation. This, the chairman added, was apart from the cost involved in transmitting the additional power.

The scheme will supply an extra 60,000 kW of power to the Bombay-Poona region by 1960 to meet the increasing needs of new industrial ventures in the suburbs of the city. By the same year, the total supply of electricity in the State, excluding Bombay city, is scheduled to rise to 210,000 kW. The thermal plant at Trombay, due for completion by 1956-57, will be able to supply 100,000 kW to Bombay city and its suburbs. Greater Bombay currently receives 336,000 kW of power from the Tata Hydro-Electric Grid.

Rural Electrification

Mr. Premji said that 500 new villages would be electrified during the second plan period. He emphasised, however, that this figure did not represent a correct picture because it showed only those villages in the State that would be directly electrified. He added that once load-points were established, many adjacent villages would also be brought into the scheme. From this point of view, it was not possible now to give the exact figure of the number of villages that would be covered by rural electrification at the conclusion of the second plan. The Board chairman said: "Tatas have assured us that the (Bhira) project can be completed early in 1959, a year and a half before Koyna, and as such it will not only meet the growing needs of the Bombay area but provide a cheaper and permanent source of power to the system, as the loads are expected to rise very fast, and enable the diversion of Koyna power partly to Maharashtra". Of the 90,000 kW proposed to be generated in the second plan period, Mr. Premji declared 40,000 kW would be obtained from the Koyna Project, while 45,000 kW would be generated by the new thermal plant to be established at Utran, near Surat. In referring to the schemes of extension of the grid systems in the State, he opined that with the acquisition of 40,000 kW from Koyna, the Board would be able to meet the needs of the Satara regions in Maharashtra. The Board has placed an order with the Czech firm of Skoda for the extension of the Utran Power House by establishing three thermo generators there which will result in the supply of power to the entire region of south Gujarat, from Vapi in the south to the Cambay-Petlad belt to the north.

Projects Delayed and Shelved

The Board's plans for power development in Karnataka, including Belgaum and the adjoining areas, had, however, Mr. Premji continued, been delayed as the Mysore Government had turned down the Board's request for negotiation for an additional allocation of 5,000 kW from the Jog Power House. This, he added, would hinder industrialisation in the Hubli and Dandeli areas, but three major schemes were already sanctioned for construction. A considerable part of the Board's projects had to be shelved completely, he added, including schemes for extension of the grid systems in the Khandesh and Bijapur regions, because the Planning Commission had turned down its original request for Rs. 4.3 crores and sanctioned only Rs. 1.4 crores.

The Board had arranged with the Ahmedabad Electric Company for the supply of 22,000 kW to meet the north Gujarat load, which is expected to be doubled in the second five year period. Mr. Premji amplified: "The firm capacity at Utran at 52,500 kW will enable the Board to meet the load requirements both in north and south Gujarat. On the basis of estimates prepared for generation of power it may be possible substantially to reduce

the rate in south Gujarat or at least bring them in line with the rates now sanctioned for north Gujarat". He expressed the view that unless the revenues were used for subsidising village electrification, which did not pay, and which was really the responsibility of the Government to subsidise these areas would suffer. "Rural electrification is a major problem which will have to be faced as the load conditions are poor, and proportionate transmission and distribution cost is high. The State must subsidise such loads if they are to develop.

Board Incurs Loss

The Board chairman gave the assurance that the surcharge imposed by Tatas on their power supplied to the Board would be absorbed by the Board and not passed on to the consumer. He said that the additional power available under the second five year plan, when 500 villages were electrified, would be divided equally between the industrial and domestic consumer of power.

The chairman stated that the Board has not been able to cover expenses and is actually running into a loss of about Rs. 22 lakhs. He attributed the deficit to unremunerative schemes like rural electrification, diesel nurseries and making power available for small rural areas on an uneconomical basis.

Electricity Industry's Plea

A strong plea to give the electricity industry the right to adjust rates was addressed to the Government by Mr. K. G. Milne, chairman of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company Ltd., while addressing the Company's forty-third ordinary general meeting on 29th March. He called on the Government to provide incentives, and not to increase restrictions on electricity supply undertakings. "Above all, we must be given the freedom to adjust our rates to the economic level necessary to produce a steady commercial yield." Referring to the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, Mr. Milne said that the proposal regarding the Standard Rate, as outlined in the Bill, would not ease the industry's difficulty in raising finance for expansion. He suggested that the proposed differential of 2 percent over the Bank rate should be raised to 21 percent. There was no need in his opinion, for nationalisation of the electricity industry, in view of the fact that it already operated under numerous restrictions. "To those who repeatedly advocate nationalisation of electricity undertakings, the unfortunate position of consumers in Madras State should stand as a warning. For several years, this State has been repeatedly hit by drought which seriously curtailed hydro-electric supplies, and yet after all these years, the State authorities, which control 98 percent of the generation, have not been able to put their house in order by firming up the hydro-electric plant by suitable additions to the thermal capacity of their inter-connected system. Once again, this year, consumers are being subjected to drastic rationing in their electric supplies." Mr. Milne said he was happy about the Central Electricity Authority's ruling on the State Government's directive on the payment of a dividend above 3 percent until the arrears of depreciation were cleared. The company, he said, had been able to meet rising costs by increasing efficiency in operations. However, he told the shareholders that the cut in the proposed dividend was due to reasons beyond the company's control, but assured them that the future could be viewed with a modest degree of confidence. Emphasising that the dividend would also depend upon the terms of the controlling legislation from time to time and possibly on the Bank rate, he said he hoped, given no change in the latter and other things being equal, to be able to aim at about 6 percent for future years. He stressed the "calamitous" shortfall of Rs. 27 lakhs in relation to the modest return permitted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, which had culminated in the cutting of the dividend from 61 percent to 5 percent.

Quick Progress

Of special interest, is the pace of expansion of the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., as outlined by Mr. Milne. He stated that in 1946-47 the company's plant capacity was of the order of 37.5 MW. In 1950-51, this rose to 97.5 MW and by 1954-55, he added, the plant capacity had reached 142.5 MW—when the combined subscribed share capital and debentures stood at Rs. 107,500,000. Recently, another 15 MW turbo-alternator set had been ordered to meet the ever-rising demand. He pointed out that the demand in the company's area of supply is advancing by an average of more than twice the accepted world average of 7 percent. "It is this very magnitude and pace of expansion in recent years, which, paradoxical though it may seem, has reacted to penalise the investor," he declared.

"The first budget of the second five year plan," Mr. Milne said, "if nothing much else can be said in its favour, promises to diminish some of the difficulties arising out of the contradictions between the Electricity (Supply) Act and the Income-Tax Act in respect of depreciation. The creation of Maha-Gujarat, with possibly Ahmedabad as the capital, should open up to this Company still further opportunities of growth and service; and I can only hope that before long, the law will be so amended as to afford the future investor in our industry sufficient incentive to remove the least doubt about its ability to fulfil its great task throughout the country. But we must be afforded incentive, and not increasing restrictions, if we are to maintain that balance between the consumer and the investor and the worker which would be ideal. Above all, we must be given the freedom to adjust our rates to the economic level necessary to produce a steady commercial yield commensurate with the cost of the development capital we need for ourselves and, through us, for the service of so many others."

Madras

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TEXTILE MILLS

PROSPECTS FOR STAPLE FIBRE AND RAYON FACTORY

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

AT the annual general meeting of the Southern India Millowners' Association, Mr. R. Venkataswami Naidu, chairman, said that several new textile mills were being established mostly in the cotton-growing areas and yarn-consuming centres of Madras State. A large percentage of profits had been ploughed back for the modernisation of worn-out plants and for expansion. The concessions given by the Central Government had promoted the development of the industry, and the provision for a special initial depreciation allowance and development rebate in the Union Budget had been particularly helpful. But, Mr. Naidu continued, the nationalisation of life insurance had created the apprehension in the minds of industrialists that banking institutions would not be able to provide finance for industry to the same extent as life insurance companies did. If rapid industrialisation was to be achieved, the surplus funds of the insurance companies must continue to flow into the private sector of industry. The various finance and development corporations should also grant liberal loans to new industries, and banks should continue to advance loans on block capital as they had been doing.

The S.I.M.A. chairman stated that the successful working of the United Bleachers had encouraged the Millowners' Association to explore the possibility of setting up a staple fibre and rayon factory in the South. This would go a long way towards providing the raw material required by the spinning industry. While the staple fibre produced in South India, after allowing for a liberal depreciation on plants and a reasonable return on investment, would cost only about Rs. 1-4 a lb. The imported rate at present was Rs. 1-8. The industry, he said, was consuming nearly 30 million lbs. of staple fibre every year. Referring to power supply for factories, the chairman pointed out that the present 50 percent surcharge on power in Madras would retard industrialisation. Industries like aluminium required an abundant supply at low rates. The power supply in the State was very often dislocated during the summer months. The long-hoped-for stand-by thermal units had not been set up by the Government. Yet, this year, the industry would suffer a 25 percent cut in power supply. Excepting the Pykara system, the function of power generation in all other projects was subsidiary, the main function being irrigation. Mr. Naidu stated that due to the lack of power, many industrial units had to install diesel sets. Over Rs. 1 crore had been sunk in these toy-generators which were neither efficient nor economic. If, for any reason, the surcharge was to be continued, he urged, the returns should be utilised solely for the installation of thermal plants in strategic areas.

Labour Relations

The chairman of the Employers' Federation of South India, Mr. E. F. G. Hunter, told the annual general meeting that the Government intended, under the second plan, to tighten its control over labour relations and industrial development, leaving little initiative to the employer or the worker. He expressed the view that while workers were to be guaranteed certain rights and amenities, nothing was laid down regarding their obligations, discipline and output. The draft plan mentioned the training of trade union workers. In western countries, certain standards of education were laid down for those aspiring to trade union posts. It would be possible to lay down such standards in India only when provision was made for training the workers themselves in trade union leadership. The Government, he said, should also pay attention to the training of conciliation officers and adjudicators. Mr. Hunter felt that the proposal to associate labour with management was somewhat revolutionary. He doubted whether the time was ripe for such a joint enterprise. In his view, the partnership was unlikely to lead to a healthy atmosphere and was bound to result in constant friction instead of promoting harmony and improving industrial relations. It was advisable, he said, to determine the living wage in all industrial centres and then to lay down a policy indicating the lines on which the living wage standard should be obtained, by linking all increases in wages with output. He emphasised the need for a uniform wage policy as the large majority of industrial disputes were for higher wages in one form or another. In a highly competitive market, he observed, the necessity for fixing wages, dearness allowance and bonus on well-established principles could not be over-emphasised. The implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme had resulted in a considerable increase in sick leave and absenteeism. Mr. Hunter criticised the tendency to view all fresh legislation with suspicion and said the members of the Federation did not support such an attitude. They accepted the decisions once they were taken by the Government and did their best to implement them.

Complaint Against Excise Duties

The Madurai-Ramanathapuram Chamber of Commerce, in a memorandum to the Union Finance Minister, has urged that the levy of excise duties should not be allowed to cripple the industry or retard its development. The excise duties on non-essential oils and soap were cited as

examples of such levies. Complete elimination of the exemption limit and bringing all power units within the scope of the excise duty would meet the circumstances of the case and would help realise the expected revenue. The cost of production by *ghanis* was 50 percent more than that of power units. Already the competition from the latter was slowly but surely squeezing out *ghanis* from the field. Small power units which operated in rural areas in competition with *ghanis*, enjoying the benefits of the exemption limit, would bring disaster to the latter. The memorandum also pointed out that non-power soap units were being brought for the first time under excise duty. The manufacture of soap by non-power units, big and small, was a cottage industry, and it was necessary to exempt the manufacture of soap by non-power units from the excise duty. If this was not possible, the memorandum suggested, a reduction in the duty would be a gracious gesture as it would remove the apprehension felt by other cottage industries that at one time or another, they might also be brought under excise duty to suit the needs of the Budget.

Manufacture of Farm Implements

The Madras Government will soon set up a factory for the manufacture and servicing of farm and agricultural implements. An automobile factory to manufacture motor cycles and diesel trucks is about to be set up in Madras city as an Indo-East German enterprise. Three East German experts were recently in the city to finalise proposals with the local parties concerned.

Demarcating Public and Private Sectors

It is the view of Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, who has just been elected to the Council of States, that the demarcation of the public and private sectors is not necessary. No harm would result, he said here recently, even if the Government opened a few textile mills and controlled them, for private industrialists could always produce the best and compete with the Government. He pointed out that all sorts of theoretical objections were being put forward by Chambers of Commerce. He would like them to take an interest not merely in commerce but also in setting up new industries for which ample opportunities existed. Dr. Mudaliar, incidentally, urged the postponement of the States reorganisation scheme for ten years so that economic progress could be more rapid and easier. He pleaded for a further diversification of industries.

Although he recognised the acute nature of the problem of unemployment, he could not understand the wisdom of trying to solve it by giving some work or other to men just for keeping body and soul together. Criticising attempts to revive outmoded cottage industries merely for the purpose of giving work, he said that the reintroduction of the old method of hand-pounding rice, for instance, should not be thought of now, firstly, because it was not adequately remunerative and secondly, because the modern village girl would not condescend to do that kind of thing.

Briefities

In a symposium on the chemical and allied industries in South India and their prospects, it was stated that South Arcot lignite contained the maximum percentage of humic acid and that the plants grown on ammonium humates compared favourably with those grown with other fertilisers. Strontium ore, which is found in plenty in Trichy district, has been successfully utilised on a pilot-plant scale in the A. C. College of Technology for the production of strontium carbonate.

Pondicherry, the former French possession, will have in the near future a sugar factory, a spinning mill, a wooden toy factory and two leather manufacturing units.

The Carborundum Universal Ltd., in Madras proposes to increase the production of coated abrasives from 37,000 tons to 70,000 tons a year. More than 80 percent of the glue used in the manufacture of coated abrasives is made in India.

42 COUNTRIES IMPORT INDIAN SEWING MACHINES

Forty-two territories including Aden, Australia, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece, Gold Coast, New Zealand and Guatemala, imported Indian sewing machines. This was stated by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha lately. The Minister said that the Tariff Commission had estimated in 1954 that the production of sewing machines had exceeded the demand. In recent years, both demand and production were increasing and a precise indication of the one outrunning the other was not available.

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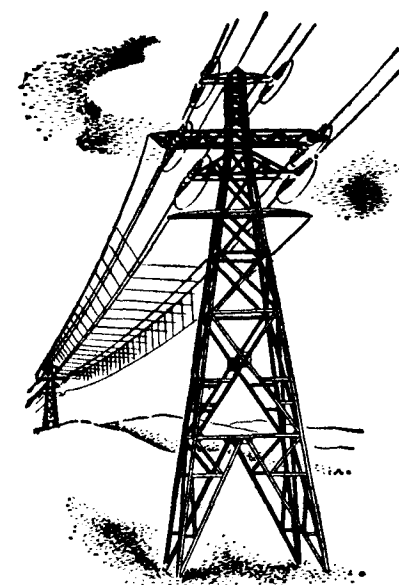
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* Publications of greatest interest to key executives are THE TABULATOR, issued periodically, and IN BUSINESS TOO, describing Hollerith methods. Copies can be obtained by applying to any of the offices below — on your business note-heading, please.

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Calcutta Markets

GOOD DEMAND AT TEA EXPORT SALE

EASY TREND IN DUSTS

AT Sale No. 41, held on 2nd and 3rd April, offerings in the Export auction consisted of 60,000 chests. Although demand was good, it was not quite as general as in the last sale. Whole leaf grades and stylish B.P.S. were the strongest feature, selling from 3 to 4 annas above last rates, while any teas with autumnal character were also a strong feature and were much dearer. Fannings grades, particularly those suitable for the Middle East, were in good demand. Plain and medium broken opened fully but at the close were occasionally slightly easier. There was a slightly better demand for Darjeelings.

Quotations	Rs.
Clean Black Pekoe	2 2 0
Plain B.P.	1 9 6 to 1 10 0
Medium Assam B.P.	1 1 0
Best CTC Assam B.P.	Not quotable.

At the Internal Sale, offerings of Dusts amounted to 21,700 chests, which met with only a fair general demand. Except for a few selected lines, prices opened generally at an irregular 1 to 1 anna below last rates, but declined as the sale progressed and were 1½ to 2 annas easier at the close. Brown leaf Doors were the strongest feature and were generally firm at about last rates. C.T.C. teas followed the general trend.

Quotations	Rs.
Medium Doors Dust	1 1 0 to 1 12 0 2 2 0
Medium Assam Grainy	1 12 0 to 1 14 0 2 5 0 to 2 5 6
Dust	2 14 0 to 3 0 0 2 15 0 to 3 0 0
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 14 0 to 3 0 0 2 15 0 to 3 0 0

The Leaf offerings were 2,600 chests, which met with a fair demand, but at very irregular rates. The market was generally slightly easier.

FIRM TREND IN FREIGHT RATES

THE feature of the market last week was that owners discounted 7½s a ton for single voyage with coal from the U.S.A., and certain owners indicated 7½s 6d—is in excess of the best reported rate of this year. The demand for consecutive and period business continues. The Indian ore market featured a fixture, July, Vizagapatam-Northern Range at \$(U.S.) 18.50. Ore Marmugao-Japan was fixed at 115s f.i.o. The Time Charter market has been active again, with delivery the U.K. and re-delivery Japan fixed at 42s 6d.

SUGAR QUIET

During the week ended 4th April, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 3,000 bags daily. Arrivals were 2,000 bags a day and stocks totalled 150,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar, ex-Kantapur delivery, were Rs. 30-11 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-8 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates for the two varieties were Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 29-2 respectively. There was little change to report since the previous week. The market remained quiet.

LINSEED

The greatly improved movement of supplies from the centres with new crop seeds entering the market more freely and a healthier supply and demand position have been the main features of the past week. Arrivals have averaged about eight to ten wagons daily and trading has been brisk; crushers are consuming all available quantities, encouraged by the existing parity in the prices of seeds and oil. If, as is expected, arrivals are maintained at the present rate for the next few weeks, prices should show a reversal of the rising trend which set in directly after the Budget. In the oil market, there has been good demand from shippers for ready delivery in order to fulfil earlier commitments; buyers for forward delivery, however, are a bit cautious, with support from foreign markets lacking and values nominally placed at around £142 for prompt shipment. Latest quotations are as follows: Ready Rs. 21-8 a maund; April-May Rs. 21-4 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market was easy. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 27th March and 2nd April, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted (ord) 15,000 pcs on the basis of Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 9-8; Wet salted (slaughtered) 14,600 pcs on the basis of Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 21.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, killed) 41,100 pcs on the basis of Rs. 220 to Rs. 230; Rs. 270 to Rs. 285 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 350; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 19,900 pcs on the basis of Rs. 235 to Rs. 290; Pakur-Patna 1,800 pcs on the basis of Rs. 230.

Bazaar Stocks

(2nd April, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted 2,54,500 pcs.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, killed) 8,000 pcs; Assam-Dinajpur-Murshidabad 1,46,500 pcs; Muzaffarpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kissanganj 6,00,000 pcs.

MIDDLE EAST OIL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1955

THE CHANGING PATTERN OF PRODUCTION

By V. S. Swaminathan

IN 1955, while the United States accounted for approximately 45 percent of the world's oil production, the most outstanding developments took place in other countries, particularly the Middle East, Venezuela, the Far East and Russia. The growth of the petroleum output in these four countries during the past three decades is indicated below:—

	1925	1935	1945	1955
Middle East	4,700	11,700	26,900	161,700
Venezuela	2,800	22,000	47,300	111,000
Far East	5,000	8,300	2,900	17,700
U.S.S.R.	7,200	20,500	25,200	70,000

The general political and economic situation in the Middle East was one of the subjects recently discussed by the British Prime Minister and the President of the United States. Last year also marked the first full year of operation in Iran by the international consortium of oil companies. Moreover, the Bahraini dispute between Saudi Arabia and Britain defied solution. Lastly, the dispute over pipeline royalties between Lebanon and the Iraq Petroleum Company and its affiliates, was not settled. For these reasons a survey of oil activities in countries comprising this strategic region assumes special importance.

Crude oil production at Bahrain Island has been stabilised since 1948 at 30,000 b.d. (barrels a day). High-pressure gas from a lower formation is employed for pressure maintenance. A 10-well programme in fourth pay "D" zone was launched in 1955 when a major part of the refinery expansion project was completed. A new vacuum distillation unit with a capacity of 23,000 b.d. went into production while further additions to go into commission this year include a 10,000 b.d. platformer and a 10,000 b.d. naphtha plant.

Development in Iran

The law declaring the nationalisation of the Iranian oil industry was passed early in 1951. During the following three years and more this major enterprise went from bad to worse. Under the oil agreement which received Royal assent in October, 1954, the National Iranian Oil Company (N.I.O.C.), together with the Iranian Government, entered into a pact with an international group of oil companies to resume operations on a substantial scale. Under this arrangement crude oil production is being stepped up to reach a minimum of 19 million cubic metres in 1955, 29 million cubic metres this year and 37 million cubic metres in 1957 or the peak figure attained in 1950 before the industry was nationalised. About half of these totals will be refined in Abadan and the balance exported as crude petroleum. At the same time the industry is being stream-lined and modernised to keep abreast of the latest technical developments abroad so as to remain competitive in quality and price. This basic Iranian venture is rapidly being equipped to play its part as a leading supplier of the international market especially in the Eastern hemisphere.

During the first full year of rehabilitation, the exploration and producing company, in addition to the general overhaul and maintenance of equipment, carried out development work in all the oilfields, especially in the big new Agha Jari field and enlarged the loading terminal at Bandar Mashur. The refining company undertook the systematic overhaul of the mammoth processing plant at Abadan and raised its throughput capacity according to plan. The supporting services were managed by these twin operating concerns in conjunction with the N.I.O.C. The total crude oil production last August exceeded 350,000 b.d. and it came from the sub-jointed major fields:—

Masjid-i-Sulaiman	34,000 b.d.
Haft Kel	33,000 "
Naft Safid	12,000 "
Lali	5,600 "
Agha Jari	269,000 "
Total	353,600 "

In 1955 Iran's petroleum production totalled 15,772,000 long tons and its refinery throughput, 7,276,000 tons.

Early this year Iran made overtures to the consortium managing her nationalised oil industry for a revision of the 1954 agreement to permit higher output levels in the current and succeeding years. The resulting increase in oil revenues, which are split equally between the Government and the consortium, would enable Iran to meet or at least reduce her budget deficit estimated at between £10 million and £20 million. The consortium is meeting at The Hague in mid-February and is expected to send its final reply before the end of the month. Sterling oil interests would obviously have everything to gain from a further increase of Iranian oil production beyond the eight million tons rise already planned for 1956. But the two big American concerns who are major partners in Aramco have only a joint minority shareholding of 14 percent in the Iranian oil con-

sortium. They are therefore unlikely to be as enthusiastic as the sterling companies regarding stopping up Persian oil output, if that were to be achieved at the expense of Saudi Arabian production.

Recently, Iranian officials made public a secret clause in the 1954 oil agreement which envisages a reduction in Persia's oil royalties a ton of crude petroleum in case the consortium agrees to increase production beyond the quantities laid down for the years 1955 to 1957. These were 15 million, 23 million and 30 million tons respectively, income from these totals being reckoned at £32 million, £48 million and £68 million. As an incentive to increased sales Iran would allow discounts on the posted price of oil to the consortium companies of 5 percent on the first 10 million cubic metres, 7½ percent on the second 10 millions and 10 percent on the third 10 millions, sold above the levels adumbrated in the 1954 agreement. If the consortium agrees to these proposals Iran reckons that her oil income this year and in 1957 would reach £68 million and £90 million respectively. Incidentally an increase in production would help to spread the heavy overheads on operations and thus reduce costs a barrel of output.

New Pipelines for Iraq

In Iraq the Kirkuk oilfield produced a record of 534,300 b.d. of petroleum last August. Development work was carried out during the year in two other fields in the region—Jambur and Bai Hassan. The former is located some 25 miles South-East of Kirkuk. A pipeline from Jambur to Kirkuk is planned and two additional wells were drilled to bring the field into commercial production. The Bai Hassan field, discovered in 1953, lies approximately 20 miles North-West of Kirkuk. The Basrah Petroleum Company operates the Zubair, and the newer Rumaila oilfields. Field facilities to bring the latter into production include a gathering system, a separator station to handle 80,000 b.d. and a 20 mile, 14 in. pipeline North-East to Zubair. The Mosul Petroleum Company works two small oilfields—Ain Zahal and Butmah—North-West of Kirkuk. There, crude oil is conveyed through a 12 in., 13½ mile long pipeline to the main Iraq Petroleum Company's system, linking up at station K2 on the Tigris River.

To handle the anticipated throughput increase in the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipe system carrying Kirkuk crude oil to the Eastern Mediterranean, it is planned to build a 24 in., 75 mile long pipeline from Homs, Syria to Tripoli in Lebanon. It is estimated to carry approximately 180,000 b.d. of oil, aided by two extra pumping stations to the existing 30 in. trunk line. Lines now operating consist of twin 12 in. and 16 in. pipes together with an older one of 30–32 in. diameter. One set of 12 in. and 16 in. lines carry crude petroleum to Tripoli. The other set and an unfinished 16 in. line lead to the Haifa refinery in Israel.

Existing payments made by the I.P.C. for using the pipelines it has built across Lebanese territory are based upon agreements reached in 1952, but which the Lebanese Parliament failed to ratify. The amounts paid are computed by permitting this State a fixed sum for every ton of oil loaded from a local pipeline in a Lebanese port, and do not depend at all upon the mileage covered by the pipeline. When this pact was put into operation last year the I.P.C. agreed to a revision should its then current negotiations with the Syrian authorities provide more favourable terms than it enjoyed before. When the Syrian talks were concluded at the end of 1955 it was found necessary to re-open discussions with Lebanon. The principle, which the Syrian Government accepted, was that the payment made by the oil company should be closely related to the cost of transporting oil by tanker and should vary with the distance covered by the pipeline. Though it suited Syria with 263 miles of I.P.C.'s pipelines in its territory, it does not satisfy Lebanon with only 20 miles. It was the company's stand that this principle should also be applicable to Lebanon which led to a breakdown in the talks. The proposals made will increase Lebanon's oil revenue from £400,000 to £600,000 a year; while the Syrian pact stepped up Syria's from £1,500,000 to £6,500,000. The I.P.C. has plans to build a third pipeline from Homs to Tripoli and to divert the disused Mafrak-Haifa line to Sidon. This will treble the revenue accruing to Lebanon in a few years' time. In short, the latter State would gain greatly from the envisaged extension, and the issue is best settled by co-operation on both sides. It was recently announced that the Lebanese Government has accepted offers from Iraq and France to mediate in the present dispute over oil transit dues between the Lebanon and I.P.C. and its associates. The committee set up to consider possible action against the I.P.C. in the dispute over pipeline royalties has gone into the matter of imposing income tax and other levies from which the latter was exempted under the 1931 agreement signed when Lebanon was under French Mandate.

Last summer, a new 25,000 b.d. State-owned refinery was commissioned at Dora near Baghdad.

It operates on royalty crude received from the Kirkuk field through a 12 in. line. Its facilities include a combined processing unit, integrating crude distillation, cracking, reforming and vacuum flashing. A lubricating oil plant of 25,000 tons a year capacity is under way. The Iraq Government's revenue from oil in 1955 is reckoned to reach £72 million, or an increase of £4 million on the previous year. The fifty-fifty profit-sharing agreement of 1953 was amended last year to give Iraq a larger margin of profit on crude oil. Nearly 70 percent of the oil revenue is earmarked for economic development—irrigation, drainage, public health, etc.

Israel's Oil Prospects

The first oil well in Israel (Heletz 1) was drilled by a partnership venture of Lapidoth Israel Oil Co. Ltd., and Israel Oil Prospects Ltd. in 1955. Its production potential is placed at 375 b.d. Arrangements have been made to transport this oil to the Haifa refinery. There are 13 licences in Israel's petroleum district 2, and the oil legislation provides that other operators holding licences must start drilling within six months following a discovery in any district. Exploration licences granted cover 2½ million acres, approximately half the country's total land area.

The tiny sheikhdom of Kuwait was the world's largest oil producer last year after the United States, Venezuela and Russia. By the end of June 1955 the wells completed totalled 181; 137 in the Burgan field and 44 in the Magwa-Ahmad region. Producing wells then numbered 176, and the average daily production of each well was 6,200 barrels. Kuwait oil is found in three sandstone formations belonging to the Cretaceous age, thus differing from most other major Middle East fields which derive their petroleum from areas mainly composed of limestone deposits. One well was recently completed at Raudhat, 70 miles North of Kuwait town and a second one is now being drilled. The extent of this new field is not yet known. Around 50 percent of the crude oil feeding the U.K. refineries comes from this Persian Gulf sheikhdom under British protection. A revised income tax decree issued last year enabled the British Petroleum Company to take credit for Kuwait taxes when paying U.K. taxes. This tax relief permitted the B.P.C. to increase its consolidated net profits by £10 million.

Production of crude oil at Kuwait (where B.P. has a 50 percent interest) was 53,894,068 tons last year against 46,969,415 tons in 1954. Indications of an important oil discovery were disclosed by the Gulf Oil Corporation in February (1956). This was made in a prospectus issued in connection with a previously announced scheme to acquire the shares of the Warren Petroleum Corporation. The exploratory well recently completed in the Northern part of the sheikhdom indicates the discovery of an important new field officially designated as "unquestionably a major discovery."

Meanwhile, the Kuwait Oil Company has made public an important extension project to its refinery at Mina at Ahmadi which will increase the capacity of the existing installation from 1,400,000 tons to 8,500,000 tons a year. It is expected to produce greater quantities of middle distillates, marine diesel and furnace fuel oils, including bunkers for tankers loading at Kuwait. The refinery expansion programme includes the provision of two atmospheric crude distillation units, oil storage tanks for crude feed and products, equipment for increasing the power, steam and water supply facilities, oil and water separating plant and distribution lines, and extensions to the existing oil loading system to the jetty and submarine berths. Work will start on a site adjoining the existing processing plant in the second half of 1956 and it is expected that the entire scheme will be completed before the end of 1957.

The Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone is one of the latest Middle East oil producers. It is a small wedge-shaped area on the Persian Gulf between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The oil comes from the Burgan sands in the Wafra field and last year the yield averaged 25,000 b.d., an increase of 8,500 b.d. on 1954. The initial discovery was made in 1953 following an expenditure of over £10½ million by Aminol. The latter transports its crude oil through a 34 mile, 8 in. and 10 in. pipeline running north-east to Mena Abdulla in Kuwait. Aminol's partner, Pacific Western, pipes its petroleum East to Mena Sand Terminal in the neutral zone. It has a 10 in. pipeline and a 20 in. submarine line, commissioned last year. The American Independent company is completing a new test well to develop either a new field or extend the present East Wafra field. It is 11 miles East of the nearest well in the East Wafra field. This Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone has 29 producing wells.

The sheikhdom of Qatar's petroleum production comes from a single field Dukhan discovered in 1940. Its 1955 output averaged 110,000 b.d. A 600 b.d. capacity topping plant, commissioned last spring, meets local needs at the terminal for the 65 mile long 14 in. pipeline carrying Dukhan crude oil to the East coast of Qatar. The Royal Dutch-Shell Group holds a concession on areas outside the sheikhdom's territorial waters, and is using a 1,900 ton movable platform for its oil search. The well Matbakh 1 was located following 18 months of geophysical work.

Early in 1955 Saudi Arabia produced its second billion barrels of petroleum and at the end of the year was well on its way towards the third billion barrel mark despite decreased output. Aramco, the operating concern, added a 12,500 b.d. hydrofiner to the Ras Tanura refinery. Five productive areas form a single unit, the giant Ghawar field, stretching from Ain Dar approximately 130 miles South to the Haradh area. Just over two-thirds of Saudi Arabia's average daily production last year came from this region, from only 65 wells. At the end of 1955 Aramco was engaged in the major construction programme of opening up a new producing area. It is building a 150 mile, 21 in. pipeline from the offshore Safaniya field to carry 150,000 b.d. of petroleum. This field has 16 completed wells, all but two of which were drilled in the Persian Gulf from a large diesel electric barge.

A major issue awaiting satisfactory solution relates to doing away with the concession holder's off-take discount on crude oil produced in the country. The company now has only a two percent discount on the posted price of Saudi Arabian petroleum, instead of the much larger discount it previously had. The difference is enriching the State Treasury. Local crude oil of 35° gravity is priced at \$1.95 a barrel. A two percent discount would bring this down to \$1.91 for Aramco's parent companies against the \$1.62 they paid under the customary discount. California Standard which made the original discovery in 1938 holds 30 percent of Aramco shares with the Texas Company and Jersey Standard owning similar proportions. The remaining 10 percent is owned by Socony Mobil Oil Co. Inc.

Another important matter is straining the normally cordial relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia as well as Anglo-American accord. This concerns the Bahraini crisis on the border between Saudi Arabia, Muscat and Trucial Oman, the sovereignty of which is disputed by Jeddah and London. The inter-relation between the modern stream-lined Aramco and the feudal Saudi Arabian kingdom poses a real threat to Anglo-American co-operation in the Middle East. It is the complaint of Britain that this great American oil corporation is unwittingly used to promote policies directly hostile to the U.K. In particular, these pertain to potential petroleum resources in the sheikhdoms

and petty states under British hegemony bordering the Persian Gulf. Sir Anthony Eden made it plain on 6th February at Ottawa that Britain and America disagreed over the means of settling the U.K.'s Bahraini Oasis dispute with Saudi Arabia. He affirmed that Britain was not prepared to return to arbitration, but ready to enter into direct discussions. At present Aramco is distinctly "one down" in relation to the Saudi Arabian Government for several understandable reasons. Both the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth urgently need the oil it is hoped to find in this disputed region and the economic health and prosperity of the vast sterling area are vital to the whole free world.

Turning to south Arabian territories, an I.P.C. subsidiary is drilling at Gezira in Abu Dhabi following completion of a well at Murban, some 100 miles to the East. The latter location yielded a show of oil but not in commercial quantities. This company is preparing to drill at Jebel Fahud in the heart of Oman, and wells are expected to be spudded in early this year. To complete the Middle East oil saga it is relevant to recall recent developments both in Egypt and Turkey. Egyptian oilfields accounted for an average of 35,000 b.d. in 1955, and those of Turkey, 4,500 b.d. The refinery throughput of the former was 53,000 b.d., and of the latter 6,900 b.d.

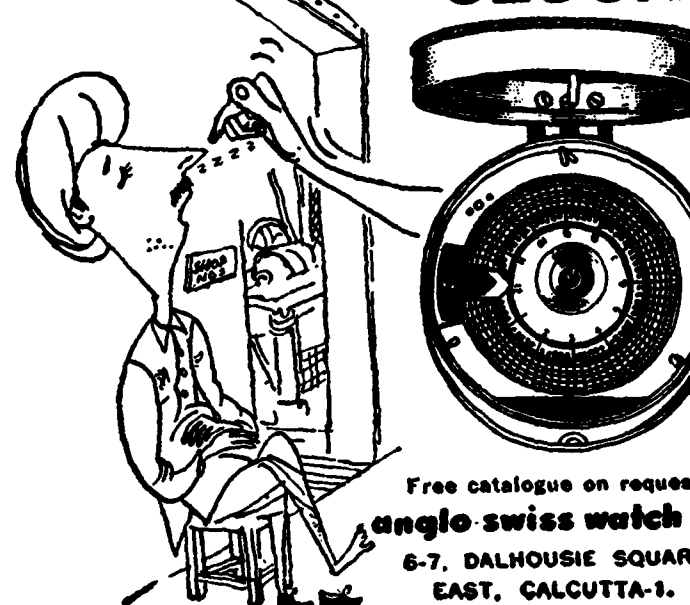
Today, the Islamic countries in the Middle East are providing more petroleum than did the entire world in 1925. Without the growing contribution from this strategic region, ably seconded by Venezuela, the oil industry might well have found it difficult to meet the mounting demand of the post-war world, entailing the doubling of supplies within a decade, at a time when coal production was static and the harnessing of nuclear energy on a significant scale still a long way off. Following his recent visit to the Middle East countries Mr. A. R. W. Low, U.K. Minister of State affirmed in London early in February that revenues accruing from oil to Iraq, Iran and Kuwait alone for 1955 were computed at £225 million and this is estimated to reach £350 million by 1960. In the light of India's traditional friendship and commercial relations with countries adjoining the Persian Gulf she is well placed to meet their mounting demands for commodities and services.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND WORLD OIL OUTPUT

Country	Proved Reserves (1,000 barrels)	Total Production for 1955 to Sept. 1955	Drilling in progress Sept. 1955	Average Cumulative Production for 1955 to Sept. 1955	No. of Operating Refineries	Refining Capacity (1,000 b/d)	Catalytic Thermal Cracking
Aden	—	—	—	—	1	120.0	12.0
Bahrain	205,000	97	1	30.1	170,327	1	186.5
Iran	27,000,000	38	1	320.0	2,610,700	3	594.4
Iraq	20,000,000	68	13	690.0	1,272,136	5	46.8
Israel	1,000	1	4	—	—	1	85.0
Kuwait	40,000,000	175	3	1,100.0	1,625,222	1	30.0
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	2	20.5
Qatar	1,500,000	31	2	114.0	144,367	1	0.6
Saudi Arabia	37,000,000	147	4	951.0	2,125,489	1	189.0
Neutral Zone	500,000	20	2	24.6	9,898	—	—
Total M.E.	126,206,000	597	30	3,229.7	7,958,139	16	1,272.8
Egypt	150,000	162	7	35.0	221,558	2	53.0
Turkey	65,000	12	5	4.5	453	1	6.9
Total Free World	177,984,314	569,661	6,582	13,690.5	7,672,313	574	15,887.1
Russia and controlled areas*	10,833,000	—	—	1,450.0	—	90	1,481
Total World	188,817,314	—	—	15,140.5	—	664	17,368.1

* Includes Rumania, Hungary, Albania, China, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Source: The Oil and Gas Journal, 26th December, 1955.

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Commodity Markets

WORLD COTTON PIECEGOODS
TRADE DECLINES IN 1955

JAPAN'S INCREASING IMPORTANCE

THE Cotton Board's latest *Quarterly Statistical Review* covers the final quarter of 1955 and shows that cotton yarn production in that year in countries for which figures are available, including all the principal non-Communist exporting nations, was about 14 percent greater than in 1954. The level of output was probably the highest ever, certainly since the war. It is clear, however, that the upward trend in output which began after the 1952 recession came to a halt in the early part of 1955. In the fourth quarter, yarn production was barely 4 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1954. This state of affairs has arisen as a result of contrasting movements in different countries. Output in the U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, India, Pakistan, Hongkong, Egypt and one or two of the smaller producing countries expanded during the course of the year. In contrast, production declined in the United Kingdom, Japan, France, Italy and Belgium.

World trade in cotton piecegoods expanded fairly sharply in the fourth quarter of 1955. To some extent this may have been a seasonal increase, however, and the volume of trade remained far below the level reached in the final quarter of 1954. The main feature of the quarter's figures is the great increase in exports from Japan. Exports from the U.S.A. and most of the Western European countries were also greater than in the preceding quarter, but shipments from the U.K., India, Hongkong and Italy declined. For 1955 as a whole, world trade was about 11 percent less than in 1954, and was back to the very low 1952 and 1953 levels. The four main supplying countries all lost ground during 1955 but their relative positions were unchanged. Japan remained the largest exporter with a total of 1,139 million square yards. Next came India with about 750 million yards, the U.K. with 555 million square yards, and the U.S.A. with about 550 million square yards. Exports from France, Belgium and Portugal were all considerably below the previous year's level, but West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Hongkong managed to increase their trade somewhat.

A further massive increase in exports from Japan carried total world trade in fabrics of rayon and synthetic fibres to a new record level in the final quarter of last year. Japan now accounts for about half of the total free world trade in these fabrics. For the year as a whole, total trade in rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics was about 84 percent greater than in 1954. Apart from Japan, only the Netherlands and Belgium succeeded in expanding their exports appreciably. The United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy and Austria all lost a lot of ground.

U.K. Production Stagnant

Last autumn's modest recovery in the activity of the U.K. cotton industry carried the rate of output a working day from a low point of 194 percent below the October 1954 peak in August to a level of 14 percent below the peak in the case of spinning (in November) and 15 percent below in the case of weaving (in October). This level of activity was not maintained, however. A number of mills made extended stoppages over the Christmas and New Year holidays, and the latest figures show a rate of output about 16 percent below the peak. It should be noted, however, that sickness among the operatives normally tends to depress output in the early months of the year. The stagnation of production is most noticeable in the cotton section of the industry. Output of fabrics of man-made fibres, particularly spun rayon fabrics, synthetic fibre fabrics and mixtures, has been increasing, and on the spinning side output of spun rayon yarns and mixture yarns is well ahead of what it was a year ago.

Although the volume of orders received in recent months has been greater than during most of last year, it has not been sufficient to permit any substantial general lengthening of order books. The cause of the moderate improvement in business is a seasonal increase in home market demand, coupled with an end for the time being of the tendency for merchants to place fewer orders with weavers than they receive. There is no sign of any improvement in export demand. The increase in business has been very patchy; apart from the rayon section, spinners of Egyptian-type yarns have fared much better than spinners of American types, and it is reported that there has been some falling off in orders for certain industrial cloths as a result of the setback in the motor-car industry. As a consequence certain sections of the industry are suffering from a labour shortage, while others are still working short-time.

After the moderate increase in export shipments during the third quarter of 1955, a temporary consequence of the June dock strike, exports declined once more to 129 million square yards in the fourth quarter. In January, 1956 they totalled only 41 million square yards. A comparison of exports in the fourth quarter of 1955 with those in the same period of 1954 reveals a considerable decline in trade with British West Africa, Australia and South Africa. The Australian trade has been hit by import restrictions, and the prospects in the South African market are not too bright in view of the tariff applications pending. New Zealand, Norway, Denmark and Burma also took

less cloth than a year earlier. British East Africa is one of the few markets exports to which in the final quarter of last year were greater than in the final quarter of 1954. Shipments to India also continued to increase, and there was a considerable trade with Pakistan in the final quarter of the year as a consequence of the American aid agreement. Exports of rayon and mixture fabrics declined even more sharply during 1955 than did those of cotton fabrics. Compared with a year earlier, shipments in the fourth quarter to British West and East Africa, Australia, the Irish Republic and the British West Indies showed severe falls. Exports to South Africa were well maintained, however, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has provided an expanding market.

Imports of cotton piecegoods declined from 70 million square yards in the third quarter of 1955 to 59 million square yards in the fourth quarter. There is evidence that the downward trend will be reversed in the first quarter of this year, and in fact January imports totalled almost 25 million square yards. Imports of certain made-up goods, including towels and shirts, have also increased.

Mild Boom in U.S.A.

The U.S. cotton industry continues to enjoy a mild boom. Stocks of finished goods have been declining and order books lengthening for some considerable time, and in December the average margin between the price of 17 grey cloth constructions and the price of the cotton required to manufacture them was the widest since October, 1953. Output and activity figures tell a similar story. Cotton consumption in the fourth quarter was 5 percent greater than a year earlier, and the rate of cotton consumption increased further in January. The latest available weaving activity figures relate to the third quarter, when cotton cloth output was about 5 percent greater than in the third quarter of 1954. Rayon cloth output was about 17 percent greater and output of fabrics of synthetic fibres was about 27 percent greater. More recent reports speak of a sharp decline in the activity of the rayon weaving sector. Exports of cotton piecegoods increased in the final quarter of 1955, though this may have been in part a seasonal movement. Shipments to the Philippines and Cuba recovered from the low third quarter level. Exports to Canada also increased, but the trade with Indonesia declined sharply. Exports of rayon and synthetic fibre piecegoods were also at a slightly greater rate in the final quarter of last year. The trade in synthetic fibre piecegoods with Hongkong has fallen off, but shipments to Switzerland have expanded, and that country, Canada and South Africa are now the U.S.A.'s chief markets for these fabrics. Imports of cotton piecegoods into the United States, mainly from Japan, increased rapidly throughout 1955. The industry's case for import quotas has not so far met with success, except in the voluntary limitation of exports by Japan at a level which is fairly high by historical standards, though not in comparison with U.S. production.

Japan's All-round Improvement

The enforced curtailment of cotton yarn output in Japan was relaxed from 16 percent of average 1954 production to 12 percent in February and March. It appears to have succeeded in its object of reducing excessive stocks of cotton goods; indeed, there has been some tightness in supplies in the last month or two, and prices have risen since the middle of January. It is understood that a Bill to reduce cotton spinning capacity is now ready which would take 1,200,000 cotton spindles out of operation. A considerable proportion of these would be diverted to spinning staple fibre. Production of spun rayon and mixture yarns and of rayon fabrics has been forging ahead, and it is reported that plans for increasing rayon staple capacity exceed even the Government's estimate of the likely market.

Japanese exports of cotton piecegoods increased from 279 million square yards in the third quarter to 362 million in the fourth quarter, the highest quarterly total since the war. By far the greater part of the increase in trade was with South-East Asia, in particular Indonesia, Hongkong, Singapore, Siam and, to a lesser extent, the Philippines and Indo-China. Shipments to Pakistan increased from virtually nothing in the third quarter of 1955 to 25 million square yards in the fourth quarter as a result of the American aid agreement. Exports to the U.S.A. expanded again to reach a total of almost 50 million square yards in the final quarter of last year. On the other side of the account, shipments to Iran virtually ceased, and there were moderate reductions in exports to the U.K., British West Africa and Australia. In an attempt to prevent the imposition of import quotas into the U.S.A., the Japanese Government has enforced an export quota of 150 million square yards of cotton cloth to that market in 1956; this compares with actual shipments of 140 million square yards in 1955. Exports of cotton blouses to the U.S.A. have also been brought under quota control, as have cloth exports to Canada and Western Europe.

The rapid rate of expansion of Japanese exports of rayon piecegoods continues, bringing total shipments in the fourth quarter of last year to the new record level of 270 million square yards. The expansion may not yet have come to an end, as it is reported that the Japanese Government is planning an increase of about one-quarter over the 1955 level of shipments. Exports to British West Africa continue to expand steadily, and this remains easily the most important market. Other markets taking increased quantities in the fourth quarter include Ceylon, Siam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Indo-China and, to a lesser extent, the U.K. In contrast, exports to Iran were sharply reduced, and shipments to Pakistan and Germany continued to decline.

Figures of Indian mill production of cotton yarn and cloth for the fourth quarter of 1955 are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will continue to show an increase compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1954. The increase is more pronounced in the case of yarn than of cloth. There is a good deal of controversy in India as to whether the considerable expansion of cloth production that is envisaged, both for the home market and for export, should be provided entirely by the handloom weavers, or whether the mill industry should share in it apart from merely supplying the yarn. During the third quarter the volume of sea-borne exports of cotton piecegoods from India was maintained at the level of the two preceding quarters, but it is understood that there was a drop of about 20 million yards in the fourth quarter. There were big increases in shipments to Indonesia, Ethiopia and British West Africa in the third quarter, but exports to the U.K., the Sudan and Pakistan were sharply reduced. The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council is to establish overseas offices in Baghdad, Djakarta and either Lagos or Accra to assist the sale of Indian cotton goods in the Middle East, South-East Asia and West Africa. Later on it is intended to establish more offices in Aden, Burma, Ceylon and East Africa.

Western European Expansion

There are signs that the rate of activity in the Western European cotton industries has improved since the summer. Cotton yarn output in most of the countries for which figures are available seems to have expanded more than seasonally in the fourth quarter, although in total it remained about 34 percent less than in the corresponding quarter of 1954. The pattern remains much as before: output in West Germany, the Netherlands and Spain has expanded in comparison with a year ago, whereas French, Italian and Belgian production has declined. The recession in France and Italy appears to have affected spun rayon as well as cotton.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939-100) advanced further by 1.3 percent to 387.8 during the week ended 17th March as compared with 382.7 for the previous week. Relative to the corresponding weeks of the last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 2.4 and 9.9 percent respectively. Higher prices of tea (+11%), jowar (+10%), gur (+6%), rice and dal arhar (+4% each), gram (+3%), and wheat at Amritsar (+1%) raised the index for Food Articles by 4.2 percent to 354.0; the prices of wheat at Hapur and coffee (-1% each), however, showed a decline. The index for Industrial Raw Materials fell by 0.4 percent to 471.3 as a result of lower prices of raw silk at Malda (-7%), raw jute and lac (-5% each), rapeseed at Kanpur (-4%) and in Bombay (-2%), and raw hides (-2%), although the prices of gingellyseed (+7%), manganese ore (average export price) (+6%), copra (+5%), rapeseed in Calcutta, raw silk at Bangalore and groundnuts (+4% each), castorseed in Bombay (+3%) and linseed (+1%) exhibited an upward trend. The index for Semi-Manufactures moved up by 1.0 percent to 369.5. Items which showed noticeable changes were gingelly cake (+14%), groundnut cake (+12%), mustard oil in Calcutta (+8%) and at Patna (+9%), groundnut oil (+6%), coconut oil (+3%), gingelly oil (+2%) and mustard oil at Kanpur and copra cake (-2% each). The index for Manufactures was marked down by 0.2 percent to 375.3 as compared with 376.1 (revised) for the previous week due to a fall in the price of jute manufactures (-3%) despite an advance in the price of soaps (+4%). Prices of Dalda vanaspathi (+7%) and chillies at Patna (+6%) showed an advance while those of chillies in Calcutta (-2%) and turmeric and cummin (-1% each) moved down. On the whole, the index for the Miscellaneous group rose by 0.4 percent to 512.9.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	17-3-56	Week Ended 10-2-56	15-2-56	18-3-55
I. Food Articles:	354.0	339.8	338.3	296.9
Cereals	444	427	419	340
Pulses	384	370	359	229
Others	232	221*	228	246
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	471.3	473.3	460.2(R)	406.3
Fibres	464	475	466	446
Oilseeds	508	496	468(R)	326
Minerals	453	447	444	431
Others	405*	412	411	481
III. Semi-Manufactures:	369.5	365.8	355.5	332.1
Leather	408	409	398	281
Mineral Oils	208	208	202	247
Vegetable Oils	486	467	426	440
Cotton Yarn	451	451	446*	342
Metals	282	282	280	282
Oilseeds	391	356	342*	331
Others	364	364	364	331
IV. Manufactures:	375.3	376.1(R)	375.3(R)	377.9
Textiles	408	410	409	423
Jute	412	425	416	411*
Cotton	403*	403*	403*	468*
Rayon and Silk	502*	502*	502*	310
Woolen	274	274	278	340
Metal Products	371	371	371	287
Others	286*	284(R)	284(R)	254.9
V. Miscellaneous:	512.9	511.1	528.2(R)	554.9
All Commodities	387.8	382.7	378.7	352.8

R=Revised. * = Estimated.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the various departments of the Reserve Bank of India:

(A) POSTS AND SCALES OF PAY:

- Research Officers. Department of Research & Statistics. Rs. 375-55-815 E.B. 55-925-60-1045.

The appointments to the above posts will be made on a temporary basis in the first instance but are likely to be made permanent.

Note: Candidates possessing exceptionally good qualifications and experience may be given a higher starting salary in the prescribed scale.

- Probationary Assistants. Rs. 250-25-456 E.B. 25-650

Note: Promising Probationary Assistants will be eligible for promotion as officers in the scale of Rs. 375-55-815 E.B. 55-925-60-1045.

(B) ADDITIONS TO PAY

- Local pay: 10% of pay with a minimum of Rs. 10/- per mensem rounded up to next higher complete rupee to the staff working at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad.

- House rent allowance. Research Officers: 15% of pay with a minimum of Rs. 60/- and a maximum of Rs. 300/- per mensem.

- Probationary Assistants: 10% of pay with a maximum of Rs. 50/- per mensem.

- Dearness Allowance: At prescribed rates. Research Officers: The present rate is 16 2/3% of pay with a maximum of Rs. 125/- per mensem.

- Probationary Assistants: Rs. 65/- per mensem for pay (including local pay) upto Rs. 300/- per mensem.

(The rate of Dearness Allowance is subject to revision from time to time).

(C) AGE LIMIT AS ON 1st MAY 1956

- Research Officers: Candidates should not ordinarily be over 30 years of age. The age limit may be extended upto 35 years in the cases of candidates with exceptional qualifications and/or research experience of value to the Bank.

- Probationary Assistant: Candidates should not ordinarily be over 24 years of age.

Age limit may be extended but not beyond 30 years in the case of candidates possessing special qualifications and experience of value to the Bank and also in the case of

- candidates with approved war service,
- ex-employees of Banking Institutions whose services have had to be terminated for reasons of economy or as consequence of the closure of unremunerative branches or as a result of the Banks going into liquidation,
- personnel retrenched from Government offices after at least one year's service, applying through the Employment Exchange, and
- candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

(D) QUALIFICATIONS

- Research Officers, Department of Research & Statistics:

First or high second class Master's degree in Economics, or Commerce or Statistics/Mathematics of an Indian or foreign University or a Doctorate degree in Economics or Statistics of an Indian or foreign University and a period of research work in one or more of the subjects, viz. (a) monetary economics, (b) banking theory and practice, (c) international finance, and (d) sampling theory and econometrics etc.; a period of practical banking training will be an additional qualification in respect of applicants with specialisation in (a) and (b).

2. Probationary Assistants:

Applicants should have had a brilliant academic record and must possess a first or very high second class Master's degree or a first class Bachelor's degree of a recognised Indian or foreign University in Economics, Commerce, Banking, Accountancy, or Law as a special subject of study.

THE BOARD WILL INSIST ON A VERY HIGH STANDARD OF SUITABILITY IN MAKING SELECTIONS FOR THE ABOVE POSTS. ONLY CANDIDATES WHO POSSESS GOOD ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS AND ADEQUATE EXPERIENCE OF THE TYPE SPECIFIED ARE ADVISED TO APPLY. Candidates who wish to apply for more than one category of posts must submit separate applications accompanied by separate application fees.

The selected candidates for the posts of Research Officers will ordinarily be on probation for a period of 3 years which may be reduced or extended at the Bank's discretion. Candidates tendered at the Bank's discretion. Candidates selected for the Probationary Assistants' posts will also be on probation for a period of 3 years during which they will be liable to be discharged at one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof. Candidates

selected for the Research Officers' posts will ordinarily be stationed in Bombay but those selected for the Probationary Assistants' posts must be prepared to serve in any office of the Bank in India.

Applications should be in a special form to be obtained from any office of the Reserve Bank. All the applications should be accompanied by copies of two testimonials (originals should not be sent; the Bank does NOT accept responsibility for returning the originals if sent through oversight) and forwarded to the Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Post Box No. 406, Bombay No. 1 so as to reach him on or before 1st May 1956. Candidates already in service must submit their applications through their employers. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should mention this fact prominently on their applications.

Applicants for the above posts must remit application fees of Rs. 7-8-0 per application by Postal Order, Cheque or Bank Draft on a SCHEDULED BANK PAYABLE AT BOMBAY along with the application. The application fee is in no case refundable. Bona fide refugee candidates who are NOT IN EMPLOYMENT applying through any of the Government Employment Exchanges are exempted from payment of application fees while in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates the fee will be reduced to 1/4th.

Appointments will be subject to candidates being found medically fit for service in the Bank. If any candidate desires to have his application acknowledged he should enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope or a post-card. Apart from those who may be specially called, interviews will not be granted to candidates nor will the Bank enter into any correspondence with them.

Canvassing in any form will be regarded a disqualification.

CALCUTTA JUTE MFG. CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Forty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Stephen House", Fourth Floor, No. 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta, at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 30th April, 1956, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Report of the Directors and the Managing Agents for the half-year ended 30th June, 1955, declaring a dividend on Preference Shares and transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

The Transfer Register will be closed from 20th to 30th April, 1956, both days inclusive and it is notified that Dividend Warrants will be issued and posted to the registered shareholders only on application. Persons holding shares under blank transfer are advised to effect registration of scrip to their names as soon as possible but not later than 20th April, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
DAYARAM & SONS,
Managing Agents.

"Stephen House", fourth floor,
4, Dalhousie Square East,
Calcutta.
The 29th March, 1956.

NEW CENTRAL JUTE MILLS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on Monday, the 14th May, 1956 at 4.30 P.M. at the Company's Registered office, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta, to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 1955, to declare final dividends, to elect a Director in place of the retiring one and to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th May, 1956 to 14th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SAHU JAIN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 29th March, 1956.

N.B. A member entitled to attend and vote at the General Meeting is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have sanctioned payment of dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5% per annum for the half-year ended 31st March, 1956.

The Preference Share Registers will be closed from the 16th to the 21st April, 1956, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on or after the 1st May, 1956, to those Preference Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 21st April, 1956, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
T. LESLIE MARTIN,
Governing Director,
Managing Agents.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta, 2nd April, 1956.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on Wednesday the 25th April, 1956, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
- (2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
- (3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. G. R. Aitken and Mr. J. F. Parry as Directors.
- (4) To elect Directors in place of Mr. C. M. Khatau & Mr. J. F. Parry, who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
- (5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- (6) To transact the following special business, namely, to consider and if thought fit, to pass the following as ordinary resolutions:-

(a) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. Jwalaprasad Radhakrishna, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the Company, in the market of Uttar Pradesh be approved, upto 31st March, 1957."

(b) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. Dwarka Prasad Chitranejee Lal, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the Company, in the market of Bihar, be approved, upto 1st March, 1961."

(c) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. K. D. Continental Traders, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the Company, in the market of the State of Kashmir, be approved, upto 2nd July, 1959."

(d) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. Jannadas Bhunji Patel, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the Company, in the markets of Saurashtra & Cutch, be approved, upto 1st January, 1958."

By Order of the Board of Directors
of THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY (PRIVATE) LIMITED.

R. L. COGHLAN,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1956.

NOTE: Warrants for the above dividend, if declared, will be posted to shareholders on 28th April, 1956, and payments will be made on or after 30th April, 1956. Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company immediately any change of address, failing which their dividend warrants will be posted to the addresses as registered with the Company.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Company's policy has, for many years, been to establish direct connections with consuming markets upcountry, and for this purpose it has appointed sole selling agents in various upcountry centres. The draft resolutions under item 6 have been necessitated by the fact that under Section 294 of the Companies Act 1956, the appointment of existing sole selling agents requires the approval of the shareholders in general meeting. The agents mentioned above are all well connected in the textile trade in their respective territories, and have been active in the promotion of the sale of the Company's Cloth and Yarn.

JENSON & NICHOLSON (INDIA) LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 39th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, 27th April, 1956, at 11-00 A.M. for the following purposes:-

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other competent business.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to 27th April, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. CHALLIS,
Secretary.

2 Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, 29th March, 1956.

NOTE: A member entitled to attend and vote at the above Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not also be a Member of the Company.

"CAPITAL" STOCK AND SHARE LIST

THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock

Exchange Associations and other sources.

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Wednesday 4th April, 1956.

GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,49,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	76 1/2	30,24,370	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
6,93,35,000	3	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 3 months' notice	77 1/2	76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	58,32,300	3	1921 1st	1981	92	15,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	93 1/2	1,50,00,000	4	1921 2nd	1981	144 N	44,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	£892,800	4	1923	1953 63	£813	15,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-85	94 1/2	£901,000	4	1924	1954 84	£873	40,00,000	4	1909	1969	100
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92 1/2						56,00,000	4	1910	1970	100
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	38,21,600	3 1/2	1926 1st	1956 86	100	75,00,000	4	1911	1971	100
	2 1/2	1948	1962	93 1/2	39,84,500	3 1/2	1926 2nd	1956 86	100					
	2 1/2	1948	1962	93 1/2	1,49,49,500	5	1927	1957 87	102 1/2					
	2 1/2	1948	1962	93 1/2	1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958 88	103					
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2	30,00,000	4	1931	1991	95					
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	82 1/2	£235,100	4	1932	1962	£96					
62,30,26,000	4	1926	1950-70	101 1/2	80,00,000	3 1/2	1932	1962	£96					
1,13,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-72	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	94 1/2	£892,600	5	1923	1953 87	£873
1,14,48,89,000	3	1944	1957	99 1/2						£901,000	5	1924	1954 84	£873
5,85,73,000	4 1/2	1928	1958-68	103 1/2										
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	99 1/2										
1,13,65,64,000	3 1/2	1945	1959-61	99 1/2										
1,58,16,35,000	3 1/2	1944	1964	99 1/2										
1,03,67,91,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2										
BOMBAY														
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1958	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1936-37	1956 65	95 1/2					
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	99 1/2	50,00,000	2 1/2	1947	1977	79 1/2					
6,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93 1/2	50,00,000	2	1948	1978	73 1/2					
6,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	50,00,000	2	1949	1959	97					
3,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	2	1950	1960	92					
3,50,00,000	4	1952	1964	101 1/2	50,00,000	2	1951	1961	91 1/2					
6,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	2 1/2	1951	1961	91 1/2					
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	50,00,000	4	1953	1963	98 1/2					
52,69,800	3	1944	1958	99 1/2	50,00,000	4	1953	1963	98 1/2					
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	93 1/2										
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	99 1/2										
MADHYA PRADESH														
1,29,76,000	3	1939	1959	96 1/2										
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1958	98 1/2										
1,08,00,000	3	1945	1960	98 1/2										
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	98 1/2										
3,30,93,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2										
4,47,00,000	3	1950	1960	96										
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2										
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2										
UTTAR PRADESH														
1,69,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90 1/2										
8,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	90 1/2	36,00,000	6	1928	1958	103					
2,36,31,900	3	1945	1960	95 1/2										
6,41,18,800	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2	25,00,000	6	1929	1959	102					
2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2										
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2										
6,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2										
WEST BENGAL														
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	18,33,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	97 1/2					
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2										
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2	68,88,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	97 1/2					
5,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	100										
MYSORE														
2,95,85,200	5	1933	1953-63	101 1/2	33,91,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	94	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	105
5,99,72,800	4	1936	1956-61	99 1/2										
8,08,05,700	3	1946	25-1-1958	99 1/2	72,50,000	4 1/2	1954	1979	100					
3,00,00,000	3	1953	15-7-1963	101 1/2										
COCHIN														
30,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956-61	99 1/2	80,00,000	3	1936	1966	90	2,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	94 1/2
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98 1/2	47,50,000	3	1938	1968	90	6,25,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	89 1/2
TRAVANCORE														
80,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1956	99 1/2	17,64,400	3 1/2	1942	1959	96 1/2					
HYDERABAD														
3,34,70,800	4	1953	1963	99 1/2	31,13,600	4	1939	1956	99 1/2	2,50,00,000	3 1/2	1949	1979	86 1/2
2,12,21,800	4	1955	1964	99 1/2	21,10,000	3 1/2	1942	1972	92	4,00,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1985	82 1/2
					15,45,800	4	1946	1967	92					
					2,22,72,000	4	1955	1985	...					

MUNICIPAL LOANS

Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
1,00,00,000	4	1955	1985	97 1/2	3,00,000	3	1949	1979	A	10,00,000	4	1936	1966	94
BOMBAY														
1,00,00,000	4	1955	1985	97 1/2	3,00,000	3	1949	1979	A	10,00,000	4	1936	1966	94
MADRAS														
1,00,00,000	4	1955	1985	97 1/2	3,00,000	3	1949	1979	A	10,00,000	4	1936	1966	94

A=Held by the Govt. of India

April 5, 1956.

CAPITAL

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' DEBENTURES

Amount Authorised	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest per cent	NAME OF COMPANIES	Year of Issue	MARKET PRICE			Interest Payable	Principal Repayable	Remarks
					4-4-56	28-3-56	A year ago			
Rs.	Rs.									
			(CALCUTTA) COAL		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees			
30,00,000	30,00,000	4 1/2	Bharat Collieries	1944	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	30th April 31st Oct	30-6-56	
20,00,000	20,00,000	4 1/2	Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.	1947	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-67	(G*)
50,00,000	50,00,000	5 1/2	Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.	1953	100	100	100	15th June 15th Dec	14-12-68	(I*)
2,00,000	2,00,000	4 1/2	Sendra Coal Co. Ltd.	1947	88	88	88	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-67	..
			COTTON MILL							
4,00,000	4,00,000	4 1/2	Bengal Nagpur	1897	98 1/2	99	99	10th May 10th Nov	15-11-56	(I)
			JUTE MILLS							
15,00,000	12,00,000	5 1/2	Agarpara	1939	99	99 1/2	100 1/2	1st Oct 1st April	31-3-69	..
15,00,000	15,00,000	5 1/2	Auckland	1945	99	99	99	30th June 31st Dec	15-1-66	(F)
9,00,000	6,00,000	5 1/2	Alexandra	1939	99	100	100	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-69	(G)
10,00,000	10,00,000	5 1/2	Bengal	1940	99	99	99	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-65	(b)
12,00,000	10,69,000	5 1/2	Chitavalisah	1951	96	96	96	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-66	(er)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5 1/2	Dalhousie	1954	99	99	99	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-3-69	(u*)
10,00,000	8,86,000	5 1/2	Empire	1951	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	15th Jan 15th July	15-1-66	(e*)
25,00,000	30,00,000	5 1/2	Fort Gloster	1952	100	100	100	31st Mar 30th Sept	30-6-66	(Q*)
30,00,000	30,00,000	5 1/2	Howrah	1955	99	99	99	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-1-70	(N)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5 1/2	Hukumchand	1949	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1st Jan 1st July	30-6-57	(n)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5 1/2	Kinnison	1952	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(F*)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5 1/2	Nalhati	1952	98	98	98	30th June 31st Dec	31-3-67	(I*)
5,00,000	5,00,000	4 1/2	Nellimarla	1939	93	93	93	14th Nov 14th May	14-5-68	(d)
20,00,000	20,00,000	4 1/2	Northbrook	1945	88	88	88	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(B)
8,00,000	8,00,000	4 1/2	Presidency	1943	93	93	93	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-58	..
25,00,000	25,00,000	5 1/2	Reliance	1950	91	91	91	31st Mar 30th Sept	3-9-65	(M*)
8,00,000	8,00,000	4 1/2	Soorab	1937	96	96	96	14th Mar 14th Sept	14-9-57	..
25,00,000	25,00,000	5 1/2	Standard	1953	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-3-68	(R)
12,00,000	12,00,000	4 1/2	Union	1937	88	88	88	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-57	(r)
10,00,000	10,00,000	3 1/2	Waverlew	1925	88	88	88	31st Jan 31st July	31-7-60	(h)
25,00,000	..	5 1/2	Kamarhaty	1955	98	..	..	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-70	..
			MISCELLANEOUS							
30,00,000	26,80,000	4 1/2	Associated Hotels of India (1st Mortgage)	1948	1,000	1,000	1,000	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-62	(v)
11,50,000	9,40,000	6 1/2	Associated Hotels of India (2nd Mortgage)	1948	96	96	..	1st April 1st Oct	31-3-60	(o)
10,00,000	10,00,000	5 1/2	Aluminium Corp. of India Ltd.	1948	98	98	..	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-65	(U)
5,00,000	5,00,000	4 1/2	Bareilly Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1949	92	92	92	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(m*)
12,00,000	12,00,000	4 1/2	Benares Elec. Lta & Power Co. Ltd.	1949	94	94	94	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(b)
6,00,000	4,90,500	5 1/2	Benzai Paper Mills	1937	97	97	96 1/2	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-57	(m*)
25,00,000	15,00,000	5 1/2	Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd.	1953	99	99	..	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-3-68	(R*)
1,00,00,000	90,00,000	5 1/2	Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd.	1952	98	98	99	1st April 1st Oct	1-3-12	(k)
3,00,000	2,00,000	5 1/2	Bridge & Roof (India)	1928	98	98	..	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-58	(k)
5,00,000	5,00,000	5 1/2	Britannia Engineering	1945	103 1/2	103 1/2	..	1st Mar 1st Sept	31-12-89	(g)
8,00,00,000	8,00,00,000	5 1/2	Burma Shell Refineries Ltd.	1950	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	1st Jan 1st July	1-9-69	(K*)
2,66,00,000	2,45,01,800	5 1/2	Calcutta Elec. Supply Corp.	1950	£66 1/2	£66 1/2	£69 1/2	1st April 1st Oct	2-1-1970	(w)
£350,000	£350,000	5 1/2	Calcutta Tramways	1933	£77 1/2	£77 1/2	£77 1/2	1st Jan 1st July	1-10-74	(y)
£189,363	£189,363	5 1/2	Do.	1938	100	100	100	1st June 1st Dec	1-6-63	(j)
18,50,000	19,50,000	5 1/2	Carew & Co.	1941	94 1/2	95	95	1st Mar 1st Sept	23-2-30	(s)
5,00,000	5,00,000	5 1/2	Do. (2nd Mortgage)	1941	92	92	92	1st Feb 1st Aug.	1-2-64	..
21,00,000	21,00,000	5 1/2	Chowringhee Properties	1915	88	88	87	1st Feb 1st Aug.	1-2-64	(A)
26,00,000	26,00,000	5 1/2	Do. (2nd Mortgage)	1946	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	1st July 1st Jan	1-7-66	(c)
25,00,000	21,54,000	4 1/2	Clive Buildings	1946	92	92	89	31st Mar 30th Sept	1960	(p)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	4 1/2	Dalmia Cement	1946	102 1/2	102	..	1st Jan 1st July	1-1-71	(n*)
1,30,00,000	1,30,00,000	4 1/2	Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd.	1950	87	86	87	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-70	(z)
25,00,000	25,00,000	4 1/2	Gourepore Electric Supply	1945	87	86	87	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-56	(x)
£1,500,000	£1,146,600	4 1/2	Indian Iron & Steel (1st Mortg.)	1936	£88	£88	£96	1st Jan 1st July	30-6-69	(I*)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	5 1/2	Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	1954	105	105	105	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-69	(D*)
20,00,000	20,00,000	4 1/2	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works	1954	87	87	..	31st Dec.	31-5-71	(O*)
10,00,000	10,00,000	4 1/2	Kumardhubi Eng. Works Ltd.	1946	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	31st May 30th Nov.	31-12-69	(a*)
6,50,000	6,50,000	4 1/2	Katakhal Lalabazar Rly	1945	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	30th June 31st Dec.	31-12-69	(I*)
40,00,000	38,08,500	4 1/2	Martin Burn Ltd. (Con. Notes)	1946	544p note	550 note	537p note	31st Mar 30th Sept	30-9-76	(b*)
45,00,000	45,00,000	4 1/2	McLeod & Co. Ltd. (Con. Notes)	1947	470p note	470p note	..	30th June 31st Dec.	31-12-72	(F*)
1,00,00,000	75,00,000	5 1/2	Macnelli & Barry Ltd.	1951	90 1/2	90 1/2	..	1st April 1st Oct	1-4-71	(S)
12,00,000	12,00,000	5 1/2	National Tobacco Co. India Ltd.	1946	85	84 1/2	..	30th June 31st Dec.	30-6-66	(V)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	5 1/2	Original Paper Mills Ltd.	1949	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	31st Mar	31-8-61	(q*)
20,00,000	20,00,000	5 1/2	Palma Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1949	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	31st May 30th Nov.	1-12-64	(b*)
6,00,000	6,00,000	5 1/2	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co.	1936	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	30th June 31st Dec.	30-12-66	(g*)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	5 1/2	Rohas Industries Ltd.	1946	101	101	103 1/2	30th June 31st Dec.	31-12-89	(H*)
400,00,000	400,00,000	5 1/2	Standard Vacuum Rtg. Co. of India	1953	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	1st May 1st Nov.	1-5-68	(E*)
10,00,000	10,00,000	4 1/2	Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd	1944	101	101	..	1st Jan 1st July	15-7-66	(C*)
£200,000	£200,000	4 1/2	Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Rly	1951	96	96	..	1st Jan 1st July	30-6-75	(e*)
15,00,000	15,00,000	5 1/2	Silva Jheriah	1950	101	101	..	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-60	(*)
40,00,000	40,00,000	6 1/2	Textile Machinery Corp. Ltd.	1949	94 1/2	96	96	31st Dec	31-12-64	(m*)
30,00,000	30,00,000	4 1/2	United Provincial Elec. Sup. Co. Ltd.	1945	94 1/2	96	96	30th June 31st Dec.	31-12-64	(m*)
			TEA							
2,50,000	2,50,000	6 1/2	Baitakhal	1943	100	100	100	30th June 31st Dec.	1-7-63	..
			(BOMBAY)							
1,10,00,000	98,28,000	4 1/2	Andhra Valley Power Supply	1940	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1st April 1st Oct	1952	..
60,00,000	50,00,000	4 1/2	Tata Power.	1941	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..	1951-55	..

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					4-4-56 Rs.	A year ago Rs.						4-4-56 Rs.	A year ago Rs.
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15,00	6	100	131½	133½	1920	Birds' Investments (Dec)	24,00	5½	100	77½	89
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb Aug.)	11,25	7	100	100	121	1935-36	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15,00	6½	250	151	151
1896-97	Borraea (June Dec.)	4,00	6½	100	117	119	1937	Britannia Biscuit (Feb Aug.)	7,50	6	10	163	158
1901-2	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22,98	7	100	122	121½	1909-11	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81,00	8	100	121½	141½
1896	Equitable (May Nov.)	4,50	6½	10	81½	81	1905-9	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb Aug.)	13,00	7	100	140½	144½
1895	Khatu (June Dec.)	6	6	100	116½	122	1909-11	Burn Engineering (Feb Aug.)	15,00	6	100	122	124
1931	Khas Kaira (Mar Sept.)	1,93	5	10	5	6	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar Sept.)	21,900	5	21	11½	122
1920	New Beerboom (Jan July)	2,00	7	10	13½	123	1926	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2,00	6	100	55	95
1898-99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2,00	6½	100	113	115	1938	Calcutta Tramways (Jan July)	2,250	5½	21	81	81
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr Oct.)	10,00	6	100	110	110	1939-42	Carew & Co (January)	8,00	6½	100	106	96
1884	Bangalore (Jan July)	6,00	6	100	128½	128½	1946	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb Aug.)	10,00	8	100	144	143
1938	Basanti (Oct.)	5,00	6½	10	8	7½	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30,00	5½	100	66	62½
1896	Bengal-Nagpur (Apr Oct.)	3,00	7	100	110	105	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	4,00	6	10	91	95
1900	Bowreah "B" (6 (1) (Apr Oct.)	6,00	6	100	134	142	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3,500	6	100	100	95
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan Dec.)	14,75	7	250	324½	324½	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2,372	6	40	39	33
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan July)	21,30	7½	100	133½	133½	1946	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7½	100	133	133
1928	Cambodia (July)	1,00	7	100	125	125	1935	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16,00	5	100	104	104½
1912	Central India (Apr Oct.)	50,00	5	500	531½	531½	1940	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12,00	4½	100	93	91½
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20,00	4½	25	20	20	1948	Dunlop Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45,00	4	100	67	71
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11,00	6	100	135	152	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan July)	30,00	6	100	129	127½
1943	Elgin "B"	4,20	5	10	91	91½	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40,00	6½	100	77	101
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25,00	7½	100	87½	87½	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan July)	2,000	7	21	17½	17½
1919	Kesaram (June Dec.)	20,00	4	100	134	135	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2,500	5½	100	100	100
1923	Khatu Maknaji (Nov.)	6,00	6	100	88	88	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1,00	6	100	76	75½
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12,00	6	10	104	104	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1,00	6½	100	66	69
1900	Muir (Feb Aug.)	30,00	6	100	88	81	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr Oct.)	2,500	5½	100	71	70
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3,00	5½	200	18½	185	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15,00	6½	100	66	62
1920	New Victoria (Apr Oct.)	26,05	6	5	4½	4½	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30,00	5½	100	73	67
1937	Palani Andover (Mar.)	2,00	7	50	58½	58½	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6,75	7	100	68	73
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15,00	7	100	115	115	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5,00	7	100	68	71
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35,00	6	100	90	86½	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12,00	6	10	10½	11½
1911	Vasanta (Apr Oct.)	3,00	6½	100	120	120	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar Sept.)	40,00	5½	100	76	76½
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16,00	7	500	550	550	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan July)	50,00	7½	100	107	101
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan July)	10,00	7	100	118	120	1921	India General Navy & Railways	2,244	6	210	80	72
1909	Albion (May Nov.)	9,00	7	100	111	111	1899	Indian Cable Co (Nov.)	12,88	6	100	140	136½
1905	Alexandra (Feb Aug.)	9,00	7	100	98	105	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1,966	7	100	140	136½
1896	Alliance (Mar Sept.)	15,00	6	100	99½	111½	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2,69½	5	100	110	109
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40,00	7	100	117	118	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2,00	6	100	76	75½
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10,00	5½	100	95½	94½	1937	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2,00	6½	100	66	69
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15,00	4½	100	74	75½	1945	James Wright (Jan July)	1,30	6	50	40	38½
1918	Bally (Jan July)	20,00	7	100	116	116	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	10,00	5½	100	77	79
1896	Barnagore (Oct Dec.)	2,200	5½	100	48	48	1946	Jessop & Co	10,00	5	100	106	106
1906	Belvedere (Jan July)	1,00	7	100	119	120	1945	Jupiler General Insurance (Sept.)	4,99	6½	10	100	100
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10,00	6	100	96	90½	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12,00	6	100	108½	107½
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23,64	7½	100	104	104	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2,00	7	100	116	113
1896	Budge-Budge (May Nov.)	4,00	7	100	119	115½	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30,00	6	100	106	103
1934	Calcutta (Jan July)	5,00	6½	100	90	82	1946	McLeod & Co.	10,00	5½	100	106	103
1919	Calcutta (June Dec.)	10,00	7	100	119	119½	1936	McLeod & Co.	40,00	5	100	69	67½
1919	Chetiv (June Dec.)	10,00	7	100	101	101	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20,00	6	100	76	76
1928	Chitavalah (Mar Dec.)	5,00	7	100	115	112	1945	Mittal Box Co of India Ltd.	30,00	6½	100	83	88½
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8,00	6	100	91	91	1949	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8,76	5	100	92	92½
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8,00	7	100	101	93½	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	2,00	5	10	8½	8½
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15,00	7	100	95	114	1930	National Insulated Cable	10,00	5½	100	80	77½
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5,00	6	100	115	95	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25,00	5	100	80	77½
1912	Empire (Jan July)	10,00	7	100	113	117	1944	National Tobacco (Jan Dec.)	20,00	4½	100	69	70
1899-98	Fort Gloster (Jan July)	14,00	7	100	83	125	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan July)	2,00	6	100	48	48
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7,00	6	100	120	87	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4,00	7	100	103½	103½
1911	Fort William (Mar Nov.)	10,00	7	100	130	105	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10,00	6½	100	104	104
1916	Jangas (June Dec.)	5,00	7	100	100	105	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15,00	6½	100	99½	99½
1895-94	Jourepore (June Dec.)	26,56	6	100	105½	105½	1936	Purandhar Sugar (Oct.)	6,00	10	10	16	16
1935	Hastings (Aug Feb.)	25,00	6	100	105	105	1936	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00	6	100	108	107½
1913	Hoochly (July)	11,00	10	10	14½	15½	1936	Rohas Industries (April)	2,00	7	100	132	132
1890	Howrah (Jan July)	4,75	7	100	121	124½	1936	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	8,00	6½	100	64	69
1903-98	Hukumchand (Jan Dec.)	17,50	7	100	116½	115	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75,00	6½	100	84	85½
1919	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	40,00	7	100	113½	113½	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	12,00	6	100	125	123½
1898-94	Kankarnath (Apr Oct.)	18,00	6	100	106	108	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6,00	6	100	95	100
1900	Kankarnath (Apr Oct.)	18,00	6	100	103	108	1906	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	6,00	6	100	95	100
1895	Kedarnath (Jan July)	2,00	7	100	90	90	1936	Smith Street (Chemists) (Nov.)	12,00	5	100	80	72½
1907	Kelvin (Mar Sept.)	10,00	7	100	118	118	1933	South Benar Sugar (Oct.)	5,00	10	50	75	68
1899-98	Kharad (Mar Nov.)	25,00	6	100	104	104	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan July)	23,20	6½	100	161½	161½
1900	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15,00	7	100	113	113	1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan July)	36,80	6½	100	102	94½
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5,00	7	100	116	116	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10,00	6	100	84	84
1906-05	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10,00	5½	100	113	113	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5,00	6½	100	131	131
1916	Lothian (June Dec.)	10,00	7	100	113	113	1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60,00	6	100	117½	117½
1905	Naihati (July Jan.)	7,50	7	100	123	113	1916	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept Mar.)	89,28	7	100	121½	121½
1945	Naihati (July Jan.)	10,00	4½	100	81	73	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75,00	6½	100	150	160½
1915	National (May Nov.)	5,00	7	100	124	120	1906	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	6,932	7½	100	120½	129½
1939	Nellimarla (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	102	102½	1919	Tata Power (May Nov.)	86,97	7½	100	127½	127½
1915	New Central (Jan July)	14,00	7	100	102	102	1919	Tezpur-Balihar (Term II) (June Dec.)	2,25	6	100	150	156½
1908-07	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15,00	5½	100	115½	115½	1937	Titagarh Paper Mills (Mar Sept.)	11,50	8	100	150	156½
1935	Rameshwara (Jan July)	7,00	6	100	88	82½	1937	Titagarh Paper Mills "2nd" (Mar Sept.)	11,50	8	100	150	156½
1906-12	Reliance (Jan July)	20,00	7	100	112	110	1936	Vellore Electric (Sept Mar.)	15,00	4½	100	95	92½
1901	Sammugger (Feb Aug.)	2,150	6	21	sh 21/6	sh 21/6	1934	Vizagapatam Electric Supply (July)	1,25	6	100	82½	82½
1928	Shree Ambica (Mar Sept.)	11,70	7½	100	106	104½	FEA.						
1920	Soorah (Feb Aug.)	11,70	7										

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953 1954 1955	Ra.	4-4-56 28-3-56 A year Ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 3-5 8-1	10	23 23
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,238	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	8-7-7 7-7-7 1-1-1	10	548 555
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	1-1-1 1-1-1 1-1-1	10	7 7 7
2,25,000	2,77,282	5,20,749	6,651	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	18,043	12,111	Nil-Nil-Nil	10	16 16 16
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaigora	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	8-1-81	200	548 555
40,00,000	61,93,314	26,29,245	7,19,190	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	106	7,04,051	13,443	8-1-81	200	548 555
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	7,185	Bhulanbarree	6-12	106	15,884	16,884	8-1-81	200	548 555
16,00,000	38,87,278	18,18,636	6,81,200	Bokarc & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,834	79,183	Nil-Nil-Nil	10	13 13 13
7,50,000	18,64,833	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borra P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12-15 10-10-10	10	14 14 14
90,32,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,90,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	1-1-1 2-3-3 3-4-4	10	14 14 14
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3-12	106	1,19,187	3,038	2-3-3 2-3-3 2-3-3	10	7 7 7
6,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,782	Central Kurkud P	6-12	106	34,743	82,768	2-3-3 2-3-3 2-3-3	10	11 11 11
6,00,000	14,39,698	1,51,503	1,51,503	Chauraha	6-12	106	2,048	12,201	2-3-3 2-3-3 2-3-3	10	3 3 3
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Chemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	Nil-Nil-Nil	10	3 3 3
29,63,760	2,24,668	2,380,653	2,372,456	East Indian	4	128	2,137,640	2,59,767	1-1-1 1-1-1 1-1-1	10	8 8 8
10,00,000	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,265	1-1-1 1-1-1 1-1-1	10	34 34 34
6,50,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslie	3	307	12,979	24,844	7-1-7 7-1-7 7-1-7	10	31 31 31
8,00,000	5,06,854	33,155	4,95,844	Gusdar Kajora	6-12	19	24,150	2,401	7-1-7 7-1-7 7-1-7	10	17 17 17
3,50,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurliadhi	6-12	19	2,58,582	3,583	7-1-7 7-1-7 7-1-7	10	4 4 4
15,00,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapahari	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	7-1-7 7-1-7 7-1-7	10	23 23 23
5,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	30,704	30,704	7-1-7 7-1-7 7-1-7	10	21 21 21
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil-Nil-Nil	10	145 145 145
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	60 60 60
1,39,490	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	91 91 91
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	3 3 3
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	3 3 3
7,00,000	5,13,413	26,617	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	7 7 7
17,16,230	31,15,787	20,01,763	3,78,538	New Beerboom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	20 20 20
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,002	36,426	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	11 11 11
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,78,500	18,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	21 21 21
115,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	19 19 19
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	17 17 17
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasara P	6-12	207	98,433	7,443	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	15 15 15
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	98,203	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	13 13 13
2,50,000	2,62,406	1,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	4,008	15,381	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	22 22 22
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	6 6 6
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	11 11 11
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	15 15 15
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	15 15 15
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebpore	6-12	2	2,10,776	25	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	8 8 8
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	36,842	6,901	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	34 34 34
17,50,000	2,41,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	59,079	51,533	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	11 11 11
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	9 9 9
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	3 3 3
3,50,000	4,59,000	3,59,000	11,775	Union	6-12	279	12,498	40,938	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	16 16 16
49,98,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,753	Western Bengal	3	166	5,08,749	63,500	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	11 11 11
7,00,000	32,53,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	20-20-20 28-28-28 25-30-30	100	7 7 7

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary Ra.	Number of		Net Block Account Ra.	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any Ra.	Cash & Securities Ra.	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation Ra.	Carry forward Ra.	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per share Ra.	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		4-4-56	28-3-56	A year Ago
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,00,000	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2 1/2	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	18	
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,89,976	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	..	..	10	1	1	28	
7,11,230	36,300	932	17,17,120	3,22,369	30,442	Bengal Luxmi	9	27	3,66,176	47,818	..	..	10	3	1	11	
27,00,000	31,476	624	25,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	5,23,389	18,199	2 1/2	..	40	38	38	20	
15,00,000	38,764	992	33,40,000	9,58,588	24,07,375	Birsa Cotton	6-12	236	6,44,384	5,50,791	..	..	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	40	
6,00,000	42,872	841	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,871	Bowrah P	6-12	138	2,48,802	24,31,401	2 1/2	..	10	95	95	60	
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,303	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	2,93,259	29,514	2 1/2	..	10	165	165	40	
3,27,02,800	1,01,808	4,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	2 1/2	..	10	165	165	31	
1,00,563	12,944	518	31,58,396	25,71,923	1,53,139	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,473	7,06,926	2 1/2	..	10	30	30	21	
63,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,464	93,386	2 1/2	..	100	301	301	21	
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	1,26,87,000	36,43,234	35,69,247	Kesoram P	3	22	40,72,648	1,17,624	2 1/2	..	10	26 1/2	27 1/2	17	
6,00,000	35,894	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	..	..	15	18	18 1/2	17	
33,96,288	98,000	1,825	41,44,346	52,19,601	32,65,055	Muir P	12	208	18,77,941	7,77,290	..	..	25	..	..	10	
22,69,824	78,848	1,367	42,55,377	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	18,83,371	13,76,473	..	..	100	107	107	11	
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	1,06,099	Rampooria Cotton	6	1	1,33,000	26,932	..	..	21 1/2	107	114	11	
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	..	..	10	111	111	11	
17,50,000	1,37,50,000	Po									..	..	1	..	..	91	
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W.C. Silk F	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30	30	570	555	401 1/2	
1,79,47,800	1,20,412	2,770	1,04,22,111	1,99,40,835	21,77,493	Buckingham Carnatic F	12	26	99,29,438	2,90,005	10	30	30	100	186	156 1/2	
20,00,000	28,000	—	15,06,196	20,00,281	15,64,12	ambodia P	12	10	6,19,837	61,404	7 1/2	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	12	
12,00,000	23,864	—	4,41,068	9,00,000	36,53,507	ombatore Cotton	12	188	6,53,750	61,404	..	..	10	335	333	203 1/2	
20,76,900	72,832	407	97,91,212	7,96,681	22,227	Kaleeswarar	6	16	7,52,342	10,23,340	2 1/2	..	100	89	90 1/2	73 1/2	
6,50,000	50,840	295	12,25,505	17,90,000	58,77,474	Kothari Textiles P	12	139	2,05,787	7,677	..	..	100	315	315	121 1/2	
30,00,000	30,812	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Lakshmi	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	..	..	10	191	191	121 1/2	
23,64,000	48,756	—	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,35	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	..	..	50	196	196	147 1/2	
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	—	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,813	..	..	20	51	51 1/2	145 1/2	
12,00,000	21,856	—	4,43,101	3,85,363	10,52,691	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	140	49,194	49,194	20	20	20	111	111	120	
20,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,211	59,00,000	1,12,94,119	Vettur Industries	3	29	37,00,499	1,43,408	22 1/2	25	20	410	408 1/2	315	
13,01,780	5,000	—	14,15,992	39,20,79	1,34,663	Wysore Spur Silk	3	142	1,753	2,988	2 1/2	..	10	7 1/2	6 1/2	123	
4,00,000	20,157	Nil	3,38,898	5,00,000	24,24,308	Jaiani Andavar P	12	30	7,39,437	2,988	..	..	50	166	166	123	
7,78,700	15,540	416	4,42,118	2,43,421	2,85,911	Sittaram Spg & Wvg	3	64	87,724	3,083	..	..	80	297 1/2	292 1/2	230	
1,70,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,22,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	17	16,37,459	..	..	..	80	297 1/2	292 1/2	230	

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop	Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Capital	Latest Market Quotations as available until				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954				Rs.	1952	1953	1954	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,600	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	108
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,18,040	12	128	128	100	100	100	163
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2/5	6,87,760	12	128	128	100	100	100	163
2,50,000	57,753	..	794	3,74,480	27-11	3,81,320	..	4,40,000	12	202	202	100	100	100	163
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	14,44,160	27-3	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	12	202	202	100	100	100	163
12,00,000	10,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	12	313	313	100	100	100	163
4,50,000	2,91,000	1,65,222	588	7,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	12	303	303	100	100	100	163
3,00,000	2,40,000	2,51,799	599	3,54,000	29-5	3,54,000	29-5	3,54,000	12	603	603	100	100	100	163
7,00,000	8,25,000	3,00,000	1,350	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-4/5	5,84,000	12	165	165	100	100	100	163
1,84,000	3,00,329	..	1,485	5,99,410	33-9	4,49,336	36-1/5	5,12,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,18,592	618	4,74,400	28-11	4,74,400	28-11	5,12,000	12	64	64	100	100	100	163
5,25,000	5,25,000	6,28,514	688	4,74,400	28-11	4,74,400	28-11	5,12,000	12	64	64	100	100	100	163
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	682	4,74,400	28-11	4,74,400	28-11	5,12,000	12	64	64	100	100	100	163
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	4,74,400	28-11	4,74,400	28-11	5,12,000	12	64	64	100	100	100	163
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	12	101	101	100	100	100	163
2,79,900	2,72,361	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,686	42-31	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	12	279	279	100	100	100	163
3,75,000	3,75,000	3,11,828	991	1,04,560	39-10	1,28,000	52-5	1,28,000	12	200	200	100	100	100	163
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	2,45,013	37-0	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	12	74	74	100	100	100	163
2,00,000	5,13,500	3,53,585	500	5,84,232	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,000	12	279	279	100	100	100	163
4,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,232	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,000	12	279	279	100	100	100	163
10,32,000	3,57,576	11,18	761	3,09,520	42-4	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	12	165	165	100	100	100	163
4,00,000	3,57,134	3,00,000	616	3,09,520	42-4	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	12	165	165	100	100	100	163
4,50,000	1,75,390	3,10,239	463	1,63,320	47-0	4,35,016	53-4	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
3,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	40-2	1,81,133	53-3	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
6,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,133	53-3	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
3,30,300	3,02,868	2,61,118	716	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,133	53-3	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
3,00,000	2,85,000	2,31,387	500	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,133	53-3	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
2,05,000	4,20,300	2,58,127	570	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,133	53-3	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,720	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
3,00,000	2,80,300	1,71,302	389	1,64,382	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,80,000	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	747	1,63,184	34-4/5	2,05,035	50-4	2,80,000	12	101	101	100	100	100	163
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,850	683	2,36,381	35-8	2,64,000	60-3	2,80,000	12	279	279	100	100	100	163
8,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-0	2,89,738	60-3	3,00,000	12	165	165	100	100	100	163
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	392	3,30,160	37-5	3,76,000	54-5	4,00,000	12	165	165	100	100	100	163
5,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,401	7181	3,64,018	38-2	4,04,947	48-1	4,00,000	12	165	165	100	100	100	163
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	12	279	279	100	100	100	163
65,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	12	2	2	100	100	100	163
9,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,364	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	12	128	128	100	100	100	163
9,00,000	8,05,411	11,00,000	1,112	13,97,520	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	12	128	128	100	100	100	163
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343.9	12,02,308	32-2	11,96,896	52-5	12,80,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,093	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	12	3	3	100	100	100	163
8,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
8,00,000	1,70,517	2,64,000	265	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	12	3	3	100	100	100	163
8,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,45,940	28-9	4,75,840	39-0	5,20,000	12	354	354	100	100	100	163
5,00,000	3,38,424	6,50,000	1,233.6	11,81,840	33-7	12,62,720	47-4	14,57,249	12	99	99	100	100	100	163
40,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,88,881	29-4	12,62,720	47-4	14,57,249	12	99	99	100	100	100	163
84,00,000	50,36,929	34,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
82,00,000	52,36,929	60,83,333	4,236.5	60,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	63,00,000	12	74	74	100	100	100	163
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,78,213	1,452	18,54,468	27-2	16,07,368	42-5	17,20,000	12	74	74	100	100	100	163
5,50,000	4,50,925	6,65,000	807	4,45,920	35-0	4,45,920	35-0	4,00,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
9,00,000	9,00,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,883	35-0	11,45,814	39-4	10,00,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
9,00,000	1,21,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	5,00,000	12	217	217	100	100	100	163
9,00,000	9,00,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,498	33-10	1,69,538	44-5	1,60,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,060	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	12	2	2	100	100	100	163
8,20,000	5,96,142	8,00,000	578	5,96,560	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	12	202	202	100	100	100	163
8,50,000	2,80,300	2,79,541	348	2,52,023	32-4	2,55,097	42-0	2,40,000	12	185	185	100	100	100	163
6,00,000	3,29,490	8,01,034	784	3,79,240	30-4	..	..	..	12	185	185	100	100	100	163
7,85,000	10,03,372	4,43,438	1,635	10,13,280	29-6	..	..	..	12	185	185	100	100	100	163
7,46,000	22,28,247	29,20,000	1,766	18,17,923	33-6	19,10,000	48-0	11,33,200	12	128	128	100	100	100	163
8,46,400	5,45,381	6,97,500	663	5,99,200	31-7	6,01,920	46-4	6,72,000	12	2	2	100	100	100	163
4,50,000	10,63,145	1,64,527	607	3,84,950	28-0	3,99,840	44-7	4,40,000	12	101	101	100	100	100	163
2,50,000	1,36,062	5,35,401	450	3,23,610	36-0	3,23,610	36-0	3,60,000	12	345	345	100	100	100	163
8,40,000	6,06,493	17,07,195	1,589.9	15,36,889	33-6	13,20,702	48-7	14,80,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
5,00,000	5,11,360	6,15,000	511	5,02,071	32-1	4,25,455	47-2	5,80,000	12	63	63	100	100	100	163
5,00,000	5,00,000	7,38,010	509	5,39,940	27-4	4,30,542	49-8	5,20,000	12	74	74	100	100	100	163
4,50,000	4,50,000	8,50,871	972	..	..	..	..	..	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
3,90,000	2,96,140	8,98,145	970	..	..	..	..	..	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,64,733	263	2,05,846	28-0	1,35,179	58-5	..	12	139	139	100	100	100	163
2,20,000	4,30,815	6,00,150	549	5,20,240	29-2	5,69,280	42-2/5	5,84,000	12	165	165	100	100	100	163
1,25,000	1,25,000	1,5													

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Capital	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	Rs. Rs. A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.											
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Saven Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,205	..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,04,369	58,734	Purtabpur Sugar P.	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	..	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 18 1/2
18,59,820	27,13,349	28,00,000	13,462	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	20 15	10	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,915	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	..	10	.. 20 20 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	5 5	10	.. 20 20 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,922	8,477	5 5	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2
20,00,000	72,62,286	36,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15 15 17 1/2	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 13 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,858	11,65,175	1,16,398	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	149	1,90,657	7,991	..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	Nil	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,775	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5 12 1/2	10	22 1/2 23 1/2 26
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,525	82,931	25 25	10	94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,570	..	100AC 12 1/2 BC	127 127 127 1/2
2,00,000B											
MISCELLANEOUS											
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,061	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	Nil	..	.. 100 100 100
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	Nil	..	.. 100 100 100
47,50,000C	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil Nil	100 21 Dd	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6 7 1/2	10	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
30,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,315	Angelo Bros.	8	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	12 1/2 12 1/2	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
80,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,529	12 1/2 20	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	9	21	2,98,408	4,17,492	Nil Nil	3	4 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 4 1/2
90,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,895	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20 13	100	174 1/2 175 1/2 164 1/2
12,00,000	2,65,000	2,84,990	1,80,923	Bengal Timber Trading P.	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7-7 7-7 7-7	100	19 1/2 19 1/2 21 1/2
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	6	22	6,43,164	1,19,103	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
20,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,359	Bharat Airways P. Ltd.	6	22	3,19,589	3,19,229	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
50,00,000	..	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	9	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2 12 1/2	10	16 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5 10 10	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 12 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	7 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
8,25,00,000	59,89,733	1,18,00,521	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	30,23,938	27,36,584	10 1 1/2	Nil	10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
32,50,000A	3,61,392	..	1,22,07,639	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,596	..	10A 10B	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 3
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10 12	100	119 119 138 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,74,64,829	4,16,03,971	4,16,03,971	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,915	11,89,351	15 15	100	31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2
51,26,000	53,95,753	1,39,92,753	1,39,92,753	Eastern Investments Ltd.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,306	9 9	100	153 1/2 153 1/2 167 1/2
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,226	1,02,21,271	F & C Osler (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4,26,249	2,26,954	5	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	61	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	5	20 1/2 20 1/2 19 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	
2,25,000	17,671	4,86,072	1,08,13,528	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	1,33,938	7,556	21-21 21-21	100	179 179 193 1/2
65,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,13,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,11,806	1,51,300	7 1/2 7 1/2	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,449	5,90,354	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	..	10	.. 10 10 10
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,000	51,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,753	17 1/2 10	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	..	250	240 240 250 1/2
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	5	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,433	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,338	67,868	Nil	10	7 7 7 1/2
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	1	325	3,18,13,053	25,00,733	4 1/2 6	10	14 1/2 15 1/2
1,60,00,000	2,42,06,856	36,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	5,23,238	4,96,512	Nil Nil	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77,23,781	28,98,462	10 10	100	31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2
6,00,000C	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	12,62,971	..	10D 10D	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
8,15,00,000	8,27,370	8,08,300	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	4	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
1,25,00,000D	4,66,334	15,40,000	6,64,000	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	25 27 1/2	100	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
2,87,970	1,45,789	11,19,693	1,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	21-21 21-21	100	39 39 39 1/2
5,00,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	2	65 65 65 1/2
5,87,500C	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,685	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	6 5	50	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,17,50,000D	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2 7 1/2	100	10 10 10 1/2
2,00,00,000	3,17,393	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14,078	4,489	..	50	10 10 10 1/2
6,34,00,000	82,21,500	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	7 1/2 7 1/2	100	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
66,00,000D	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	11,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2 18 1/2	10	25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
1,50,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10 17	100	240 240 240 1/2
1,37,53,000	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,176	14,43,141	10 10	10D 10D	27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
40,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,606	2,22,282	10 10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
20,00,000	31,74,415	40,40,000	2,67,663	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,65,549	31,724	5 1/2 15	10	10 10 10 1/2
10,00,000	61,97,295	78,53,576	23,73,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,160	9,03,430	Nil 5	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
23,32,100	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	10	75	65 65 65 1/2
50,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	..	10 7 1/2	.. 10 10 10 1/2
14,98,250	92,250	37,231	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	3	295	51,906	45,126	21 1/2	100	.. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
1,75,00,000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,032	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1,15,866	49,517	Nil 25	10	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
2,25,00,000	1,13,34,982	6,41,684	28,78,531	Railis India Ltd. P.	3	332	22,02,273	63,99,719	12 1/2 Nil	4	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
1,14,00,000	4,08,39,719	1,57,70,208	22,22,147	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	83,77,395	4,91,624	10 15	100	33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2
75,00,000	49,34,769	45,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39,33,001				

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. P. F. D. G. and R. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively. P. next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Minority Amount	Net Profit after taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	3-4-56	27-3-56	1st Apr. 56
CEMENT															
12,67,59,332	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	8	10	100	221½	214½	180½
ELECTRIC LIT. POWER															
6,99,95,800	10,61,63,867	69,04,858	15,70,448	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	39,47,380	1,357	6	6	"	100	103½	101½	110½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	62,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	7	1,000	1,290	1216½	1,400
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,228	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	2	2	"	100	116½	116½	125
38,06,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	"	"	"	"	100	146	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	27,75,587	21,171	7	7	7	100	131½	132½	147
6,02,76,750	8,96,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,361	27,952	7	7	7	1,000	1,372½	1,370	1,495
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	"	"	"	100	365	376½	275
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	4	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	5	50	96	96	98½
35,00,000	10,87,690	5,25,500	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	100	131½	131½	123
40,95,000	61,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp'n Ltd. P.	3	130	2,02,006	64,676	10	10	10	100A	100	96½	96½
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,68,194	7,06,287	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,838	"	"	"	100	96½	96½	96½
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,140	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	99,102	"	"	"	300	193	189	158
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,490	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	289	3,303	50,350	10	10	10	100	154	152	136
1,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	289	6,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	253½	247½	239½
8,63,75,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	"	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,806	"	"	"	10	138	138	138½
5,15,000	"	1,04,84,887	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	"	"	"	"	"	100	675	675	700
8,46,120	"	38,33,999	48,38,912	Indian Mercantile	12	25	1,13,109	"	"	"	"	20	45½	45½	44½
18,72,940	90,315	2,68,21,551	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	179	1,00,728	63,380	10	10	10	10	94	94	94
1,06,81,500	"	1,06,81,793	27,25,18,992	New India	12	298	43,56,873	71,250	13½	10 2/3	15	381	40	51½	51½
6,00,000	"	67,83,11,197	53,46,53,427	Oriental Life	12	298	"	"	"	"	"	300	390	3,900	7,275
15,99,270	"	26,91,301	38,49,386	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,950	1,71,124	"	"	"	10	15½	15½	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,085	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	236	-15,61,408	-37,22,790	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
67,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	63,89,000	61,389	"	"	"	90	233	235	315
99,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	6	285	47,93,172	61,990	"	16	21	125	646½	632½	467½
45,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	6,54,215	30,135	"	"	"	25	230	222	171½
90,99,250	4,751	18,57,276	1,28,29,179	Industrial Investment Trust	12	799	5,44,508	2,85,005	4½	4½	4½	100	72	72	78
6,00,000	1,36,598	39,682	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemist)	3	37	4,99,459	4,78,877	"	"	"	10	219	219	220½
1,57,71,400	3,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	National Rayon Corpn.	12	182	63,19,804	5,72,076	"	"	"	100	213	213	213
9,99,98,000	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	1,10,16,977	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	6	2½	2½	30	115	115	100
7,00,000	28,69,146	47,85,000	9,30,000	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,432	13,381	70	80	70	10	115	115	100
1,99,99,999	1,80,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,933	Tata Chemicals P.	6	260	18,55,026	67,597	10	10	10	10	115	115	100
70,07,475	78,97,267	28,13,586	23,30,281	Tata Oil P.	12	260	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	8	25	51½	46½	40½
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,06,686	1,49,13,847	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	8,28,337	11	11	11	15	207½	206½	197½

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Stock Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Manufacture Assesse	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1953	1954	1955		4-4-56	25-3-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CALCUTTA														
17,34,000	20,62,256	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	-29,367	..	3H	2H	2H	100	61H	61H	56
21,34,679	33,34,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sesarim D B G	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	76	76	74
24,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,907	..	2H	2H	2H	100	60H	60H	64
10,00,000	20,00,043	4,91,171	Baraset Baitbar D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	11	11	19
17,00,000	21,78,786	2,30,877	Burdwan Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839	..	4	3H	2H	100	60H	60H	68
21,00,000	30,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Shilghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	1.29-1.29	1H-1H	1H-..	100	56H	56H	62
6,47,800	2,50,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatka Ropeway	3	88	9,917	9,917	12H	5-..	Nil	100	7H	7H	64
2,47,800	2,75,015	65,028	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,397	4,549	1H	2H-..	2H	100	7H	7H	64
22,00,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Robtas	3	335	8,10,908	26,753	6H	7H-..	10	100	13H	13H	10H
26,10,943	1,57,174	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	-1,02,611	5,714	9H-9H	10-10	1-..	100	56H	56H	61
26,00,000	30,46,010	29,296	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,100	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	72H	72H	72H
26,00,000	12,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,280	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	51H	51H	57H
6,05,000	27,95,889	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	-1,99,473	..	2H	2H	2H	100	61H	61H	60H
8,91,100	18,10,175	10,351	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	4H	8	..	100	69H	69H	74H
15,00,000	22,45,137	2,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	-1,10,300	14,771	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	146H	146H	161H
1,76,000	6,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	-43,374	5,944	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	146H	146H	161H

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective addresses—(Contd.)

280. S. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Shagat—15, Shib Bhakur Lane Calcutta.	338. S. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—161/L Harrison Road Calcutta.
281. A. Williams—10 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Maratha Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
282. Messrs Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta.	340. K. O. Cherrian—Francavore.	349. Chandmull Batta—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
283. Anderson Wright & Co.—17/18, Wellesley Place Calcutta.	332. I. A. Larkidopulo—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	350. R. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
284. Seligman & Co.—17/18, Old Court House St. Calcutta.	333. Jalpuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. E. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Calcutta.
285. John Rutherford—Baitbar—Virginia House W. Chowringhee Calcutta.	334. J. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahan—Gwart House, Street Fort Bombay.
286. Sorrelle Bros.—63, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalmianagar.	344. V. J. Pillai—Victoria Bunder Colaba, Bombay.	353. N. K. Bhattacharya—14, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.
287. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Wardby Road Fort Bombay-1.	336. Tulidas Kilchad—Sindia House, Douglas Road Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanoo—P. S. Mission Row Station, Calcutta.
288. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Messrs. Gopalan, South India.	337. Bertwal & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Elloor factory, Alwaya.	

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THE PROGRESS OF ASIA'S ECONOMY

EXCHANGE BANK CHAIRMEN REPORT ON YEAR OF IMPROVED WORKING

NO better guide exists to the year's economic events in near and far eastern Asia than the annual speeches of the Exchange Banks' chairmen. Those dealing with the happenings of 1955 are now all available and the picture they give of a high level of activity and steadily improving prospects for the future, is a good one. The main source of anxiety for the current twelve months appears to come from the possible effect of tight monetary conditions in western countries on the level of international trade and capital movement, rather than from any doubts about the growing economic strength of Asian countries themselves. The increased self-confidence of the newly-independent nations has been stressed, and the Bandung Conference was referred to by more than one chairman as a symbol of the new spirit of compromise which Asian statesmen hope to bring to world politics. The relaxation of political tension in the area was commented on with approval and equal regret was expressed for the deterioration which became evident in western Asia as the year drew to a close. Aid for the region's under-developed countries came in for a good deal of attention and there was no doubting the importance which is being given to this subject in Exchange Banking circles. Commenting with satisfaction on the various programmes and projects for economic advance, the chairmen clearly felt foreign aid to be the key to their future success. Anxiety about the present trend towards socialism in India and the prevailing state of labour relations here was noted by almost all.

The possible effect of monetary stringency in western countries on development in Asia has been a topic of interest since it put Britain's offer of a steel plant for India into the balance. The ultimate success of that proposal, in spite of the difficulties, may not always be shared by other projects of a similar kind. The chairman of the National Bank of India, Mr. J. K. Michie, underlined the importance of maintaining the flow of assistance under the Colombo Plan and the export of British capital on private account. If this is not continued, said Mr. Michie, "we shall lose our place in the markets and in the regard of the countries concerned." This seems a fair warning on the effects of a policy which has been so minutely criticised by Sir Oliver Franks, chairman of Lloyds Bank, in his report to shareholders. The changes of outlook for which he called would seem the only way to prevent purely short-term monetary measures, if these are to become an increasingly important feature of economic management in western countries, from having long-term detrimental effects. The impact of the "credit squeeze" on borrowers on the periphery of the sterling area, was also mentioned by Mr. Michie. It is clear from the words of all the chairmen that tight money presented a most difficult problem for the Exchange Banks last year and, from the recent trend of events, can be expected to do the same this year as well.

The chairmen's reflections on the progress of events in India are of special interest in a year which is to see the introduction of the second plan. Satisfaction on the success of the first was general, but so were the doubts about the possibility of deficit financing on the scale planned for and the compatibility of rapid progress with socialism. The chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mr. V. A. Grantham, seemed to express the general feeling. He agreed that deficit financing was necessary when "scope for substantially increasing the revenue from taxation is limited." But, he went on, "public ownership and heavy personal taxation do not march hand-in-hand with either individual effort or personal saving." Doubts about policies which, from outside, must frequently appear to be dictated by an urge towards an Owen-type socialism which has little relevance for modern conditions of economic growth, were evident from the speeches of

most of the chairmen. The move to limit incomes was generally recognised as being a blow to incentives and a drag on progress. The effect on foreign nationals was particularly noted. When spokesmen of the standing of Mr. Morarji Desai appear to have committed the Central Government to a policy opposed to special treatment for foreign business personnel, the problem may become an acute one in the near future. The fact that present levels of income after taxation are inadequate to attract the best technical brains has already been acknowledged. It remains to apply a similar order of priorities to the foreign business community to decide whether it too, and the capital it represents, is worth retaining for the country's development.

It is clear from the chairmen's words that the nationalisation of the life insurance companies has done even more than the amending of the Constitution and the restrictions on the working of the managing agencies to damage confidence abroad. Among men to whom deeds mean more than words, it is quite obvious why this should be so. And the recent rumours that the same fate is in store for private banking will not have gone unnoticed. The chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mr. C. Blaker, went so far as to declare that "in future the rôle of foreign private investment in India will be smaller than in the past and the emphasis on foreign investment as a whole is more likely to be on a government-to-government basis." Mr. Grantham points out that even present sources of foreign investment are likely to depend increasingly on the confidence of those firms already established in India. This cautionary attitude is doubly significant when the supply of foreign exchange has become one of the more important indeterminates of the second plan. Even the increased contacts with the Soviet Union, which Mr. Blaker thought would follow the "personal success" which the Russian leaders had in this country, is unlikely completely to compensate for any weakening of the traditional trade and investment links.

Doubts about future nationalisation in India were expressed by Sir Kenneth Mealing, chairman of the Mercantile Bank, who regretted the disappearance of "some of the fine old Indian life companies." He hoped that the second five year plan would meet with the same success which had attended the first, but, he went on: "Whether or not this can best be accomplished by Government concentrating its energies on creation of the new, rather than acquisition of the old and well-tried, is a matter of opinion." General concern was expressed about the future of labour relations in many of the speeches. Sir Evan M. Jenkins of the Eastern Bank remarked that, up to the time his speech was published, the situation was still far from normal. The banks have been badly affected by recent labour troubles, and the prominence

which the chairmen have given to this factor in their reports is not disproportionate when it is realised what damage was done to normal business activity, at least in Calcutta, during the strike of bank employees early this year. Other doubts about the second five year plan centred on the probable inadequacy of railway transport to meet the demands which will be placed upon it and the curbs which are being imposed on the expansion of large-scale concerns to provide a protected market for the smaller hand or cottage industries. The disturbances caused by States' reorganisation also received their share of attention.

SNIPPING INFLATION IN THE BUD

OFFICIAL CREDIT CHECKS MAY HAMPER INDUSTRY'S LEGITIMATE NEEDS

It is clear that the Indian monetary authorities are becoming worried by the mildly inflationary trends which have been developing in the Indian economy over the past six months. Mr. Bhaliram Bhagat, Deputy Minister for Finance, seemed almost shy in his attempt to deny this in reply to a question in Parliament on Monday when he declared that "there was practically no inflation yet", "the Government is watching the situation," and it "has all the weapons ready in its armoury to deal with inflation when it becomes necessary." The Reserve Bank meanwhile has drawn a sword and begun to sharpen it by asking commercial banks to tell it more frequently and in greater detail about how their money is advanced. Hitherto the latter have been submitting only monthly returns of their advances. The Reserve Bank has now asked them to submit these every fortnight, and to give particulars about loans against commodities, bullion, and the shares and debentures of joint-stock companies.

The main reason for the move, it is reported, is the idea that bank credit is being used on a large scale for unhealthy speculation. Official circles apparently think that the recent big increases in the prices of such commodities as bullion, raw cotton, foodgrains and oilseeds are to a substantial extent due to widespread gambling. No definite evidence on the point exists, and the pity of it is that none is likely to be available despite the Reserve Bank's efforts. It is probably correct to assume broadly that at least some of the money borrowed from the banks is going into speculation, as it has always done. But in what manner it is proposed to distinguish between the genuine needs of trade and industry, on the one hand, and speculation, especially overtrading, on the other, is far from clear. Some corrective result may initially be achieved for psychological reasons—the belief that the authorities propose stricter scrutiny over the use of bank credit. But if this is followed through with actual restraints on the quality and amounts of advances, the needs of the genuine borrowers cannot fail to be affected along with those of the less genuine ones. It is even possible that the former will be affected relatively more than the latter, and that is where the danger of imposing selective monetary restraints lies. To assume that such selectivity is possible is to assume too much from a relatively under-developed banking system. Even in Britain, where the banking organisation is more complex, sensitive and informed, selective credit restraint of the sort urged last year by Mr. R. A. Butler, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proved highly embarrassing to individual bankers. There the fields for restraint were fairly clear-cut; here they are much less so.

Indeed, in present circumstances, India seems to offer only one such field where firm action may be necessary. This is in bullion. The strident advance in prices which has taken gold from Rs. 96 to Rs. 106, and silver from Rs. 168 to Rs. 179, over the past six months springs in no small degree from hoarding and speculation. The growing prosperity of India's rural areas—described once as the bottomless pit of bullion hoards—may well have something to do with it; so may the increasing impact of the introduction of estate duty and the Planning Commission's still unburied proposal for an annual tax on total wealth. But it is precisely on factors such as these that bull speculation and hoarding are based, and the regrettable feature is that in the case of gold and silver such activity has served no useful economic purpose at all. The trends in the bullion markets over the past few months suggest that much more vigorous efforts are necessary to mobilise rural savings for economic development. The success of these efforts, in turn, will depend to a large extent on how far the villager can be persuaded that the yield he gets on, say, small savings certificates is greater than the capital appreciation in bullion values.

Outside of bullion, it is hard to gauge the scope for selective or general credit restraint, or to see how it can be beneficially applied. With the impressive expansion in economic activity over recent years, the requirements of trade and industry have substantially increased, so past experience may not always be an accurate yardstick with which to assess today's needs. If sentiment over a wide variety of commodity markets has become steadily bullish, the Government itself cannot escape a measure of responsibility. The psychology of inflation has been steadily spreading in recent months. Since September last year, when the wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) was around 351, it has risen with very few interruptions to about 393. Currency expansion over this period has not been on a minor scale. At the end of September 1955, notes in

circulation amounted to Rs. 1,280.22 crores, and six months later they were Rs. 1,466.64 crores.

The particularly rapid increase in circulating currency in recent weeks has clearly played no small part in encouraging the belief that prices are likely to go on rising. It is towards combatting the spread of this belief that the Government's efforts could now most usefully be directed. Credit restrictions or stricter measures can hardly do much good, for they are liable to create distortions in the economy which will have far more damaging effects in the longer run. It is essential to see that trade and industry are not starved of the funds they need if they are to make their contribution to the country's economic progress. Their needs, it is true, are liable to be magnified if the psychology is inflationary. The cotton mill-owner who buys double the amount of cotton he normally would because he thinks that its price will rise sharply is not likely to be restrained very much if he has to pay a little more on the bank advance with which he buys the cotton. On the other hand, if he is given reason to believe that cotton will cost just as much three months hence as it does today, he will take only his customary requirements, rather than press banks to lend him more money or dealers to sell him more cotton. The example might offer a hint of one of the major difficulties the monetary authorities are likely to come up against if they launch a scheme for the rationing of credit. If trade and industry build up inventories in anticipation of higher prices, can the Reserve Bank or anybody else honestly say that they are merely speculating and hoarding? The fact that neither the information nor the experience is available—nor will be available—explains fears that the Government and the central bank might slide into a series of unfortunate errors.

RECOVERY OF THE U.K. GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN STERLING

THE further recovery of the U.K.'s gold and dollar reserves in March left no reasonable doubt that there were permanent factors behind the improvement that began late last year. The international value of sterling responded to the evidence that the British authorities, struggling to restore the nation's solvency, had success within their grasp. Yet the authorities themselves are wisely cautious about the prospect for the latter part of this year. In commercial terms, the recovery of the reserves began last December, though the statistical decline continued until the year-end, because the annual payments of capital and interest on the North American loans fell due in that month. Apart from that special factor, the last quarter of 1955 was a period of stability, and the recovery in the first quarter of 1956 is indisputable. Between the middle of 1954 and the end of 1955, the reserves declined from approximately \$3,000 million to approximately \$2,100 million. A full-scale crisis would have been unavoidable if the loss had continued for even a few more months. In fact, the reserves increased to nearly \$2,280 million by the end of March. Unfortunately, however, the extent of the decline in 1954-55 has altered the character of the problem. Stopping, even reversing, the decline is not enough; it is necessary to recover a substantial part of the loss in a short time. This year's improvement of a few hundred million dollars leaves the reserves still far below the minimum that is required for safety.

The first quarter was crucial. It fell in a seasonally favourable period, when the sterling area is normally earning well, when there is an opportunity to accumulate gold and dollars against the losses which occur in summer and autumn, when outgoing tourists and incoming commodities make heavy demands. There will be no similar opportunity for most of the remainder of this year. Has the opportunity been seized and the position been assured? Obviously, the position could not be assured in so short a time, after it had become so precarious. Yet the achievement is not discouraging; especially when compared with the reserves period of last year, when the decline in the reserves continued, despite seasonal influences. Even the current deficit with the European Payments Union has almost disappeared—admittedly, at a time of year when there should be a surplus. Though the position has not been consolidated, there is now an adequate basis for consolidation. The authorities' task from now on is to frustrate the normal seasonal deterioration. The Treasury's White Paper on the balance of payments in 1955,

issued at the same time as the reserve figures for end-March, was a useful commentary on those figures. It showed where the real weakness lay: not in movements of capital—important though they may be—but in the balance of the outside sterling area—though, indeed, it needs strengthening—but in the balance of the U.K.'s visible trade. The simple fact is, as the White Paper pointed out, that the U.K.'s imports increased much more than her exports last year. It is to that fundamental weakness that the authorities have now turned their attention.

This problem is directly relevant to the Budget. Some people have argued that the stresses have already been relaxed, that the external payments account is improving, and that, therefore, a stern Budget is unnecessary. Mr. Harold Macmillan cannot listen with any sympathy to such advice for what he and Mr. R. A. Butler before him have achieved so far is only the potentiality, not the reality, of recovery. In one sense, the relatively good achievement of the past half-year makes the task of recovery in the coming months more difficult. The White Paper did not support the idea that movements of capital and variations of commercial credit had been adverse to sterling in 1955. It can now be seen that last year's developments—particularly the raising of Bank rate and the assurances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Istanbul—restored confidence in sterling in the outside sterling area and in the dollar area, though they failed to convince many operators in continental Europe. Essentially, that is a satisfactory achievement. It implies, however, that sales of sterling were not hastened, nor purchases of sterling delayed, to the extent that had been generally imagined. Therefore, the support for sterling that might be forthcoming from a change of mood will not necessarily be substantial.

Confidence is, however, an essential prerequisite of further recovery, and every measure that the Government undertakes must be calculated to impress international opinion. It is still necessary to convince holders of sterling balances in London that the value of these balances will be firmly maintained, and it is necessary to stimulate, within reason, the flow of short-term capital to London. These deposits require not only a stable currency but also an attractive rate of interest. The present relatively high rate of interest is needed not only as a deflationary force whereby it helps to stabilise the currency but also as an attraction to foreign money. If the authorities are resolute, deflation to the required degree may be accomplished relatively soon—within a few months, perhaps. But, unless the deflation is so severe, last year's debit balance of payments is converted into a big surplus, the need for foreign money as a reinforcement for sterling and the reserves will remain—probably for years. It is generally assumed that as soon as current payments are properly in credit and the reserves are increasing, Bank rate will be lowered. But on a broader view, it seems that high interest rates may have been established in Britain for a long time to come. These rates, intended to support sterling and the reserves, could do serious harm internationally. The Chancellor will be forced to recognise that such problems can be solved only by earning an adequate current surplus.

CURRENT COIN

Controls Over Coal.—Mr. B. L. Agarwalla, president, told the Indian Colliery Owners Association in Dhanbad recently that there was no such thing as a private sector in the coal industry. The point has some validity considering the extensive controls the Government exercises over the activities of producers. The Coal Board's permission is necessary if it is intended to open a mine, and its permission is necessary if it is intended then to develop it. The height, length and width of galleries, in fact all mining operations, are controlled by the Mines Act, according to Mr. Agarwalla. When the coal is brought to the surface, it can be sold only to a person who holds a permit, and only at a price fixed by the Government. There is a variety of other controls, such as on wages, labour amenities and safety measures. Mr. Agarwalla is surprised that some people should talk of nationalising coal. "In view of the fact that the coal industry is being run as directed by the Government, at every step and in every stage, what remains to be nationalised?" he asks. For nationalising coal, the Government can hardly use the sort of arguments it used to defend the nationalisation of life insurance; in the former case it would be purely, as in the latter case it was partly, a question of yielding to political pressure.

Confidence and Verbosity.—Between the reporters and the politicians, India's investment market is liable often to find itself battered and perplexed. Monday's episode which led to a sharp drop from Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 5-3 in the shares of a Indian Copper Corporation is perhaps only a slightly exaggerated example of what has been happening far too frequently during the past

months. Politicians, sometimes of uncertain standing, decide to air newly-acquired concepts. Reporters, presumably of equally uncertain standing, listen to half of what is said. Agencies splash the news. The stock markets go off into a panic. Denials and clarifications follow. There is a sluggish recovery in investment confidence. A few speculators discover that they have made a lot of money for no reason at all. And they then proceed to patronise the bullion markets, in preparation for the time when Mr. Nicholas Kaldor and the Planning Commission will have thought out some method of collecting an annual tax on total wealth from everybody except the evaders. It is a matter of some significance that Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar should have chosen to say sober but forceful words on this subject in his address from the chair at the first annual general meeting of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. in Bombay last week. He declared that since the Corporation came into being, there have been a series of measures which have produced a feeling of uncertainty. But even more serious than these measures, he said, are the constant suggestions, proposals and recommendations made by persons holding leading positions, but not directly responsible for the enactment of fiscal measures, about how the private sector should be altered, modified or even abolished. "The unsettling effect on the public mind, particularly on the mind of the investing public, does not seem to be adequately appreciated by persons in leading positions who forecast the nature of possible fiscal measures but are only remotely connected, if at all, with actual decisions on such measures, and who continuously threaten the private sector with expropriatory or near-expropriatory proposals. I hope that conditions will soon be brought about, both by the Government and by other spokesmen whose views may influence the Government, which will maintain a reasonable certainty of stability over a period, so that private industries, backed by the savings of both corporate and private investors, may be enabled to fulfil the substantial rôle which they have been allotted in the second five year plan." Sir Ramaswami was justified in speaking in the terms he did, because the point has a direct bearing on the activities of the Corporation. For example, in recent months the Corporation carried to an advanced stage negotiations for underwriting a number of public issues of shares, but was unable to bring these to fruition because of the unfavourable and unsettled conditions in the stock markets. The reason, as he explained, is that it is not sound business for any underwriter, whatever his resources, to undertake to subscribe such part of a public issue as is not subscribed by the investing public at a time when the condition of the stock markets indicates that the public response is likely to be poor. In this limited sense, the past year may have been disappointing for the Corporation; the fact is regrettable, for this body is among the most unique and promising ventures which join foreign and domestic effort for the promotion of private industry in this country.

Quality of Paints.—Mr. A. E. Faizullahaboy, president, told the annual general meeting of the Indian Paint Manufacturers Association in Calcutta on Monday that the industry was in a "dismal position." Those who read the recent report and accounts of the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India—a major manufacturer—would not have thought so. There Mr. N. D. Harris, chairman of A.C.C.I., made the point that although the markets for paints were highly competitive, the production and sales of his company at least were expanding at an impressive pace. But Mr. Faizullahaboy said this week that the Government Test House, which tests paints, rejects samples rather more freely than it should, and as a result "there has been a large accumulation of stores in many factories." He claimed that consumers would easily accept these paints, and those who test them lack technical experience. Complaints were also made by Mr. Faizullahaboy along familiar lines on other aspects of official policy. The Government's purchase policy, he said, is unhelpful to the industry. Exports of oils, especially linseed oil, should in his view be carefully regulated so that paint and other factories can get their requirements more easily and cheaply. The administration of excise rules, he feels, is too rigid and hampers the working of factories. Criticising the excise duty on vegetable oils, Mr. Faizullahaboy declares that excise duty "is being paid twice by the paint manufacturers. In order to avoid double duty, movement of oils should be allowed in bond."

Prospects for Jute Fabrics.—Mr. N. L. Kanoria, chairman, told the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association on Monday that the past year has been "one of the most encouraging years that the Indian jute industry and trade has had for some considerable time." There has been an increase in the mills' output. With the recent loom unsealing moves, only 5 percent of the loomage is now closed and it is significant that it is the first time since 1949 that so many looms have been in operation. The

complete withdrawal of the export duties on jute goods is a measure which the trade has consistently advocated for years and which is especially welcome. Assisted by this move, the industry has been able to increase its sales of jute manufactures and keep stocks at a workable level. As a combined effect of these developments, there has been a strengthening of the Indian jute trade's competitive position in world markets and a corresponding weakening of that of foreign jute manufacturing industries. Against these gains, however, Mr. Kanoria pointed to the uneconomic trading position of the mills, and to the failure of the Indian jute trade to keep pace with the expansion in the world economy. But he said that the mills are making good progress, with Government co-operation, in the modernisation of their plant and equipment. Modern methods of cultivation, fuller utilisation of scientific and agricultural research and the establishment of a proper hedge market are other important requirements for making Indian jute manufactures cheaper than those of similar industries in other parts of the world. As these conditions are fulfilled, a great future lies before the jute industry, he said. Fortunately, there are signs that some progress is being made in all these directions, though much still remains to be done. The problem of violent fluctuations in the jute market has engaged the attention of the trade and industry for some time. In Mr. Kanoria's view, the answer to the problem of unstable prices lies in the establishment of a properly regulated futures market and "it is gratifying to note that very good progress has been made in the past year towards that goal. The sooner the present scheme is implemented, the better it will be for the trade, and I trust that we will see the official inauguration of the new futures exchange in the very near future."

Shrinking Currency Black Markets.—Economic progress in western Europe and recent monetary events in Argentina and Chile have resulted in an easing of foreign exchange regulations and have restored considerable currency confidence. These events also reduced or eliminated formerly flourishing black markets of hard currency banknotes or illegal transfers abroad. According to a survey published in the April issue of *Pick's World Currency Report*, the following countries were free from monetary black market transactions as from 31st March, 1956: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Western Germany, Haiti, Holland, Hongkong, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela. Small black markets continued to exist in Curacao, Colombia, Denmark, Dutch West Indies, Ecuador, Greece, Iran, Italy, Norway, Saudi Arabia and Sweden. In 50 other countries, including the sterling area, medium-sized to large black markets continued their existence in this eleventh post-war year. The monthly volume of these unlicensed transactions still exceeds a quarter of a billion U.S. dollars.

LANCASHIRE'S AGITATION

IT will be seen from the extract which we publish out of the *Textile Mercury* that Lancashire manufacturers are determined to keep alive the spirit of discontent, and are extremely indignant at the suggestion put forward in Council, when the late amendment of the Act was passed, that the Cotton Duties Act should be regarded as final. It remains to be seen how the revised duties and repeal of duties will eventuate. There seems to be an opinion extensively held that the extent of the handloom weaving industry has been very much underrated, and it is remarkable that one of the effects produced already has been a larger increase in the demand for yarns of higher counts. There is one argument which Manchester folk never fail to overlook, and that is that, with the exception of granting loans, the benefit of England's connection with India is all on the side of England. In order to extend railways and Manchester trade, India has in the past incurred considerable debts. To pay the interest on these debts import duties have lately been necessary. These duties will permit, but repealed as soon as the finances permit, when adverse they will be again reimposed. We quite agree that there is no present prospect of an act of finality, but if our Manchester friends desire to see finality in an act of total abolition of import duties on cotton, the shortest way is for port duties on cotton to the Secretary of State to reduce them to petition the India Office, especially in the expenditure of the Store Department, to take over some share of pensions spent in England, to make a smaller charge against India for a sinking fund for troops and to contribute to a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of India's sterling debt.

FROM
CAPITAL

15th April, 1896

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Issued Capital	Rs. 5,77,50,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund and other Reserves	Rs. 4,01,61,217
Deposits as at 31-12-55	Rs. 1,25,96,40,363

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Sir Homi Mody K.B.E. (Chairman), Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha, Esq., (Vice-Chairman), Dinshaw D. Bomer, Esq., Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq., Manmohandas Madhavdas Amercy, Esq., C. P. Wadia, Esq., Chimanlal B. Parikh, Esq., Framroze T. Gadhani, Esq., Mr. N. K. Karanjia, General Manager.

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BALANCE SHEET OF INDIAN BRANCHES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	As P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	As P.
1. CAPITAL:			1. CASH:		
Amount deposited with Reserve Bank of India under section 11 (2) of the Banking Companies Act 1949. Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 2,025,000 included in investments contra at cost ...	2,016,156	4 0	(i) In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank of India (including foreign currency notes) ...	3,900,668	8 9
RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES			2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS:		
DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:			(i) In India ...	243,409	13 11
Fixed Deposits ...	821,258	13 4	(ii) Outside India (includes U.S. \$14,027,242, Canadian \$11,652,54 and Pesos 1981 78 blocked) ...	800,181	12 8
Savings Bank Deposits ...	Nil		3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
Current Accounts Contingency Accounts etc. ...	26,237,397	5 0	1. INVESTMENTS:		
BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, etc.			(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments (at book value which is below market value) ...	2,683,125	0 0
BILLS PAYABLE			(ii) Shares: Ordinary fully paid up (at cost the estimated realisable value of which is nil) ...	20,000	0 0
BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE as per contra:			(iii) Debentures or Bonds ...	Nil	
(i) Payable in India ...	2,440,394	8 5	(iv) Other Investments ...	Nil	
(ii) Payable outside India ...	2,178,102	7 10	(v) Gold ...	Nil	
OTHER LIABILITIES:			5. ADVANCES:		
Head Office and other Branches Adjustments ...	26,512,765	3 7	(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:		
Accounts Payable ...	389,333	8 0	(i) In India ...	23,885,427	11 1
Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts ...	21,651,980	0 3	(ii) Outside India ...	3,950	8 5
Accrued Interest Temporary Credits (adjustable) etc. ...	1,773,672	13 0	(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)		
Note: Head Office and other branches adjustments include debit balances of U.S. \$13,791.90 and Aust. £2036-5-5 blocked.			(i) Payable in India ...	3,908,872	13 1
ACCEPTANCES ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra			(ii) Payable outside India ...	7,022,635	8 8
PROFIT & LOSS:			Schedule of Particulars of Advances required by the Banking Companies Act, 1949:		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	429,006	12 10	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured ...	32,813,678	2 10
Add: Profit for the year brought from the Profit & Loss Account ...	271,536	11 4	(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security ...	540,086	10 8
Less: Transferred to Head Office Account ...	429,006	12 10	(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors ...	1,516,292	15 6
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:			(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for ...	20,838	12 3
Money for which the banking company is contingently liable on account of guarantees given on behalf of customers ...	1,490,463	8 0	(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	Nil	
			(vi) Debts due by Companies or firms in which the directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...	Nil	
			(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	37,700	0 0
			(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...	Nil	
			(ix) Due from banking companies ...	3,960	8 5
			6. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION as per contra:		
			(i) Payable in India ...	2,440,394	8 5
			(ii) Payable outside India ...	2,178,102	7 10
			7. CONSTITUENTS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra		
			8. PREMISES LESS DEPRECIATION		
			9. FURNITURE & FIXTURES LESS DEPRECIATION:		
			Total cost upto 31. 12. 54 ...	450,448	9 0
			Additions (Rs. 7,965-10-3) less deductions (Rs. 800-12-9) during the year ...	7,064	12 6
			Less: Depreciation written off upto 31. 12. 55 less depreciation previously provided on property which passed out of Bank's possession and depreciation on assets completely written off ...	407,583	5 6
			10. OTHER ASSETS, INCLUDING SILVER:		
			Accrued Interest, Deferred Charges, Advance Payments, Temporary Debts and accounts adjustable	3,024,138	3 11
			Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	21,671,391	14 9
			Deposits (Electric etc.) ...	191,302	6 0
			11. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS		
				24,867,330	8 1
				Nil	
Total Rs.			Total Rs.		
	156,750,740	15 6		156,750,740	15 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BRANCHES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As P.	INCOME	Rs.	As P.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.			1. Interest and Discount		
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund: (Salaries and allowances to manager, Calcutta Office, being the chief executive officer Rs. 80,543/- inclusive of taxes but exclusive of value of rent free quarter)	1,009,076	0 8	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...	1,000,206	1 3
3. Directors' and Local Committee members' fees and allowances	Nil		3. Rents ...	994,217	5 3
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	264,407	10 6	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...	75,978	4 0
5. Law Charges	7,406	6 3	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...	30,432	4 9
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	28,108	13 2	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets ...	Nil	
7. Auditors' Fees	4,000	0 0	7. Other Receipts ...	Nil	
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	42,998	8 11	8. Loss ...	58,566	8 11
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	23,068	14 6		Nil	
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	Nil			Nil	
11. Other Expenditure	273,545	15 2		Nil	
12. Balance of Profit (Subject to Taxation)	271,536	11 4		Nil	
Total Rs.			Total Rs.		
	2,167,400	8 1		2,167,400	8 1

(Sd.) S. C. Wong,
Accountant, Calcutta Branch.

AUDITORS' REPORT:

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Calcutta Branch of the BANK OF CHINA (Incorporated in China) as at 31st December, 1955, as above set forth, and the annexed Profit & Loss Account for the year ended upon that date, with the books and accounts kept at the Calcutta Office, and with which we have been provided, and we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations required in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and the Profit & Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law applicable to the Bank and the Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank. In our opinion, books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by law.

CALCUTTA,
2/2 Hastings Street,
The 28th March, 1956.(Sd.) A. Ban & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

HINDUSTHAN MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	As P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	As P.
1. Capital:			1. Cash:		
Authorized Capital:			In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including foreign currency notes) ...	33,09,455	5 7
2,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100/- each ...	2,00,00,000	0 0	2. Balances with other Banks:		
Issued and Subscribed Capital:			(i) In India ...	4,28,018	14 3
1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100/- each ...	1,00,00,000	0 0	(ii) Outside India ...	4,20,000	0 0
Amount Called and Paid up:			3. Money at Call and Short Notice		
1,00,000 Shares at Rs. 50/- per share ...	50,00,000	0 0	4. Investments (at cost):		
2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves			(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments ...	72,27,490	12 4
1,75,000	0 0		(ii) Shares: Fully paid up Preference Shares ...	6,57,633	9 8
3. Deposits and other Accounts:			Partly paid up Ordinary Shares ...	65,812	8 0
Fixed Deposit (including Short Term Deposits and Cash Certificates) ...	70,58,441	13 4	Shares ...	23,481	4 0
Savings Bank Deposits ...	1,56,665	4 1	(iii) Debentures or Bonds ...	Nil	
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts etc. ...	1,48,32,623	11 1	(iv) Other Investments ...	Nil	
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.			(v) Gold ...	Nil	
(i) In India ...	Nil		(Total Market Value Rs. 75,59,263-13-0)		
(ii) Outside India ...	Nil		5. Advances:		
5. Bills Payable			(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors)		
6. Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra:			(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:		
(i) Payable in India ...	32,83,406	11 5	(i) In India ...	1,50,04,588	14 4
(ii) Payable outside India ...	28,356	0 0	(ii) Outside India ...	Nil	
7. Other Liabilities			(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)		
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations per contra			(i) Payable in India ...	6,24,738	13 9
9. Profit and Loss:			(ii) Payable outside India ...	Nil	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	2,771	0 4	Particulars of Advances:		
Add Profit for the year (Subject to Taxation) ...	71,191	2 7	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured ...	1,35,34,831	4 8
	73,962	2 11	(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security ...	10,50,322	11 5
Less: Appropriations:			(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors ...	10,15,173	12 0
(a) Reserve under Sec. 17 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 ...	Rs. 18,000	0 0	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for ...	Nil	
(b) Towards Income Tax for 1949, 1950 and 1951 ...	54,443	10 11		1,56,29,327	12 1
10. Contingent Liabilities:			(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	Nil	
(i) Claims against the Banking Company not acknowledged as debts ...	4,46,783	13 3	(vi) Debts due by Companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...	3,48,808	5 3
(ii) In respect of Guarantees issued against part of which Bank's Investments of the Value of Rs. 5,000/- are deposited and out of which Rs. 120/- have since been redeemed ...	61,349	1 9	(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	Nil	
(iii) In respect of partly paid up Shares ...	10,050	0 0	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...	8,64,308	9 9
			(ix) Due from banking companies ...	5,116	7 3
Total Rs.			6. Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection as per contra:		
	3,20,23,815	6 0	(i) Payable in India ...	32,83,406	11 5
			(ii) Payable outside India ...	28,356	0 0
			7. Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and other obligations per contra		
			8. Premises less Depreciation		
			9. Furniture and Fixtures less Depreciation (including Vehicles):		
			Cost less deduction upto 31. 12. 54 ...	3,31,038	8 7
			Additions during the year ...	18,179	10 3
			Less: Deductions during the year ...	3,49,218	2 10
				277	2 9
			Less: Depreciation written off to date ...	3,48,940	13 1
				1,85,429	15 8
			10. Other Assets, including Silver:		
			Interest and Dividend accrued and outstanding on Investments ...	84,401	3 0
			Income Tax deducted at Source (Unadjusted) ...	2,50,097	8 0
			Stationery and Stamps ...	61,812	9 2
			Library (at Cost less Depreciation) ...	957	10 3
			11. Non-Banking Assets acquired in satisfaction of Claims		
			12. Profit and Loss		
				Nil	
			Total Rs.		
				3,20,23,815	6 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As P.	INCOME—(Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Rs.	As P.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.			1. Interest and Discount		
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (including Salaries and Allowances paid to Manager, Head Office Rs. 18,448-12-0)	6,76,104	13 3	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...	11,57,807	5 6
3. Directors' (Rs. 2,200/- as Committee members) and Local Committee members' fees and allowances	4,40,701	14 5	3. Rents ...	1,67,710	2 7
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	2,875	0 0	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets ...	18,301	7 4
5. Law Charges	56,947	12 3	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets ...	Nil	
6. Postage, Telegrams, Stamps and Telephone	2,354	12 3	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets ...	Nil	
7. Auditors' Fees	12,035	8 11	7. Other Receipts ...	54	0 0
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	2,500	0 0	8. Loss ...	Nil	
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	18,588	1 9		Nil	
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	30,375	11 3		Nil	
11. Other Expenditure	24,438	5 3		Nil	
12. Balance of Profit	71,191	2 7		Nil	
Total Rs.			Total Rs.		
	13,43,873	0 5		13,43,873	0 5

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of HINDUSTHAN MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED as at 31st December, 1955 and also the foregoing Profit & Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date, in which are incorporated the Audited Returns of the Calcutta Branch and the Audited Returns of other Branches and report that subject to provision for Income Tax for the years from 1952 to 1955:

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory. (b) The transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been found adequate powers of the Bank; (c) the returns received from Branch Offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit; (d) in our opinion the foregoing Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law; (e) such Profit & Loss Account shows a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank; and (f) in our opinion books of accounts have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 130 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

M. L. JALAN,
Chairman.

A. K. JAIN,
B. KANORIA,
CHAMPALALL JATIA,
M. R. JAIPURIA,
RAM KUMAR PODDAR,
RANGAL BAGARIA,
TOOLSIDAS JEWRAJ.

S. S. PURI,
Manager, Head Office.
H. L. GOSWAMY,
Chief Accountant.

K. N. GUTGUTIA & CO.
P. K. GHOSH & CO.
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Calcutta, the 28th February, 1956.

UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED—Cont'd.

**Schedule of Particulars required under the Banking Companies Act, 1949, attached to and forming part of the Balance Sheet
as at 31st December, 1955.**

Previous Year Rupees	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES	Ra. a d
11,86,69,709	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	15,54,96,843 8
1,35,72,998	(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	1,63,96,229 7
64,40,544	(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the persons' security of the debtors	94,43,971 13
Nil	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad not provided for	Nil
13,86,83,251		18,13,42,104 13
	(v) Debt due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	Nil
18,03,442	(vi) Debts due by Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in case of Private Companies as Members	37,40,922 15 1
24,066	(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	22,388 13
25,22,477	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies as Members	38,64,185 8
8,13,933	(ix) Due from Banking Companies	6,06,235 5 1

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 1955 and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1955 of United Bank of India Ltd. as above and in attached sheets set forth respectively with Books of Accounts as kept at the Head Office with which are incorporated the Branch Balance Sheets as on 31st December, 1955 and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1955 (both in India and Pakistan) as audited, certified and reported by the respective Auditors and report that :—

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory.
- (b) The transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.
- (c) The Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts and the relative returns received from branch offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit.
- (d) The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law.
- (e) Such profit and loss account shows a true balance of Profit for the year.
- (f) Such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank.
- (g) In our opinion the Books of Account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 4 of the Companies Act, 1913.

Dated, Calcutta.
The 27th February 1956

RAY & RAY,
Chartered Accountants

N. N. LAW
Chairman

B. K. DUTT
General Manager (Director)

A. K. ROY
Secretary

S. B. DUTT
J. M. DUTT
B. N. CHATURVEDI
N. C. DATTA
K. C. DAS

} Directors

(Nawab Sir K. G. M. Farouqi a Director of the Company being away from Calcutta did not sign the Accounts)

ACC cement gives concrete shape to India's major projects

Over 31,800 tons of ACC cement have been used so far in the construction of the Maithon Dam (Bihar). Cement means better living for everyone; and the ACC is making more and more quality cement.

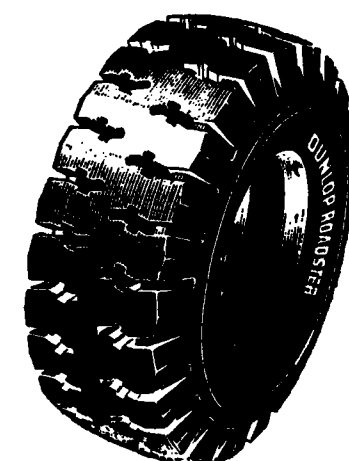
THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LTD.
Sales Managers:
THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.

ACC. 54.7.4

**TESTED AND PROVED
ACROSS THE WORLD**

DUNLOP ROADSTER

**the best tyre for
Indian roads**



- ★ Sturdy Tread
- ★ Supple & Strong Casing
- ★ Maximum Mileage
- ★ Ideal for Retreads



UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED—Cont'd.

**Schedule of Particulars required under the Banking Companies Act, 1949, attached to and forming part of the Balance Sheet
as at 31st December, 1955.**

Previous Year Rupees	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES	Ra. a d
11,86,69,709	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	15,54,96,843 8
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THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LTD.
Sales Managers:
THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.

ACC. 54.7.4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE		Ra.	S.	P.	INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)		Ra.	S.	P.
29,55,074	1 Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.	33,13,376	14	6	94,88,436	1 Interest and Discount	1,02,43,704	1	10
67,54,594	2 Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund	66,23,923	4	6	28,46,437	2 Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	29,20,254	9	8
	(General Manager Ra. 27,412-8-0)				1,72,630	3 Rents	1,55,166	7	0
85,652	3 Directors' and Local Committee Members' fees and allowances	35,000	0	0		4 Net profit on sale of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	2,350	14	3
7,09,630	4 Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	7,56,883	0	9	1,012	5 Net profit on revaluation of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)			
75,178	5 Law Charges	1,45,157	8	0		6 Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	2,619	14	0
3,13,662	6 Postage, Telegrams, Telephones and Stamps	3,50,023	3	1	Nil	7 Other Receipts	10,09,858	5	0
34,350	7 Auditors' fees	26,325	0	0					
3,97,595	8 Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's property	4,55,337	6	1	4,980				
4,75,507	9 Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc.	5,33,138	2	7	9,36,268				
796	10 Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	2,000	1	8					
4,03,360	11 Other Expenditure	4,57,565	11	4					
13,04,572	12 Balance of Profit	14,61,417	15	3					
1,34,40,673	Total	1,43,42,937	3	9	1,34,40,673				

INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)		Ru.	P.
1. Interest and Discount	...	1,02,43,704	1 10
2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	29,29,254	9 8
3. Rents	...	1,55,166	7 0
4. Net profit on sale of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...	2,35,0	14 3
5. Net profit on revaluation of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...		Nil
6. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	...	2,619	14 0
7. Other Receipts	...	10,09,832	5 0

Our City Cable

MORE CHEERFUL TONE IN STOCK MARKETS

INDUSTRIALS AND OILS
LEAD RISE

London, 11th April.

THE general tone of the stock markets during the past week was very satisfactory. Apart from gold shares and Ceylon tea shares, prices moved higher under the lead of industrial equities and oils. Persistent buying on a market poorly supplied with stocks brought many appreciable gains. The advance to a new peak on Wall Street encouraged buyers, while the sterling area's gold reserve figures for March, which showed a further appreciable rise, contributed to the more cheerful atmosphere. The forthcoming Budget restricted business, but this was not a particularly adverse factor; it was widely thought that the Chancellor would not consider it necessary to strengthen his disinflationary policy as it appeared to be having the desired effect. The flare-up in the Middle East caused some hesitation in the markets immediately prior to the week-end, but this was soon overcome. Gilt-edged had a very quiet week, and prices, after tending higher, turned easier to record very little change on balance. Foreign bonds were also subdued, but Japanese issues attracted a little support at one time. Peruvian transport issues went further ahead before reacting on the withdrawal of recent buyers. Rails provided little of interest, but dollar stocks followed Wall Street to higher levels. The strength of industrial equities and oils were the outstanding features. A modest reaction followed the Middle East news, but the advance was resumed later. Leading issues and atomic power shares, notably electrical equipment issues, were the chief beneficiaries. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index was around four points higher on the week. Insurance shares were in demand following good dividend statements. Idle and dull conditions prevailed in the gold share market, and prices were lower. Base metals, in contrast, were firmer where changed. The almost certain victory in the Ceylon general elections of Mr. Bandaranaike, Socialist Opposition leader, sent prices of tea plantation shares sharply down on Monday. The possibility that the new Government might nationalise the large British-owned plantations caused losses of up to 5s a share. But most tea dealers were adopting a "wait and see" attitude about nationalisation. One said that Mr. Bandaranaike appeared to be taking a "more moderate" line now that he seemed to be about to head the Government. But he was concerned that the new Government might take measures to sell Ceylon tea in Colombo rather than in London.

The Money Market

Credit conditions remained difficult in the money market last week. With one day short, discount houses again had to finance a large number of Treasury Bills daily. The supply position for the first three working days was no better than in the

previous week. On Friday, the position took a turn for the better with several factors combining to produce a better outflow of funds to the market. For the major portion of the short working week, day-to-day loans ruled on the basis of 4½ percent and 5 percent, and a small amount was borrowed from the Bank of England at 5½ percent for the week. On the change in conditions, rates eased with balances for over the week-end arranged at 4 percent. The money market made no change in its bid at last week's Treasury Bill auction, although there was a slight upward trend in the average rate for Bills. Applications for £280 million worth of 91-day Bills totalled £408,250,000 and the former amount was allotted at an average rate of 105s 5.55d against 103s 3.66d. Offerings this week consist of £240 million worth of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 4th April showed that notes in circulation were £11 million higher at £1,852 million, while bankers' deposits were £18 million lower at £225 million.

Hongkong Gold Easier

Hongkong gold tended lower due to heavy stocks together with carryover charges favouring sellers. Prices improved initially in sympathy with the steadiness of U.S. dollars, but towards the end of the period eased to \$(HK)253½. The carryover charges were 105 cents in favour of sellers. The official offshore was 6,500 taels and unofficial 28,100 taels. Arrivals at Macao totalled 50,000 ounces. In forward contracts business was done at \$(U.S.)37.96.

Quicksilver Market

The downward drift in the London ex-warehouse price of quicksilver persists. Dealers now quote the metal on that basis for immediate delivery at not more than £86 a flask, compared with £86½ previously. Competition remains keen for the limited demand. Some assert that an order for 25 to 50 flasks could probably be placed at about £2 below the quoted level. Meanwhile, offers of Yugoslav and the Mexican metal for shipment to Britain are indicated around £80 to £81 a flask, c.i.f. New York quicksilver is firmer, being quoted at \$262 to \$264 a flask against the previous range of \$258 to \$260. The market has been building up slowly in the past few weeks. More enquiries are said to be coming from foreign and domestic consumers.

Vegetable Oil Market

Edible oils retained a firm background last week while technical oils ruled steadier on revival of interest. More active conditions prevailed for linseed oil afloat, with Indian bulk sold to Hull at £146, £141 bid for April-May, £104 c.i.f. for May-June and re-sellers wanting about £2 a ton more. Ex-tank oil in Rotterdam was traded at \$350 a metric ton. Isolated afloat parcels of Indian crude groundnut-oil were reportedly traded from £140 to £143 c.i.f., while Nigerian was valued around £141 c.i.f. April-May. Cotton oil was generally dealer with up to \$370 c.i.f. wanted for American crude. Caster oil was steady, with good mark B.S.S. holding for £130 c. and f. in drums, but after re-sale business late on Friday it was down to £127½. April-May shipments of commercial grade were made at £123 c. and f. in drums. American soyabean oil was firmer, but Canadian was not materially changed. Groundnuts ruled fully steady, while copra and coconut oil were a shade steadier without European buyers following.

Sterling Quotation for Sugar

British sugar traders were given a daily world sugar price in sterling for the first time on Monday when a special committee of the United Terminal Sugar Market Association published the first of a series of daily quotations giving the sterling price of raw sugar available from the world market on a c.i.f. U.K. basis. The price was 33½s a cwt. for May-July shipment. It was based on reports of transactions on a world-wide basis, including Commonwealth sugar, with adjustments made for preferential duties. A spokesman for the United Terminal Sugar Market Association said that there had been a considerable number of requests for the price. The London sugar futures market is expected to reopen this summer.

Pepper Futures Market

Futures trading in pepper is starting in Rotterdam on 10th April, it was announced. This follows the recent announcement of the start of pepper futures trading in Amsterdam on the same date. Meanwhile, the Netherlands Bank has released general permits for pepper trading under the rules of the pepper futures market established in accordance with the Netherlands National Association for Spices Trading. These permits, the Bank points out, aim at imposing the fewest possible currency restrictions on the pepper futures markets, notably if non-residents want to operate. For residents, the permits signify that they can operate on behalf of non-residents. The permits provide the opportunity for an effective supply of pepper contracted on the futures market, but for each supply a permit will have to be applied for in order to prevent undesirable currency switches, the Bank says.

Hamburg Coffee Futures

Hamburg coffee futures market was operating on 6th April for the first time in almost 20 years. The 150 operators present at the opening—all Hamburg dealers—were somewhat cautious while getting the feel of the market and business in general was quiet. As one dealer pointed out, the only other futures market in Western Germany was in sugar, and to many of those present, futures trading was still something of a novelty. May position was opened at 270 buyers, 275 sellers and closed at 275½ sellers, while September opened and closed at 261 buyers, 270 sellers, all Deutschmarks, per 50 kilos.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—	6-4-56	30-3-56	8-4-56
Notes in Banking Dept.	14,78.46	11,77.01	8,41.56
Notes in Circulation	15,06,68.09	14,66,64.09	13,22,77.22
Total Notes issued	15,21,47.15	14,78,41.10	13,31,18.78
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,06,41.60	6,56,41.60	6,51,97.61
Total A	46,08.12	46,58.12	46,53.32
B Rupee Coin	1,06,28.43	1,03,16.13	1,05,44.17
Rupee Securities	6,88,75.41	6,78,81.06	5,33,75.29
Total	15,21,47.15	14,78,41.10	13,31,18.78

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	30,00.00	10,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	57,10.13	67,34.27	57,81.18
(b) Other Govts.	35,69.51	62,03.43	30,15.95
(c) Banks	53,41.67	53,24.30	44,94.84
(d) Others	17,34.83	16,68.48	21,52.12
Bills Payable	7,45.58	5,76.77	6,68.50
Other Liabilities	30,65.82	26,09.55	27,32.40
Total	2,21,67.54	2,38,76.80	1,96,45.40

Assets—			
Notes	14,78.46	11,77.01	8,41.56
Rupee Coin	7.75	7.34	9.90
Subsidiary Coins	1.35	1.35	1.18
Bills Discounted Int.	39.50	39.50	55.55
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	13,81.91	11,84.59	11,77.71
Balances held abroad	62,06.30	89,71.54	73,95.56
Loans to Govt.	1.35	1.35	1.18
Other Loans etc.	64,81.98	79,94.37	30,94.50
Investments	46,82.52	47,19.00	47,23.24
Other Assets	18,07.15	17,76.71	22,71.14
Total	2,21,67.54	2,38,76.80	1,96,45.40

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

Demand Liabilities—	30-3-56	23-3-56	1-4-55
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	4,80.01	3,85.50	5,88.75
(b) Others	6,31,10.25	6,21,34.74	5,75,03.40
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	3,00.50	2,86.50	1,40.54
(b) Others	4,11,31.68	4,10,05.18	3,74,96.04
Borrowings from State	20,54.60	19,65.77	9,58.00
Bank Demand Liabilities	35,56.94	34,63.20	32,73.08
Time Liabilities	40,12.39	46,41.81	44,91.54
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,87.07	10,20.37	10,71.97
Balances with other banks	6,45.93	4,27.50	9,07.04
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,60,06.37	3,62,12.63	3,44,31.38
Advances	6,12,42.74	6,01,88.58	5,15,57.10
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	1,01,74.17	1,01,30.64	80,70.31
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	46,63.02	46,53.21	36,24.51

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Ra. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
6-4-56	79,03.91	53,57.11	6,44.54
29-3-56	51,55.03	53,57.11	6,44.54
23-3-56	70,03.35	61,84.50	6,44.54
16-3-56	70,12.49	70,38.89	6,44.54

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—	week ended	week ended
Notes in Banking Department	23-3-56	16-3-56
Notes in Circulation	9,06.77	6,83.31
Total Notes issued	2,91,62.29	2,93,79.79
Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,18.58	11,18.58
Sterling Securities	65,00.28	65,00.28
Government of India Securities	26,53.63	26,53.63
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,11.82	43,11.81
B Rupee Coin	6,32.40	6,44.54
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.10	1,22,43.10
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	19.02	19.02
Gold Coin and Bullion	4,40.63	4,40.63
Sterling Securities	1,00.00	1,00.00
Govt. of India Securities	29.51	29.51
Rupee Coin	3,00,77.06	3,00,63.10

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—		
(a) Central Government	15,90.54	15,34.29
(b) Provincial Government	4,44.70	3,95.26
(c) Banks	14,44.26	13,50.44
(d) Others	18,85.58	18,84.18
Bills Payable	9.41	10.00
Other Liabilities	6,03.80	5,26.66
Total	65,78.40	63,01.53
Assets—		
Notes	9,06.77	6,83.31
Rupee Coin	—	—
(a) Pakistan	—	—
Subsidiary Coins	—	—
(b) Pakistan	16	15
India	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—		
(a) Internal	—	—
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	2.47	—
Loans and Advances to Govt.	—	—
Provincial Govt. Debts Balances	13,70.28	14,82.57
Other Loans and Advances	28,79.00	28,01.03
Investments	12,05.05	12,24.15
Other Assets	—	—
Total	65,78.40	63,01.53

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

INTERBANK FUNDS EASIER

Wednesday, 11th April.

THERE has been little change in general demand conditions on the money market this week. The requirements of the jute and sugar industries, and for storage of foodgrains, still dominate the market. There is no sign yet of any easing in the pressure of banks' deposit rates. The inter-bank market is showing a slightly easier tendency. The call rate is unchanged at 4 percent but business has been reported at lower levels.

Quietness in the export bill market has continued, with only a few gunny bills coming to hand. Remittance has been moderate. Sterling is slightly stronger on the world's markets and the dollar is quoting Rs. 476½.

Bullion was firm on good support, and lack of arrivals. Gold improved to Rs. 106-10, as did silver to Rs. 179-6.

During the week ended 6th April, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 68,49,75,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

Further sharp rises of Rs. 43.06 crores and Rs. 40.04 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation to Rs. 1,521,47 crores and Rs. 1,506.68 crores were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 6th April, 1956. The currency expansion was covered by raising foreign securities by Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 686.41 crores and rupee securities by Rs. 9.94 crores to Rs. 688.75 crores. This was presumably done by a transfer from the banking department in which balances held abroad declined by Rs. 27.62 crores to Rs. 62.09 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts fell by Rs. 10.24 crores and Rs. 26.34 crores to Rs. 57.10 crores and Rs. 35.19 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 53.41 crores were Rs. 17 lakhs higher. Investments declined by Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 46.82 crores. Other loans and advances dropped from Rs. 79.94 crores to Rs. 62.09 crores of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 25.44 crores against Rs. 27.42 crores. These advances amounted to Rs. 51.28 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances were shown at Rs. 1.35 crores (nil).

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 30th March, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 56 lakhs in total deposits to Rs. 238.06 crores. Investments in Government Securities are down by Rs. 1.02 crores to Rs. 96.35 crores, while other authorised investments are up by Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 10.31 crores. Loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have decreased by Rs. 1 lakh to aggregate Rs. 141.14 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 15.57 crores or Rs. 1.43 crores less.

The statement of the Scheduled Banks for the week ended 30th March, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 635.99 crores (Rs. 4.89 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 414.32 crores (Rs. 3.01 crores), compared with Rs. 625.20 crores (Rs. 3.86 crores) and Rs. 412.92 crores (Rs. 2.87 crores), respectively, in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have increased by Rs. 94 lakhs and Rs. 2.70 lakhs to aggregate Rs. 35.57 crores and Rs. 49.12 crores, respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 2.06 crores in investments to Rs. 360.07 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 760.80 crores show an increase of Rs. 11.07 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.1 percent and 72.4 percent, against 7.8 percent and 72.2 percent.

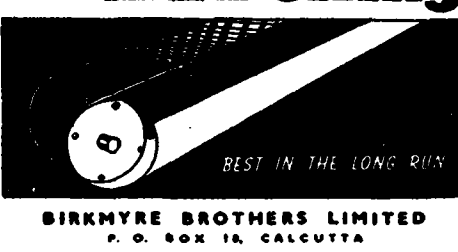
THE BANK OF CHINA made a profit of Rs. 2,71,527 for the year ended last December. Deposits totalled Rs. 2,70 crores. Cash was shown at Rs. 1,79 crores. Investments were Rs. 26.83 lakhs and advances Rs. 3.49 crores.

THE HINDUSTAN MERCHANTS BANK earned a profit of Rs. 71,191 for the year ended last December.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
26-2-56	25-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
17-2-56	16-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
2-2-56	4-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
27-1-56	26-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
30-1-56	21-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
April, 1956	3,00.00		
May, 1956	3,00.00		
June, 1956	3,00.00		
July, 1956	1,00.00		
Total	13,00.00		

Hastings Belting



Deposits aggregated Rs. 2.26 crores. Investments were shown at Rs. 79.51 lakhs, and advances at Rs. 1.56 crores. Cash stood at Rs. 41.57 lakhs.

Bringing in Rs. 1,52,756, the profit of the UNITED BANK OF INDIA amounted to Rs. 16.14 lakhs, against Rs. 14.59 lakhs (Rs. 1,54,267). Reserve fund is allocated Rs. 2.95 lakhs (Rs. 2.61 lakhs) and taxations absorbs Rs. 3½ lakhs (Rs. 2.46 lakhs). The dividend is the same at 3%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 1,69,796. Deposits were Rs. 79 lakhs up at Rs. 31.26 crores. Investments declined by Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 14.41 crores, while advances were Rs. 4.26 crores higher at Rs. 18.13 crores. Cash declined by Rs. 1.20 crores to Rs. 4.02 crores.

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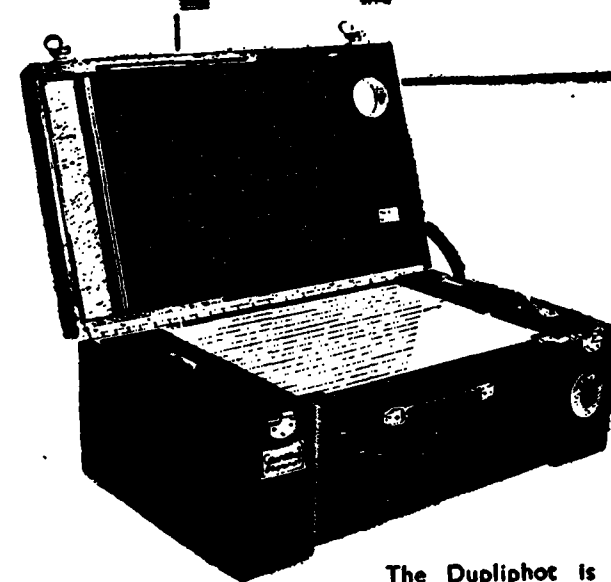
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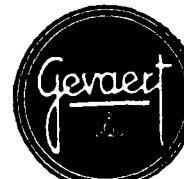
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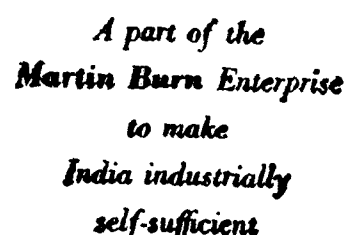
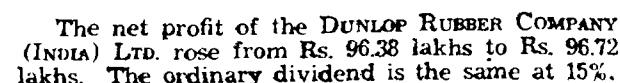
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GOVT. SECURITIES

2½ %	Loan	(1961) - Rs. 93-6-93-6-93-6-93-6-
2½ %	"	(1976) - Rs. 82-9-82-9-82-7-82-7-
2½ %	U.P. Zemindary Compensation Bond (Collected)	Rs. 42-8-42-8-42-8-42-8-
2½ %	Loan	(1962) - Re. 93-13-93-13-93-13-93-13-
3 %	"	(1986) - Re. 76-14-77-6-76-10-
3 %	"	(1957) - Rs. 99-11-99-11-6-99-11-99-11-
3 %	"	(1970-75) - Rs. 99-3-99-3-99-3-99-3-
3 %	"	(1963-65) - Rs. 94-4-94-4-94-4-94-4-6-

ENGINEERINGS
Braithwaite & Co.—Rs. 28-3-28-3-28-28—(33-13).

Atal—Rs 9-4-9-4-8-14-8-14—(13).
 B. 27-12-28-10-27-4-28-10—(35-12).

ing and treating of metals and alloys. Capital Rs. lakhs.



... ..

... ..

Quite a large section of bank employees have now realised that it pays more to rely on conciliation, adjudication and negotiation than to resort to strike and go-slow tactics. They seem to have

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

Popular Grievance

Excepting foodgrains, including *ata*, *maida* and *suji*, the tax on all other commodities is at 1 anna in the rupee on a single turnover basis. The number of exempted goods has shrunk from 50 to 23. Among the exemptions are newspapers, water and milk, but since newsprint is not exempted it is feared that the smaller newspapers which get their supplies from local agents will be affected adversely. In this matter also, the State Government has gone against the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. For importers, there will be no minimum limit for taxation and they will be liable to tax on whatever they import, regardless of the turnover. At present, the assessment for a particular year becomes time-barred after three years. In future, it will be after four years. Whereas at present an assessee is free to be assessed for a particular year either on the basis of his turnover in the previous year or on the basis of the assessment year, he is now to be assessed only on the turnover of the assessment year. Under the existing Act, the goods which are liable to be taxed at every point of sale are taxable at the maximum rate of 3 pies in the rupee. The Ordinance empowers the Government to raise it to 6 pies in the rupee where it is considered necessary to do so.

Jute Production

The State jute production programme has drawn up a large-scale jute production programme and has appointed a special officer, Mr. H. D. Nathani, to direct it. The Government is also utilising the skill of East Bengal refugees to see the programme through. The jute production target set in the second five year plan for the State is 556,500 maunds. Present production is estimated at about 5 lakh maunds. The requirements of the three jute factories in the State are estimated at nearly 7.5 lakh maunds a year.

MARKETS STEADY ON HOPES OF RUSSIAN ORDERS

THE news of an increase of 5,200 tons in mills' stock of jute goods during March came as a welcome surprise to a market which had expected a rise of at least twice that amount. This caused a bullish tendency to develop, and the trade in general regarded the outcome of the first complete month of working with the increased loomage with satisfaction. The increase in stocks was only slightly less than the tonnage produced by the unsealed looms. In many quarters this has been construed as a sign that the increase in production was justified by world demand. This would appear at first glance to be correct if current stocks are compared with those of a year ago. In March 1955, with 12½ percent looms sealed, mills' stocks were exactly the same as in March 1956, when only 5 percent looms were sealed; but a year ago, stocks were just about at their peak, and showed a rapid decline over the next few months. Unless drastic changes take place in the very near future it is doubtful if world consumption can be boosted so as to absorb the increase in production and bring about similar conditions. A further comparison of the ratio of stocks between sacking and hessian brings to light several interesting features. In March 1956, heavy goods stocks amounted to 58 percent of the total, or 4 percent lower than they were a year ago. Hessian stocks amounted to 32 percent, which was also 4 percent lower than at this time last year. But "other goods" have shown a big increase, and in March, at 9,500 tons, constituted about 10 percent of the entire stocks; a year ago, at 1,600 tons, they were only a little over 1 percent of the total.

Activity in the jute goods market during the past week has been very restricted. Reports of the long-awaited Russian order had a steadying effect at the beginning, but this was counteracted around midweek by talk of a trade pact between Burma and Pakistan. Bulls and bears dominated the market in turn, and at the close quotations showed very little chance from the opening.

Fibre attracted a little more interest. In the early session, Indian mills made small day-to-day purchases in the open market, and also increased their demand for local delivery jute through their agents in the Cossipore markets. This tended to keep prices steady in spite of the fact that imports into Cossipore were again maintained at a very high level. Sellers are holding a fair amount of stocks both in the upcountry agencies and locally, and do not appear to be in any great hurry to liquidate their holdings. Towards the week-end, several mill groups began to take an interest, and fair quantities changed hands at keen prices. At the close, mill interest waned, but the market was fully maintained by inter-sealer covering.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: Jute goods prices showed an upward tendency at the opening last Thursday due to rumours that an order from Russia was imminent. There was heavy bear-covering and quotations for heavy goods advanced by 12 annas or Re. 1 for B Twills, to be quoted at Rs. 108-4 for ready shipment and Rs. 108 for April-May shipment. Although most of the activity was concentrated in heavy goods, hessian moved in sympathy, and a small rise of 2 annas brought 40in. 100z. to Rs. 38-6 for ready and Rs. 38-10 a 100 yards for forward shipment. At the higher levels, selling pressure from both mills and speculators caused rates to recede rapidly, and by Friday morning the previous day's gains had been almost wiped out. As the day progressed, lack of interest from overseas buyers and continued selling pressure from weak holders forced down prices still further, and the confidence of the market received a jolt on rumours of a trade pact between Burma and Pakistan. Fatka rates again reached last week's lowest level of Rs. 105-12, but recovered slightly by Saturday morning, although opening quotations at Rs. 107-6 were still 4 annas lower than on the previous day. During this period, hessian remained remarkably steady, and over the two days prices remained constant. Publication of the I.J.M.A. stock figures brought about a revival just before the closure for the week-end. With the news that was increase in stocks was only about half of what was expected, confidence returned and prices gradually recovered. On Monday morning, B Twill quotations were back to Rs. 108 a 100 bags for ready shipment, or only 4 annas below the week's opening rates, while hessian was steady at Rs. 38-8 for ready 40in. 100z. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits during the day, but the general tendency was in an upward direction in spite of the limited business. Towards the close, a steady tendency developed.

At the close, sacking is a little easier, but hesian is unchanged. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	April	May	June	July-Sept.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 8oz.	32-2	32	31-10	31-8
40in. 10oz.	38-7	38-12	38-12	38-12
B Twills	107-12	108	108-2	107-4
Heavy Cees				
(Plain)	107-12	108	108	107-4
A Twills	134-8	134	133	132
Liverpools	124-8	124-8	123-8	122-8
Cornacksa	108-6	108-8	109-8	109-12

Raw Jute: Mills showed a considerable amount of interest in the fibre markets, and more business was conducted than of late. Indian mills bought steadily early in the period, and also increased their activities in the local Cossipore markets, which had a steady influence there. The improvement in gunny prices allowed them to pay the current jute rates, and towards the week-end some of the larger groups entered the market. Competition was keen, and most of the business was done at cut rates, with the result that sellers holding large stocks were only willing to release a few thousand maunds at a time. Upcountry markets continued to lead Calcutta rates because imports were very small, but there was ample jute available from stockists for those who were willing to pay the price. Stocks in Cossipore were very high for the time of year, and wagon arrivals continued to maintain supplies in spite of heavy buying by mill representatives.

Opening quotations last Thursday were based on Rs. 28 a maund for Upper Assam Bottoms, but in the absence of business at the opening these rates were nominal, and only found their true level 8 annas lower when mills began to take an interest. Prices remained at Rs. 27-8 a maund for the rest of the week, although in most cases transactions were put through below this level.

The main business was in Dhubri-Assam assortments on the basis of Rs. 27 a maund for Bottoms for April-May shipment. Northern agency and a fair quantity of local Northern jute was also done at the same price and 4 annas higher. Karimpore-Bongaon Tossa and also Assam agency tossa came in for a good deal of interest and prices paid ranged between Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 28 a maund basis Bottoms for April-May shipment. Daisee, both ex Calcutta and agency, was done at same price and Daisee Metcalfe at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-4 a maund basis Bottoms. A small lot of Bimbi was done at Rs. 25 a maund for F.A.Q.

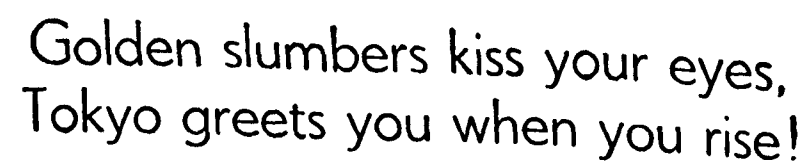
At the close, the market is unchanged, with sellers reserved. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute:	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Shipment
	Bottoms	
Lower Assam	27-8	April-May
Upper Assam	27-8	"
Northern	27-8	"
Murshidabad White	26-8	"
Daissee ex Agency	28	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	27-8	"
Daissee Mesta	25-8	"
Local Packing (Northern)	26-8	"
Bimli	25-8	"

Tossa is quoted at Re. 1 a maund above the price of white jute.

Pakistan Jute :	Rs. a md. basis Bottoms	Shipment
Jat	31	April-May
District	30-8	"
Northern	30	"
Jat Cuttings	124 a bale	"

There has been an increase in business in the local Cossipore markets over the past week, and



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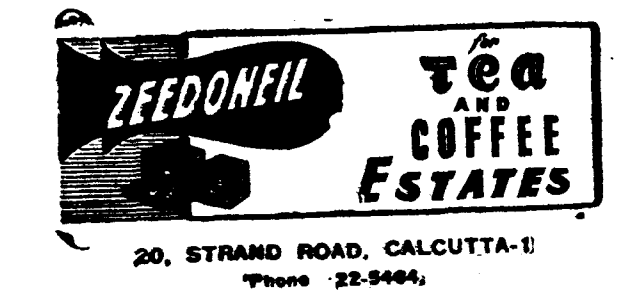
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NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 26th April, 1956, at 4.30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
- (2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
- (3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- (4) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election. Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas is interested as a Director of Vissanji Khimji & Co. (Private) Ltd., the Cotton Buying Agents of the Company, and his re-election will therefore be proposed as a Special resolution.

- (5) To elect a Director in place of Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar who also retires by rotation. Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, although attained the age of 68 years is not eligible for re-appointment, unless his appointment is made or approved by the Shareholders in general meeting in terms of Section 281 of the Companies Act 1956.

Special Notice is hereby given that it will be proposed as an Ordinary resolution that Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company and that it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit of 65 shall not apply to him.

- (6) To transact the following further special business, namely to consider and if thought fit, to pass the undermentioned resolutions as Ordinary resolutions:—

(a) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. Jwalaprasad Radhakrishna, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the Company, in the market of Uttar Pradesh, be approved, up to 31st March, 1957."

(b) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. Dwarka Prasad Chiranjee Lal, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the

Company, in the market of Bihar, be approved, up to 1st March, 1961."

(c) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. K. D. Continental Traders, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the Company, in the market of the State of Kashmir, be approved, up to 2nd July, 1959."

(d) "Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. Jamnadas Bhunji Patel, as the sole selling agents of the Cloth & Yarn produced by the Company in the markets of Saurashtra & Cutch, be approved, up to 1st January, 1958."

By Order of the Board of Directors
of THE LAKSHMI COTTON MFG. CO. LTD.,
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY (PRIVATE)
LIMITED,

R. L. COGHLAN,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay: 24th March, 1956.

NOTE: Warrants for the above dividend, if declared, will be posted to Shareholders on 30th April, 1956, and payments will be made on or after 1st May, 1956. Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company immediately any change of address, failing which their dividend warrants will be posted to the addresses as registered with the Company.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The resolution in connection with the re-election of Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas, which will be proposed as a Special resolution, under item (4) is as under:—

"Resolved that Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas, who retires from the Board by rotation, be re-elected a Director of the Company."

The reasons which make this resolution necessary have already been given in the Explanatory Note accompanying the Notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on 13th April, 1956, which has been posted to shareholders.

The resolution in connection with the re-election of Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, which will be

proposed as an Ordinary resolution, under item (5) is as under:—

"Resolved that Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company and that it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit of 65 shall not apply to him."

Sir Vithal needs no introduction, as for many years, one of the leading figures in the textile mill industry of India, and since his appointment as a Director of the Company in December, 1949, has always given the Company the benefit of his wide experience. The Company is indeed fortunate to have him on the Board.

The Company's policy has for many years been to establish direct connections with consuming markets upcountry, and for this purpose it has appointed sole selling agents in various upcountry centres. The draft resolutions under item (6) have been necessitated by the fact that under Section 294 of the Companies Act 1956, the appointment of existing sole selling agents requires the approval of the shareholders in general meeting. The agents mentioned above are all well connected in the textile trade in their respective territories, and have been active in the promotion of the sale of the Company's Cloth and Yarn.

THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay at 4 p.m. on Monday the 7th day of May, 1956 to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

2. To declare a dividend and a bonus.

3. To elect a Director in the place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., who retires by rotation. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, having attained the age of 75 years and though otherwise eligible for re-election, is not eligible for re-appointment, unless his appointment is made or approved by the shareholders in general meeting in terms of section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Special Notice is hereby given that it will be proposed as an ordinary resolution that Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. be and he is hereby appointed a Director of the Company and that it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit of 65 years shall not apply to him.

4. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. M. G. R. Aitken, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.

5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th day of April, 1956 to the 9th day of May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. HYDARI,
Deputy Managing Director.

23rd March, 1956.

Indian Mercantile Chambers,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

The dividend and bonus when sanctioned will be payable at the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta on and after the 14th day of May, 1956 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 9th day of May, 1956 and warrants will be posted in due course to each shareholder at his registered address.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Extraordinary statement under section 173(2) of the Companies Act 1956 regarding resolution to be passed at the Annual General Meeting for re-appointment of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. as a Director of the Company.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. has been a Director of the Company since 14th January, 1937 and the Chairman of the Board of Directors since 8th December, 1938. He is 75 years old. He retires by rotation at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company. There is no bar other than the age limit to his re-election as a Director of the Company. His re-appointment requires a resolution to be passed by the shareholders specifically declaring that the age limit of 65 years shall not apply to him.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta is a businessman of wide and varied experience, and during the 19 years he has been associated with your Board he has rendered very valuable services to the Company.

A. HYDARI,

Deputy Managing Director.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1956.

THE SOORAH JUTE MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 119th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta at 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday the 9th May, 1956 for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and to pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

- (2) To declare dividends on Ordinary and Preference Shares.

- (3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation. Sri G. P. Birla, an associate of the Managing Agents under the Companies Act 1956, retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election. As he has been acting as a Director of the Company since 1945, it is desirable to avail of his valuable advice by retaining him as a Director of the Company. Hence special notice is hereby given to pass with or without modification the following special resolution:—

"RESOLVED that Sri G. P. Birla, an associate of the Managing Agents under the Companies Act 1956 be appointed as a Director of the Company who is liable to retire by rotation under the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company."

- (4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes have intimated their intention not to be reappointed as Auditors of the Company in view of the fact that the Account books of the Company are now being maintained in Hindi. A shareholder of the Company has given notice of his intention to propose the name of Messrs. Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants of 1-B, Old Post Office Street Calcutta, for appointment as Auditors of the Company. A copy of such notice has been sent to the retiring Auditors. A special notice is hereby given to this effect.

- (5) As special business to pass with or without modification the following resolution which will be proposed as special resolution:—

"RESOLVED that Article 112 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following be substituted therefor:—
"112—The Directors will not be required to hold any qualification shares."

- (6) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 30th April, 1956 to 9th May, 1956, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,

HINDUSTHAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION
LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta,
Dated 29th March, 1956.

In particular to Mr. Kamalmani A. Dikshit, Pandit Kedarmani A. Dikshit & Mrs. Bidya Devi A. Dikshit, Mr. Kasam Ahmed Vaiz, Mr. Narendra Shumshere J. B. Rana and Mr. Prakashmani A. Dikshit.

NOTE:—(1) The Directors have recommended dividends on Preference shares @ 7% (free of income-tax) and on Ordinary Shares @ Rs. 1/8/- per share (free of income-tax).

If dividends on shares as recommended by the Directors are declared at the meeting, THE DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAYABLE ONLY TO THE REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, whose names are on the Company's Register on 9th May, 1956. No application need be sent for dividends, as relative Dividend Warrants will be posted to such shareholders within 3 months from the date of declaration.

The Shareholders are advised to notify any change of address.

- (2) A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

- (3) Explanatory statement in regard to special business to be transacted at the meeting.

It is desired to amend the Articles of Association of the Company by deleting the existing Article 112 requiring the Directors (other than ex-officio Directors) to hold 100 Ordinary Shares in the Company as qualification shares and by substituting a new Article providing that the Directors will not be required to hold any qualification shares. The Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Company's office at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta during business

THE MODERN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1956 at 3.54 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1955.

2. To declare a dividend and bonus.

3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-appointment.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd day of April, 1956 to the 21st day of April, 1956, both days inclusive.

Any member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a Proxy need not be a member.

Detailed Notice setting forth all the items of business to be transacted at the above Meeting has already been published in the Press and has also been posted to the Shareholders individually.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO. PRIVATE LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 14th March, 1956.

N.B.—The dividend and bonus, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 9th May, 1956, between 12 noon and 3 P.M. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1.30 P.M. on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 2nd April, 1956.

THE ASSAM MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay at 12.30 p.m. on Monday the 14th day of May, 1956 to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

2. To declare a dividend and a bonus.

3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tulsidas Kitchand, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.

4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th day of May, 1956 to the 17th day of May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. HYDARI,
Deputy Managing Director.

29th March, 1956.

Indian Mercantile Chambers,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

The dividend and bonus when sanctioned will be payable at the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta on and after the 19th day of May, 1956 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 17th day of May, 1956 and warrants will be posted in due course to each shareholder at his registered address.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE PREMCHAND JUTE MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Forty-seventh General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 81, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 14th May, 1956, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Half-year ended 13th October, 1955, and for transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 7th May, 1956 to 14th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

A Member, who is entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and that the proxy need not be a Member.

By Order of the Directors,
PRIYA NATH ROY,
Chairman.

81, Sovabazar Street,
Calcutta, Dated the
6th April 1956.

THE CALCUTTA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 147th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 15th May, 1956, at 11.30 A.M. to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and pass the Directors' Report.
- (2) To pass the accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.

- (3) To Declare a Dividend. (The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 6/4/- per share.)

- (4) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

- (5) To pass a special resolution for the re-election of Mr. J. B. Braid who is a Director of the Managing Agents and who retires by rotation and is otherwise eligible for re-election. (see resolution below)

- (6) To appoint auditors for the year 1956 and fix their remuneration.

Notice is further given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd May to 15th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved that Mr. J. B. Braid who is a Director of Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd., the Managing Agents, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

This resolution is in accordance with section 261 (1) (f) of the Companies Act, since Mr. J. B. Braid is a Director and as such an associate of the Managing Agents, and it will be necessary for the Shareholders to pass a special Resolution with or without modification, if they decide to re-elect Mr. Braid a Director.

By Order of the Board,

HOARE MILLER & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 10th April, 1956.

N.B. A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, which proxy need not be a member of the Company.

To the Shareholders of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and in particular—Lt. General Sir George D. Barrow Kt., Mr. R. S. Partridge, Messdames V. H. Hole & Margaret Jupp.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour L.S.T.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.*	17-4-56	Noon
Eastern Bank, Ltd.*	18-4-56	18-4-56
Humayan Properties, Ltd.	18-4-56	4.30 p.m.
Bengal Paper Mill Co., Ltd.	20-4-56	Noon
Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd.	20-4-56	3 p.m.
Dunlop Rubber Co. (India), Ltd.	25-4-56	12.15 p.m.
Titagarh Paper Mills Co., Ltd.	25-4-56	3 p.m.
Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.	25-4-56	4.30 p.m.
Bharat Nidhi, Ltd.	26-4-56	11 a.m.
Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26-4-56	5 p.m.
Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26-4-56	4.30 p.m.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd.	27-4-56	11 a.m.
Jenson & Nicholson (India), Ltd.	27-4-56	11 a.m.
Premchand Jute Mills, Ltd. (E)	27-4-56	11.30 a.m.
Kankannarrah Co., Ltd. (Jute)	27-4-56	11.45 a.m.
Kamarahatty Co., Ltd. (Jute)	27-4-56	Noon
Modern Mills, Ltd. (Cotton)	27-4-56	3.45 p.m.
Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd.	30-4-56	3 p.m.
Belsund Sugar Co., Ltd.	30-4-56	3 p.m.
Dunbar Mills, Ltd. (Cotton)	1-5-56	4 p.m.
Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1-5-56	4.10 p.m.
Rammugger Cane & Sugar Co., Ltd.	2-5-56	Noon
Western India Match Co., Ltd.	7-5-56	4 p.m.
Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	9-5-56	2.30 p.m.
Assam Match Co., Ltd.	14-5-56	12.30 p.m.
New Central Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	14-5-56	4.30 p.m.
Premchand Jute Mills, Ltd.	14-5-56	11 a.m.
Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	15-5-56	11.30 a.m.

(E)—Extraordinary General Meeting.
* Meeting will be held in London.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—National Bank of India Ltd.—7½ p.c. (2nd Int.); Rammugger Cane and Sugar Co. Ltd.—20 p.c. (o); Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.—15 p.c. (o); Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.—5 p.c. (f) (o); Kamarahatty Co. Ltd.—Nil (o); Kankannarrah Co. Ltd.—NA (o); Western India Match Co. Ltd.—11 p.c. including a bonus of 1 p.c.; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd.—Rs 5½ per share (f) (o); Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—Rs. 30 per share (f) (o); Dunbar Mills, Ltd.—Rs. 2.8 per share (o); Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.—Nil; Modern Mills, Ltd.—Rs. 8 per share including a bonus of Rs. 3 per share; Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd.—Rs. 4 per share (o); Calcutta Steam Navigation, Co. Ltd.—Rs. 6½ per share.

O.—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. L—Less Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend. Cn.—Cumulative.

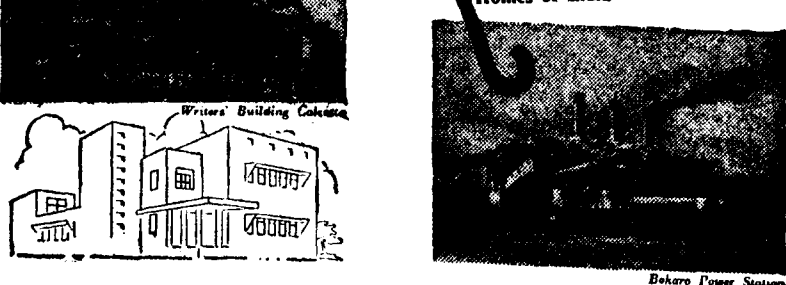
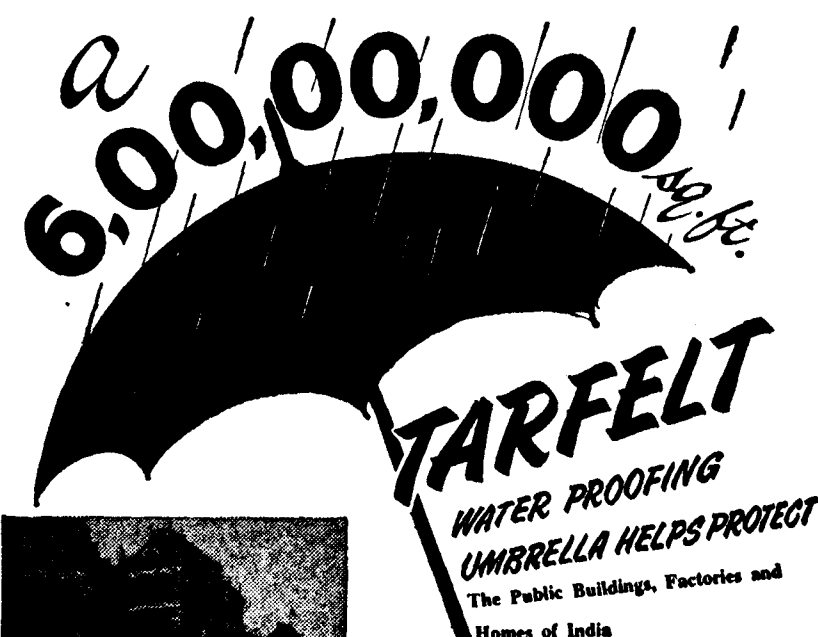
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THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock
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Wednesday 11th April, 1956.

GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	76 1/2	90.24.300	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice.	77 1/2	76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	68,32,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	15,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	96 1/2	1,50,00,000	5 1/2	1921 2nd	1981	144N	14,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	£892,600	5	1923	1953-83	£87 1/2	75,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94 1/2	£901,000	5	1924	1954-84	£87 1/2	40,00,000	4	1909	1969	100
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92 1/2	88,21,800	5 1/2	1926 1st	1956-86	100	56,00,000	4	1910	1970	100
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	99,84,500	5	1926 2nd	1956-86	100 1/2	75,00,000	4	1911	1971	100
	2 1/2	1948	1962	93 1/2	1,49,49,500	5	1927	1957-87	102 1/2					
	2nd issue	1948	1962	93 1/2	1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958-88	103					
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2	80,00,000	4	1931	1991	95	STERLING LOANS				
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	82 1/2	2,835,100	4 1/2	1932	1982	£96	20,00,000	4	1906	1966	100
63,30,26,000	3	1926	1950-70	101 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	84 1/2	£892,600	5	1923	1953-83	£87 1/2
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	89 1/2	60,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	97 1/2	£901,000	5	1924	1954-84	£87 1/2
1,14,06,89,000	3	1944	1957	99 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1946	1976	84 1/2	£835,100	5 1/2	1932	1982	£96
5,85,73,000	4 1/2	1928	1958-68	103 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2005	74	25,00,000	4	1912	1972	100
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	99 1/2	2,31,07,100	3 1/2	1945	1-2-1975	85	18,00,000	4	1913	1973	100
1,13,65,64,000	3 1/2	1945	1959-61	98 1/2	25,00,000	3	1938	1968-68	90	50,00,000	4	1914	1974	100
1,58,16,95,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	96 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74	50,00,000	4	1915	1975	100
1,03,87,91,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1947	1977	79 1/2	23,00,000	4	1916	1976	100
					50,00,000	3	1948	1978	83 1/2	25,00,000	4	1917	1977	100
					50,00,000	3	1949	1979	87 1/2	25,00,000	4	1918	1978	100
					50,00,000	3	1950	1980	91 1/2	25,00,000	4	1919	1979	100
					50,00,000	3	1951	1981	95 1/2	25,00,000	4	1920	1980	100
					50,00,000	3	1952	1982	99 1/2	25,00,000	4	1921	1981	100
					50,00,000	3	1953	1983	103 1/2	25,00,000	4	1922	1982	100
					50,00,000	3	1954	1984	107 1/2	25,00,000	4	1923	1983	100
					50,00,000	3	1955	1985	111 1/2	25,00,000	4	1924	1984	100
					50,00,000	3	1956	1986	115 1/2	25,00,000	4	1925	1985	100
					50,00,000	3	1957	1987	119 1/2	25,00,000	4	1926	1986	100
					50,00,000	3	1958	1988	123 1/2	25,00,000	4	1927	1987	100
					50,00,000	3	1959	1989	127 1/2	25,00,000	4	1928	1988	100
					50,00,000	3	1960	1990	131 1/2	25,00,000	4	1929	1989	100
					50,00,000	3	1961	1991	135 1/2	25,00,000	4	1930	1990	100
					50,00,000	3	1962	1992	139 1/2	25,00,000	4	1931	1991	100
					50,00,000	3	1963	1993	143 1/2	25,00,000	4	1932	1992	100
					50,00,000	3	1964	1994	147 1/2	25,00,000	4	1933	1993	100
					50,00,000	3	1965	1995	151 1/2	25,00,000	4	1934	1994	100
					50,00,000	3	1966	1996	155 1/2	25,00,000	4	1935	1995	100
					50,00,000	3	1967	1997	159 1/2	25,00,000	4	1936	1996	100
					50,00,000	3	1968	1998	163 1/2	25,00,000	4	1937	1997	100
					50,00,000	3	1969	1999	167 1/2	25,00,000	4	1938	1998	100
					50,00,000	3	1970	2000	171 1/2	25,00,000	4	1939	1999	100
					50,00,000	3	1971	2001	175 1/2	25,00,000	4	1940	2000	100
					50,00,000	3	1972	2002	179 1/2	25,00,000	4	1941	2001	100
					50,00,000	3	1973	2003	183 1/2	25,00,000	4	1942	2002	100
					50,00,000	3	1974	2004	187 1/2	25,00,000	4	1943	2003	100
					50,00,000	3	1975	2005	191 1/2	25,00,000	4	1944	2004	100
					50,00,000	3	1976	2006	195 1/2	25,00,000	4	1945	2005	100
					50,00,000	3	1977	2007	199 1/2	25,00,000	4	1946	2006	100
					50,00,000	3	1978	2008	203 1/2	25,00,000	4	1947	2007	100
					50,00,000	3	1979	2009	207 1/2	25,00,000	4	1948	2008	100
					50,00,000	3	1980	2010	211 1/2	25,00,000	4	1949	2009	100
					50,00,000	3	1981	2011	215 1/2	25,00,000	4	1950	2010	100
					50,00,000	3	1982	2012	219 1/2	25,00,000	4	1951	2011	100
					50,00,000	3	1983	2013	223 1/2	25,00,000	4	1952	2012	100
					50,00,000	3	1984	2014	227 1/2	25,00,000	4	1953	2013	100
					50,00,000	3	1985	2015	231 1/2	25,00,000	4	1954	2014	100
					50,00,000	3	1986	2016	235 1/2	25,00,000	4	1955	2015	100
					50,00,000	3	1987	2017	239 1/2	25,00,000	4	1956	2016	100
					50,00,000	3	1988	2018	243 1/2	25,00,000	4	1957	2017	100
					50,00,000	3	1989	2019	247 1/2	25,00,000	4	1958	2018	100
					50,00,000	3	1990	2020	251 1/2	25,00,000	4	1959	2019	100
					50,00,000	3	1991	2021	255 1/2	25,00,000	4	1960	2020	100
					50,00,000	3	1992	2022	259 1/2	25,00,000	4	1961	2021	100
					50,00,000	3	1993	2023	263 1/2	25,00,000	4	1962	2022	100
					50,00,000	3	1994	2024	267 1/2	25,00,000	4	1963	2023	100
					50,00,000	3	1995	2025	271 1/2	25,00,000	4	1964	2024	100
					50,00,000	3	1996	2026	275 1/2	25,00,000	4	1965	2025	100
					50,00,000	3	1997	2027	279 1/2	25,00,000	4	1966	2026	100
					50,00,000	3	1998	2028	283 1/2	25,00,000	4	1967	2027	100
					50,00,000	3	1999	2029	287 1/2	25,00,000	4	1968	2028	100
					50,00,000	3	2000	2030	291 1/2	25,00,000	4	1969	2029	100
					50,00,000	3	2001	2031	295 1/2	25,00,000	4	1970	2030	100
					50,00,000	3	2002	2032	299 1/2	25,00,000	4	1971	2031	100
					50,00,000	3	2003	2033	303 1/2	25,00,000	4	1972	2032	100
					50,00,000	3	2004	2034	307 1/2	25,00,000	4	1973	2033	100
					50,00,000	3	2005	2035	311 1/2	25,00,000	4	1974	2034	100
					50,00,000	3	2006	2036	315 1/2	25,00,000	4	1975	2035	100
					50,00,000	3	2007	2037	319 1/2	25,00,000	4	1976	2036	100
					50,00,000	3	2008	2038	323 1/2	25,00,000	4	1977	2037	100
					50,00,000	3	2009	2039	327 1/2	25,00,000	4	1978	2038	100
					50,00,000	3	2010	2040	331 1/2	25,00,000	4	1979	2039	100
			</											

BANKS

H indicates that Share capital is half paid. O, C and Dd indicate Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary Rs.	Reserve & other Funds Rs.	Cash and Investments Rs.	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profit including taxation Rs.	Carry forward Rs.	Dividends per cent.			Paid up per Share Rs.	Latest Market as available			Quotations on 1st April 1955
							1954	1955	1956		11-4-56 Rs.	4-4-56 Rs.	A year ago Rs.	
16,00,000 14,00,000H 1,00,00,000H 2,50,00,000H 15,30,375N 50,00,000	10,82,22,303 10,82,22,303 1,28,30,000 3,52,00,000 27,00,000 84,00,000	15,65,64,384 15,47,78,001 30,19,90,483 2,84,34,127 5,26,06,345	Allahabad Bank P. Bank of Baroda Bank of India Bank of Indore Bank of Mysore	12 12 12 12 6-12	16,11,216 28,01,913 84,90,779 4,00,348 17,21,294	13,71,702 2,70,302 13,26,650 64,703 1,79,254	18 12 14 14 8-8	" 12 12 16 6-6 8-8	" " " 7-7 8-8	100 50 50 60 25 100	362½ 185 96½ 154½ 52 253	362½ 185 96½ 154½ 52 256	371½ 182½ 96½ 147½ 45 275½	
2,62,11,875H 52,42,315	4,01,81,217	72,31,72,307	Central Bank of India	6-12	77,75,970	18,40,359	12	8-6	8-6	25	47½	47½	50½	
£3,500,000	£5,000,000	£118,987,761	Chartered Bank of I.A.&C	12	£982,465*	£495,375	14	15	15	£1	39/3	35/9	44/-	
1,000,000H	£1,300,000	21,418,701	Eastern Bank	12	£126,722*	£102,597	8	"	"	£5	£8½	£8½	£9½	
1,50,00,000 50,00,000H 1,25,00,000H 50,00,000H	1,00,00,000 26,00,000 15,43,000 1,57,000	35,72,99,886 2,16,63,215 3,45,51,076 1,85,90,314	Habib Bank Ltd Hind Bank Hindusthan Commercial Hindusthan Mercantile	12 12 12 12	46,16,246 10,86,458 1,759 31,266	105,895 1,68,278 16,819 2,771	3 3 Nil Nil	14 7/12 3 Nil Nil	" 6 " "	20 50 50 60	89½ 34½ 9½ 15	89½ 34½ 9½ 15	94½ 65 10 13	
HK\$25,000,000 £1,250,000 or	£8,000,000	£166,447,488	Hong Kong & Shanghai	12	HK\$19,290,451	HK\$10,215,256	£51	£51	"	HS125	£95½	£94½	£80½	
24,00,000 17,00,000 16,80,000 49,04,925 6,25,000A 2,50,000H 10,00,000C 5,00,00,000	78,50,000 22,50,000 5,41,383 15,06,075	16,04,77,414 5,78,69,313 77,14,495 2,18,15,069	Indian Bank Indian Overseas Bank Indo Commercial Bank Industrial Finance Corpn	6-12 12 6-12 6	13,93,697 13,24,875 21,816 22,18,636	130,785 2,25,276 496 "	12 6 Nil 2½	12 " " 2½	" " " "	100 85 100 100A 25B 50C 50,00	180 158½ 108 128½ 42½ 11 20 "	181 159 107½ 125 42½ 11 19½ "	183 142 102 101½ 50 15 21 "	
£14,372,856A £1,437,296B	£17,000,000	£932,216,879	Lloyds Bank	12	£2,186,072	£516,557	14 5	15 5	"	£1A £1B	£2-13-3 £1-6-3	£2-13-0 £1-6-3	£3-5-9 £1-6-3	
£375,000H £375,000H £720,000	£1,750,000	£30,458,467	Mercantile Bank of India	12	£194,324*	£200,284	14 14	14 14	"	£2½A £2½B £1C	£3-18-9 £3-18-9 £2	£3-18-9 £3-18-9 £2	£4½ £4½ "	
£2,851,563H 87,50,000	£3,104,887 £2,30,000	£71,176,101 £6,63,73,102	National Bank of India Punjab National Bank	12 6-12	£578,403* 53,75,891	£358,266 4,99,046	16 16	15 12	"	25 25	21/9 48	20/4½ 47½	25/7½ 45½	
40,00,000 2,66,35,200 2,00,00,000	33,00,000 68,00,000 95,00,000	3,08,68,308 22,07,81,741 26,38,69,679	Union Bank of India United Bank of India United Commercial Bank	12 12 12	6,75,648 17,04,572 36,69,037	1,75,874 1,52,756 2,761	6½ 3 5	6½ 3 5	" " 5½	5 10 50	6½ 4½ 50½	6½ 4½ 50	6½ 4½ 45½	

†† In Pakistan Currency

f Per Share

† Guaranteed

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	No. of Loans	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares of any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Mortgage Assets	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Latest Market quotations as available		
										1953	1954	1955		11-4-56	4-4-56	A year ago
Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
60.00,000	879	49,39,057	54,00,000	7,28,672	Agarpara P	3-9	79	5,38,034	2,42,027	5-5	21-32	32-...	10	12 1/2	12	14
24,00,000	498	13,70,189	16,00,000	5,84,621	Alibon P	5-11	348	5,34,631	12,122	12-12	12-12	...	100	190	190	160
6,00,000	146	1,67,213	9,75,000	1,52,948	Alexandra P	6-12	165	6,45,354	94,968	Nil-5	Nil-23	...	100	248	248	240
26,00,000	1,264	25,74,898	72,00,000	43,22,952	Alliance P	6-12	185	6,92,615	2,55,795	Nil-5	6-6	...	100	131	131	186
49,20,700	2,561	85,08,335	42,94,285	1,40,917	Ando-India P	3-9	21	1,54,940	9,783	7-5	4-5	5-3	100	179	180	193
40,00,000	810	39,16,481	22,50,000	1,76,844	Auckland P	3-9	128	-1,22,429	15,350	2-2	1-2	6-4	106	129	129	151
2,75,000	1,859	2,540,086	23,22,627	2,13,932	Bally P	3-9	128	2,34,558	6,84,852	4-11	Nil-11	3-11	100	132	134	193
28,00,000	820	42,34,111	32,30,121	12,77,032	Barnagore P	6-12	2	4,12,423	1,095	13-74	3-6	5-2	100	173	173	176
45,00,000	600	25,78,849	33,45,000	90,83,522	Beldere P	6-12	2	13,31,280	2,65,100	11	11	11	100	169	169	169
91,26,000	1,373	1,89,40,327	2,09,85,000	84,84,769	Bengal P	3-9	235	2,43,627	1,26,903	30	10	10	10	140	140	140
36,00,000	991	40,31,627	2,17,958	1,54,259	Birds P	3-12	62	3,27,392	2,271	4-6	5-2	5-2	100	140	184	195
7,47,380	502	12,59,616	30,46,234	66,335	Budge Budge P	5-11	2	51,976	-48,461	Nil-1	Nil-1	...	10	919	913	141
18,00,000	618	45,64,476	93,04,343	3,08,573	Calcutta P	5-11	2	-2,84,150	6,248	6-6	4-2	4-2	100	219	219	280
15,95,000	530	24,74,480	26,39,282	3,29,387	Caledonian P	3-9	341	3,67,348	1,30,505	3-3	Nil-3	4-6	100	1533	1537	172
30,15,000	650	14,72,224	18,45,000	21,00,836	Champdany P	5-11	1	-1,42,958	63,800	6-6	6-6	6-4	100	209	209	302
16,00,000	969	13,80,489	61,22,983	13,55,59	Chitavalabab P	6-12	165	5,68,135	1,52,233	12-5	5-5	...	10	141	141	141
31,49,200	768	74,95,513	29,76,858	26,26,825	Chitavalabab P	3-9	318	-1,51,574	18,647	Nil	Nil	...	10	104	104	152
28,00,000	719	26,36,569	44,45,179	26,26,825	Dalhousie P	3-11	2	-51,192	15,912	10-10	6-6	5-5	100	255	255	258
15,00,000	1,894	22,83,269	43,50,000	27,97,400	Delta P	6-12	165	2,46,136	1,43,894	3-6	5-73	71-...	10	203	203	258
34,32,1																

- Gross Block:

COAL COMPANIES

O. P. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953 1954 1955	Ra.	11-4-56 4-4-56 A year Ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 31-5 61-1	10	23 23 23
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-7 71-7 81-8	200	530 548 520
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	2,24,303	4,951	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 7
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,809	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	13,809	57,417	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-11	10	16 16 16
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bharat Coalfields P	9	152	13,52,076	39,978	Nil-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 7
40,00,000	61,93,314	29,29,245	17,49,190	Bharat Coalfields P	6	335	7,04,051	13,643	Nil-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 7
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bharat Coalfields P	6-12	106	16,884	1,65,136	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	13 13 13
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokar & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,196	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	14 14 14
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borres P	6-12	106	1,83,443	98,656	15-12 10-10 10-10	10	26 26 30
90,92,430	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,569	21,57,307	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-2 31-3 31-3	10	14 14 12
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	5,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	21 21 21	10	7 7 7
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-3 31-3 31-3	10	11 11 11
6,00,000	1,20,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,048	12,201	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	3 3 3
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	8 8 8
2,40,000	2,24,668	2,37,456	2,37,456	East Indian	1	128	2,37,456	2,59,767	18 18 22	10	33 34 28
29,53,760	1,02,13,132	76,34,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	3,205	10-8 71-7 71-7	10	30 32 31
10,00,000	4,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	24,544	24,544	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	17 17 17
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	4 4 4
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Huriladih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-7 71-10 12-1	10	19 19 19
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapanari	2	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	17-10 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	20 20 29
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	27 27 21
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil Nil 21	100	145 145 100
5,00,000	9,50,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	6-12	326	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20 28-28 25-30	100	56 60 91
1,38,490	6,75,000	95,000	11,90,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	21	49,776	1,918	Nil Nil Nil	10	9 9 9
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	Nil Nil Nil	10	3 3 4
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	Nil Nil Nil	10	7 7 7
7,00,000	5,13,413	26,617	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-11 31-11 31-11	10	10 10 6
17,76,230	31,15,787	20,01,765	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	3-5 31-3 31-5	10	20 20 19
6,00,000	12,4,425	85,000	69,929	New Warbhoom	3-9	202	45,902	36,426	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	11 11 11
2,50,000	1,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	Nil Nil Nil	10	21 21 21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-11 Nil-11 61-71	10	19 19 11
7,50,000	12,00,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,31	10-10 5-5 5-5	10	15 15 15
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	2,50,291	Parasara P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	11-11 31-11 31-11	10	13 13 9
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-7 71-7 71-7	10	22 22 23
2,50,000	2,62,406	7,500	11,330	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,008	1,881	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	6 6 6
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	21-2 21-2 21-2	10	11 11 11
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 71-61 82-11	10	11 11 21
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-2 21-2 71	10	15 15 9
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsore	6-12	353	1,09,433	21,070	25 25 30	10	8 8 8
2,00,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	17 6/7 17 6/7	10	34 34 25
8,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	38,842	6,601	12-12 11-11 11-11	10	11 11 11
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	59,979	51,533	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	10 10 9
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,338	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,837	10-10 71-7 5-11	10	10 10 23
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	10-7 5-2 21-1	10	33 33 31
3,50,000	4,06,000	3,53,000	8,10,76	Union	6-12	279	1,00,33	44,167	10-7 5-2 21-1	10	11 11 11
49,98,000	32,43,796	Nil	6,01,372	Western Bengal	6-12	166	5,08,749	63,500	Nil Nil Nil	10	7 7 7
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	13 13 13

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953 1954 1955	Ra.	11-4-56 4-4-56 A year Ago
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	Basant P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21 21 21	10	6 6 6
32,72,340	22,187	505	27,69,676	23,18,909	Basant P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,73,447	Nil Nil Nil	10	1 1 1
7,11,280	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	6-12	236	3,86,176	47,818	Nil Nil Nil	10	38 38 28
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	Bengal Luxmi	6-12	236	3,86,176	18,199	Nil Nil Nil	10	8 8 11
15,00,000	38,784	992	33,40,000	1,09,59,588	Birsa Cotton	1	22	5,23,389	5,70,791	Nil Nil Nil	10	9 9 9
6,00,000	42,872	841	31,18,221	22,71,967	Bowrah P	6-12	138	2,48,002	24,31,401	Nil Nil Nil	10	95 95 67
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,393	25,93,976	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	2,93,256	29,514	Nil Nil Nil	100	165 165 403
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	7 9 9	10	8 8 8
1,00,563	42,944	518	31,58,399	25,71,923	Dunbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	7,06,926	Nil Nil Nil	10	30 30 212
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,464	93,386	15 15 10	10	26 26 26
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,26,87,000	3,36,43,234	Kesoram P	3	22	40,72,648	1,17,824	11 11 11	10	18 18 17
6,00,000	35,894	864	17,48,143	9,75,673	Mohini P	12	45	9,33,316	5,158	Nil Nil Nil	10	25 25 18
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,801	Muir P	12	208	18,77,941	1,77,290	Nil Nil Nil	10	10 10 10
22,89,882	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	New Victoria P	12	237	18,83,371	13,76,473	Nil Nil Nil	10	10 10 10
3,07,095	23,196	795	22,64,990	20,39,056	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	1,33,000	26,932	Nil Nil Nil	10	11 11 11
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,698	2,65,04,931	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	Nil Nil Nil	10	10 10 10
17,50,000	1,37,50,000	Po										
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	Bangalore W.C. Silk P.	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	21 21 21	10	56 57 450
1,78,47,800	120,012	2,770	1,04,52,111	1,04,10,635	Buckingham Carnatic P.	12	26	99,42,495	2,89,435	Nil Nil Nil	10	181 181 117
20,00,000	28,900	—	15,06,190	20,00,281	Lambodia P	12	210	61,93,37	39,657	71 71 71	10	13 13 13
12,00,000	33,894	407	5,61,056	9,00,000	Omabara Cotton	12	188	63,53,756	61,404	Nil Nil Nil	10	33 33 285
20,76,900	72,832	295	1,15,59,92	1,29,881	Omabara Spg & Wvg	9	46	7,52,342	10,23,340	Nil Nil Nil	10	60 60 315
6,50,000	50,840	295	12,25,505	17,20,000	Kaleswarar	13	139	7,05,789	7,677	Nil Nil Nil	10	32 32 191
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,50,000	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	Nil Nil Nil	10	21 21 191
23,64,000	48,756	—	15,01,091	21,70,200	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	Nil Nil Nil	10	50 190 196
1,75,02,490	1,65,324	—	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,813	20 20 20	10	10 50 51
12,00,000	11,856	—	3,45,101	3,45,101	Maiahar Spg & Wvg.	12	240	40,439	40,439	20 20 20	10	11 11 11
80,00,000	24,252	803	20,81,211	1,12,29,14	Mettur Industries	3	29	1,43,408	223	Nil Nil Nil	10	406 406 410
13,61,780	6,000	—	14,15,992	9,00,000	Mysore Spg & Wvg.	3	142	1,753	3,986	Nil Nil Nil	10	7 7 7
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	8,26,698	5,00,000	Palani Spg & Wvg.	3	104	7,89,437	2,887	Nil Nil Nil	10	60 160 166
7,79,700	1,540	416	5,42,118	24,421	Sitaram Spg & Wvg.	3	104	87,724	3,063	Nil Nil Nil	10	60 160 166
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,88,563	18,23,501	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,459	—	Nil Nil Nil	10	60 297 297

† Liquid Assets.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS

O. P. C. and Dd

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price realised for crop		Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agent	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	1953	1954	1955			Ra		1952	1953	1954	Ra	11-4-56	4-4-56	A year ago	
Lbs	As P	Lbs	As P	Lbs	As P	Lbs								Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	
CACHAR																		
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,871	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	161
4,00,000	6,26,239	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Batukhai	12	35	43,307	Nil	..	10	11 1/2	131	131
10,00,000	17,71,449	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	..	100	100	170	170
2,50,000	9,71,753	Nil	194	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2 2/3	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	..	100	116	156	156
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	100	91 1/2	141	141
12,60,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattikhra	12	202	13,22,856	Nil	Nil	100	91	91	141
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,85,222	886	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinuggur Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	25	40	25	26	354
3,60,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	33	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	100	111	111	111
1,00,000	2,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	1,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	100	264	264	264
1,84,850	3,00,329	Nil	496	3,54,900	29-5	..	..	..	North Western Cachar	12	202	1,64,444	Nil	..	10	191	191	251
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	5,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	5,44,268	Nil	..	10	214	214	284
5,25,000	5,25,309	6,28,514	668	5,99,410	33-9	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,000	Rungmattee	12	63	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	143	143	184
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,32,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River, P.	12	74	3,73,677	Nil	20	35	50	50	184
2,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilakah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	123	19	19	201
DARJEELING																		
3,90,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	10	31	31	61
2,79,900	2,72,361	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-31	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	10	17	17	21
3,75,000	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Dary Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	..	40	100	290	290
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	100	290	290	290
2,00,000	5,15,555	3,55,365	500	2,45,013	37-04	2,84,204	49-13	2,68,000	Gielph	12	74	2,24,074	Nil	Nil	100	250	250	220
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,329	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,000	Lingia P.	12	279	6,64,000	Nil	20	50	431	26	26
10,32,000	3,57,576	1,118	761	4,39,323	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,45,171	Nil	20	10	301	301	154
1,00,000	3,97,133	3,00,000	816	3,09,522	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,33,923	Nil	7 1/2	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	154
1,50,000	1,75,390	3,10,239	463	1,63,526	42-1	1,92,080	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	7	2,10,365	Nil	..	10	18	18	258
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	10	40	300	300	358
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okayati, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	20	50	271	271	39
3,30,000	3,02,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	138	..	Nil	10	30	100	600	600
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	21	15	20	20	241
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,118	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	Pusimpong	12	74	2,02,628	Nil	Nil	10	131	121	154
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,720	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	173	50	15	15	450
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,421	Nil	21	15	20	20	230
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	747	1,63,185	34-4 1/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,841	Nil	21	15	20	20	230
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-5	2,64,390	50-4	2,80,000	Singtom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	100	381	381	65
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,90,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	6	30	50	61	61	84
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,385	382	3,30,160	37-5	3,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	Sunkma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	71	291	291	361
8,20,000	4,86,500	9,62,401	7184	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-3	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	3,50,250	10	15	40	12 1/2	12 1/2	141
6,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	10	10	441	441	201
DUARS																		
45,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,887	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Baranhat, P.	12	2	51,07,307	171	45	120	370	372	616
6,00,000	20,33,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,304	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,71,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	65	46	46	651
9,00,000	9,05,410	11,03,942	1,112	13,97,524	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,453	Nil	30	10	351	351	47
9,00,000	3,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,355	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	20	100	192	170	300
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,000	602	3,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Caron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	Nil	20	100	192	170
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,56	32-2	10,68,880	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	900	350	350	496
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,718	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,023	Nil	Nil	15	272	225	375
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	265	2,14,322	32-6	2,24,806	49-1	2,30,000	Engo	12	2	4,39,363	Nil	5	110	577	577	452
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,44	28-9	4,75,34	39-9	5,20,000	Etnebari	12	354	5,67,577	577	452	452	452	452	
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,30,000	1,233	9,11,84	33-4	7,62,72	47-4	..	Gairkhat	12	88	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	50	291	291	380
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,88	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	Gopalpur	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	700	340	340	324
14,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,772	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Hantapara P.	12	63	39,77,805	21	24	25	231	231	231
12,00,000	52,56,929	60,55,353	4,235	63,71,277	32-6	69,95,286	41-11	62,96,073	Hasimara P.	12	74	49,76,929	21	25	600	319	278	500
8,25,000	9,40,000	18,12,413	1,457	18,54,63	27-2	16,07,308	42-6	17,20,000	Hudibari	12	74	19,89,593	Nil	22	60	10	40	391
3,50,000	4,50,325	6,65,000	607	5,46,72	32-9	4,88,490	54-3	5,00,000	Jayirpara	12	2	7,17,191	Nil	25	65	10	381	543
9,00,000	6,75,000	1,12,233	937	9,39,181	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Killcot	12	63	10,39,754	Nil	20	411	263	271	423
2,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,24	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	..	Manabbarie	12	217	10,39,754	Nil	10	65	100	793	793
9,00,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,498	33-10	1,69,538	44-5	9,60,000	Nagaisurree	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	10	65	100	793	793
1,00,000	6,34,444	2,45,000	1,163	14,82,808	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Dooras, P.	12	2	26,36,284	174	45	110	300	232	407
3,20,000	5,91,422	8,30,000	578	5,94,366														

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Capital ordinary	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	11-4-56	4-4-56	A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.															
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,000	10,90,594	New Saven Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,235	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purbapour Sugar P.	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	10	10	7 1/2	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
16,59,820	27,13,249	28,00,000	13,462	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	4,27,005	29,230	20	20	7 1/2	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
19,99,600	25,82,563	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	10	..	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	1	25	1,43,798	24,340	10	10	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,022	8,477	5	5	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
20,00,000	72,62,286	36,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15	15	17 1/2	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,838	11,65,175	11,16,368	Shree Sitaram Sugar	8	140	1,90,057	7,991	10	10	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	8	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	Nil	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	9	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	..	10	20 1/2	22 1/2	25
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	8	227	10,24,525	92,931	25	25	25	10	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
2,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,370	..	..	..	100AC 12 1/2 BC	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS															
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
47,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil	Nil	..	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2,50,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	10	10	..	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
80,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,311	Angelo Bros.	12	1	11,84,131	3,43,961	12	12	20	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
30,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,336	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	3,43,961	12	12	20	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	2,98,408	1,34,529	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	4,17,492	Nil	Nil	..	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	..	100	177	174 1/2	164 1/2
12,00,000	2,65,000	8,24,890	1,80,023	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7-7	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	19 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	3	128	6,43,164	1,19,103	10	10	..	100	44	44	44
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,590	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3,18,389	1,19,103	10	10	..	100	4	4	4
20,00,000	..	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	3	160	5,89,372	3,19,229	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	4	4	4
45,97,028	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,383	1,15,707	10	10	10	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	24,18,775	3,38,973	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	5	10	10	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
2,50,00,000	59,89,739	1,18,60,321	2,50,93,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	30,23,938	27,36,584	..	11	Nil	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
22,50,000A	3,61,392	..	1,22,01,639	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,596	..	..	..	10A	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
22,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	4,57,111	22,586	..	..	..	10B	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,38,710	67,71,168	2,49,59,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,000	..	..	..	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,80,00,000	1,74,64,829	1,79,00,000	4,18,03,071	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,37,915	11,88,911	10	12	..	100	119	119	138
51,26,000	..	53,95,753	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	9	..	100	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,83,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Oster (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4,26,249	5,26,954	5	..	..	100	153 1/2	153 1/2	174 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,35,237	1,02,899	10	10	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	100	179	179	194 1/2
2,25,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	21-21	21-21	21-21	75	43	43	43
65,30,000	27,88,499	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	179	179	179
20,00,000	27,68,499	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyle & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	10	10	14	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,300	51,922	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,50,579	16,373	..	..	..	200	240	240	250
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindustan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	5	11	11	11
35,20,000	31,95,129	19,00,000	19,79,435	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,868	Nil	Nil	..	10	7	7	7
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,910	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	3,18,10,653	25,00,733	4 1/2	4 1/2	..	10	141	141	141
1,80,00,000	2,42,06,856	36,15,000	9,12,713	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	3,23,388	4,96,512	Nil	Nil	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	12 1/2	10	141	141	141
5,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
83,15,000D	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	12,62,971	..	..	..	10PO	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
8,27,970	6,57,319	8,08,300	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	3	173	4,07,288	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
20,00,000	4,66,334	15,40,900	6,44,390	Indian Wood Products	3	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	25	27 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
5,00,000	..	1,45,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	21-21	21-21	21-21	100	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
2,40,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	..	..	2	65	65	65
5,87,500C	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,60,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,209	8	5	..	80	41	41	41
1,17,500D	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	101	101	101
6,34,000	3,17,363	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14,078	4,849	..	..	..	50	101	101	101
5,00,000	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,200	6,21,756	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,06,663	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	71,18,708	2,03,450	13 1/2	13 1/2	18 1/2	100	25	25	25
9,00,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	10	..	100	240	240	240
1,15,00,000	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,203	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10	10	..	100D	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
20,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,806	2,22,282	10	10	12 1/2	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
10,00,000	31,74,413	40,00,000	2,67,663	National Rolling											

BOMBAY, MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. Po. F. Dd. G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		10-4-56	3-4-56	1-4-56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT															
12,67,59,332	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	6	10	100	214	221	179
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
9,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	35,75,589	188	6	6	5	100	1012	1031	1108
1,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	7	1,000	1282	1,290	1,400
1,49,97,650	1,66,90,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	"	100	1152	1161	1251
88,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	"	"	"	"	100	140	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,62,945	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7	7	7	100	131	131	146
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,378	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,951	27,952	7	7	7	1,000	1367	1372	1,491
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	"	"	"	100	352	365	261
6,00,000	36,053	4,53,124	91,038	Cost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	50	96	96	121
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,000	7,51,077	Jensen & Foubre P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	10	131	131	131
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,037	Machinery Mfgs. Corp'n Ltd. P.	3	130	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	Nil	100A	"	96	96
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,68,194	7,08,26	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	"	"	"	100	96	96	96
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,14	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	"	"	"	300	181	193	159
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,957	44,49,49	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	153	154	137
1,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,14	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	243	253	236
9,63,75,000															
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	"	23,84,913	95,96,337	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	"	"	"	10	131	131	131
5,15,000	"	11,04,34,887	1,95,48,461	Empire of India Life	12	253	"	"	"	"	"	100	675	675	700
8,46,120	"	36,33,999	48,38,307	Indian Mercantile	12	75	"	1,13,109	"	"	"	20	451	451	441
18,77,947	90,315	2,68,21,051	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	35	1,60,728	5,33,930	Nil	"	"	15	94	94	94
1,08,81,590	"	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,95	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13	16 2/3	"	15	381	381	400
6,00,000	"	67,83,770	53,46,53,42	Oriental Life	12	298	"	"	"	"	"	200	3,900	3,900	7,233
15,99,270	"	26,91,301	38,49,086	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,958	1,71,124	"	"	"	10	151	151	151
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	236	15,61,405	37,22,790	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	"	"	"	50	220	233	317
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,156	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	"	"	16	125	613	646	471
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	"	"	"	50	230	230	176
45,00,000	1,21,04,053	18,37,876	1,28,29,176	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,44,508	2,80,005	"	4	4	"	"	"	75
99,99,250	4,751	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	67	4,99,359	4,78,677	"	"	"	100	72	72	226
6,00,000	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	National Rayon Corp'n.	3	87	4,99,359	4,78,677	"	"	"	200	215	215	154
5,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	Scindia Steam Navigation	12	352	63,19,604	5,72,076	"	9	10	200	213	213	"
9,39,98,06	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	32,72,555	22,72,555	"	8	2	20	174	174	154
7,00,000	23,89,154	47,85,000	9,50,000	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	87,597	70	80	2	10	103	115	15
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,933	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	173	181	154
70,07,478	76,97,267	22,30,158	13,236	Western India Match	12	274	75,92,258	5,29,397	11	11	"	25	481	51	40
2,75,00,000	1,38,50,616	2,02,66,686	1,49,13,84									15	200	207	203

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	11-4-56	4-4-56	A year ago
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	29,367		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	59 1/2	61 1/2	56
21,09,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	73 1/2	76 1/2	74
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,607		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	58 1/2	60 1/2	64
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	311	18,844	1,18,863				100	11	11	19
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839			2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2	58
81,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	129-129	11-11	11-11	100	86 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatra Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12 1/2	5-5	Nil	100	74 1/2	74 1/2	69 1/2
2,47,850	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	11 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	81 1/2
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,30,000	Dehri Rongas	3	335	5,10,968	26,753	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	12 1/2	13A	104 1/2
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	98-98	99-1	1-1	10	59 1/2	59 1/2	56 1/2
16,00,000	90,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Faiza S.S.G.	3	165	1,99,473		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
6,91,100	15,16,176	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257					100	69 1/2	69 1/2	74 1/2
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,331	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	101 1/2
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezapore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,374	6,944				100			

Managing Agents, Managing Directors and Secretaries with their respective address.—(Contd.)

10. F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries, Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co., Ltd.—101/L Harrison Road, Calcutta.
11. J. Williams—14, Old Court House, St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
12. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay-1.	331. N. C. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	340. K. O. Chetiyani—Travancore, Calcutta.	349. Chandmull Batia—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
13. Anderson Wright & Co.—1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. T. A. Lykiardopolis—10, Bare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.
14. Bathgate & Co.—17/19, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333. Jajpuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. E. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. R. Building, Douglas Road, Balfour, Calcutta.
15. John Bullenford Blackie—Virginia House, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. J. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahant—Ewart House, Brum, Street, Fort, Bombay.
16. Berwick Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalminagar, Calcutta.	344. V. J. Pillai—Victoria Bunder Colaba, Douglas Road, Bombay.	353. N. K. Bahar—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
17. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Ward Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336. Tulidas Kilashand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	345. The National Ice Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanoo—P. S. Mission Row, Calcutta.
18. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Gurgaon, South India.	337. Berwala & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Seehasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alway, Calcutta.	

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THE NEW PATTERN OF INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

THE POLICY STATEMENT AS A SIGNPOST TO THE FUTURE: FATE OF THE 1948 RESOLUTION

SINCE the Government of India vetoed the Birla group's proposals for a new steel plant less than 1½ years ago, a feverish search has been going on for a precise definition of its new industrial policy. For a time, official spokesmen seemed to imply that there was nothing very new to define—that the 1948 policy resolution was still in force, apart from a few minor changes here and there. But inspired reports on the new Statement of Industrial Policy drafted by the Committee of Economic Secretaries, which have been emanating from New Delhi over the past fortnight, suggest that radical changes are now being considered which may alter the entire structure and prospects of private enterprise in this country. Much idealistic praise is still bestowed on the concept of a "mixed economy" in official circles; but the phrase has today come to cover such a multitudinous variety of economic mixtures that it may fairly be said almost to have lost its meaning. The draft of the new Policy Statement, if it is accepted, promises to take the economy a firm long step forward in the direction of State interventionism—to an extent that was not expected even perhaps at the Congress sessions which voted in favour of a socialist pattern of society. The type of industrial structure that is now visualised, it seems, will be "mixed" largely only in appearance; the tentacles of State control and interference threaten to reach down to the sources of individual initiative and enterprise, upon which private industry is founded. As such, the Policy Statement must receive the serious attention of those who are today framing ambitious plans to fulfil the tasks expected of them under the second five year plan.

The first thing to note about the new Policy Statement is that it will continue the "lurch to the left" in official policy that has now been in progress for many years. This movement is taking place mostly on doctrinaire considerations, and has very little to do with the social or economic needs of a country which intends to develop rapidly. It is taking place largely in response to ideological pressures which, although they are not uncommon in countries recently under colonial rule, may nevertheless lead to fundamental distortions in democratic aims and methods. The danger is not adequately recognised, although it is the responsibility of the established political leadership to point to its existence. Instead, it appears the responsibility is being exercised in the reverse direction, and the compromise with pressures from irrational sources threatens to go so far as to strike at the entire basis of the country's industrial prosperity.

Among the most disturbing of these pressures comes from a group which believes that State ownership of basic industries is an essential precondition of future expansion. The experience of the industrial revolution in the West, and of its remarkable present-day prosperity, is denied in favour of vague notions about the achievements of tight-lipped extremists in authoritarian countries. It is forgotten that fundamentally there are two reasons why organisms, including economic organisms, move—the incentive of the carrot and the threat of the stick. Since India has wisely differed from some of her northern neighbours in abjuring the latter, she is obliged to offer the will to work represented by the former. The general trend of economic policy in recent years has gone counter to this need, and in fact responsible Ministers have been repeatedly heard to decry the profit motive in terms suggesting that it is a grave moral failing—as if anybody had ever done any work or taken any risks without expecting at least some sort of a return. The proposal now to put all basic industries in State hands may be regarded as a logical extension of the woolly ideas

on social policy prevailing in certain quarters. But the Statement of Industrial Policy shows no signs of awareness of its effects on general economic enterprise. As a declaration of intentions, it affects not merely the industries that are specified, but the whole range of economic activity. It affects it because it strikes at the roots of individual confidence and incentives, especially when the definition of "basic industries" is stretched forcibly over a variety of non-basic ones, and is liable to be revised from time to time for reasons which are related more to political expediency than to economic necessity. As an example of what is meant, it is worth recalling that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 made no mention of the need to nationalise the railways, a major banking institution or life insurance. Yet today all three are under State ownership. The vigour with which the 1948 Resolution was upheld and quoted 16 months ago, when private interests asked if they might start making steel in Durgapur, contrasts strangely with the forgetfulness with which it was treated a few months later when the Government swooped down on the Imperial Bank and on life insurers. When the railways were nationalised, the Resolution was hardly mentioned.

The uncertainty which survives official proposals, pronouncements, policies and plans is a major factor which detracts from their worth. The latest Statement of Industrial Policy would be almost unique if it escaped that fate. From the point of view of business confidence, therein perhaps lies at once its merit and its fault. The merit, on a somewhat perverse interpretation, is that it contains features that are so wholly impracticable that their early implementation seems doubtful. They are impracticable because the Government lacks the money to undertake some of the activities which are nominally reserved for the public sector. Furthermore, it lacks the personnel and the technical experience, without which these particular industries would be reduced to a shambles. Most of all, it is aware of these shortcomings, though not as fully as might be wished. The fault of the Policy Statement is that in its general tenor, and because of the impracticability of certain proposals, it is likely to leave a trail of doubt and anxiety among those who are expected to make a vital contribution to the

INSTRUMENTS OF MONETARY

be decreed and should be variable according to circumstances.

A direct cause of Britain's inflation last year was the increase in the supply of Treasury bills—a form of finance which one leading banker, Sir Oliver Franks, has described as "the modern equivalent of the printing press". It is argued that the inflationary effect of some hundreds of millions of pounds' worth of these Treasury bills would be neutralised if the banks' liquidity ratio were raised from the conventional minimum of 30 percent to a compulsory minimum of say, 35 percent, because to fulfil their obligation the banks would have to buy and hold more bills. The effect of such a change would be similar to the effect of funding a similar quantity of bills into longer-term debt, but the rate of interest on this longer-term debt would normally be higher. The structure of interest rates in London has been so distorted in the past year that the cost of the debt would be little changed by funding—indeed, the discount on bills with a life of a few months is appreciably more than the yield on irredeemable stocks; but it must be assumed that this anomaly is temporary. Saving interest on the national debt is important when the cost of the debt has grown so large, but this is still a secondary consideration. A more serious argument for adjustable liquidity ratios is that they can supplement and accelerate the working of other monetary instruments. Neither Mr. King nor Mr. Dacey believes that compulsory changes in liquidity ratios can perform tasks of which other methods are incapable: they can only produce quickly results which would otherwise appear a few months later. Yet Britain's experience since the war suggests, surely, that those few months can be very important. If Bank rate policy could have been made effective immediately the rate was raised early in 1955, instead of six months later, the course of events in 1955 might have been quite different. It might, indeed, have been unnecessary to raise Bank rate as high as 5½ percent in 1956.

Readjustment of short-term rates after their abnormal rise will not be easy. Yet such readjustment is necessary to restore a normal relation between short- and long-term rates; for values of Government securities could not be forced much lower without damage to the nation's credit. It would have been preferable if the rise in short-term rates had been more moderate, as it might have been if the authorities could have manipulated the liquidity ratio last year. A wide differential between short- and long-term rates is needed now to induce investors to convert from short- to long-term holdings. The transfer (especially strong in the first months of the new policy last year) from deposits to Treasury bills was a move in the right direction; but it is now necessary, for the purpose of monetary stability, to induce holders of Treasury bills to transfer into more permanent investments. The excessive liquidity of the monetary situation is a disturbing factor in British finance at present. By the end of last year the banks' liquidity ratios were almost 37½ percent and even in the subsequent period of seasonal stringency they remained well above 30 percent. Pressure on credit cannot be applied consistently while the banks have so liquid a base for their lending policies. To neutralise surplus liquidity by enforcing a higher ratio would evidently help the working of monetary policy.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

AN important measure of a nation's standard of living is the amount of energy it consumes. Judged by this test, India has one of the lowest living standards in the world, as in fact, it has. According to an interesting pamphlet recently published by the Economics Department of Messrs. Burmah-Shell, *per capita* consumption of power in India, including non-commercial energy, is 36 long tons of coal equivalent. Compared with the consumption figures for the U.S.A., the U.K., Germany and Russia at 10, 6, 3½ and 3 tons respectively, India's consumption level is woefully inadequate and as the pamphlet also points out, this country is among the lowest consumers of energy a head in the world. But India cannot afford to remain in this position for long. Considering the massive additions to population every year, India must step up the process of her social and economic development, which requires considerable exploitation of power resources. It is this point which the Burmah-Shell pamphlet essentially stresses, and which fact the planners realise fully. The emphasis on the power production in five year plans and the Prime Minister's repeated references to India's growing need for power, are proof of this.

The total annual consumption of energy, commercial, non-commercial and live, in India at present, as worked out in the pamphlet in terms of long tons of coal equivalent, is 213.73 million tons, consisting of 76.1 million tons of live energy (human and animal effort and bullock carts), 99.7 million tons of non-commercial energy (comprising wood, charcoal, animal and farm wastes, wind

power, solar cookers, etc.) and 37.93 million tons of commercial energy (electricity, oil products and coal). The country depends massively on animal dung for its supply of domestic energy, which is definitely against all principles of good agricultural husbandry, as much valuable manure is being wasted through this practice. It also indicates a pattern of energy consumption that goes with the under-developed character of the economy, but a pattern that will gradually change as the country advances industrially. The current five year plan, which has set high targets for power production, can be said to have set the pace, as it envisages a substantial increase in the proportion of commercial energy demand to the total consumption of power. The pamphlet presumes that during the plan, extra demand will step up the current annual rate of increase of 5.6 percent in commercial energy consumption to 10 percent, which is also what the planners estimate.

The other interesting point which the pamphlet stresses is the relatively greater importance of oil, compared with other means of commercial energy such as thermal and hydro-electricity and coal, to the future course of India's industrial growth. The latter, of course, has been the main source of commercial energy in this country, accounting for nearly 75 percent of the total consumption. But as the pamphlet points out, coal and electricity are relatively inflexible sources of energy, and as such, are likely to fall short of requirements some time or the other, primarily because of the high costs of hydro-electricity generation and the relatively low reserves of economically extractable high grade coal in the country. The gap cannot be filled by atomic energy in any foreseeable future, despite India's programme of research and development. Oil is therefore the only alternative. As a matter of fact, the oil needs of India have been steadily expanding, and the present consumption demand of seven million tons is 14 times the current indigenous production. This figure is quoted on the authority of the Parliamentary statement of India's Minister of Natural Resources, who has also said that the country's demand is likely to increase by a further five million tons during the current plan period. This indicates the immense scope for expansion for the oil industry, in which the total visible investment since 1948 so far amounts to Rs. 75 crores.

CURRENT COIN

Index of Industrial Activity.—Corrected for seasonal fluctuations, *Capital's* Index of Indian Industrial Activity shows a rise of 4.2 points during September 1955. Contributing to this were increases in cotton consumption, jute manufactures, paper, coal and electricity. Cheque clearances also rose.

N. I. D. C.'s Industrial Programmes.—The report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the period ended 31st December, 1955, offers a commendably detailed review of its activities, and mentions some important industries in which expansion is to be promoted. The officially-sponsored Corporation is expected to give financial assistance to the jute and cotton textile industries for rehabilitation and modernisation; two committees have been set up to scrutinise applications for loans from units in these industries. A major activity of the N.I.D.C. will apparently be to set up foundries, forges and structural shops to meet the demand for heavy castings, heavy forgings and heavy structural. The future demand for these products, which are at present imported, is being assessed. Discussions have been held with important firms and organisations in Britain, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan. A detailed project report will be prepared by one of these organisations for a combined undertaking to produce grey castings, steel castings and steel forgings. After the report is ready, competitive quotations for the supply of plant and equipment will be considered. It is intended to set up a structural-cum-machine shop at Bhilai and a structural shop at Durgapur. Refractory manufacture is being expanded to meet the needs of a bigger steel industry. This is being done partly by private enterprise, but the Government considers it necessary to establish one more factory for making refractories, particularly basic refractories. An Austrian firm has been asked to prepare a skeleton project report for the latter. Plans are afoot to expand the output of intermediates used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and drugs. An Italian firm has been surveying requirements and is expected to report by the middle of this year. An expert team from Russia is making a similar study of intermediates for the drug industry. Possibilities for the production of rayon grade pulp are being explored. Two foreign firms—one from Germany and the other from Italy—have made comprehensive surveys. When their final reports are received, a programme for the manufacture of wood pulp will be drawn up. The N.I.D.C. is negotiating with foreign firms

to seek their collaboration in a scheme for the manufacture of 8,000 tons of carbon black a year. Other proposals in which an interest is being taken concern sulphur from pyrites, printing machinery, air compressors and fractional horsepower motors.

Expansion of Banking.—Dr. N. N. Law's address from the chair at the recent annual general meeting of the United Bank of India (reported more fully last week) contained a strong plea that private banks should draw up plans to extend facilities somewhat on the lines that the State Bank proposes to do. He felt that the latter's obligation to open 400 new branches during the first five years of its existence is likely to have a serious effect on the activities of other joint-stock banks. "It is my belief that private sector banks can redesign their activities to fit in with the revolutionary changes which are taking place, that they can attract additional resources from unexplored areas, and can invest these funds profitably for themselves and for the good of the country and its people, and that unless some kind of concerted effort is made in the national interests, the effect of Government-sponsored banking expansion on a large scale could quite easily overwhelm the private sector banking." The point Dr. Law makes is a useful one, but what is not certain is whether private banks can really afford to open new branches in the smaller centres. Establishment costs are rising, and as long as the trend is not reversed no bank can look with equanimity upon the prospect of losing money by extending its activities to unremunerative centres. This is a point that bank tribunals and the Government often choose to ignore. A rise in staff salaries that is not matched by a corresponding increase in efficiency tends to restrict a bank's capacity for, and interest in, expanding the area of its business. Even the State Bank is getting special facilities in the opening of new branches. Any losses beyond an agreed figure that it incurs for this purpose are to be met from an Integration and Development Fund into which are paid the dividends due to the Reserve Bank on its holding of 55 percent of the total issued capital in the State Bank. Shareholders of private banks cannot fairly be expected to support expansion plans which only bring them loss; the expansion should be encouraged, but on the basis of reduced costs.

Targets for Paper.—Mr. V. Mehta, chairman, told the annual general meeting of the Indian Paper Makers Association in Calcutta last Thursday that the targets of production and installed capacity set for the industry under the first five year plan seemed to have been nearly achieved. (A fuller version of the speech appears on a later page). Almost the entire increase is accounted for by the expansion schemes of units which existed at the beginning of the plan. A significant feature, he said, was that very little new capital had to be raised for increasing capacity and production. "This speaks volumes for the very healthy and commendable policy of the industry of ploughing back the earnings into expansion schemes. It remains to be seen how the new tax proposals relating to undistributed profits react on this policy, which is certainly not worth rejection." The targets fixed under the second plan are for a rated capacity of 450,000 tons and a production of 350,000 tons. The existing licences already cover 350,000 tons, so a capacity of only 100,000 tons remains to be licensed or planned for. Mr. Mehta expressed anxiety over the shortage of transport. "I am not aware of any large-sized industry which may not be complaining against transport bottlenecks. The trouble has been of a chronic nature in so far as the paper industry is concerned, and hardly a year can be spotted when a pointed mention of transport difficulties may not have been made either in the annual report or in the presidential address." Criticising the excise duty on paper, Mr. Mehta declared that in applying the levy to actual items of production, a certain amount of rationalisation and uniformity is badly needed. He hoped that a conference would be held between the Central Board of Revenue and representatives of the industry to solve this problem.

U.S. Business Prospects.—The business reports during March have been impressively strong, says the First National City Bank in its monthly letter on U.S. business and economic conditions. Rising prices in stocks and commodities, heavy demand for money, and pressure on the bond markets, together with indications from well-regarded surveys that business spending will expand further and that consumers are confident, all reflect heightened optimism and extension of the boom. Industrial activity and employment, in the aggregate and with allowance for seasonal fluctuations, hold about the same as in other recent months, for automobile output is curtailed and there are other instances of moderate slackening to offset moderate advances. With the spring selling season, automobile operations are expected to hold steady during the next

two or three months. In home building, the other main soft spot, evidence is accumulating that the decline has largely spent itself and that the trend is now sideways or slightly rising. Industrial activity has been nearly stable, at record or near-record levels, during the past six months. In that period some industries including steel and many kinds of heavy goods, have lifted output further. Their orders have run steadily ahead of shipments and their unfilled orders have increased. In some other lines, including, in addition to automobiles, farm implements and synthetic textiles, the trend has been downward. Thus adjustments have been going forward, reflecting shifts of business and consumer demand from one area to another. This is a healthy condition. After a long rise a point was reached where expansion could no longer be general, and where inventory accumulation or shifts of demand required adjustment. Business trends therefore are more diverse. The significant matter is that the adjustments are not falling concurrently, and that they are not causing any substantial slackening in overall levels of activity. Offsetting movements have dovetailed so smoothly that overall production is off less than 1 percent from its high, and non-durable goods manufacturing is at a new record. The steel industry has made the shift from a consumer goods boom to a producer goods boom without a hitch. Its best customer, automobiles, which in 1955 took nearly one-fourth of finished steel shipments, cut weekly passenger car production by 30 percent between mid-December and the end of February. Yet steel mills continued near-capacity operations and in March set a new weekly output record.

Concentration of Economic Power.—The rapid growth of the public sector in India is not without its dangers—the dangers arising from an excessive concentration of economic power in the hands of officialdom which might strike at the roots of democracy. This is a misgiving to which many have given expression in recent months. The President of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya, drew attention to it in his address at the Organisation's sixteenth annual general meeting recently. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, was present at the meeting. Mr. Vaidya did not disagree with the basic objectives of India's socio-economic planning, but he was concerned about the methods which were being chosen to achieve them. In experimenting with total planning, he said, there was a supreme need to preserve the democratic character of society. If the aim was to spread economic power more widely and evenly, care had to be taken that the power was not merely transferred to, and concentrated in, an expanding public sector. As the recent experience of some Western countries had shown, the concentration of economic and political power in the same hands, "however benignly administered, led to the suppression of democracy and liberty by authoritarianism." An effective safeguard against this danger, Mr. Vaidya suggested, was the public corporation system of managing State concerns. He was not necessarily suggesting a policy of *laissez-faire* towards the private sector in pleading for democratic freedom and individual liberty. But there was a tendency to confuse "the tall poppies which appear to sway in a breeze" with the millions of small entrepreneurs, including the entire peasantry, who formed the core of the private sector. The ideological dislike of private business as a whole was the result of this confusion. He quoted statistics, which previously Mr. Milne had done in his presidential speech to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to show that the private sector included 2½ million industrial shareholders, mostly small investors, and, as the Planning Commission had pointed out, "millions of small producers scattered all over the country."

Idle Capacity in Press-Houses.—Mr. M. S. Chunder, chairman, told the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association last week that conditions in the press-house industry had deteriorated further during the past year. The industry's main problem, apparently, is that it can use very little of its capacity. Mr. Chunder mentioned that of the 26 press-houses in the Association's membership, only 11 were working at present, and these at only a fraction of their capacity. Government aid, he declared, was necessary if the industry was to survive. The main form in which Government aid is wanted, it seems, is a change in the official raw jute export policy. Mr. Chunder said that exports had been banned since 1949 but "some export of pucca baled jute from India" should now be allowed. It is hard to agree with him on this point. The primary need is to ensure that enough jute is available at fair prices for India's own mills, especially now that they have taken bold steps to increase production. Mr. Chunder produced statistics to suggest that the total "surplus" in India and Pakistan at the end of the current season will be 27 lakh bales, as against 17 lakh bales at the end of last season. This does not necessarily mean that India is now in a position to export raw jute. On the contrary, the high prices mills have had to

pay for fibre in relation to what they have got for manufactured goods suggests that a relaxation in the export policy for the former would be an enquiry conducted by the Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad-Deccan, into the insurance and provident fund problems of the low-income employees in the shops and establishments in the Hyderabad-Secunderabad city area, reveal the distressing economic conditions of the class of people dealt with. The enquiry covered 4,302 samples in the income range of Rs. 1-500, (22.13 percent of all employees in shops and establishments). The average income of those sampled worked out to Rs. 71.13, the range of variation being from Rs. 35.57 to Rs. 339.53 among different income groups. But this statistical average typically conceals the deeper facts of the case. Professor Iyengar, the Director of the Institute, who has worked out separate figures relating to incomes in different brackets, shows that as many as 1927 or 48.70 percent belonged to the income group of Rs. 1-54, which is much below the minimum granted to labour in organised industry. Consequently, a very high proportion had no margin for savings and those who had, formed only a small percentage of the sample. Only 407 persons had insured their lives, and a mere 344 contributed to provident funds. On the occupational structure of these employees, 1,317 were menials and 970 worked in hotels. As many as 3,230 were illiterate or had little formal education, and 4,224 had one occupation only. A considerable degree of under-employment would thus seem to be implied. A large number (1,255) were also indebted, and

Problems of Social Welfare.—The results of the enquiry conducted by the Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad-Deccan, into the insurance and provident fund problems of the low-income employees in the shops and establishments in the Hyderabad-Secunderabad city area, reveal the distressing economic conditions of the class of people dealt with. The enquiry covered 4,302 samples in the income range of Rs. 1-500, (22.13 percent of all employees in shops and establishments). The average income of those sampled worked out to Rs. 71.13, the range of variation being from Rs. 35.57 to Rs. 339.53 among different income groups. But this statistical average typically conceals the deeper facts of the case. Professor Iyengar, the Director of the Institute, who has worked out separate figures relating to incomes in different brackets, shows that as many as 1927 or 48.70 percent belonged to the income group of Rs. 1-54, which is much below the minimum granted to labour in organised industry. Consequently, a very high proportion had no margin for savings and those who had, formed only a small percentage of the sample. Only 407 persons had insured their lives, and a mere 344 contributed to provident funds. On the occupational structure of these employees, 1,317 were menials and 970 worked in hotels. As many as 3,230 were illiterate or had little formal education, and 4,224 had one occupation only. A considerable degree of under-employment would thus seem to be implied. A large number (1,255) were also indebted, and

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their average liabilities worked out to Rs. 555.16. Professor Iyengar suggests that the nationalisation of life insurance, such as it is now, holds out little benefit to the vast majority of this class of employees due to obvious reasons, and makes the plea that a system of subsidised insurance premiums and provident fund contributions (with the implication that provident funds should also be nationalised) should be instituted to protect these people from the economic hazards of life. It has not been suggested how the Government can do this, but for indicating in some way the magnitude of the problems involved in promoting social welfare in this country, Professor Iyengar's work should claim attention from the quarters concerned.

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR INDIA

WHAT we want in India is more capital and more skilled labour, and at first sight it appears to us that the suggestions tentatively put forward by Mr. Chamberlain favour a considerable extension of Indian trade and prosperity. There is an immense field yet open in India for capitalists who can command both skill and capital. British capitalists have, for the last fifty years or so, been finding so much outlet for investment in ready-made business and finance that the spirit of enterprise has become slack. But the stereotyped means of investment in England are now becoming annually more and more overcrowded, and a skilful enterprise in such a country as India must soon become more attractive. Mining enterprise in India, for instance, is still in its infancy. It is possible that a large expenditure in this direction would be necessary before any result was obtained, but there seems good reason to believe that very large sums of deposits are undeveloped, and practical mineral effort has ever been made only to develop them. In this particular respect we think the Government of India might have done more than they have done. The Geological Survey Department do not get a fair chance. They are undermanned and very poorly paid. There is nothing in the service to attract good men, and what should be one of the useful departments in India is starved into apathy by parsimony and neglect.

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DISTINCTION BETWEEN REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS
(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

WHERE compensation is paid for breach or cancellation of contract, or for injury caused to an assessee's business, difficulties frequently arise as to whether the amount received by the assessee as damages is a revenue receipt or a capital receipt. What we are concerned with in this note is to elucidate the principle upon which these difficulties are to be met and solved. These were, briefly, the facts in the latest case on the subject, just reported.

The assessee in the accounting year shipped 236 bales of cloth to a consignee in Mauritius. The consignment was made contrary to the directions of the Government of India that export to Durban was prohibited, at which port the bales were landed, and the result of this action on the part of the assessee was that his licence for exporting goods was suspended. The assessee contended that he was not to blame for this contravention and that it was due to the negligence of the consignee that the goods were illegally taken to Durban and unload-

ed there; therefore the assessee claimed damages from the consignee. It was a sound claim. The matter was referred to arbitration and the assessee received Rs. 39,292-4-3 as damages. The taxing department claimed that this was a revenue receipt, liable to be taxed, and in due course the matter came before the Bombay High Court for decision.

At this point, the writer stopped his reading of the report and consulted a leading authority in his search for the principle involved—to wit, *Kanga and Palkhivala on Income-tax*. He found it stated with the learned authors' accustomed clarity and precision at page 274. These are the guiding principles: "Where damages are recovered for an injury inflicted on a man's trading, making, so to speak, a hole in his profits, the amount of damages would go to fill that hole and would be a trading receipt. For instance, where assessee who carried on business as shipowners received from a firm of shipbuilders damages for the shipbuilders' failure to complete within the agreed time repairs to a ship belonging to the assessee, the damages were held to be a trading receipt, because they were for loss of trading profits, and not for any loss in the capital value of the vessel. (*Burmah Steam Ship Co. v. C.I.T.* We will refer again to this case later on). But, on the other hand, where the injury is inflicted on the capital assets of the trade, making, so to speak, a hole in them, the damages recovered are meant to be used to fill that hole and are a capital receipt. Thus, where a vessel is negligently run down and sunk, the amount of damages

recovered would be the value of the sunken vessel and must be regarded as capital."

Their lordships referred to a previous decision of their own Bench in 1954. *C.I.T. v. Shamsheer Printing Works*. This was a case of compensation paid on requisition by the Government of business premises for loss of profits occasioned by the requisition. It was held that the compensation was a capital and not a revenue receipt. In that case, it was held that the real question that has to be decided in cases such as these is the quality of the payment, irrespective of what measure might be adopted in order to ascertain the loss occasioned to the assessee. The mere fact that the measure adopted is the loss of profit does not make the payment a trading receipt and not a capital receipt.

Returning to our particular case, and considering it in the light of the above principles, the licence which alone enabled the assessee to carry on the business was undoubtedly a capital asset and that capital asset was either destroyed or sterilised and what was paid to the assessee was compensation for the destruction or sterilisation of that capital asset. To adopt Messrs. Kanga and Palkhivala's analogy, a hole had been made in the capital assets of the trade. "It was not possible," said Chagla C.J., "for the assessee to trade or earn any profits, and therefore it is futile to suggest that what was paid to the assessee was damages for not being in a position to earn profits with the assistance of the licence. If the licence was not in existence and if the assessee was incapacitated from earning profits, then the damages paid could only be for the destruction or sterilisation of the capital asset and not as a solatium for the profits which the assessee might have earned."

The Advocate-General, appearing for the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay city, relied on what was termed "a very relevant and important decision," which had not been brought to the Court's attention when it decided *Shamsheer's* case, which case it now held was indistinguishable in principle from the present one. The Advocate-General was referring to the *Burmah Steamship Co.* briefly alluded to above. In that case, the assessee had bought a motor vessel second-hand and had placed it immediately in the hands of repairers for overhaul. The contract stipulated a particular time by which the ship was to be overhauled. That time was exceeded and the assessee claimed damages from the repairers. The damages were calculated by reference to the estimated profit which would have been earned by the vessel had she been trading during the excess time taken for overhaul. The assessee received a certain sum from the repairers by way of damages, and the question that arose was whether this was a trading receipt or a capital receipt. The English Court held that it was a trading receipt.

"But," said the learned Chief Justice, "it will be apparent that the facts of the case on which the Advocate-General relies are entirely different from the facts we are called upon to consider. The capital asset there was the ship which would have enabled the assessee to earn profits. That capital asset was never destroyed or sterilised. The capital asset existed and the assessee was deprived of the opportunity of earning profits through that capital asset and, because he was deprived of those profits, he claimed damages, and the damages were given to him on the basis of the profits which he would have earned. But in the case before us, the capital asset which would have enabled the assessee to earn profits did not exist and therefore no question can arise of the assessee being deprived of the opportunity of earning profits, when in law he could not have carried on the business which would have given him the profits. The Lord President in his judgment points out the distinction between an injury on trading, a hole made in the profits of the assessee, and a hole made in the capital assets, and he says that in the case which he was considering it was an injury on the trading of the assessee and there was a hole in the profits of the assessee. In the case before us, it would be impossible to suggest that there was any injury on the trading of the assessee. Injury on the trading assumes that it is possible to carry on the trade and that some injury is caused to the trade. But when an event takes place which incapacitates the trader from carrying on his trade at all, it is not an injury on trading but it is the destruction or sterilisation of the trade. Nor can it be said that what happened to the assessee was a hole in his profits. It was really a hole in his capital asset and not merely in a capital asset but the capital asset, the only capital asset which would have enabled him to earn profits."

His lordship then quoted the principle deduced by the Lord President on which cases of this kind have to be decided: "It is very relevant to enquire whether the thing in respect of which the taxpayer has recovered damages or compensation is deprivation of one of the capital assets of his trading enterprise or, short of that, a mere restriction of his trading opportunities."

Applying this principle, the court found in favour of the assessee. "Can it possibly be said that the damages recovered by the assessee were in respect of a mere restriction on his trading opportunities? He had no trading opportunities at all because he could not carry on any trade."

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AFTER a little preliminary hesitation, Calcutta's hot weather has asserted itself with a sudden jump of the mercury to round about the 107 mark. The sun can now be expected to have a field-day until the monsoon chooses to break and, in the meanwhile, all that will be left to us outside, of course, of earning our bread with the sweat of our brows, is to pray for its early onset upon a world of sticky collars, lost tempers and unprintable imprecations. Calcutta was once described by somebody, quite fittingly, as a city where "ten months are dam' hot and two months not so dam' hot." And I have never thought that the official summer which is scheduled to begin on 15th March has any relevance for this city, because summer here shows no more deference to official circulars than the sea did to King Canute's prohibitive fiat. As we all know, it is quite possible here to sweat in one's bath-tub even before mid-March. I sometimes think that the coiner of the phrase "mad as a March hare" picked up the poor rodent simply because he did not see some rash-afflicted humans in summer-stricken Calcutta. I do not have the bulk of Sidney Smith, the 19th century clergyman, who differed from most of his co-professionals in being witty, but even I frequently feel in Calcutta's hot weather and, I think, with more reason than he had in England, that I could "take off my flesh and sit in my bones." I think it was with a good degree of plausibility that a recent advertisement released in the Calcutta press by an air-conditioning firm spoke of a thief who, having broken into a room fitted with an air-conditioning unit, felt cool comfort creeping upon him with soporific effect so that he forgot about his real business and went to sleep, and the next morning, to jail. I am now beginning to feel that an air-conditioner has more uses than are dreamt of in Lallbazar.

I have the utmost sympathy for those who must fight fires while standing in one, and that, I feel, is the inevitable fate of firemen in Calcutta. But it must be even worse when there is no water available to fight them with. I read with amusement the recent complaints about people who feel they know the firemen's job better than they do themselves, although I am sure the men concerned and those whose property is going up in smoke, rarely see the joke. Such meddling busybodies are nuisance enough, and it is not only firemen who are plagued with them. But the frustration must be a great deal worse when it is discovered there is no water in the hose—rather, I should imagine, like facing a charging enemy with no bullets in your gun. The incident I have in mind is, of course, the blaze which destroyed the godown belonging to the Ganges Rope Factory at Sibpore last week. The newspaper photographs of firemen directing a trickle of water on heaps of burnt-out rubble were enough to bring tears to the eyes, and a strong feeling that it was time something was done about it. I wonder how long it will be before the fact is faced that Calcutta is a growing city and that the means of fighting fires must be increased in proportion to the chances for industrial establishments to provide against all emergencies however serious, and no matter at what season of the year they occur. And insurance companies must long since have given up the struggle and resorted simply to putting up the premiums. But the fire hazard increases as buildings get larger and more concentrated and if all-year-round water supplies cannot keep pace with urban development, the loss is likely to be

A DITCHER'S DIARY

heavy at a time when the community can afford it least. If that were the whole story it would be bad enough, but what was more remarkable about the Sibpore fire than the shortage of water in April was the fact that nobody seemed to have much idea where to find what little was available. It must be equally true of fires as of wars that the battle can be won on the plotting table the night before it takes place. Until there is some established plan for the location and availability of an area's water supplies in relation to the type and concentration of its building, these fiascos will continue. Perhaps I should have said some efficient, well-thought-out plan, because, although I doubt it, there may be one of sorts in existence already.

The railways have just finished their celebrations commemorating the date, one hundred and three years ago, on which the first train ran in India. They have overshoot the centenary mark by three years, but the second five year plan is about to start and there is probably no better time for a light-hearted birthday party than when the weight of future responsibilities seems heaviest. The task ahead will not be an easy one, but in an economy-mad and cost-conscious world, it is very pleasant to see that courtesy has been afforded a prominent place in the programme. I noticed that the railwaymen are to be imbued with three quite commendable precepts. They are devotion to duty, courtesy to passengers and service to society. Travellers have been invited to suggest improvements in the service and for the purpose, are to be supplied with pre-paid post-cards bearing the slogan "How can we help you?" The gesture is certainly on the right lines, but it is unfortunate that it should have coincided with a spate of hooliganism which might make the travelling public more cynical than co-operative. During the past week or so, the railways have been the setting for several killings, a number of stabbings and two assaults. The last-mentioned was at Ballygunge Station, and were made on a travelling inspector who objected to a number of passengers travelling a comfortable "first" on their third-class tickets, and on another railway official who went to help him. It seems that "courtesy to passengers" might have to be left to the railwaymen's discretion if the two remaining principles are not to be defiled. It is scarcely possible to extend discretion to include murder, attempted murder and assault. Perhaps it is fortunate that Calcutta had the foresight to include an ambulance competition as part of the week's activities. In the absence of more serious disasters it is perhaps a wise precaution to have an efficient first-aid staff on hand to render service to society, whether society consists of innocent travellers, passengers with less than honest motives, or railwaymen themselves.

The news that history examinations in the Soviet Union have been postponed because the books are being rewritten need not have come as a surprise to those who have read their George Orwell. It is obviously the first of a long series of text-book revisions which the world will now be witness to; the next victims, of course, will be those on biology. I suspect there will be few tears shed over the eclipse of Professor Lysenko,

whose name will always be remembered because it belongs to the prototype of the scientific opportunists rather than because it is associated with a theory which attempts to debunk Darwin. It is good that such a well-deserved fate should have caught up with Lysenko at last, but those who think this change means that Soviet science will now revert to the impartial and disinterested are being simple-minded. It is more likely he will be replaced by yet another opportunist, if only because there must be few, if any, true scientists left in the Soviet Union. The best that can be hoped is that this will be a lesson to scientists the world over to stick to the discipline of their profession and accept only such rewards and fame as come through its successful and honest pursuit. Lysenko was not the first, nor will he be the last academician to turn to his own personal advantage the reliance which governments must place on expert opinion, and the partiality they have for listening only to what pleases their ears. Those who use their scientific knowledge to secure positions as court favourites are not only traitors to their profession, but are a peril to the government whose boots they lick. Nowhere does Gresham's law apply more rigidly than in the currency of scientific ideas. It will be a long time before the principles of true science come to be recognised in the Soviet Union. Let alone adopted throughout the country to the complete exclusion of the fraudulent. I feel there is much to be learned from the Lysenko episode, not only by scientists themselves, who are human beings after all, but by those governments which enlist the support of dishonest and self-seeking experts to give an air of scientific sanctity to their own preconceived ideas.

To be an ordinary son of an extraordinary father is a burden not always borne with ease or dignity. Manilal Gandhi, it appears to me, bore it with both. It would seem that he knew from his early youth that his fulfilment lay not in being a second-rate Mahatma, but in being himself; although this programme included a good deal of courage, determination and idealism derived from his great father's example. When Mahatma Gandhi left South Africa, his laboratory for testing the validity of non-violence, he charged Manilal with the task of carrying on the experiment. He did this well and to the last, after his own fashion. He hardly ever appeared in the rôle of a mass leader; yet he worked on the mass mind through the newspaper *Indian Opinion* which he edited with such conspicuous ability and courage. This newspaper has been the vocal protest of the entire persecuted population of South Africa, Indian as well as African, against the odious apartheid; and it has contributed not a little to the growing world opinion against racial segregation. It is not given to many to rise to the spiritual altitude of a Mahatma, but they also serve who walk the earth spreading the humanitarian message of one. Manilal Gandhi will long live in people's memory for having done just this.

The guide was showing the tourist the sights of Italy. He said, "Now here is the Leaning Tower of Pisa." The tourist said, "I didn't get the name." The guide repeated, "This is the Leaning Tower of Pisa." The tourist answered, "I still don't recognise the name, but it looks like the work of the contractor who built my garage."

THE DITCHER.



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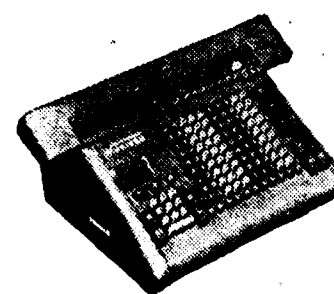
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Company Meeting

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

CHAIRMAN THE HON. C. BLAKER'S REVIEW

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on 16th March, 1956, at the Head Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman, The Hon. C. Blaker, M.C., E.D.:

In my statement last year I was able to record that an improvement in the cold war had been noticeable. I am now able to say that this trend continued during the summer of 1955 when the climate in international relations became distinctly milder with the meeting of the heads of governments and the feeling that a new spirit had been generated. The spirit of Geneva. Unfortunately the meeting of the Foreign Ministers in the autumn, with the deadlock over Germany, brought a lowering of the temperature which recent events in the Middle East have done nothing to improve.

Looking at the year as a whole, however, there seems to be ground for hope that the danger of war has been lessened, both as a result of the various discussions that have taken place and the growing feeling that the power of modern weapons has produced a form of stalemate. In the Far East there has been a period of quiet—as Mr. Macmillan put it in a speech in Parliament in December—"A sort of de facto stabilization had been secured in the Far East at the expense of varying degrees of partition." Thus, although there remain a number of difficult international questions on which agreement has not been reached, these have not developed to such an extent as to give rise to any fresh disturbances.

Agreement was reached on the introduction of sixteen new members to the United Nations in December, thus ending a deadlock which had existed for many years. We particularly welcome the membership of Ceylon, whose influence in world affairs continued to increase, and the two new states of Cambodia and Laos. It is, however, most regrettable that Japan was not elected at the same time and I hope that during the next session some settlement will enable this important country to be represented.

Amongst the many conferences that were held during the year, the one at Bandung last April of Asian and African powers was of particular significance to this area. As has frequently been the case recently, it was not the decisions reached which gave nine nations, many of whose sovereignty is of comparatively recent date and with different political forms of government, were able to discuss their common problems in a spirit of compromise. To quote from a leading British weekly periodical, "Nothing new was created; but the emancipation of the greater part of southern Asia was solemnly placed on record, and the lines along which this vast area of the world hopes to advance were made a little clearer."

In the economic sphere considerable industrial expansion continued and in many of the more highly developed countries there were indications that the economy was becoming over-strengthened. A growing industrial demand for materials and labour, coupled with a high level of employment, resulted in active or threatened domestic inflation which, in some countries, was having an adverse effect on the balance of payments.

In the Asian countries in which most of our branches are situated progress continued to be made in the carrying out of the various development plans, the targets and the speed at which they could be reached. The restrictive factors here were, however, mainly lack of capital and shortage of trained technicians. These continued to limit the improvement in agriculture and industrial development which expanding populations make so necessary. Although in urban economies such as Hong Kong's, it was not in these countries that the real answer to the problem. This was not to restrict demand in an over-expanded economy, but to improve the productive resources quickly enough to provide work for the growing population and at the same time to increase the supply of food and consumer goods to meet the requirements arising as a result of industrialisation.

Aid for Under-developed Countries

The Colombo Plan has been referred to from this Chair on numerous occasions and the importance of it has been stressed not only because of the continuing need for economic assistance in South East Asia, but also for the reason that this Plan has generally found favour with the countries in the area. The report by the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South East Asia for 1954/5 shows that continued progress has been made in providing assistance in training technicians and supplying experts to aid development schemes. It was encouraging to see that while much of the assistance came from outside the area considerable progress was made in mutual aid. The report lays particular stress on the need for "a steady and ever-increasing supply of skilled administrators and technicians" who should be given "full opportunities to use their newly acquired skill at home." It recommends that counterparts or understudies should be assigned to the expert on continuing projects so as to ensure continuity, and that new projects are "allotted the right priority". The shortage of trained personnel is probably the most serious limiting factor in the plans of these countries for greater industrialisation and the recommendations in this report deserve serious consideration. The meeting of the Consultative Committee was held in Singapore in October and made the welcome decision that the Colombo Plan would be extended from July 1957 to 30th June, 1961, and that the future of the Plan would be considered in 1959. Considerable increases in aid were promised and although certain of the members felt that larger amounts of external capital were required the meeting appeared

generally satisfied with the progress made. In addition to the Colombo Plan, assistance continues to be granted by the U.S. International Co-operation Administration, various United Nations agencies and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A new corporation, an affiliate of the International Bank, the "International Finance Corporation," to which I referred last year, is in process of formation. This organisation will have power to invest in productive private enterprises without the necessity of a government guarantee, which is a prerequisite of all International Bank loans. The total capital proposed is \$5,500 millions, but the Corporation cannot be brought into existence until at least thirty countries, with subscriptions amounting to U.S.\$75 millions, have given their formal acceptance. Several countries have already taken this step including the United States and the United Kingdom, and it seems likely that there will be no difficulties in the establishment of this new organisation, which should be of considerable benefit to under-developed areas.

China

Shareholders of the Bank who knew China in the days prior to the establishment of the Government of the People's Republic of China, will surely find it difficult to adapt their minds to the real meaning of the official Chinese policy on present day rural, industrial and sociological matters in that country. There are many pessimists just as there are many optimists in regard to the future of China but lack of information other than official pronouncements, here in Hong Kong, close to the Chinese scene, we find it hard to keep pace with and to evaluate the day to day economic and industrial changes and developments which are so rapidly being evolved. Nor do we know, neither can we judge, how the Chinese people as a whole—and particularly the agricultural population—are reacting to the kaleidoscopic events which have affected their lives and livelihood so closely in the last few years.

Collectivization is certainly proceeding with ruthless vigour: at the same time almost the whole range of agricultural production is being directed and controlled from above in a way which has had no previous parallel in Asia. This line of policy is, of course, tied up with the current Five Year Plan and with industrialization. The whole picture reveals remarkable speed of development. There is special concentration on heavy industries with extensive Russian help. Railway and road communications are being opened up at an astonishing pace, even if allowances are made for some work of a rough and temporary nature.

The key point in the economic policy of China has been summarized as follows: to build a socialist society, which cannot be raised on the foundations of a small peasant economy: its foundations must be based on large-scale industry and large-scale collective farming.

Such being the fixed policy of the Chinese Government, if British merchants are to retain a share in the China trade and take advantage of the situation, it is important that British policy should be re-examined in collaboration with other friendly governments. No action of the kind we have in mind can however be taken until there is a considerable reduction of the embargo on the Chinese list. The question of the embargo has raised so much controversy in recent years that it has not been easy to discuss it objectively and there are still no signs of any narrowing of the gap between the two points of view. Although we have done our best to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of this embargo we make no secret of the fact that the vast majority of British merchants and bankers interested in the China trade, we will welcome the day it is abolished, but as total abolition can not be quickly brought about, linked as it is with numerous other problems, we are contenting ourselves for the time being with advocating the reduction of the Chinese embargo list to make it similar to the Russian list. This would seem to be the logical solution as it is idle to suppose that China is not able to obtain goods shipped from the West to Russia. Instances have in fact occurred where China has exported to Hong Kong under the embargo. We had hoped that at the recent talks in Washington some form of agreement of this nature would have been reached but it appears that all that was decided was that a review of the control of trade with China would be made.

Both Hong Kong and Malaya have suffered greatly as a result of this embargo and there is the danger, for Malaya, that no substantial relaxation comes soon, the trade lost may never be regained. China is already leaning heavily on supplies from Eastern European countries and this trend is likely to increase so long as the emphasis on all arrangements for exchange of goods with China is on bilateral agreement. With the overall control of the economy which the Chinese Government now exercises, bilateral and barter agreements are difficult to avoid but under freer conditions the advantages of dealing with Hong Kong merchants, experienced as they are in supplying the China market, would no doubt be appreciated. The Sino-British Trade Committee have recently been informed by the Chinese Government that they see no object in their further visits until there is a considerable relaxation of the embargo. This I am sure that a great deal of good would result if it China to discuss their own particular business problems.

Negotiations regarding the winding up of our affairs in China have made considerable progress during the year and we have been able to reach a settlement of our local currency position but there have been no further developments in respect of our foreign currency liabilities. This settlement has not

been made without cost to the Bank but under the circumstances no course was open to us. Mr. Macmillan, our Manager in Shanghai, who bore the brunt of the negotiations, finally obtained permission to leave and has now retired.

Hong Kong

The development of local industries, which has been such an important feature of recent years, continued and 372 new factories were registered during the year while the production of electricity developed by 15%. Energetic efforts were made to develop new markets and there are welcome signs that the importance of maintaining uniform standards of quality is being more readily understood. The formation of the Hong Kong Exporters Association, with a committee composed of many of our leading merchant houses, should greatly assist the marketing of the products of our industries. An invisible export is provided by the large numbers of tourists, both service and civilian, who visit Hong Kong each year. It has been proposed that a Hong Kong Tourist Association should be formed to develop our tourist trade and a working committee of representatives of the interests concerned was appointed in August to look into the question.

Trade of Hong Kong

Hong Kong's trade in 1955 increased by 7% in value while volume rose by 14%. It is encouraging that the rise has been steady over the last few months of the year and that exports of Hong Kong products continue to increase. Exports to the United Kingdom increased by H.K.\$89 millions. This will not cause any surprise to shareholders, who will no doubt have seen many references to this subject in the press, but imports from that country also rose by H.K.\$72 millions which is given considerably less publicity. Even now our exports to the United Kingdom are still only 57% of our imports from there. Trade with China in total was about the same in 1954 but the drop of just over H.K.\$200 millions in amount. This decrease in exports was caused by a considerable reduction in each of the three largest groups of commodities—namely dyestuffs, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals—which we have recently been shipping to China. Trade with other East Asian countries showed an overall increase and it was encouraging to see the steady rise in exports to Indonesia, Indo-China and Thailand in the closing months of the year.

Finances of Hong Kong

The Financial Secretary, Mr. A. G. Clarke, in his speech in the Legislative Council at the end of last month, when he presented the Budget, was able to show that the Colony's finances are in a very healthy state. A surplus of over H.K.\$16 millions was expected for the current year, which was brought about by both higher revenue and lower expenditure than was estimated. Salaries and Profits tax showed a fall but this was more than made up by rises to the other headings, a large part of which was due to active conditions in the property market and deficit of H.K.\$431 millions for the financial year 1956/57 as compared with H.K.\$343 millions for 1955/56. This includes expenditure of H.K.\$30 millions for the Tai Lam Chung scheme and H.K.\$32 millions for the air-port. Both these items are public works of a capital nature which are essential to the future of the Colony and for this reason the size of the deficit should not give cause for alarm.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Clarke took stock of the Colony's financial position ten years after the re-establishment of civil government. He showed that in spite of the heavy programme of rehabilitation, the cost of housing the large number of refugees and general post-war development, Hong Kong has built up a reserve of a year's revenue. When a public debt of less than two months' income, which is remembered that the Colony started with no surplus funds after the war this happy state of affairs I think reflects great credit on Mr. Clarke and his predecessor as well as on the industrious people of Hong Kong whose energy and adaptability have made it possible.

Japan

Japan's population is likely to pass the ninety million mark during 1956 and any analysis of economic and political developments in the country cannot ignore the steadily increasing pressure which a rising population makes on available resources. Economically 1955 was a good year and the visible balance of trade was reduced by U.S.\$300 million while foreign exchange receipts, which include invisibles, exceeded payments by nearly U.S.\$500 million. This improvement has been achieved in the face of a gradual but nevertheless steady decrease in the foreign currency obtained from the U.S. Forces. The inflationary policy which we mentioned last year in connection with the Japanese Government, which has been in force since 1946, but helped by a lively export demand, no serious restriction in business activity was apparent although unemployment figures gave cause for concern. Good crops of rice and cereals contributed to the improved balance of payments position. The draft budget, which is at present before the Budget Committee in the Diet, shows little change from last year and although the note issue rose by 8% this is considered to be a reasonable reflection of the general expansion in production, including the bumper rice crop. The Anglo-Japanese Sterling Payments Agreement of January 1954 was extended until 30th September, 1956 with Japan agreeing to remove certain restrictions on Japanese sterling area. This agreement will be reviewed again this year. During the year Japan became a full member of GATT but her satisfaction was tempered by the fact that a number of nations invoked Article 35 against her.

Three agreements have been made with the United States Government covering the sale to Japan of agricultural produce against payment in Yen while part of the Yen proceeds is available as a long term loan for capital development. Considerable assistance is also being given by the United States Government in providing technical training and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has recently agreed to grant a loan of U.S.\$8 millions for the modernization of heavy industry. All these arrangements should greatly benefit Japan's productive resources.

Unfortunately labour relations have not been too happy and there are ominous signs of further troubles on a nation-wide scale. All our Japan offices were involved in a strike which lasted for seven weeks but in spite of the difficulties encountered I am glad

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to say that we managed for the most part to meet the requirements of our constituents.

As a result of the merger of the two wings of the Socialist party on the one hand and the Liberal and the Democrats on the other a two party system has been created. Provided each party can continue to maintain a reasonable degree of unity this development should strengthen the parliamentary system. Between the two parties themselves considerable differences exist over both foreign policy and defence. Mr. Hatoyama, the Prime Minister, in December made it clear that his government—composed of the Liberal-Democratic party—intend to revise the Constitution, reform the administration and revise the system of taxation. This programme is generally regarded as designed to enable Japan to rebuild her armed forces. Mr. Shigemitsu, the Foreign Minister, at the same time gave a review of foreign policy but was unable to report much progress in the Japanese-Soviet negotiations taking place in London which had founded on the two issues of repatriation of Japanese prisoners and the settlement of territorial questions. He promised to strive for a speedy solution of the outstanding reparations agreements and to promote "a positive expansion of our trade with all countries." The Socialists on the other hand are opposed to rebuilding the armed forces and to the government's policy with regard to China.

On the whole Japan has recently made much progress but the rising population makes a continuing expansion of the export trade essential which is likely in the long run to influence political decisions.

Indonesia

The political situation in Indonesia is extremely complex and it is often difficult for foreign merchants and bankers, occupied as they are with their day-to-day tasks, to follow the trend of events. The rivalry of political and military leaders has been a deciding factor in the composition and policies of recent governments and the elections have on that account been repeatedly postponed. It is therefore a matter of considerable importance that these elections were finally held towards the end of the year and that polling day passed off without major incident. Provisional results show that no one of the four major parties obtained sufficient seats to form a government on its own and some form of coalition seems probable. The government which has been in office since August, under the leadership of Mr. Burhanuddin Harahap, appears to have tackled the many problems which faced it with vigour and, aided by the rise in the price of rubber, it has greatly improved the economic position of the country. We have more than once quoted from the Bank Indonesia Report, as it always gives an objective view of conditions in the country, and in the Report for 1955/56 published last year the Governor gave warning of the dangers of the continuing increase in the supply of money and went on to show the necessity of weakening the effect of inflation "which should primarily be brought about by reducing the cash deficit of the government." A study of the current advance to the end of the year shows that this action is made apparent by the Bank Indonesia. This rose from Rupiah 1433 millions at the end of 1953 to Rupiah 4477 millions at the end of 1954 and Rupiah 5959 millions in June 1955. During the second half of the year a generally tighter money policy was adopted and an overhaul of the systems of import and export control was carried out. These measures have resulted in a saving of millions in the advance to the government. The 4074 millions at the end of 1955. Gold and foreign exchange reserves have increased and the estimate for the 1956 budget shows a deficit of Rupiah 1,000 millions—a considerable reduction. The improvement in the free market rates for gold and foreign currencies shows that there is increased confidence in the economy.

Relations with Holland have unfortunately deteriorated in recent years and discussions over a number of outstanding matters were held recently at Geneva. Although at one time there seemed to be hope of some form of agreement being reached subsequently, the conference ended in failure and Indonesia subsequently abrogated the Netherlands-Indonesian Union and the financial and economic agreements entered into in 1949.

Thailand

Reports from Bangkok indicate that the political and economic fields since my statement was issued last year. For this a great deal of the credit is due to the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram who, on his return from a successful overseas tour, introduced measures aimed at stamping out corruption in the administration and permitting freedom of speech both at public meetings and in the press. It is too early to judge how permanent these reforms will be, as personalities play a large part in politics in Thailand, and already there are signs of restriction in public discussion, but the immediate outlook is encouraging. So also is the economic position, as exports were well maintained and in particular the tonnage of rice exported was greater than in 1954 although prices were lower. During the year all the regulations which necessitated surrender of part of the foreign exchange proceeds of exports at the official rate were withdrawn but rates of duty were raised to compensate. Import licence requirements were abolished in September for the majority of goods and customs duties were raised at the same time which should have a beneficial effect on the revenue.

Exchange rates during the first half of the year showed wide fluctuations but in July a Stabilization Fund was set up which is operated by the Bank of Thailand. This Fund seems to have been successfully managed and since its formation the market has been much more stable. Ordinary expenditure in the budget was balanced by revenue but appropriations for improving transport and irrigation resulted in an overall deficit which will be financed by loans and from treasury balances.

The above are a few of the many developments that have taken place in Thailand in 1955, and while last year I opened this paragraph with a reference to "cautious pessimism" I think it would be reasonable to close it this year with the words "cautious optimism".

Cambodia

Our Office in Phnom-penh got off to a satisfactory start and will I think prove to have been worth while.

The port itself is, however, far from satisfactory due to the shallowness of the river but the scheme for the deep water port of Kompong Som is being pushed forward. Prince Sihanouk, the Prime Minister, had a sweeping success in the elections in September and the political situation appears stable.

Malaya

Singapore is our largest office in the East after Hong Kong and in the Federation of Malaya we have a greater number of offices than in any other territory. The recent constitutional developments are therefore of great interest to us and although it is always difficult to assess the importance of contemporary events, until the passing of time enables a more detached view to be taken, it appears probable that 1955 will be considered a most significant year. Elections were held in both territories and a great part of the responsibility for the day-to-day government passed to the ministers whose parties held majorities in the newly elected legislatures. As the ministers moved on however, it became clear that the desire for a more rapid transfer to these ministers of such powers as had been reserved was becoming more insistent and that to a considerable extent this desire would be satisfied. Shareholders have no doubt been following the progress of events in these territories, as this press, and they will therefore be aware of the way matters have developed. I sincerely hope so as it is not possible here to do more than touch on one or two of the more important items.

Arrangements were made during the summer for delegations from both territories to visit London during 1956 to discuss future political developments and the visit of Tengku Abdul Rahman and his ministers took place in January. At this meeting it was decided that every effort would be made for the Federation to have full self-government and independence within the Commonwealth by August 1957 and a Constitutional Commission would be appointed immediately to draw up a constitution. Britain would continue until that date to be responsible for foreign affairs and external defence but there would be changes in the administration of internal defence arrangements and the Chief Minister has recently taken over the portfolio of Internal Defence and Security. Responsibility for all financial matters, at present discharged by the Financial Secretary, would be transferred at once to an elected minister and Colonel H. S. Lee has taken over this portfolio. The Federation recognised "the important part which overseas capital must continue to play in the economic and social development of Malaya" and that membership of the Federation and the other members' advantage of the Sterling Area was to the common benefit. The talks with the Singapore Government will take place in April but Mr. Marshall, the Chief Minister, with two of his colleagues, visited the United Kingdom in December when the agenda was agreed.

The discussions in London set the course for constitutional developments in these countries and I should like to wish them every success in the days ahead, and to hope that their approach to the many difficult problems, both political and economic, with which they are likely to be faced will be of advantage to them both and to the Commonwealth as a whole. One of the relationships between the two territories will be the relationship between the two territories, as a measure of agreement, on many matters of policy will be to their mutual benefit.

Economically, both have had a good year due to the rise in the prices of rubber and tin. The price of the rubber was fairly steady during the first half of the year but there was a considerable rise during August and September and the average for the year increased by over one shilling per pound. Exports from Malaya were 994,000 tons compared with 915,000 tons in the year before. The challenge by the synthetic industry, however, is always present and it is encouraging that a scheme to replant, both for esoteric and small-holders, was finally put into operation. This scheme has been drawn up after consideration of the recommendations of the Mudie Report and the Rubber Producers' Council and is in the nature of a compromise aimed at assisting replanting where it is most needed.

The price of tin rose slowly during the major part of the year but there was a jump in December due to a shortage of stocks for spot delivery. Indonesia's recent decision to ratify the International Tin Council to be inaugurated but the building up of the buffer pool may take some time so long as prices remain at present levels. Tin production in Malaya was a post-war record while exports were 71,150 tons compared with 70,333 tons in 1954. Production of iron ore has been increasing in recent years and the total for 1955 was 1,466,184 tons as compared with 1,212,780 tons in 1954.

The Malayan trade figures show a favourable balance of M.\$335 millions with imports at M.\$3,821 millions and exports at M.\$4,156 millions.

The budgets of both territories showed few changes in taxation but this was mainly due to the fact that the Federation Government, having been in office for only a few months, decided to carry over a "standstill" budget for the time being and Singapore decided not to act on their own. From a study of the speeches however, it would seem that some increases in duties were expected. Due to the rise in the price of rubber the Federation expected to turn an estimated deficit of M.\$148 millions into a surplus of M.\$42 millions. For the forthcoming year estimated expenditure shows an increase of M.\$80 million including a grant of M.\$23 million to the rubber industry for replanting, leaving a deficit of M.\$52 millions. Singapore estimated a surplus of M.\$52 millions for 1955 with a deficit of M.\$15 millions for 1956.

The report of the International Bank Mission, which visited Malaya early in 1954, was published in September 1955 and gave a comprehensive survey of economic conditions in the Federation and Singapore and made numerous recommendations for increasing and making more productive resources. This useful report is, I understand, being studied by the two governments and no doubt action on some of its recommendations will be taken shortly.

Although considerable successes have been achieved in the eight year old war against the terrorists, incidents continue to occur at frequent intervals and

the terrorist organisation is still a very active force. In the hope of hastening the end of the fighting the Federation Government declared an amnesty in September offering freedom from prosecution to those who surrendered, but the response to this offer was disappointing. Arrangements were, however, made for a meeting between the two Chief Ministers and the Communist leader, Chin Peng, which was held at the end of December. This meeting proved a failure and the amnesty terms were withdrawn on the 8th February and in broadcasts to the people of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman has made it clear that action will continue against the terrorist until they surrender. Disappointing as it is that no tangible results have been achieved as a result of the amnesty, it has been clearly shown that the intention of the terrorists is to overthrow the elected government of the Federation and this has strengthened the government's hand. Tengku Abdul Rahman has been resolute in his approach to this problem and Mr. Marshall showed considerable political courage in his successful effort to place certain of the emergency regulations on the statute book.

I should like to pay tribute to the Commonwealth Forces who have served in Malaya since the Emergency began. To their courage and devotion to duty the progress so far made is due. Never knowing where or when the enemy would strike their task has not been an enviable one and many have lost their lives.

In Singapore there have been considerable labour disputes and unrest resulting in a wave of strikes which has had a disturbing effect on the economy. According to statistics issued by the Labour Department, nearly 950,000 man days were lost during the year. The danger of labour disputes to free port, dependent to such a large extent on its entrepot trade, is so evident that the finding of an early solution to this problem would appear to be one of the most urgent questions which faces the Singapore Government.

Before I leave Malaya I would like to mention the new air-port at Paya Lebar in Singapore which was opened by Mr. Lennox-Boyd in August. This is one of the largest in the East and will maintain Singapore's position as an important junction on the international air routes.

India

India has made no secret of the fact that she is moving towards a socialist pattern of society and this goal has been generally accepted by the public. Until recently the movement in this direction has been gradual under the first five year plan, but the pace is likely to be increased with the introduction of the second five year plan, a much more ambitious programme. Evidence of this can already be seen in the revision of Article 31 of the Constitution, to which reference was made last year, the Companies Act 1956, with its restriction on the activities of Managing Agents, and the recent decision to nationalise life insurance. Foreign merchants are not alone in their fears of the cumulative effect on the private sector that the increasing power of the state will have.

The first five year plan with its emphasis on rural planning and communications, with the consolidation of existing rather than the construction of new industries, did not impose a great strain on the economy. Helped by three favourable monsoons and the national programme of industrialisation and the economy has been able to take in its stride the budgetary deficits while prices have remained stable. While final details of the second five year plan are not yet available, considerable emphasis is being laid on the expansion of heavy industry, and the total outlay in the public sector is expected to be in the nature of £3,600 million, nearly double the figure for the first plan. A considerable part of the finance will be obtained again by deficit budgeting, even though a rise in taxation is expected. Whether the targets for this immense undertaking are likely to be achieved is a question on which I, from this distance, do not feel qualified to express an opinion. The President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India, however, in his annual address in Calcutta in December, after some very cogent remarks on the necessity of the fullest co-operation between the public and the private sectors and the danger of unhealthy competition between the two sectors, suggested that they were attainable provided "the necessary transport—partly public and partly private—was made available". India so far has made considerable progress—much greater than I think was expected—and at this stage we can look forward with some confidence.

The Report of the States Reorganisation Commission was published in October and many of the recommendations proved generally acceptable. The proposal made regarding Bombay, however, raised considerable objections and the announcement of the decision of the government to administer Bombay from the Centre had unhappy results. Further difficulties may be encountered before a final settlement is reached.

The role of foreign capital in present-day India is difficult to forecast. A survey published recently by the Reserve Bank of India showed that nearly 85% of all foreign investments in India at the end of 1953 came from the United Kingdom, and during the period 1948-53 the percentage of the United Kingdom's share of new business investment was not much less. These figures show to what extent British capital is involved. While speeches of individual ministers promise fair treatment to foreign capital they have recently made it clear that India is not likely to change her internal policies to attract foreign investment. It seems probable that in the future the role of foreign private investment in India will be smaller than in the past and that the emphasis on foreign investment as a whole is more likely to be on a government to government basis. The large sums required are probably beyond the means of all but the largest concerns but there is, I am sure, a marginal role in which private capital can play its part if given its chance.

The introduction of a decimal coinage is promised on 1st April, 1957 with the rupee being divided into one hundred naya paise. This will result in the disappearance of the anna. Another break with the past was the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India. This bank was formed in 1921 as the result of the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks



and before the setting up of the Reserve Bank of India it acted as the government banker.

Space precludes mention of a number of other important developments in India but I should like to touch briefly on the visit of the Russian leaders, Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev, with their attacks made, in both India and Burma, on the West and the United Kingdom in particular. There seems no doubt that this visit was a considerable personal success for the Russians but their comments on the United Kingdom must have been embarrassing to their hosts. On the economic side this visit may very likely result in increased trade between Russia and India, with greater competition for British firms, but the effect of such biased speeches on informed opinion in India should not, I think, be overrated and it may be that the Russians overplayed their hand.

Burma

From India we now turn to Burma whose connection with her large neighbour has always been very close. Both countries have adopted a policy of neutrality and the Prime Minister, U Nu, paid a number of visits to countries on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Burma too is endeavouring to raise the standards of living of the country by means of a planned development scheme; but unfortunately the fears I expressed last year, that she might be trying to do too much too quickly, have only been too well founded as the difficulty experienced in disposing of her rice has resulted in a steady fall in the foreign currency reserves.

In March a severe cut was made in the import programme which had the inevitable effect of reducing customs revenue and making the balancing of the budget more difficult. As a result it was found necessary to prune rigorously the estimates for capital

expenditure. A loan has been promised by India and other forms of aid are being sought. Barter deals have been arranged with several countries and while these should result in the disposal of a part of the export surplus there remains the danger inherent in such transactions, that Burma may have difficulty in obtaining the goods she requires. Yet in view of the prevailing buyers' market for rice it is understandable that such transactions should be found attractive to Burma. Meanwhile efforts are being made to improve the quality of the paddy, and production of other agricultural commodities such as vegetable oils, cotton and jute are being increased, which it is hoped will result in a saving of foreign exchange. Fears are expressed that the increase in the number of barter deals, coupled with the Reparations Agreement between Burma and Japan, may have a serious effect on Commonwealth trade. It is, however, encouraging that a Hong Kong firm last year obtained a contract for the construction of barges against strong foreign competition.

Burma also had a visit from the Russian leaders which was followed shortly after by the visit of Sir Hubert Rance—the last Governor of Burma—accompanied by Lady Rance. The spontaneous welcome Sir Hubert and Lady Rance received during their stay was evidence that old friendships had not been forgotten.

Ceylon

The improvement in Ceylon's balance of payments, which took place in 1954, continued with increasing momentum in 1955 and resulted in a trade surplus of Rs. 479 millions against Rs. 412 millions for 1954.

Tea prices, which at the beginning of the year were Rs. 3.29 per pound, fell considerably in the early months, reaching a monthly average of Rs. 1.34 for May, but rallied to Rs. 2.15 by December. The average for the year was Rs. 2.24 against Rs. 2.56 for 1954.

The increase in the price of rubber not only benefited the general balance of payments, but enabled a higher return to be obtained from 1st June for the rubber shipped to China, which was originally arranged as a barter deal against rice. Due to the drop in Ceylon's purchases of Chinese rice, China's debt to Ceylon under this arrangement is considerable and so far no decision seems to have been taken as to the method by which this will be settled.

Ceylon, like many other countries, has drawn up a new development programme, for a period of six years, but this only covers government expenditure and "does not constitute an overall plan for the economy as a whole". The programme provides for an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 millions over the period with the main emphasis on agriculture and public utilities. The targets set out are able to finance them, modest and it is hoped to be able to finance them out of the annual budget, but the authors of the plan appreciate that the prosperity of the country dependent to such a large extent on the prices obtained from tea, rubber and copra that they have allowed for an adjustment in the targets if it is found that a continuing deficit in the budget shows that they were too high.

Legislation was passed during the year for the formation of the Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon to assist private industrial and agricultural enterprises and "to encourage and promote the participation of private capital, both internal and external, in such enterprises".

San Francisco

On the 15th August a subsidiary of the Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of California, was opened in San Francisco. The Bank since its foundation in 1865, has had a very long connection with San Francisco as, in that year, it appointed the Bank of California as our Agent. Ten years later in November 1875 our own office was opened. From that time this office has contributed greatly to the business of our Far Eastern offices with the West Coast of America but it has not been permitted to carry on domestic banking in the State of California. The new subsidiary, however, is able to offer a full range of domestic banking services maintaining current and savings accounts, receiving money on deposit and granting approved loans, as well as providing the facilities for financing foreign trade which has been our main function in the past.

In January of this year a move was made into handsome new premises which have a modern layout and are quite up to the standard of our main offices elsewhere. I am told that they compare favourably with other banks in San Francisco and the move will give greater scope for the extension of business which we hope to see.

Once again I come to the end of our annual survey of the Eastern scene in which I have tried to give a brief review of political and economic conditions and to pick out a few of the more important events of the year. Shareholders will, I think, agree that this has been a satisfactory year: political differences have not been too acute and economic developments have made progress. The countries in Asia are moving along paths of their own choosing and foreign merchants and bankers must adapt themselves to these changing conditions. This we are trying to do as indeed we should, as indeed we must. But what of new foreign investment? That is another question altogether. Many other avenues are open and the most attractive will be chosen. Much lip service is paid by certain countries to the desire to attract foreign capital but stable conditions and prospects of an adequate reward will do much more than any number of exhortations. This is a question each country must decide for itself and the response will surely depend on the decisions made.

In conclusion I feel I cannot do better than quote an extract from a speech made at a Conference on Financing the Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries organised by the United Nations Association in London recently. "If... the underdeveloped areas generally, are to attract private capital, they have to create conditions in which it appears to people who are trustees for other people's money that this is the best investment in the world which is open to them at the moment. This means to say that conditions have to be such that the risk of loss of income or loss of capital is at a minimum, and secondly, that the yield is likely to be sufficient to offset any such danger as remains."

Chairman's Speech

INDIAN PAPER MAKERS ASSOCIATION

CHAIRMAN MR. V. MEHTA'S REVIEW

Speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. V. Mehta, at the Annual General Meeting held on 12th April, 1956 at 11 a.m. in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Committee I welcome you to this Annual General Meeting of the Indian Paper Makers Association. The deliberations of the Committee during the past year are summed up in the Report of the Committee already circulated to the members and I trust the members noticed that the office of the Association and the Committee carried out their duties with traditional faithfulness and promptitude.

Almost four years ago speaking here in this very capacity I had the pleasure of welcoming the inauguration of the First Five Year Plan. By a coincidence my second term of office marks the conclusion of the First Five Year Plan and inauguration of the Second Five Year Plan. This naturally gives me an occasion to record with satisfaction that the Paper Industry played very well the part assigned to it during the First Five Year Plan and hopes to repeat its performance with credit during the Second Five Year Plan. Against actual installed capacity of about 1,36,000 tons and production of 1,14,000 tons the 1st Plan fixed targets of 2,11,000 tons installed capacity and 2,00,000 tons of production. Authentic figures for the year ending March 1955 are not yet available but from production reports it would appear that the targets set for production and installed capacity have been nearly achieved.

On analysis it is revealed that almost the entire increase in installed capacity or actual production has come about on account of completion or part completion of expansion schemes of the units existing at the beginning of the plan. A significant fact which emerges from this analysis is that very little new capital had to be raised for bringing into being the increased capacity and production. This speaks volumes of the very healthy and commendable policy of the industry of ploughing back the earnings into Expansion Schemes. It remains to be seen how the new Tax proposals relating to undistributed profits react on this policy which is certainly not worth rejection.

During the period of the Plan a number of new licences were granted but I am not aware of any new project having actually gone into production. In fact, I would not be surprised if some of the schemes covered by new licences may remain fated to be still-born.

Progress

It will not be out of place here to make a mention of progress, or shall I say the lack of it, on two important recommendations made by the Planning Commission in respect of Paper Industry. The one related to the formation of a Development Council for Paper Industry and the other related to survey of raw materials vis-a-vis the requirements of the industry so as to ensure harmonious development both of the existing units as also new units.

Although as far back as October, 1952, the Government announced their intention and the Associations were asked to submit the names of their nominees on the Council, no Council was actually constituted. Your Association highlighted this omission in its memorandum submitted to the Planning Commission in June, 1955 and emphasised the importance of setting up the Council without further delay. Probably as a result of the representation a Paper Panel was constituted and although the names originally mentioned included some eminent persons connected with the industry neither of the Associations were consulted and asked to nominate their representatives and in fact no members of our Association appeared to be included in the list at all. On a further representation the Government extended an invitation to Mr. P. H. Sykes to serve on the Panel and because this excellent choice was fully acceptable to the Association he has since been adopted as the Association's representative. Though belated, I still welcome the formation of this Panel but I fully share the feelings of my colleagues that the Government should recognise the representative character of the two Associations and accept their nominations on the Panel in a normal way. Ignoring both the Associations in a matter like this is a poor and thoroughly undeserved compliment to the spirit of utmost co-operation that has always existed between the Government and the industry. It is also felt that representatives of the industry guided by mandates from the Associations will ensure correct and dispassionate view on many ticklish problems on which this Panel will have to deliberate.

Raw Materials

With regard to the survey of raw material again, I welcome on behalf of the industry the formation of an Ad hoc Committee with exactly the same objects which were outlined by the Association in its letter to the Planning Commission in June last. Here again, I am sure that the Government are unable to appreciate the necessity of associating with this Committee representatives of the industry. While we admit that the Committee consists essentially of technical experts, it is to be realised that on the findings of this Committee will depend a good deal the question of licensing new projects or expansion schemes of the existing units.

It cannot be doubted that people in the industry are bound to have a thorough familiarity with all the important raw material sources of the country and their practical experience and commercial knowledge as also their understanding of the problems of the industry should be immensely useful in compilation of the survey report intended by the Ad hoc Committee. Instances are not wanting in the past when over-enthusiasm for forest revenues or parochial outlook tended to disregard practical views on

of transport is an essential pre-requisite to development planned in other sectors and a serious note should be taken of it by the Government.

Excise Duty

Another retarding factor which might be in achieving the new target is the levy of Excise Duty. To me it appears irreconcilable in principle that any attempt should be made by the Government to enhance the customers' cost of any commodity, the use and production of which are sought to be increased twice over by the Planning Commission. What-ever attempts were made by the industry to keep their selling prices low in order to encourage greater consumption of paper, have suffered as a result of back by the levy of Excise Duty. People in the industry did pass through anxious days on account of pre-budget rumours that all Excise Duties were going to be enhanced. Many of us heaved a sigh of relief when the final budget proposals of the Finance Minister showed that there was no enhancement of Excise Duty on Paper. I would like to state that the Excise Duty already levied has not been without repercussions on trade and industry and any further enhancement is likely to have serious adverse effects on any attempts made to achieve either the target of consumption or of production in respect of paper. While on the subject I would like to state that in applying the present levy to actual items of production a certain amount of rationalisation and uniformity is badly needed. The Association are continuing to make attempts in this direction, but perhaps a satisfactory solution will not be available without a conference between the Central Board of Revenue and the representatives of the industry.

Members will have already received new contracts from the Government and I would like to record that negotiations took place in a very pleasant atmosphere of mutual goodwill and trust. There has been no serious change in the market trend because the low selling prices maintained throughout served as a substantial cushion to the impact of Excise Duty. A notable feature, however, has been the sale of Indian newspaper commenced by NEPA a short while ago. I congratulate the Management of NEPA on their success in their initial bout with difficulties. It is a new experiment and it has a great importance from the national point of view. I am sure the Management will continue to fight the difficulties and succeed ultimately in producing good newspaper at a reasonable cost.

Committee for the year 1956-57

Mr. P. H. Sykes, Chairman—The Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd.
Mr. J. F. Brierley, Vice-Chairman—The India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.
Mr. D. S. Birkbeck—Tribeni Tissues Ltd.
Mr. C. J. E. Keene—The Titaghar Paper Mills Co. Ltd.
Mr. V. Mehta—Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd.

A MEETING OF MINDS



AT HIRAKUD

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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
£	Rs.	£	Rs.
Capital:		Cash, in hand, with Bank of England and Eastern Reserve Banks	
Authorised: £74,000,000		97,748,910	
in 14,800,000 "A" Shares of £5 each		Balances with, and Cheques in course of collection on, other Banks	
1,800,000 "B" Shares of £1 each		In the United Kingdom and Ireland	68,363,787
Issued: £73,302,076		166,112,697	
in 14,372,956 "A" Shares of £5 each, £1 5s per share		68,785,000	
paid up	17,966,195	16,767,966	
1,437,296 "B" Shares, converted into Stock	1,437,296		
19,403,491			
Reserve Fund:		Money at Call and Short Notice	
Share Premium Account	1,143,683	...	...
General Reserve (see Note IV)	13,856,317	...	...
558,406		...	...
Profit and Loss Balance, as per Account below	...	...	...
34,961,497		...	...
Current Deposit, and other Accounts, including Contingency	...	...	...
Accounts	1,190,146,165	...	...
(Public Accounts secured as per Note III are also included)	...	...	...
Balances in Account with Subsidiary Companies	969,114	...	...
1,191,115,359		...	...
Final Dividends, less Income Tax (subject to confirmation by the Members)	...	...	...
640,495		...	...
Notes in Circulation (Isle of Man) (see Note III)	...	...	...
10,559		...	...
Acceptances	...	...	...
2,685,324		...	...
Endorsements, Guarantees, and other Obligations	...	...	...
121,485,420		...	...
Notes:		...	...
I. Investments in British Government Securities amounting to £342,117,328 are taken at or under cost and below redemption price. The market value of these investments at the 31st December 1955 was £253,978,817. Provision for this difference has not been made and is regarded as unnecessary as all the securities are redeemable at fixed dates, the majority within 10 years.		...	...
II. Other investments: the market value of the quoted investments at the 31st December 1955 was greater than the balance sheet figure.		...	...
III. Securities and Other Investments totalling £1,090,000 (1954: £1,036,666) nominal are lodged for Public and Other Accounts and for the Note Issue in the Isle of Man.		...	...
IV. In February 1955 the sum of £3,393,239 was capitalised from General Reserve for the purpose of paying up 5s. per share on each of the 14,372,956 issued "A" Shares of £5 each and a sum of £1,093,239 was transferred to General Reserve from Contingency Account.		...	...
V. Foreign Currencies have been converted at the rates of exchange ruling at the 31st December, 1955; in the case of Eastern Branches as at the 31st October, 1955.		...	...
£1,350,899,260		...	...
E. J. HILL,		OLIVER FRANKS Chairman	
G. Y. HINWOOD, Chief General Managers		HAROLD PEAKE, Vice-Chairman	
C. B. HOWLAND Chief Accountant			
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1955.		By Balance brought forward	
Dr.		Cr.	
To Interim Dividends, less Income Tax	640,495	Profit brought in, after providing for taxation on the profits of	516,507
" General Reserve	500,000	accounts, out of which amounts written off	...
" Reserve for Future Contingencies	500,000	Bank Premises, at cost, less amounts written off	4,413,315
" Final Dividends less Income Tax (subject to confirmation by the Members)	640,495	Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, as per contra	9,141,733
" Balance to be carried forward	558,006	Liabilities of Customers for Endorsements, Guarantees, and	2,685,324
Note. Directors' emoluments amounted to £75,613 (1954: £74,886), including £7,774 (1954: £7,188) paid to certain Directors by Subsidiary and other Companies and £2,500 (1954: £417) pension to a Director in respect of past services as Chairman.		Other Obligations, as per contra	121,485,420
£2,838,596		£1,350,899,260	

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the foregoing accounts of the Bank, with the annexed statements relating to the Bank's subsidiaries, The National Bank of Scotland Limited and Lloyds Bank (Foreign) Limited, give in the prescribed manner the information required of banking companies by the Companies Act, 1948 and on the basis therein authorised give subject to Note I and to the corresponding note on the accounts of The National Bank of Scotland Limited, a true and fair view of (a) the state of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1955 and of its profit, ascertained as indicated in the accounts, for the year ended on that date and (b) the state of affairs and the profit, ascertained as indicated in the accounts and annexed statements, of the Bank and its subsidiaries so far as concerns members of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for our audit. In our opinion the Bank has kept proper books of account and obtained proper and adequate returns from the branches and the above accounts, of the Bank and its subsidiaries are in agreement therewith. The accounts of the Eastern branches are included therein as at 31st October, 1955 and the accounts of the subsidiaries are made up to 1st November and 30th September, 1955 respectively.

S. Frederick's Place, London, E.C.2. 17th January, 1956.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		PROPERTY AND ASSETS	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Capital:		Cash:	
Deposit with Reserve Bank of India under Section 11(2) of the Banking Companies Act 1949.	23,26,562 8 0	In hand and with Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India (including foreign Currency Notes)	3,18,81,300 0 0
2 1/2% Loan 1961 Rs. 25,00,000 @ Rs. 93/1/-		Balances with other Banks—	
Reserve Fund And Other Reserves	Nil	Current Accounts	
Deposits and Other Accounts:		(i) In India	2,75,742 10 11
Short Deposits and Deposits at call	7,56,71,206 1 0	(ii) Outside India	2,09,063 9 0
Fixed Deposits	5,72,67,814 4 2	Money at call and short Notice	1,79,00,000 0 0
Savings Bank Deposits	9,10,89,255 12 7	Investments—At or under Market Value.	
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	19,29,28,991 12 3	(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments (of which nominal value Rs. 7,00,10,400/- are lodged as security for borrowings from other Banks and for other accounts).	19,66,06,331 15 5
Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.—	41,69,57,267 14 2	(ii) Shares	9,50,000 0 0
(i) In India	89,00,845 5 3	(iii) Debentures or Bonds	Nil
(ii) Outside India	83,769 1 3	(iv) Other Investments	Nil
Particulars:		(v) Gold	10,75,56,331 15 5
(i) Secured by Central Government Securities per contra	Rs. 34,00,845 5 3	Advances—	
(ii) Unsecured	Rs. 35,83,769 1 3	Other than Bad and Doubtful Debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors:	
Rs. 89,84,614 6 8		(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.—	
Bills Payable	16,26,330 13 11	(i) In India	17,86,21,295 12 9
Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra—		(ii) Outside India	Nil
(i) Payable in India	2,91,48,023 6 9	(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)—	
(ii) Payable outside India	56,31,501 9 1	(i) Payable in India	75,82,805 14 11
Other Liabilities—		(ii) Payable outside India	1,42,09,519 15 1
Inter Branch Balances—Net—Head Office and Branches outside India	1,29,33,645 5 7	Particulars of Advances—	
Inter Branch Adjustments—Branches in India	40,45,763 4 0	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking Company is fully secured	14,26,99,181 11 10
Staff Provident Fund	64,53,868 12 7	(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	3,39,74,013 2 0
Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations—per Contra	4,18,10,861 10 7	(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	2,37,40,423 12 11
Contingent Liabilities—		(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for	Nil
Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	10,47,98,911 10 0	(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	2,05,568 12 6
		(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners, or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies, as members	Nil
Carried over	Rs. 52,75,91,877 3 4	Carried over	Rs. 44,82,36,065 14 6

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED—Cont'd.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES (Cont'd.)		PROPERTY AND ASSETS (Cont'd.)	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Brought forward	52,75,91,877 3 4	Brought forward	44,82,36,065 14 6
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons		(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or, in the case of private companies, as members	
	2,72,103 0 0		Nil
(ix) Due from banking companies.		Bills Receivable Being Bills For Collection—As per Contra	
	4,90,532 10 5	(i) Payable in India	2,91,48,023 6 9
		(ii) Payable outside India	56,31,501 9 1
		Constituents' Liabilities For Acceptances, Endorsements, and Other Obligations—Per Contra	4,18,10,861 10 7
		Premises Less Depreciation—	
		Original Cost	9,75,245 15 0
		Less Depreciation	82,312 0 0
		Furniture and Fixtures Less Depreciation	Nil
		Other Assets, Including Silver—	
		Income Tax Advance Payments	1,15,936 12 0
		Interest, Exchange, Commission, Discount and Expenses	17,60,559 15 5
		(No adjustments made as at 31st December, 1955 for the two months, November and December for accrued Interest and Exchange receivable and payable and Commission receivable.)	18,74,490 11 5
		Non-Banking Assets Acquired in Satisfaction Of Claims.	Nil
		G. BYRON	Rs. 52,75,91,877 3 4
		Chief Manager (Eastern Branches)	

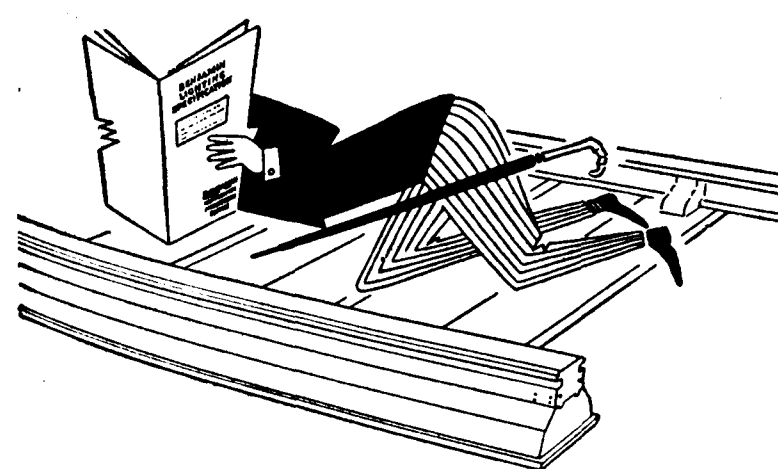
AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE BANKING COMPANIES ACT, 1949.

We report that we have audited the Balance Sheet of the Indian Branches of Lloyds Bank Limited dated 31st December, 1955 and above set forth and the annexed Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st October, 1955 with the books and accounts as kept at the General Manager's (Eastern Branches) Office, Calcutta, in which are incorporated certified returns from the Indian Branches and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law and the Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's Indian Branches' affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books at Calcutta and the certified returns from the Branches. In our opinion books of account have been kept as required by law.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants
Calcutta, 28th March, 1956.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN BRANCHES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
To Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	49,12,660 6 11	(Less provision made during the year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	
" Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (includes General Manager (Eastern Branches) Rs. 97,063/12/11)	79,75,158 7 0	By Interest and Discount	1,40,81,435 9 1
" Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	6,79,191 5 6	" Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	38,79,495 7 8
" Rent Taxes Insurance, Lighting, etc.	28,818 5 8	" Rents	16,044 0 0
" Law Charges	1,31,311 12 7	" Net Profit on sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other assets	27,476 9 0
" Postages, Telegrams and Stamps	9,833 0 0	" Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	—
" Auditors' fees	6,33,870 12 10	" Other receipts	—
" Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	3,56,716 11 4	" Loss	—
" Stationery, Printing, Advertising, etc.	11,34,554 14 8		
" Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	21,42,315 13 3	G. BYRON	Rs. 1,80,04,451 9 0
" Other Expenditure (including proportion of Head Office Expenditure)		Chief Manager (Eastern Branches)	
" Balance of Profit (subject to Indian Income Tax and Super-Tax)	Rs. 1,80,04,451 9 0		



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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

Established in 1895.

Head Office: "SHREE NIWAS", 8, UNDERHILL ROAD, DELHI.

Directors' 109th Report to the Shareholders for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

The General Board of Directors begs to submit to the Shareholders the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

The transactions for the year under report have resulted in a profit of Rs. 69,40,108-2-3 (including Rs. 4,99,039-13-6 brought forward from the previous year's account). The following amounts have been appropriated for the undermentioned purposes:-

	Rs.	A. P.
1. Transferred to Income-tax Provision	11,00,000	0 0
2. Transferred to Contingency Reserve	24,00,000	0 0
3. Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0 0
4. Transferred to Bonus to Staff Account	13,50,000	0 0
5. Transferred to Charity Account	80,000	0 0
6. Transferred to Gratuity to Staff Account	50,000	0 0
7. Ad-interim Dividend at Rs. 1/8 - per share free of income-tax paid	5,25,000	0 0
Total	60,05,000	0 0

The Directors recommend that the balance of Rs. 9,35,108-2-3 be disposed of as follows:-

	Rs.	A. P.
(a) Dividend at Rs. 2/- per share free of income-tax making the total at 14 per cent. per annum	7,00,000	0 0
(b) Carry forward to the next year's account	2,35,108	2 3

The Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 1/2% p.a. A sum of Rs. 37,50,000, being the aggregate amount of premium received on shares issued in the past, has been transferred to an account called 'Share Premium Account'. The Directors consider that the working of the Bank has been satisfactory.

By Order of the General Board of Directors.

S. P. JAIN,
Chairman.

Delhi, 15th March, 1956.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.	TOTAL Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.	TOTAL Rs. a. p.
1. Capital:			1. Cash:		
Authorised Capital—			In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including Foreign Currency Notes)	8,35,89,262	1 6
4,00,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each	1,00,00,000	0 0			
Issued Subscribed and Paid-up Capital—			2. Balances with other Banks: In Current Accounts		
3,50,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each	87,50,000	0 0	(i) In India	7,81,188	4 9
			(ii) Outside India	73,73,397	14 3
2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves:					
(i) Reserve Fund as on 1.1.1955	92,50,000	0 0	3. Money at Call and Short Notice		
Less: Transferred to Share Premium Account	37,50,000	0 0	4. Investments at or below Cost:		
	55,00,000	0 0	(i) (a) Securities of the Central and State Governments	43,51,80,624	9 6
Add: Amount transferred from Profit & Loss Account	5,00,000	0 0	(b) Other Trustee Securities	90,08,065	0 0
(ii) Share Premium Account: Transferred from Reserve Fund	60,00,000	0 0	(Estimated Market Value Rs. 44,74,78,070-5-0)	44,41,88,889	9 6
	37,50,000	0 0	(ii) Shares:		
3. Deposits and other Accounts:			Preference Fully Paid-up Partly Paid-up		
Fixed Deposits	39,85,93,001	14 8	Ordinary Rs. 34,55,300 9 4 Rs. 1,25,000 0 0	47,24,194	13 4
Savings Bank Deposits	23,54,46,669	15 9	(Estimated Market Value Rs. 34,02,017 8 0)		
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	26,30,25,530	6 6	(iii) Debentures of Indian Joint Stock Companies	56,76,965	1 8
Employees' Security Deposits held by the Bank itself	41,90,837	5 11	(iv) Other Investments		
			Pre-partition Punjab Bonds held in India	Rs. 13,25,000	0 0
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:			Pre-partition Punjab Bonds held in Pakistan	Rs. 3,62,752	8 0
(i) In India	1,29,46,645	12 3	Rangoon Municipal Debentures held in Burma	Rs. 1,80,110	0 0
(ii) Outside India	Nil		(Estimated Market Value Rs. 18,43,008-2-0)	18,67,862	8 0
Particulars:—			(v) Gold		
(i) Secured by part of Govt. Securities and Usance Promissory Notes lodged	1,29,46,645	12 3	Other than Gold and Doubtful Debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors	Nil	
(ii) Unsecured	Nil		(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:		
5. Bills Payable			(i) In India	33,99,51,394	13 8
6. Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per Contra:			(ii) Outside India	37,99,585	2 1
(i) Payable in India	6,62,91,665	14 3	(2) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)	34,37,50,909	15 9
(ii) Payable outside India	34,99,289	7 1	(i) Payable in India	7,10,92,991	15 6
7. Other Liabilities:			(ii) Payable outside India	54,09,804	1 4
Dividend and interest on Advance Calls unclaimed	1,24,251	9 9	(Particulars of Advances as per Schedule attached)		
Rebate on Bills Discounted	36,663	13 3	6. Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection as per Contra:		
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations as per Contra			(i) Payable in India	6,02,91,665	14 3
9. Profit and Loss Account:			(ii) Payable outside India	34,99,289	7 1
Profit as per last Balance Sheet	11,99,039	13 6	7. Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations as per Contra:		
Less: Final Dividend at Rs. 2/- per share free of income tax for the year 1954	7,00,000	0 0	8. Premises Less Depreciation:		
	4,99,039	13 6	Balance on 1.1.55 (at cost)	35,52,377	9 1
Add: Profit for the year brought from the Profit and Loss Account	64,41,068	4 9	Additions during the year	4,11,621	2 0
	69,40,108	2 3	Less: Depreciation up to 31-12-1954	39,63,998	11 1
Less: Ad-interim Dividend at Rs. 1/8 - per share free of income tax paid	5,25,000	0 0	Depreciation for 1955	3,74,121	0 7
Transferred to Provision for income-tax	11,00,000	0 0	9. Furniture and Fixture at Cost Less Depreciation:		
Transferred to Contingency Reserve	24,00,000	0 0	As per last Balance Sheet	74,49,124	2 7
Transferred to Charity Account	80,000	0 0	Additions during the year including transfers from Branches	8,47,736	1 1
Transferred to Bonus to Staff Account	13,50,000	0 0	Less: Sales, write-offs and adjustments during the year including transfers to Branches	82,96,860	9 8
Transferred to Gratuity to Staff Account	50,000	0 0	Less: Depreciation up to 31-12-1954	31,97,408	13 10
Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0 0	Depreciation for 1955	4,50,408	3 2
10. Contingent Liabilities:			Less: Depreciation written back on sales, write-offs and adjustments	2,54,050	15 10
(i) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	35,16,877	8 7	Less: Depreciation written back on sales, write-offs and adjustments	2,54,050	15 10
(ii) Guarantees given on behalf of Directors or Officers	Nil		10. Other Assets (including silver):		
(iii) Guarantees given on behalf of others	58,23,169	7 0	(a) Interest accrued and outstanding and dividends due on investments	46,54,344	14 5
(iv) Arrears of Cumulative Preference Dividends	81,013	1 6	(b) Prepaid expenses, advance payments and amounts recoverable	9,01,254	0 0
(v) Bills of Exchange rediscounted	Nil		(c) Property not used as Bank premises less depreciation	5,20,606	1 0
(vi) Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	Nil		(d) Land purchased for building Bank premises	3,71,025	12 0
(vii) Liability for calls on partly paid Ordinary Shares of Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited, sponsored by the Central Government	3,75,000	0 0	(e) Stationery and Stamps	4,28,449	2 7
Note: The figures in respect of the Bank's Pakistan Offices have been taken at par.			(f) Deposits with Electric Supply Companies and Government Departments	10,20,943	8 5
			(g) Amount remitted for purchase of Government and other Trustee Securities	28,205	13 3
			(h) Cash remittance through insured post Reserve Bank and State Bank in transit (since received)	98,068	8 0
			(i) Amount paid towards purchase of 2 1/2% U. P. Z. Bonds pending verification of endorsement	17,59,620	0 0
			(j) Income tax deducted at source on yield of investments	22,963	15 3
			Less: Provision for taxation as per last Balance Sheet	Rs. 94,64,460	4 6
			Adjustments in respect of 1952-53 and 1953-54 assessments and part business profit tax paid under protest	Rs. 29,50,980	13 2
			Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	Rs. 20,41,058	0 10
			Less: Income tax paid	Rs. 11,00,000	0 0
			11. Non-Banking Assets Acquired in Satisfaction of Claims:		
			Balance as per last Balance Sheet	Rs. 31,41,058	0 10
			Less: (i) Adjustment on account of fall in market value	1,20,145	14 0
			(ii) Depreciation	15,000	0 0
			(The book value is less than the realisable value)	20,145	0 0
TOTAL		1,12,88,78,627 11 11	TOTAL		1,12,88,78,627 11 11

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED—Cont'd.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.	INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions).	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.	1,61,29,772 7 4	1. Interest and Discount	3,43,20,205 5 0
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (includes Rs. 77,643-2-0 paid to the General Manager, besides payment of bonus amounting to Rs. 9,211-7-0, free residential accommodation and use of Bank's car for part of the year)	1,63,06,116 9 1	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	69,54,048 1 5
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' fees and allowances	22,309 8 0	3. Rents	9,10,358 2 10
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	11,62,935 9 1	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	1,04,013 10 1
5. Law Charges	1,82,199 10 5	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	15,01,257 10 9	6. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	Nil
7. Auditors' Fees	8,990 0 8	7. Other Receipts (includes Income-tax refund amounting to Rs. 1,01,689-9-0)	26,91,910 15 1
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	6,67,341 8 7		
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	10,69,384 15 6		
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	7,168 8 0		
11. Other Expenditure	16,82,871 6 11		
12. Balance of Profit (subject to taxation)	64,41,068 4 9		
TOTAL	4,49,80,536 2 5	TOTAL	4,49,80,536 2 5

S. P. JAIN,
Chairman.JASWANTRAI CHURAMANI
KESHAB CHANDER
MAHARAJ KRISHNA KAPUR
KAMAL NAYAN BAJAJ
J. N. BHAN
SHITAL PRASAD
C. L. BAJORIA
Directors.M. K. PANDIT
Chief Accountant, Central Office.R. L. TULI
P. R. MEHTA
A. S. PURI
Assistant Secretaries.B. N. PURI
General Manager.S. L. VERMA
Superintendent, Central Office.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED, DELHI.

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Delhi as at 31st December 1955 and the annexed Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on that date, with the books and accounts kept at the Head Office in Delhi, in which are incorporated the Returns of the Bank's Branches in Indian Union, Pakistan and Burma certified by the respective Branch Managers. We report that:

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory.

(b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank.

(c) The Returns received from the Branch Offices of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of the audit.

(d) In our opinion the said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with Law.

(e) The Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs and the Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the year, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books and records of the Bank kept at its Head Office; and

(f) In our opinion, books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 139 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Delhi, 15th March, 1956.

Schedule of Particulars Required by the Banking Companies Act, 1949, (Act X of 1949) attached to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1955.

Particulars of Advances:

(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	...	...	...	38,44,32,125	10 2
(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	...	...	...	2,98,33,777	2 7
(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	...	...	...	59,54,833	5 10
(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for	...	...	...	Nil	
				42,02,20,736	2 7
(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons;					
	Directors	...	Nil		
	Officers	...	Rs. 3,31,739 15 8	3,31,739 15 8	
(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies, as members	...	...	...	98,02,046	4 4
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	...	...	...	3,31,739 15 8	
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies as members	...	...	...	1,52,71,300	0 3
(ix) Due from banking companies	...	...	...	35,42,777	8 11

V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
Delhi, 15th March, 1956.
M. K. PANDIT
Chief Accountant, Central Office.
S. L. VERMA
Superintendent, Central Office.S. P. JAIN,
Chairman.JASWANTRAI CHURAMANI
KESHAB CHANDER
MAHARAJ KRISHNA KAPUR
KAMAL NAYAN BAJAJ
J. N. BHAN
SHITAL PRASAD
C. L. BAJORIA
Directors.

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Chairman — Sri M. L. Jalan.

CAPITAL

Authorised Rs. 2 Crores

Issued and Subscribed Rs. 1 Crore

Paid-up Rs. 50 Lakhs

All sorts of Banking business transacted.

Branches & Agencies Throughout India

Deposits received on various terms.

Special concession on deposits from

Widows and Orphans

Loans granted on approved securities.

Terms on application.

SRI S. S. PURI,
Manager, Head Office.

THE BANK OF TOKYO LIMITED

5, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

(CONSOLIDATED)

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Capital:			1. Cash:		
Investments Deposited with the Reserve Bank of India, Sec. 11(2) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949	21,77,488 11 2		In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including foreign currency notes)		7,20,537 1 8
2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves		Nil	2. Balances with other Banks on Current Account:		
3. Deposit & other Accounts:			(i) In India	4,75,259 11 4	4,75,259 11 4
Fixed Deposits	4,58,725 13 6		(ii) Outside India	Nil	14,00,000 0 0
Savings Bank Deposits	Nil		3. Money at call and Short Notice		
Current Accounts and Contingency Account, etc.	38,68,229 3 9	43,26,965 1 3			
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:			4. Investments (at cost):		
(i) In India	Nil	Nil	(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments	23,73,988 11 2	
(ii) Outside India	Nil	Nil	(ii) Shares (classifying into preference, ordinary, deferred and other classes of shares and showing separately shares fully paid up and partly paid up)	Nil	
PARTICULARS:			(iii) Debentures or Bonds	Nil	
(i) Secured (Stating the nature of Security)	Nil		(iv) Other Investments (to be classified under proper heads)	Nil	
(ii) Unsecured	Nil		(v) Gold	Nil	23,73,988 11 2
5. Bills Payable		5,06,239 12 0	5. Advances—(other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors):		
6. Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra:			I. Loans, Cash, Credits, Overdrafts, etc.		
(i) Payable in India	32,894 5 6		(i) In India	1,90,24,546 2 8	
(ii) Payable outside India	52,829 13 3	85,724 2 9	(ii) Outside India	Nil	
7. Other Liabilities:			II Bills Discounted and Purchased:		
Suspense Receipts	42,160 15 9		(excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)		
Income-Tax payable on Staff salaries	16,590 8 6		(i) Payable in India	35,11,667 13 11	2,38,23,045 2 0
Inter-Office Balance	2,36,19,156 12 5		(ii) Payable outside India	12,66,824 1 8	
Interest unpaid	3,52,373 2 7		Particulars of Advances:		
Rebate on Discount Prepaid, etc.	36,146 0 0	2,40,66,427 7 3	(i) Debts considered good for which the banking company is fully secured	2,35,09,585 15 9	
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations per contra		2,90,01,198 13 6	(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	3,09,345 3 0	
9. Profit and Loss			(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	4,113 15 3	
Profit as per last Balance Sheet	15,928 15 0		(iv) Debts considered doubtful, or bad not provided for	Nil	
Less: Adjustment with Head Office A/c	15,928 15 0		(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	Nil	
Add: Profit for the year	2,81,765 5 11		(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested - as directors, partners or managing agents or, in case of private companies, as members	Nil	
	2,81,765 5 11		(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors, managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person	Nil	
Less: Adjustment with Head Office A/c	1,95,113 3 3	86,652 2 8	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members	Nil	
	86,652 2 8		(ix) Due from banks	Nil	
10. Contingent Liabilities			6. Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection as per contra:		
	Nil		(i) Payable in India	32,894 5 6	85,724 2 9
			(ii) Payable outside India	52,829 13 3	
			7. Constituents' Liabilities for acceptances, endorsements and other obligations per contra		2,90,01,198 13 6
			8. Premises Less Depreciation		Nil
			9. Furniture and Fixtures:		
			Less Depreciation:		
			At cost upto 31st December, 1954	1,89,566 7 3	
			Additions at cost during the year	52,788 2 3	
				2,42,354 9 6	1,42,988 8 0
			Less Depreciation written off to date	99,366 1 6	
				1,42,988 8 0	
			10. Other Assets including Silver:		
			Accrued Interest & Other Receivable	29,552 8 6	
			Security Deposit	16,440 0 0	
			Suspense Payments	4,472 12 6	50,465 5 0
			11. Non-Banking Assets Acquired		
			In satisfaction of claims (stating mode of valuation)		
			12. Profit & Loss		
Total Rs.		5,80,73,207 7 5	Total Rs.		5,80,73,207 7 5

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE	Rs. As. P.	Income (Less Provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Rs. As. P.
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc. (including Rs. 5,30,741-3-0 to Inter-Office Advances)	5,55,450 5 0	1. Interest & Discount	5,89,501 14 9
2. Salaries & Allowances and Provident Funds (including Salary & Allowances of Manager of Principal Office in India, Rs. 29,000-0-0)	3,91,100 4 3	2. Commission, Exchange & Brokerage	11,35,203 12 8
3. Directors & Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	2,72,389 3 3	3. Rents	Nil
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	188 0 0	4. Net Profit on Sale of Investments, Gold & Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
5. Law Charges	21,166 13 6	5. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
6. Postage, Telegrams & Stamps	1,500 0 0	6. Income from non-banking assets and Profit from Sale of or dealing with such Assets	Nil
7. Auditors' Fees	52,783 8 0	7. Other Receipts	Nil
8. Depreciation on & Repairs to the Banking Company's Property	40,301 2 3	8. Loss (if any)	Nil
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	102,069 3 3		
10. Loss from Sale of or Dealing with Non-Banking assets	2,81,765 5 11		
11. Other Expenditure			
12. Balance of Profit			
Total Rs.	17,24,713 13 5	Total Rs.	17,24,713 13 5

T. MANNAMI,
Accountant.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

M. ARIYOSHI,
Manager.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet of THE BANK OF TOKYO LTD., as at 31st December, 1955 and the annexed Profit & Loss Account for the year ending on the same date with the books of account as kept in the Head Office (Calcutta) in which have been incorporated the certified returns of the Bombay Branch and report that:—

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and have found them to be satisfactory;

(b) The transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;

(c) The returns received from the Bombay Branch have been found adequate for the purpose of the audit;

(d) The Balance Sheet and the Profit & Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law;

(e) Such Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the year;

(f) Such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the State of affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and explanations as given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank; and

(g) In our opinion the Books of Account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 130 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

2. Church Lane Calcutta.
Dated the 21st March, 1956.PAL & ROY,
Chartered Accountants.

THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter, 1889 with Limited Liability).

BALANCE SHEET OF INDIAN BRANCHES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Capital:			1. Cash:		
Deposit with Reserve Bank of India under Section II(2) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949	20,81,031 4 0		In hand and with Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India (including foreign Currency Notes)		40,12,909 1 11
2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves		Nil	2. Balances with other Banks on Current Accounts:		
3. Deposits and other Accounts:			(i) In India	12,91,246 12 7	12,91,246 12 7
Fixed Deposits	29,36,994 7 8		(ii) Outside India		21,00,000 0 0
Savings Bank Deposits	65,731 3 0		3. Money at Call and Short Notice		
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	2,14,42,770 2 6	2,44,45,495 13 2	4. Investments (At Book Value):		
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:			(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments	28,41,562 8 0	
(i) In India	10,00,000 0 0	10,00,000 0 0	(ii) Shares	2,50,000 0 0	
(ii) Outside India	Nil		(iii) Debentures or Bonds	Nil	
Particulars:			(iv) Other Investments	39,91,562 8 0	
(i) Secured	10,00,000 0 0		(v) Gold	Nil	
(ii) Unsecured	Nil		5. Advances:		
5. Bills Payable		8,46,344 6 0	(Other than Bad and Doubtful Debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors):		
6. Bills for collection being Bills Receivable as per contra:			(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.		
(i) Payable in India	59,68,975 12 7		(i) In India	3,03,65,229 7 8	3,03,65,229 7 8
(ii) Payable outside India	71,41,394 7 10	1,31,10,370 4 5	(ii) Outside India	Nil	
7. Other Liabilities:			(2) Bills Discounted and Purchased		
(i) Head Office and Branches outside India	3,97,52,252 9 5		(excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments):		
(ii) Staff Provident Fund	1,66,062 12 3		(i) Payable in India	39,83,638 14 8	2,53,79,517 6 2
(iii) Inter-Branch Adjustment	79,421 10 9	3,99,97,737 0 5	(ii) Payable outside India	2,13,95,878 1 6	5,57,44,746 13 10
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations per contra		2,03,52,206 2 0	Particulars of Advances:		
9. Profit and Loss:			(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured		2,74,92,670 7 3
Balance of Profit Carried Forward	88,223 0 9		(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security		1,27,48,918 8 1
Profit for the year (subject to Auditors' Fees)	9,62,827 15 5		(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors		1,55,03,157 14 6
Less: Remitted to Head Office	8,59,313 13 11	1,91,737 2 3	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for		Nil
10. Contingent Liabilities:					5,57,44,746 13 10
(i) On Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	22,92,08,683 13 7		(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons		Nil
(ii) On Bills Re-discounted	42,75,449 9 11		(vi) Debts due by Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested - as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents, or in the case of Private Companies as members		Nil
(iii) Provision has not been made for future gratuities to Staff—the Liability for which has not been ascertained.			(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons		5,599 10 10
Total Rs.		9,99,43,890 12 3	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies as members		Nil
			(ix) Due from Banking Companies		8,096 9 0
			6. Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection as per contra:		
			(i) Payable in India	59,68,975 12 7	1,31,10,370 4 5
			(ii) Payable outside India	71,41,394 7 10	
			7. Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations per contra		2,03,52,206 2 0
			8. Premises, less Depreciation		Nil
			9. Furniture and Fixtures, less Depreciation		Nil
			10. Other Assets:		
			Stamps, Sundry Deposits, Prepaid Expenses and Charges Recoverable	54,120 12 5	2,40,849 1 6
			Adjusting Account	1,96,728 5 1	
			11. Non-Banking Assets Acquired in Satisfaction of Claims		Nil
			Total Rs.		9,99,43,890 12 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN BRANCHES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

EXPENDITURE	Rs. a. p.	INCOME (Less Provision made during the year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Rs. a. p.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	5,84,234 9 3	1. Interest and Discount	20,35,794 0 6
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (including Salary and Allowances of Principal Officer Rs. 71,862/-)	10,89,916 1 2	2. Commission Exchange and Brokerage	13,11,325 0 11
3. Directors and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	1,39,186 12 10	3. Rents	Nil
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	18,099 13 5	4. Net Profit on sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
5. Law Charges	48,336 8 2	5. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	1,825 0 0	6. Income from Non-Banking Assets, and profit from sale or dealing with such assets	Nil
7. Auditors' Fees	Nil	7. Other Receipts	Nil
8. Depreciation on and repairs to Banking Company's Property	58,265 7 9		
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	Nil		
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	4,46,429 13 5		
11. Other Expenditure including proportion of London Office Administration Charges	9,62,827 15 5		
12. Balance of Profit (subject to Auditors' Fees)		Total Rs.	33,47,119 1 5
Total Rs.			

AUDITORS' REPORT:

T. M. TAGG,
Manager, Bombay Office.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of the Indian Branches of The British Bank of the Middle East, as at 31st December, 1955, and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on that date in which are incorporated the authenticated returns of the Calcutta Branch and report that:—

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required in conformity with the law;
- (b) In our opinion, the foregoing Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account are drawn up according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Branches;
- (c) such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Branches' affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations as given to us and as shown by the books of the Branches; and
- (d) in our opinion, books of account have been kept by the Branches as required by Section 130 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Sd./ A. F. FERGUSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

BOMBAY, 20th March, 1956.

Business is Done

at the

PARIS INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

(52nd Year)

May 5th-21st 1956

For information apply to the

COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR, FRENCH EMBASSY,

63, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi 2.

FRENCH TRADE COMMISSIONER:

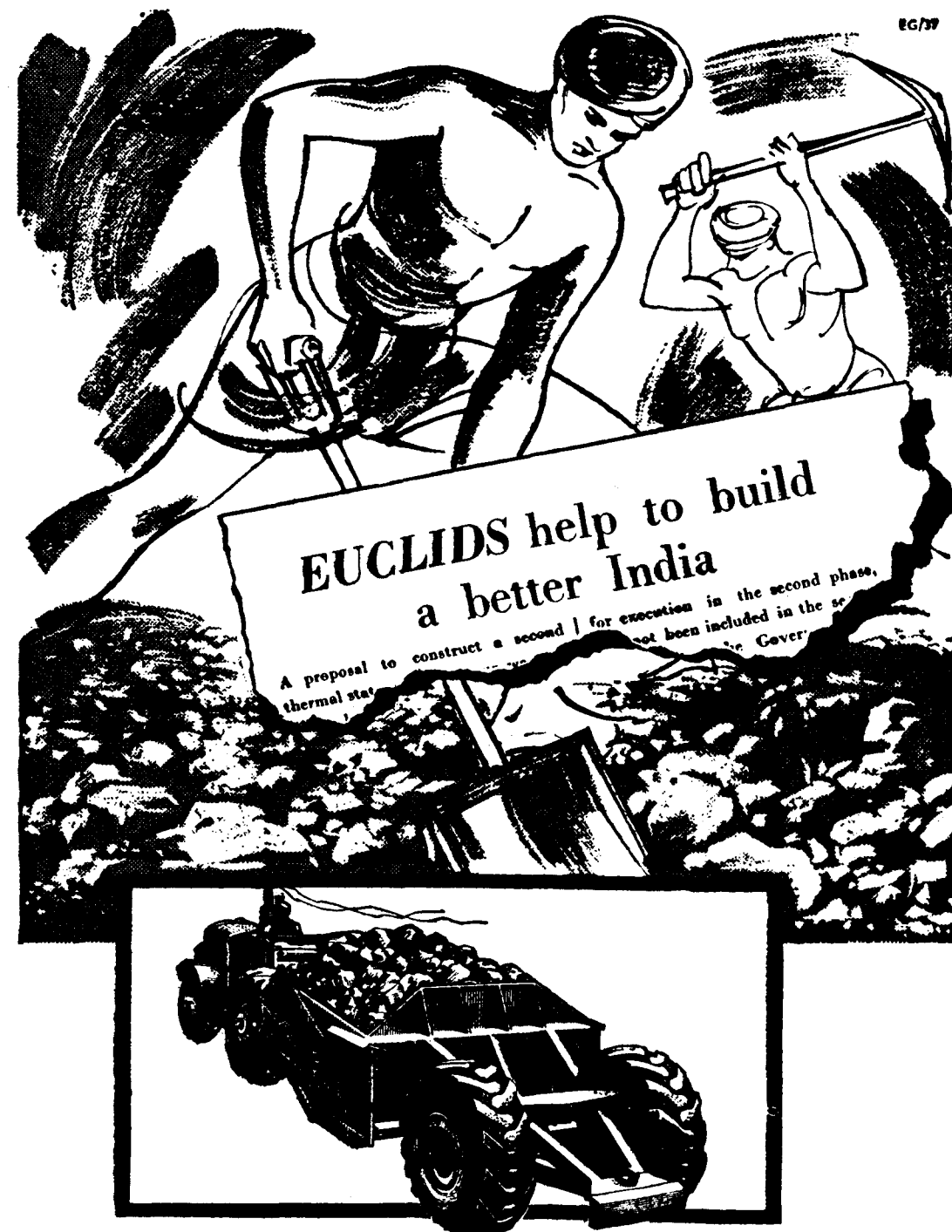
BOMBAY 1. 'Adelphi', 3, Queen's Road.

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RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	13-4-56	6-4-56	15-4-55
Liabilities—				
Notes in Banking Dept.	10,05.11	14,78.46	15,74.07	
Notes in Circulation	15,15,97.00	15,06,68.69	13,25,32.55	
Total Notes issued	15,26,02.71	15,21,47.15	13,41,07.02	

Assets—				
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71	
Foreign Securities	6,81,44.72	6,86,41.60	6,61,97.61	
Total of A	72,146.43	72,84.31	70,199.32	
B Rupee Coin	1,05,87.11	1,06,28.43	1,05,32.56	
Rupee Securities	6,98,69.17	6,88,73.41	5,33,75.14	
Total	15,26,02.71	15,21,47.15	13,41,07.02	

Liabilities—				
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—	

Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	53,27.72	57,10.13	55,38.51	
2 Other Govts.	32,36.28	35,69.51	24,31.56	
(b) Banks	50,95.47	53,41.67	50,49.40	
(c) Others	17,09.78	17,34.83	21,39.61	
Bills Payable	6,39.98	6,45.58	5,36.40	
Other Liabilities	31,33.68	30,65.82	27,60.01	
Total	2,12,02.91	2,21,67.54	1,94,55.49	

Assets—				
Notes	10,05.11	14,78.46	15,74.07	
Rupee Coin	6.75	7.75	10.71	
Subsidiary Coin	8.58	7.97	7.79	
Bills Discounted Int.	38.50	38.50	56.05	
Govt of India Treasury Bills	13,76.03	13,81.91	11,58.98	
Balances held abroad	58,73.04	62,09.30	63,35.06	
Loans to Govt.	1,20.00	1,35.00	31.00	
Other Loans etc.	63,07.40	64,81.96	33,94.46	
Investments	46,56.29	46,82.52	46,11.80	
Other Assets	18,11.21	18,07.15	22,35.57	
Total	2,12,02.91	2,21,67.54	1,94,55.49	

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	6-4-56	30-3-56	8-4-55
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	6,16.78	4,89.01	6,38.44
(b) Others	6,45,03.59	6,31,10.25	5,74,99.14

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	2,91.50	3,00.50	1,41.04
(b) Others	4,15,64.49	4,11,31.08	3,77,48.55
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	14,34.31	20,54.60	7,91.58
Time Liabilities	38,26.09	35,56.94	34,76.88
Cash	54,76.90	49,12.39	47,39.18
Balances with the Reserve Banks	54,76.90	49,12.39	47,39.18
Balances with other banks in current account	11,72.73	10,87.07	11,32.48
Money at calls and short notice	5,80.40	6,45.93	13,50.21
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,59,55.42	3,60,06.57	3,42,37.22
Advances	6,07,04.41	6,12,42.74	5,10,24.84
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	1,04,09.80	1,01,74.17	83,25.11
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	45,65.42	46,63.02	37,60.99

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
13-4-56	61,83.08	...	
6-4-56	79,03.91	85,97.64	
29-3-56	51,55.03	53,57.71	
23-3-56	70,93.35	61,84.50	

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	Week ended
Liabilities—	30-3-56	23-3-56
Notes in Banking Department	10,89.27	9,08.77
Notes in Circulation	2,89,82.43	2,91,02.29
Total Notes issued	3,00,71.70	3,00,71.06

Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Sterling Securities	85,00.28	85,00.28
Government of India Securities	26,33.83	26,33.83
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,65.30	43,11.81
B Rupee Coin	6,59.55	6,32.40
Govt of Pakistan Securities	1,22,43.10	1,22,43.10
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	19.02	19.02
Gold Coin and Bullion	4,40.63	4,40.63
Sterling Securities	1,00.00	1,00.00
Govt of India Securities	29.51	29.51
Rupee Coin	—	—
Total	3,00,71.70	3,00,71.06

Liabilities—		
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00

Deposits—		
(a) Central Government	17,80.08	15,90.56
(b) Provincial Government	14,90.43	14,54.26
(c) Banks	20,07.78	18,85.38
(d) Others	11.06	9.41
Bills Payable	5,43.19	6,03.89
Other Liabilities	67,24.93	65,78.40

Assets—		
Notes	70,89.27	9,08.77
Rupee Coin	—	—
(a) Pakistan	9	9
Subsidiary Coin	—	—
(a) Pakistan	17	16
(b) India	—	—

Bills Purchased and Discounted—		
(a) Internal	8.43	8.47
(b) Govt Treasury Bills	—	—
Loans and Advances to Govt.	—	—
Provincial Govt Debtor Balances	13,56.91	13,76.26
Other Loans and Advances	29,75.57	29,79.50
Investments	12,94.49	13,05.05
Other Assets	67,24.93	65,78.40

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

CALL RATE FALLS

Wednesday, 18th April.

CONDITIONS in the money market have altered very little over the past week. Jute advances have shown a minor increase, while credit for the storage of foodgrains remains at a fairly high level. An easier trend has been noted in the interbank market, and the call rate has decreased to 3½ per cent.

The export bill market is still dull, and the few bills passing have been mainly on account of gunny and tea shipments. Remittance has been on a smaller scale. Sterling is steady, and the dollar quotes Rs. 47½.

Silver was steady following Ramnavami demand. The price advanced to Rs. 179-8, quoted today for forward delivery, and the rate for ready was Rs. 180-4. The London silver market was steady with the rate unchanged at 78½. The price of foreign silver in New York increased to 91 cents.

In sympathy with silver, gold soared to Rs. 106-12. The sovereign was quoted at Rs. 67-8.

During the week ended 13th April, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 59,95,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

Further increases of Rs. 4.55 crores and Rs. 9.29 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation to Rs. 1,526.02 crores and Rs. 1,515.97 crores, respectively were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 13th April, 1956. The expansion in currency was adjusted by raising rupee securities by Rs. 9.94 crores to Rs. 696.69 crores and reducing foreign securities by Rs. 4.97 crores to Rs. 686.41 crores. Deposits in the Banking Department fell all round. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts declined by Rs. 3.83 crores and Rs. 3.33 crores to Rs. 53.27 crores and Rs. 32.36 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 50.95 crores were Rs. 2.46 crores lower. Foreign balances diminished by Rs. 3.36 crores to Rs. 58.23 crores, as did investments by Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 46.56 crores. Other loans and advances dropped from Rs. 64.82 crores to Rs. 63.07 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usage bills totalled Rs. 28.95 crores (Rs. 25.44 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 56.30 crores since 1st January, 1956. Other changes were minor.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 6th April, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 3.37 crores in total deposits to Rs. 241.43 crores. Investments in Government Securities and other authorised investments are up by Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 97.10 crores and Rs. 10.35 crores, respectively. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have decreased by Rs. 3.92 crores to aggregate Rs. 137.22 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 20.43 crores or Rs. 4.86 crores higher.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 6th April, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 651.20 crores (Rs. 6.17 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 418.56 crores (Rs. 2.92 crores) compared with Rs. 635.99 crores (Rs. 4.89 crores) and Rs. 414.32 crores (Rs. 3.01 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have increased by Rs. 2.72 crores and Rs. 5.65 crores to aggregate Rs. 38.29 crores and Rs. 54.77 crores, respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 52 lakhs in investments to Rs. 359.55 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 756.80 crores reveal a decline of Rs. 4 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.7 percent and 70.7 percent against 8.1 percent and 72.4 percent.

The Indian branches of the BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST made a profit of Rs. 9.63 lakhs for the year ended last December. Deposits amounted to Rs. 2.44 crores. Cash was shown at Rs. 74.04 lakhs. Investments totalled Rs. 30.91 lakhs and advances Rs. 5.57 crores.

The profit of the BANK OF TOKYO amounted to Rs. 2.81 lakhs for the year ended last December. Deposits amounted to Rs. 43.27 lakhs. Investments aggregated Rs. 23.74 lakhs and advances Rs. 2.38 crores. Cash stood at Rs. 25.95 lakhs.

The profit of the Indian branches of LLOYDS BANK totalled Rs. 21.42 lakhs for the year ended last December. Deposits stood at Rs. 41.69 crores and investments amounted to Rs. 19.75 crores and advances to Rs. 20.04 crores. Cash was shown at Rs. 5.02 crores.

The profit of the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK increased by Rs. 10.65 lakhs to Rs. 64.41 lakhs for the year ended last December. Taxation absorbs Rs. 11 lakhs (Rs. 16 lakhs), contingency reserve Rs. 24 lakhs (Rs. 121 lakhs), reserve fund Rs. 5 lakhs (Rs. 247 lakhs) and interim dividends Rs. 5.25 lakhs (Rs. 31 lakhs). The final dividend has been declared at Rs. 2 a share, making 14½ per cent, against 12½. The carry-forward is Rs. 2,35,106, against Rs. 4,99,040 brought in. Deposits rose by Rs. 14.48 crores to Rs. 90.12 crores. Investments

were Rs. 10.27 crores higher at Rs. 45.64 crores, and advances improved by Rs. 9.62 crores to Rs. 42.02 crores. Cash was Rs. 1.98 crores lower at Rs. 9.27 crores.

According to the returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the total gross sea and land customs revenue collected in the Indian Union during February 1956 amounted to Rs. 1,471 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,720 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year. The comparison in the following should be taken to refer to that of the current figures with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of the total customs revenue collections, import duties accounted for Rs. 1,194 lakhs as against Rs. 1,276 lakhs, export duties for Rs. 263 lakhs as against Rs. 423 lakhs and land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 14 lakhs as against Rs. 21 lakhs. The total gross collection of Union excise duties amounted to Rs. 1,413 lakhs as compared with Rs. 960 lakhs. During the 11 months, April 1955 to February 1956, the grand total of gross customs and Union excise revenue realised was Rs. 28,906 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26,582 lakhs during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of this amount, import duties accounted for Rs. 11,643 lakhs as against Rs. 13,136 lakhs, export duties for Rs. 3,385 lakhs as against Rs. 3,706 lakhs, land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 188 lakhs as against Rs. 270 lakhs and Union excise duties for Rs. 13,690 lakhs as against Rs. 9,470 lakhs.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 6-4-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-5%
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3%
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3%
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3%
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-5%
20-1-56	21-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3%
13-1-56	14-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-1%

Monthly Maturities

Month	Amount (000's omitted)
April, 1956	2,00.00
May 1956	4,00.00
June 1956	5,00.00
July 1956	1,00.00
Total	12,00.00

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

Subscribed Capital
£ 73,302,076
Paid-up Capital
£ 19,403,491
Reserve Fund
£ 15,000,000

Let LLOYDS BANK
look after your interests



LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND



ACC cement

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED

Sales Managers

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED.

ACC 565

Our City Cable

SHARE VALUES MOVE UP
ON WIDE FRONT

SUSTAINED RISE IN GILT-EDGED

London, 18th April.

THE stock markets gave a satisfactory performance during the past week. While business was small and selective, persistent demand on a market poorly supplied with stocks was responsible for a widespread advance in prices under the lead of gilt-edged. Minings did not participate in the improvement. The approach of the Budget restricted activity, but the Chancellor's statement was awaited with a fair degree of confidence that no further disinflationary measures would be needed. The overseas trade figures for March were taken to be moderately encouraging, while other signs of the firmness of sterling indicated that the economic situation was yielding to the measures already taken. The main feature was a sustained rise in gilt-edged before the Budget. It was widely expected that the Chancellor would announce measures to stimulate savings and this was largely responsible for the rise. Further, there was a growing view that gilt-edged had reached the bottom in recent weeks. All sections moved up, including the short-dated issues, on reported buying by surtax payers in view of the attractive redemption yields. Gains extended well over one point compared with the previous levels. In foreign bonds, Japanese and Germans attracted small demand, while occasional gains were recorded elsewhere. Rails provided little of interest, while dollar stocks moved irregularly under Wall Street's influence. Selective buying of industrial equities brought an all-round advance in prices although the rise was usually not very large. The *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary Index was over two points higher on the week. Atomic power shares, particularly electricals, were prominent. Kaffirs lacked interest and generally drifted lower, although steadier conditions developed later. Coppers and other base metals moved irregularly. Oils went ahead, with Shell and Royal Dutch advancing strongly following their dividend statements. Royal Dutch, however, reacted subsequently. Ceylon tea shares recovered part of their recent heavy losses which followed the election results. Rubbers were neglected.

The Money Market

During the first half of last week, credit conditions on the money market were very comfortable. With the disbursement of health money and the reflux of holiday currency, plentiful supplies of credit were available for market needs, and borrowers secured accommodation at rates ranging from 4½ percent down to 3½ percent. On Thursday, there was a sharp change in conditions due to the combination of many small factors, and money for the rest of the week was tight. The charges for day-to-day accommodation rose to 5 percent. During the easy period, discount houses encountered a good demand for bills, with June and July dates changing hands at 5 1/32 percent and 5 1/16 percent respectively. There was an exceptionally strong demand for 30th June bills at 5 percent. Because of a rise in short-dated bonds, and because there

World Rubber Statistics

The advance statistics issued by the International Rubber Study Group show that world production of natural rubber in February totalled 132,500 long tons. Consumption amounted to 160,000 tons, including estimated imports into Russia of 12,825 tons and into China of 6,250 tons. Stocks at the end of the period totalled 837,500 tons, of which 247,500 tons were in producing areas, 407,500 tons were in consuming areas, and 182,500 tons were afloat. The stock figures exclude those not available for the industries in Britain, the United States and France. Synthetic rubber production was 100,000 tons and consumption was 95,000 tons, while stocks held at the end of the month were 200,000 tons. The Group estimates that exports from Indonesia were 42,927 tons. Fewer Treasury Bills on offer at last week's auction, the money market adjusted its tender bid and this resulted in a lower Treasury Bill average. Applications for £240 million of 91-day Bills totalled £381,310,000, and the former amount was allocated at an average rate of 102s 5 7/8d, as against 105s 5 5/8d in the previous week. Offerings this week will consist of £230 million of 91-day Bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 11th April showed that notes in circulation were £2 million lower at £1,850 million, while bankers' deposits were £6 million higher at £231 million. Fine trade bills were unchanged.

W. German Currency Challenge

The *Financial Times* said last Wednesday that the "West German mark's challenge to sterling for the position of the world's most widely used currency is growing steadily stronger." An article by Lombard, the newspaper's commentator on banking and finance, declared that the West German Government was providing wider facilities for the use of the mark in international payments transactions. "In the first place, the area in which the 'mark of limited convertibility' can be used as a means of settlement has been widened by the German authorities to take in almost the whole of the world outside the dollar area itself. In the second place, there have been indications that arrangements are going forward for removing restrictions on capital exports by German residents. In other words, West Germany is planning to allow the D-mark to be used as the basis for interna-

tional capital transactions—on what may be eventually proved to be an appreciable scale.

Russia Selling Gold

Russia has been selling gold in London and Paris recently, according to usually well informed sources. Sales have been made partly against transferable sterling and partly against dollars, and it is thought that they have been prompted by Russian foreign currency requirements. It is understood that there has been no evidence that Russia is under any pressure to sell, and she seems to be acting on her own behalf and not on behalf of any Eastern European country. No figures of the amounts of gold involved have been given out. It is thought that sales so far have been rather less than they were during the heavy Russian gold selling season around June last year.

Quicksilver Market

The rise in the U.S. domestic quicksilver price over the past week has had no effect on market sentiment in London. The London ex-warehouse price remains at not more than £86 a flask, and probably less for an order for around 25 flasks. The advance in the U.S. price is ascribed by trade circles in London to some covering against reported late arrivals. It is felt, however, that the situation will shortly ease as Spain is said to be catching up on her arrears after experiencing some production difficulties. Some Spanish metal is expected to arrive in the U.K. in the near future.

Vegetable Oil Market

Both coconut oil and copra provided firm features last week with prices continuing the marked upward trend, aided by strong buying interest. Straits bulk coconut oil made £97½ c.i.f., with further sellers looking for £98½, compared with £97½ prior to the week-end. Forward shipments of Ceylon oil reportedly fetched £100½ c.i.f., with buyers over and sellers wanting £101, against the week-end level of £98½. A few sellers of Philippines copra were prepared to go below \$194 c.i.f. at the close, while buyers' ideas were in the region of \$191. A fairly big dealer was a buyer in the market for Straits copra and sellers were seeking up to £70½ c.i.f. Quieter trading was noted for groundnuts, but the Nigerian Board was reserved and was reportedly refusing bids of £84 c.i.f. August-October. Groundnut oil was fully steady, with offerings limited, while other vegetable oils were firmly held. Chinese semi-refined cotton oil made £132½ c.i.f. Indian bulk linseed oil was still rather confused with business including May-June shipments at £152 c.i.f. Castor oil was raised to 40s a ton, with sellers reserved.

London Rubber Market

The Israeli-Egyptian disturbance reversed an easier trend at the beginning of last week in the rubber market as it stimulated shorts to cover their open positions. Orders found offers scarce, but later sellers predominated and profit-taking pared gains. As the week progressed, buyers and sellers alike were reluctant to extend their trading positions. In the very thin market that resulted, small dealings had an excessive influence on prices. Traders reported occasional demand in the shipment market with moderate interest shown in near and afloat parcels, but the volume of business with factories remained disappointingly small. Although there was still very little demand for sole crepe only light offers came on the market and holders withdrew after small, early concessions. No. 1 smooth 1/8th inch. on spot was quoted at 37d a lb. after earlier offers at 36½d.

Marketing of Shellac

The chairman of the London Shellac Trading Association has issued the following statement for the information of members: "The Board of Trade has consulted the Association about the liquidation of its shellac stocks and negotiations are in progress between the Board and the Committee of the Association to work out a procedure for the orderly marketing of stocks over a prolonged period, say, if necessary, a year, in order to cause as little dislocation of the market as possible." He adds that members will be advised as soon as final arrangements have been agreed on. In the meantime, it is understood, the quantity involved is small.

Engineering and Transport

NEW DIESEL-ELECTRIC
LOCOMOTIVE LINEG. E. PRODUCT SUITS WIDE RANGE
OF RAILWAY USES

A NEW Universal diesel-electric locomotive line has been developed to meet international demand by the General Electric Company's Locomotive and Car Equipment Department. It has been standardised for world-wide usage, and features greater horse-power and tractive power than many comparable locomotives in its class today. In view of the varying railway conditions all over the world, the locomotives are designed to operate at wide ranges of altitudes and climatic conditions, from blazing deserts to frozen northlands.

The line is the product of 75 years' experience in the manufacture of locomotives and railway equipment. In 1924, the first U.S. diesel-electric locomotive was placed in operation on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This original G.E.-equipped unit is still in service today.

Nine Different Models

The new line consists of nine different models, ranging from 330 h.p. to 1,800 h.p. The standardisa-

tion of parts has brought substantial economies in their manufacture—as well as assurances that spare parts are available and that repairs may be made with a minimum of delay. Three of the models have six traction motors in two three-axle trucks for application where light weight per axle and maximum tractive effort is essential. The six-wheel trucks provide greater weight distribution or lighter weight per axle loading than a four-wheel truck. Four or six-wheel trucks are optional, depending on local road conditions. Two other models are ideal for applications where extremely light weight per axle is essential and where high horse-power is not required. These locomotives are excellent for industrial and estate work. In addition, they are designed for main and branch line operations.

The universal line is also designed for four traction motors in two two-axle trucks for Railways where heavier axle loadings are permitted and high horse-power is needed. Dynamic braking and train-heating equipment may be installed at moderate additional cost. The traditional, tested, four-cycle type of engine is employed throughout the line. These engines have demonstrated outstanding dependability in heavy railway service under a variety of climatic conditions throughout the world, and have undergone a 200,000-mile test in main-line freight service on the Erie Railroad.

The outstanding advantages of the new line are: (1) Greater horse-power and tractive effort than many comparable locomotives; (2) maximum versatility. Locomotives may be used for switching, freight or passenger service. Visibility is excellent in both directions. No turning is necessary; (3) High fuel economy and low lubricating oil consumption. The rugged, efficient design of the four-cycle diesel engine insures both fuel and lubricating oil economy; (4) Great adaptability. Universal locomotives may be used on tracks from 9¼ mm to 1,676 mm, with various braking systems and coupler heights.

The high speed truck design on this Universal General Electric locomotive is characterised by simplicity and strength. A "floating bolster" suspension system is also highlighted. Fully equalised and floating on rubber, this type of suspension increases flexibility and eliminates the numerous, complicated and often inaccessible support members of the conventional lateral motion truck. Maintenance costs are thus lowered, while minimum stress on truck and structures is achieved and longer truck life enhanced.

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE
DURGAPUR STEEL WORKS

THE £7 million contract for a rolling mill and railway wheel and axle plant for the new steelworks the Indian Government is to build at Durgapur, West Bengal, will occupy one-third of the capacity of the Davy and United Engineering Company, of Sheffield, over a period of three years. This contract follows the announcement of an agreement between the Government of India and the Indian Steelworks Construction Company to undertake the construction of the new plant at Durgapur at a total cost of £80 million. The £7 million order represents the biggest single enterprise ever undertaken by Davy United. It includes a 42-inch blooming mill, a 32-inch intermediate mill, a 24-inch medium section mill, and continuous billet and merchant mills, together with a 6,000-ton wheel forging press, a 2,000-ton dishing press, wheel and type roughing and finishing mills, and a host of auxiliary equipment. To spread the work, and thereby assist delivery, the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Company, of Sheffield, is collaborating with Davy United and will build the 32-inch mill. Delivery of the plant will begin in about two years' time.

In addition to the rolling mill and wheel production machinery, Davy United has also undertaken to act as the main contractors for all the buildings, cranes, furnaces, soaking pits, electrical equipment, and foundry and maintenance shops. All this work, totalling another £18 million will be shared out among the other companies in the I.S.C.O.N. group and elsewhere, but Davy United will be responsible for co-ordinating engineering and manufacture and for progressing the whole scheme.

NEW ATOM POWER STATION BEING
DESIGNED IN U.K.

A new atomic power station based on sodium graphite is now being designed by the British Atomic Energy Authority at Risley, Lancashire, and is one of several types being considered for future use. The station will cost less than those now being built, the fuel used being uranium, in which the proportion of fissile isotopes has been slightly increased. The generating capacity will be about 100,000 kW. Sodium graphite reactors are similar in principle to those which have been built at Calder Hall, Cumberland, but they use liquid metallic sodium instead of gaseous carbon dioxide to transfer heat from the uranium fuel. Liquid sodium is a highly efficient heat transfer medium, and it will be possible to produce heat from each ton of fuel at a much higher rate than is now possible. This will make it possible to reduce the size of the reactors and to burn up their fuel much more quickly. At the same time, the operating temperature of the reactor may be increased above that fixed for the Calder Hall plant, so that more efficient conversion of reactor heat into electricity will become possible. A spokesman of the Atomic Energy Authority made it clear that the design work was not yet complete. This meant that, should a decision be taken to build a reactor of this kind, it could not be completed and put into operation before the middle or end of 1959.

Stocks and Shares

SHARE PRICES EASE ON SETTLEMENT
CONSIDERATIONSLITTLE IMMEDIATE REACTION TO CHANGES IN BUDGET
TAXATION PROPOSALS: TEAS SELECTIVELY BETTER

Wednesday Evening.

HIGH budia charges at today's settlement reduced the prices of speculative shares in the Calcutta market after a week of quieter trading. There was a mild recovery after hours, which indicated that the general undertone is fairly steady. Operators appear to be still calculating what the Finance Minister's latest amendments to the original 1956-57 Budget proposals will mean in terms of rupees, annas and paise when these calculations are completed, the results are expected to be encouraging. Meanwhile, the mood is subdued as details of the Government of India's industrial policy statement are being finalised. The proposed nationalisation of the Kolar gold mines, which has caused considerable anxiety during the past few days, is leaving room for some optimism now over the terms of compensation. The inflationary possibilities of currency expansion have not been ignored.

Tea shares have enjoyed selective rises, partly because they are expected to be among the main beneficiaries of Mr. Deshmukh's move to amend his recent taxation proposals. Jutes and coals are neglected. Among miscellaneous industrials, it is reported that National Carbons, a new entrant to the official Stock Exchange list, have been on offer in Calcutta and in demand in Bombay.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The gilt-edged market continued steady and prices were marked up. Business was on a fair scale but trading was restricted to some extent by the shortage of scrip. Three percent Conversion Loan improved by 3 as. to Rs. 76-14, while 3½ Non-terminable Paper was asked for at around Rs. 77-8. Short-dated loans were strong, with buyers over for 3½ 1957 at Rs. 99-13 and for 3½ 1958 at Rs. 99-10. In the medium-dated group, 3½ 1959-61 was fairly steady at Rs. 98-1. Both 3½ 1963-65 and 1964 had buyers at Rs. 94-13 and Rs. 94-11 respectively; 2½ 1961 was asked for at Rs. 93-5-6 and 2½ 1962 was taken at around Rs. 93-13. In National Plan Loans, 3½ 1961 firmed up to Rs. 99-7, as did 3½ 1964 to Rs. 98-12, while 3½ 1965 was marked at Rs. 98-9. In long-dated loans, 3½ 1966-68 met with enquiry at Rs. 92-11 and 3½ 1970-75, after being marked at Rs. 89-10 ex-voucher, closed one anna higher. There was a revival of interest in State loans and prices have recovered slightly from the lowest levels touched; 4½ U.P. Loan 1967 was better at Rs. 99-7 while 4½ Madras 1967 was taken at the same rate. Four percent Bihar 1963 met with enquiry up to Rs. 100 as did the 4½ 1967 issue at Rs. 99-4. Four percent West Bengal 1967 was taken at around par and 4½ Bombay 1967 was traded at around Rs. 100.

In contrast to the trend in recent months, during the past week there were more sellers than buyers of preference shares, particularly those of jute mill companies. The reason for this is possibly that with the nationalisation of life insurance companies, Custodians have not yet made any large-scale purchases of selected preference shares in the Calcutta market as used to be the case when life insurance was in the private sector. In Jutes Anglo-India were crossed at the lower rate of Rs. 114-8 and Birla were offered at Rs. 103. A small lot of Khardah was placed at Rs. 70, Lansdowne were crossed at Rs. 112 and Lawrence at Rs. 114. Business was reported in Northbrook at Rs. 91. Among miscellaneous issues, Associated Hotels were placed at around Rs. 63-8 and there was a small enquiry for British India Corporation at Rs. 121. Gwalior Sugar non-redeemable were done at Rs. 66-8 and Dalmia Cement Rs. 100 paid-up at Rs. 97 ex-Dunlop Rubber Second were marked at Rs. 97 ex-dividend and New Victoria changed hands on several occasions at around Rs. 4-8. Kumardhubi Engineering were taken at Rs. 106 and Rohtas Industries "B" at Rs. 64-8.

In the banking section, Allahabad Bank fully-paid were crossed at Rs. 366 and Bank of Bikaner were marked between Rs. 16 and Rs. 17-4. Hind Bank met with small enquiry at around Rs. 32 and United Commercial were done at Rs. 50. United Bank of India "D" shares were sold at Rs. 4-8.

A solitary transaction was reported in the railway section in Delhi-Rohtas at Rs. 13.

Cotton shares were listless and little business was reported. Basanti were marked at Rs. 5-14 but Elgin Mills improved today from Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 27-2. Kesoram were fairly steady at Rs. 17-11 while New Victoria were shaded at Rs. 2-6. Muir Mills were marked down today from Rs. 106 to Rs. 100.

There were few price changes in the coal section and business was of a retail nature. Bengal came to hand at Rs. 533 and Burrakur were depressed at Rs. 13-14. Central India and Western Bengal were easier at Rs. 6-14 and Rs. 6-13 while Union were crossed at Rs. 11. East Indian met with small enquiry at Rs. 32-8 while Equitable were shaded at Rs. 30. South Karanpura reacted to Rs. 10 but there was a small enquiry for Standard at Rs. 25-8.

Jute shares were difficult to sell though prices showed little variation as will be seen from the following table:

	Opening 12th April Rs. As.	Closing 18th April Rs. As.
Agarpara	11 12	11 10
Anglo-India	177 0	173 0
Belvedere	165 0	160 0
Birla	16 15	16 13
Delta	208 0	208 0
Howrah	22 7	22 4
Naihati	99 0	95 0
National	24 12	23 12
Reliance	10 2	10 2

Electric supply shares spent another dull week and only one share was dealt in, namely, Calcutta Electric at around Rs. 13-11.

Sugar shares were neglected with the exception of Ramnugger and Belsund which met with some enquiry at Rs. 10-10 ex-dividend and Rs. 23-12 ex-dividend. Champarun eased from Rs. 29-8 to Rs. 28 and Cawnpore from Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 20. Shree Krishna Gyanoday were offered at Rs. 12. Balram-pur were marked down from Rs. 9 to Rs. 8.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between Rs. 35-7 and Rs. 34-14 to close at the latter rate. Braithwaite were steady at Rs. 28 and Bhartia Electric Steel improved from Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 17-6. Burn were taken at Rs. 360 and Richardson and Cruddas, after being done up to Rs. 28-8, closed easier at Rs. 27-12. Textile Machinery were at one time taken to Rs. 24-4 but reacted later to Rs. 23-10. Kumardhubi Engineering changed hands freely at around Rs. 10-6 and Marshalls were depressed at Rs. 6-6.

In papers, Bengal were unchanged at Rs. 143 while India Paper Pulp were slightly easier at Rs. 24-8. Orient Paper were marked down from Rs. 35-11 to Rs. 35-1. Titagur were steady at Rs. 44-8. Shree Gopal were crossed at Rs. 19. In cements, Assam-Bengal were crossed at Rs. 6-10. Ashoka were marked at Rs. 10-4 and Sone Valley were fairly steady at Rs. 7-14. Dalmia were unchanged at Rs. 14-12. In insurances, Concord of India were crossed at Rs. 11-5 and Hercules were marked at Rs. 27-10. New Asiatic were offered at Rs. 3-14. In shippings, India General Navigation eased from Rs. 110 to Rs. 108 as did India Steamship from Rs. 8-9 to Rs. 8-6.

Among miscellaneous industrials, Alkali and Chemical continued to be depressed at Rs. 18-10, while Angelo Brothers were unchanged at Rs. 21-14. Balmer Lawrie eased from Rs. 175 to Rs. 172, and British-Burmah Petroleum from Rs. 4-3 to Rs. 4. British India Corporation were quiet at Rs. 10-10. Dunlop Rubber were fairly steady at Rs. 30-12 ex-dividend. Godfrey Phillips met with some enquiry at around Rs. 21-8 and Hindustan Motors, on the news that the Company proposes to issue fresh preference capital, reacted from Rs. 9-15 to Rs. 9-1. Imperial Tobacco were steady at Rs. 43. The ordinary Burma Petroleum were lower at Rs. 43. The ordinary shares of National Carbon (India) Ltd. were granted an official quotation in the Calcutta Stock Exchange on Monday and were dealt in at around Rs. 26-8. Indian Wood Products improved from Rs. 39 to Rs. 39-8. Metal Box were a shade lower at Rs. 28 and F. and C. Osler receded from Rs. 13 to Rs. 12-6. Rallis met with small enquiry at Rs. 15-8. Shaw Wallace met with small enquiry at Rs. 11-4. Clive Row Investment were crossed at Rs. 31-4 and Martin Indian Cables were crossed at Rs. 24-12. National Insulated Burn were shaded at Rs. 22-8 while Rohtas Industries were marked down from Rs. 22-11 to Rs. 22-2.

In the mining section, Karanpura Development eased from Rs. 26 to Rs. 25-12, as did Metal Corporation from Rs. 12 to Rs. 11-8. Burma Mines were steady at Rs. 3-3, as were Western Stockholders Investment at Re. 1. Indian Copper fluctuated between Rs. 6-10 and Rs. 6-4 to close at the latter rate.

Tea shares responded to selective enquiry and prices recovered. Of the Assam shares, Baghmari were marked up to Rs. 29-4 and Basmatia improved to Rs. 38-12. Bishnauth Old recovered to Rs. 26-4 and Bormah Jan were done at Rs. 23-4. Brahmapootra, after being taken up to Rs. 10-1, later had sellers at Rs. 9-8. Brooke Bond hovered around Rs. 25 and a small lot of Dessai and Parbutia changed hands at Rs. 406-8. Dhelakhath recovered to Rs. 22-6 and Dufflagher were crossed at Rs. 38. East India were fairly steady around Rs. 27, as were Grob "A" at Rs. 40-4 and Grob "B" at Rs. 21-2. Naga Hills were fractionally easier at Rs. 53-12 but Telojian met with good enquiry and the price advanced from Rs. 30-12 to Rs. 33-8. Tez-pore changed hands lower at Rs. 27-2 and later had sellers at Rs. 26-14. Among Doonars shares, Banarhat were marked back to Rs. 373 and Baradighi were fractionally easier at Rs. 49-6. Bhatkawa improved to Rs. 40-4 and small lots of Choonabhatti were wanted at Rs. 362. Hantapara met with renewed enquiry and the price advanced to Rs. 339 on keen buying. Hasimara were called at Rs. 41-2 and

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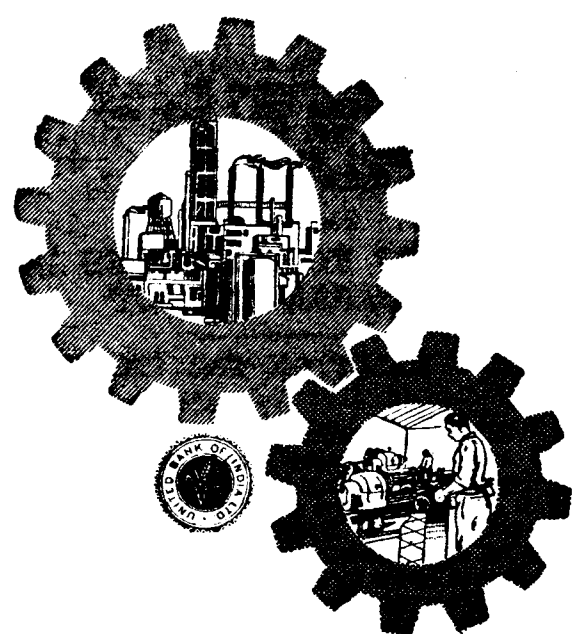
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but every one of them has some spare capacity. In Bhilai and Durgapur, we can produce 300,000 tons more by adding a few coke oven batteries and two more open-hearth furnaces. In Rourkela, we can produce 250,000 tons more. Maybe the decision will be taken by the time these plants start working to increase the capacity from 1 million tons to 1.3 million tons in the case of Durgapur and Bhilai and 1.25 million tons in the case of Rourkela. As for the training of personnel, we shall need about 1,200 engineers of high calibre for all the three plants and the training of these people is now being planned. Skilled technicians will be needed to the extent of 9,000 to 10,000 for the three plants. We propose to send before long to Russia about 500 people, partly trained engineers and partly technicians, who have had some familiarity with the iron and steel factories in this country. Arrangements are also being made for training people in Germany. I.S.C.O.N., the British consortium, is also undertaking the training of technicians for the purpose of their plant. In fact, they have already advertised for Indian engineers to be associated with them in the erection of this plant.

"On the question of power supply, the Bhilai plant will get its power through the help of the Madhya Pradesh Government which will establish a power plant in Korba. In Rourkela, we shall need a lot of more power than anywhere else, because the Rourkela plant will not merely be producing steel but also fertilisers, a point which I failed to mention at the outset. The L.D. process makes available to us a very large quantity of nitrogen which has to be turned into use and we will probably be able to produce what you call nitro-chalk or ammonium nitrate to the extent of 440,000 tons by spending a few crores on the plant and other requirements for the additional amount of power. So we shall have a fairly big standby power plant at Rourkela, while drawing upon the Hirakud grid of power supply. In the case of Durgapur, we are dependent on the Damodar Valley Corporation power plant for power".

The Government has now indicated the sources of four principal raw materials—iron ore, coal, limestone and dolomite—for each of the steel plants. Iron ore for the Rourkela steel works will be obtained from Talidih, 60 miles away. Investigations are now going on at the site to determine the exact location of the deposits which will be worked. The mining of iron ore at Talidih will be undertaken by the Government directly. An American firm of engineers has been appointed as

consultants to advise on the technical problems. Similarly, the Government will undertake directly the mining of iron ore at Delhi Rajahra. At its request, the Russian organisations have submitted a preliminary project report. The mines will be designed and worked with the technical assistance of the Russian Government. Equipment for these mines will also be supplied by that country on ordinary commercial terms. The steel works at Durgapur will obtain iron ore either from the existing mines or from mines to be developed in extension of those existing in Gua, which are the most accessible deposits from this place.

Requirements of Coal

The three steel plants together will require about 5.2 million tons of coking coal a year. A number of expert committees have gone into the question of coal reserves and their utilisation. Some have said that while reserves of non-metallurgical coal are large, the same is not true of metallurgical coal. The immediate problem is to make the most economical use of the known reserves of metallurgical coal. Measures have been taken to conserve it by ensuring that the non-essential consumers take gradually to alternative fuels. At the same time, it has been recommended that metallurgical coal should be washed so that its ash content is reduced. Thereby it will be possible to blend it with coals which otherwise cannot be used directly for metallurgical purposes.

The major sources of coking coal are in Kargali, Bokaro and Jharia. A Government washery is being installed at Kargali to wash the coking coals which will be raised by the Government in that area. Some 1.6 million tons of washed coal from Kargali will be used in the steel works at Rourkela and Bhilai. To augment these supplies, coal from Jharia will also be required. The Ministry of Iron and Steel is now exploring the best method of washing coking coals from Jharia. The steel works at Durgapur will be so designed that the coals in that area, which are otherwise unsuitable for metallurgical purposes, can be used after blending. The Durgapur works will use Jharia coal which will be washed at the site of the steel works, blended with coal from Burrakar which by itself cannot be used for steel-making. The steel works at Bhilai will use a blend of metallurgical coals from Kargali and Jharia with coal from Korba, which by itself is not fit for metallurgical purposes.

Other Requirements

Limestone and dolomite for the Rourkela and Bhilai works will be quarried directly by the Gov-

ernment. For the Durgapur steel works, the proposal is to obtain limestone, at least in the initial stages, from the existing sources at Birmiritrapur in Orissa. Mention was made of the utilisation of the by-products at the Rourkela steel works for the manufacture of fertilisers and other chemicals. In the carbonisation of coal which will be carried out at each of the steel works for the production of coke, a number of valuable by-products like coal tar, ammonia liquor and benzole will be available. It is proposed to set up, at each of these works, facilities for the distillation of the by-products and thereby to obtain valuable chemicals for a number of industries such as dyestuffs, paints, varnishes, medicines, scents and antiseptics.

Project Report for Electrical Equipment Plant

A seven-man high-power mission, which is leaving India on 19th April, will be associated with Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., Britain, in the preparation of a project report for the heavy electrical equipment plant which it is proposed to locate at Bhopal. The mission will include Mr. D. R. J. Naidu, Private Secretary to the Production Minister; Mr. S. A. Gadkary, Power Consultant, Planning Commission; Mr. M. Hayath, Member, Central Water and Power Commission; Mr. P. B. Prabhu, Deputy Director, Central Water and Power Commission; the Chief Engineers of Punjab and Rajasthan, Messrs. Murti and Bhatia; and the Planning Officer, Mr. Mitter.

Study of Communist Planning

Mr. Pitambar Pant, Private Secretary to the Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Nehru, and two other statisticians, one from Delhi and the other from Calcutta, will accompany Professor P. C. Mahalanobis on his tour of China, Russia and certain parts of Europe. The Professor, who has already left India, will study Communist planning in these countries.

Enquiry into Automobile Industry

The Government of India has asked the Tariff Commission to enquire into the cost structure of the automobile industry before deciding whether the increase in prices of motor vehicles demanded by manufacturers is justified. Simultaneously, the Commission will report on the progress the industry has made since it was granted protection.

Bigger Rice Output Expected

Accordingly to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India final estimate of rice for 1955-56 puts the current year's area and production of the crop at 76,253,000 acres and 25,474,000 tons, as against the partially revised estimate of 75,949,000 acres and 24,531,000 tons respectively for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 304,000 acres or 0.4 per cent in area and 943,000 tons or 3.8 per cent in production during the current year. The increase in area under the crop has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad, and is due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. It has, however, been offset to a considerable extent by decreases in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Saurashtra and Andhra due generally to the prevalence of unfavourable weather at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh, and is mostly due to the comparatively better climatic conditions during the growing period in the current year. It has been offset to some extent by decreases in Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Hyderabad due to unfavourable weather conditions, such as heavy rain at some places and inadequate rain at others during the growing period. The production estimates for Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad (autumn), Mysore, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. Estimates of the Bihar crop were, until last year, based on random sample surveys. Though these surveys were continued in the State during the current year, the results are not available yet. Figures for this State included in the estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are based on the traditional method of estimation (i.e. method of direct estimation).

Besides Bihar, crop-cutting surveys during 1955-56 were in progress in Madras, Hyderabad (summer crop), Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin. The results are not available yet, so the production estimates for these States utilised in the all-India estimate are based on the traditional method. The estimates may, therefore, be revised later. The latest estimate includes information on "non-reporting areas", that is, areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The "non-reporting areas" for this estimate include pockets in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Coorg, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur. Such areas cover 899,000 acres and have a production of 424,000 tons.

Employment Situation during February

The total number of unemployed in India registered at the Employment Exchanges during February 1956 was 7,24,443. The figure represented an increase of more than 7,000 over the previous month. The number of vacancies notified by the private sector during the period was 7,652—the largest since May 1953. Of the vacancies notified by the public sector, 18,354 were by Central and State Government Departments. Placements effected during the period were 15,465, as against 14,753 during January 1956.

Bombay

THE DANGERS OF PEGGING MILL CLOTH OUTPUT

MR. A. D. SHROFF WARNS AGAINST INFLATION

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

RESTRICTING the output of India's textile mills to the present level of about 5,000 million yards will encourage inflation. This was the warning Mr. A. D. Shroff gave in his address at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Svadeshi Mills Company Ltd., on 12th April. Meanwhile, it is reported that the Government of India is contemplating an important shift in its cotton textile policy so to allow more scope for mills to increase their production above the pegged level. Mr. Shroff said that it was incomprehensible that, at a time when the country's most pressing need was increased production, the Government should decide deliberately not to use the capacity of the textile industry to that end. With the huge new expenditure being incurred by the Government, the two main things for which there would be greater consumer demand were foodstuffs and cloth. Although he agreed with the Government that cottage and small-scale industries should be encouraged in order to provide additional employment, Mr. Shroff felt that the Government should not pursue a policy which might well result in an acute cloth shortage.

Modernisation of the Mill

Dealing with the financial results of the company, the chairman said that the improvement in profits had permitted an increase in the ordinary dividend from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a share. So far, the rehabilitation programme had cost the Svadeshi Mills Rs. 148 crores. Of the total, Rs. 13 crores had been spent on the renovation of plant and equipment, and approximately Rs. 16 lakhs on buildings, floorings, etc. It was originally intended to replace the 2,120 old looms by 1,750 automatic ones. But due to the Government policy on rationalisation, the company had been able to purchase and install only 560 automatic looms. A number of improvements had been made in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing departments.

Fresh Levies on Oils

The Board of the Oil Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has protested against the sudden imposition of heavy export duties on linseed oil, kardiseed oil and nigerseed oil, as well as against the increase in the export duty on castor oil, since 10th April. These have come at a time when large shipment commitments remain to be fulfilled. The Board, in a telegram addressed to the Union Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Finance, has stated that changes in the export policy and in export duties should not come in the middle of the year or of the policy period. Changes in export duty should be announced along with the export policy for the period so that shippers can adjust their terms accordingly. The Board doubts whether the new export duties will check an increase in prices, as export commitments will anyhow have to be fulfilled. They will adversely affect the contracts already made because the bulk of the business done by the shippers has been on the basis that any export duty will be on sellers' account. The Board has requested the Government to reconsider the question and has urged that sales already effected should be exempt from the export duties.

The initial reaction to the Government's announcement raising the export duties on oil was bearish, but the market recovered partially later. As the variation in the export duty on oils is generally on sellers' account, it is estimated that shippers will suffer an aggregate loss of about Rs. 75

lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. The export duty of Rs. 250 a ton on linseed oil is considered too heavy in trade circles as it amounts to about Rs. 4 a cwt. of linseed.

By-Laws of E. I. C. A.

Major changes in the by-laws of the East India Cotton Association have been proposed by the Forward Markets Commission, it is learnt. The Commission, in a communication to the Association, has stressed that future business in the current crop will not be allowed, while permission for the next season's crop will be granted after the proposed changes in the by-laws have been made. It is understood that the Commission has suggested alterations in the by-laws relating to maximum and minimum prices, delivery contracts, marginal system, survey set-up, election procedure, tenure of office of the president and vice-president, and submission of returns on open business by members. Several other miscellaneous topics, it is said, are also mentioned in the letter. The Commission, it is understood, has stressed the need to prohibit entirely options and business transactions after official hours. A sub-committee is likely to be appointed to negotiate and complete the proposed changes in consultation with the Commission. The Board of the East India Cotton Association considered the recommendations at its meeting on 13th April. A copy of the proposed changes in the terms of the forward contract was placed before it and it was decided to give about a week's time for proper consideration of the suggestions.

Section 314 of Company Law

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, president of the East India Cotton Association, has emphasised the need to exempt the Association from Section 314 of the Indian Companies Act. In a letter to the Department of Company Law Administration, he points out that the Association is a non-profit-making body and the question of payment of dividends does not arise in its case. Explaining the peculiar consequences that may result from the application of Section 314 to it, he states that to regulate the cotton trade, which requires the application of expert knowledge, it has always been necessary to appoint a number of committees. For this reason, there is the possibility of a director becoming the chairman or a member of a committee. There are committees of which the personnel varies from time to time, and it may well be that partners or relatives of directors may find a place on one or the other of the committees, which the application of the Section concerned will make impossible to the detriment of the Association's business.

Bombay's Second Plan

Bombay has the largest second five year plan of any State in India. The proposed output is Rs. 264 crores, against Rs. 146 crores in the first plan. The State Government originally formulated a plan costing Rs. 507 crores, but it was reduced to its present size after the Planning Commission's scrutiny. The Union Government is expected to spend in the State a total of Rs. 248 crores, on such requirements as national and other highways, rehabilitation of displaced persons, local development works, social welfare works and assistance to the State Village Industries Fund. The Reserve Bank of India is also expected to contribute to the share capital of co-operative institutions to the extent of Rs. 4 crores.

The State's achievements during the first five year plan were spectacular. A number of new industries were started, and the cotton textile industry achieved a high level of output. A number of additional schemes such as the community development projects, national extension service blocks, local development works and the Koyana hydro-electric-irrigation project, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 47 crores were initiated. Although the schemes are being financed by the Union Government, a portion of the expenditure,

estimated at more than Rs. 6 crores has had to be borne by the State Government.

Polychem Share Issue

The lists for preference and ordinary shares of Polychem Ltd., which opened on 31st March, have been closed with the issue fully subscribed.

Bombay Port Trust's Finances

An increase in the oil traffic surcharge has been urged by the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. L. T. Chhap. In his introductory note to the Budget estimates for 1956-57, he has suggested that the present surcharge of 33½ per cent on oil traffic should be enhanced, as it does not cover the expenditure incurred by the Port Trust, directly and indirectly, in handling it. "We have a big development programme," he says "for which money has to be found. When it is remembered that our basic wharfage rates were framed in 1932, a surcharge thereon of 33½ per cent is low and we would be fully justified in raising it considerably higher for financing capital works, especially non-recurring ones." After negotiations with the Government of India to finance the Marine Oil Terminal Project, he had accepted the terms of the loans proposed by the Centre, and a loan of Rs. 1 crore was asked for early next year. On the basis of revised estimates of revenue and expenditure, Mr. Chhap expects a surplus of Rs. 11,700,000 this year. Unlike imports, exports through the Bombay docks had shown an upward trend, he pointed out, the majority of commodities having recorded an increase. Exports up to the end of December 1955 aggregated 1,584,861 tons, against 1,019,320 tons handled during the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports totalled 5,630,695 tons. For the year 1956-57, estimated figures of revenue and expenditure based on the volume and pattern of trade were not available, but, according to various trade associations, the quantum of overseas trade would be "about the same as in the current year," he said. There would, however, be a decrease in the import of certain commodities, especially foodgrains and sugar.

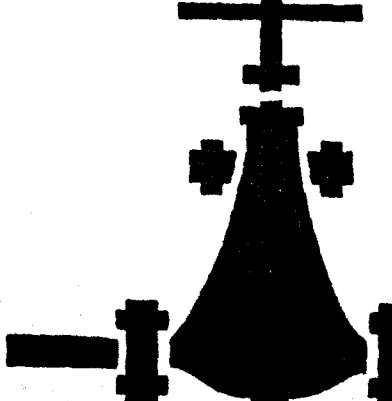
POLISH STEEL AND CEMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR INDIAN IRON ORE

Under the trade agreement concluded between Poland and India on 3rd April in New Delhi, negotiations for the sale and purchase of specified commodities were carried on between the representatives of the two Governments. As a result an agreement has been signed under which Poland will sell to India 50,000 tons of iron and steel products between 1st April and 31st December, 1956. Efforts will also be made for the supply of an additional 50,000 tons of steel products before 31st December, 1956. A quantity of 100,000 tons of iron and steel products, it has been agreed, will be sold to India in each of the calendar years 1957 and 1958. Negotiations to settle the terms and conditions for the sale in the current year will commence in Calcutta soon. Those for sales in subsequent years will be settled later. "Mimex," a Polish State enterprise, has agreed to sell cement to the projected State Trading Corporation of India. It will supply 100,000 tons between 1st August, 1956, and 31st March, 1957. Additional quantities will be supplied in subsequent years on a basis to be agreed on between the parties. The terms and conditions of supply for the current year have been agreed on and have already come into force. India will sell 100,000 tons of iron ore through the State Trading Corporation to Poland between 1st September, 1956 and 31st March, 1957. A quantity of 100,000 tons of iron ore will be sold in each of the calendar years 1957 and 1958. The terms and conditions of supply for the current year have been agreed on and signed. Those for supply in subsequent years will be settled between the parties in due course. The State Trading Corporation is likely to come into being shortly. Until it does, its rights and obligations will devolve on the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



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DETERIORATION IN U.K.'S
PAYMENTS BALANCE

COLONIES EARN MORE DOLLARS

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE details of the Balance of Payments White Paper issued recently are worth careful consideration—and not only by the United Kingdom. The comparison of the 1954 and 1955 figures, some of which we already knew about or were able to guess reasonably accurately, shows not only the extent of the deterioration which has taken place but what the sterling area as a whole—and again particularly this country—must do to restore the trading equilibrium. It is seen to be a pretty substantial task and one at which we have so far, despite the healthier climate of the first three months of this year, barely nibbled. It had previously been disclosed by Mr. Macmillan that the £205 million surplus of 1954 worked out at a deficit of £103 million in 1955. As far as Britain is concerned, however, the total is most misleading, for with the sterling area countries we were actually in surplus (of £272 million in 1954 and £215 million in 1955). In point of fact, therefore, the U.K. was really in deficit with the rest of the world to the extent of £67 million in 1954 and, in the following year, of as much as £318 million. In 1954 our net dollar earnings were £67 million. In 1955 we showed a net loss of £229 million—and since then have recovered no more than £56 million. It is a move in the right direction, but a small one in view of the size of the leeway to be made up.

The Colonies acquitted themselves well, for without the £101 million worth of dollars they earned in 1954, which increased to £120 million in 1955, we would have been much worse off. The sterling area Dominions were much less successful with deficits of £75 million and £108 million respectively. The U.K., however, did worst of all with deficits of £87 million in 1954 rising to as much as £207 million in 1955, which only goes to show how spending and prices, mainly in relation to U.S. coal and steel imports, upset the situation. The running down of the sterling balances by £39 million was virtually offset by the additional Empire-produced gold we acquired, but another major factor in the situation was undoubtedly the sterling area's adverse balance of no less than £203 million in trade with Western Europe, against a deficit of only £65 million in 1954.

Savings Drop

Lord Mackintosh of Halifax, chairman of the National Savings Committee, reviewing the

National Savings totals for the financial year ended 31st March, says that the year opened with even better results than its predecessor, but that the measures taken last summer to deal with our economic difficulties began to affect National Savings adversely. In the circumstances, he holds, National Savers have done well to set up the record new savings figure of £1,362 million. Unfortunately, repayments of £1,318 million out of savings accumulated over many years were also up, resulting in net savings of £44 million, against £146 million in the previous year. When Defence Bonds paid off on maturity are taken into account, the amount remaining invested is £6,119 million, a decrease of £6 million on the year. Lord Mackintosh contends that the credit squeeze has been the main cause of withdrawals, but that view is not shared by everyone. He also says he is sure that all this money has not been spent; but no doubt some of it has. Some of it undoubtedly has gone into other forms of saving. No one is likely to disagree with Lord Mackintosh when he points out that in the present economic situation a high level of personal saving is essential. "More savings would not only give the country a secure basis for future prosperity, but would also be the best and quickest antidote to inflation."

The Revenue Returns

The financial year ended with a surplus of ordinary revenue of £397,102,092. This compares with a surplus for the previous financial year of £433,166,594. The revised Budget estimate provided for a surplus of £68,717,000. The year therefore ended with a surplus which exceeds the estimate by £328,385,092. Ordinary revenue, including self-balancing, for the year was £5,160,407,564, compared with £4,986,678,404 for the previous year. The revenue exceeds the revised estimate of £4,990,750,000 by £169,657,564. Ordinary expenditure, including self-balancing and sinking funds, for the year amounted to £4,763,308,472, compared with £4,583,511,810 last year. The estimated expenditure, after allowing for supplementary estimates and excess votes amounting to £94,558,000, was £4,922,033,000. Expenditure thus fell below the estimate by £158,727,528.

"Below the line," where outgoings are mainly of a capital nature and consist largely of loans to local authorities and government bodies, outgoings exceeded repayments by £535,604,860 against £493,192,578 a year ago. The overall deficit, reached by deducting the ordinary surplus from the "below the line" deficit, is thus £138,502,768, against £60,025,984 a year ago. The estimated "below the line" deficit was £584,000,000. In a more favourable economic environment, the "above the line" revenue surplus would have stirred great hopes of tax concessions. As things are, with

the need to use the fiscal weapon to reinforce the credit squeeze and Mr. Macmillan's other measures, the buoyancy of the revenue merely suggests that any net additions to the burden of taxes may be avoided.

B.O.A.C. Profit in 1955-56

A rough assessment of unaudited figures shows that the British Overseas Airways Corporation made a gross profit of about £1,750,000 in the financial year 1955-56, and a net surplus of about £500,000. Sir Miles Thomas, the out-going Chairman, gives this news in a letter to the staff, and says that the net surplus is almost double last year's. This has been accomplished in the face of "massive difficulties." The Corporation, Sir Miles adds, has successfully challenged the aggressive enterprise of the biggest world air operators, most of whom could buy the latest types of American aircraft. "Nevertheless, there is nothing that need give us an inferiority complex in this matter." Referring to the prospects of the Comet IV, he says that there is a danger of getting too enthusiastic about the distant future and forgetting to earn "daily bread" by current operations. "That such bread has to be earned by greater business than that which has been secured in the past is vividly instanced by the Corporation's increased costs."

Rubber From Oil to Save Dollars

A scheme to produce rubber from oil at the rate of 50,000 tons a year has been announced. The new industry will save 30 million dollars a year on synthetic rubber imports from the United States. The rubber will be produced at a £5 million factory to be built by the International Synthetic Rubber Company alongside the Esso refinery at Fawley, Hants. A new plant at the refinery will make butadiene, a petroleum gas, which will be fed into the rubber factory. In 1958 the factory will begin turning out as much synthetic rubber as we now import. The rubber will be GR-S—Government Rubber-Styrene—which was produced at Government plants in America during the war. The International Synthetic Rubber Company was launched last November by four tyre companies together—Dunlop, Goodyear, Firestone and Michelin. Dunlop's have pioneered with an experimental plant being built at Fort Dunlop. It is here that the lessons of the big new venture are likely to be learnt before Fawley starts production. It is estimated that one vehicle in three in Britain could be fitted with synthetic tyres when the 50,000 tons are produced.

Radio Exports and Imports

Radio component imports are causing some concern to the industry here. In 1955 imported foreign radio and electronic products rose to over £13 million. This compares with £8 million in 1954 and £5 million in 1953, says the annual report of the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation. Most were from West Germany, Holland and the United States. A figure of £75,000 in imports from Bermuda is puzzling the industry there, cause there is no component manufacture there. Efforts are being made to discover the source of origin. In the first 11 months of last year 19 countries bought from Britain. The total value of exports of components and sound reproduction products was about £13.4 million, a 23 percent increase over the previous year. Exports to the dollar area continue to rise. The United States is now Britain's chief customer for high-fidelity sound reproduction products, with Canada the second largest purchaser of components. Falls were recorded only in exports to Sweden, down by 9 percent, and Denmark, down by 10 percent. The trend in the past three years has been upward, particularly for Commonwealth countries and the United States, which during the first 11 months of 1955 raised its purchases by 60 percent. There were also substantial increases in sales to Mexico, 137 percent; Iraq, 95 percent; West Germany, 80 percent; New Zealand, 70 percent; and South Africa, 43 percent. Total exports of radio and electronic products during 1955 were valued at £33.5 million, 13 percent more than in 1954 and an increase of over 30 percent in the past two years. Exports have doubled in the last five years and quadrupled since the war.

Tea Enquiry Starts

Last week saw the opening of an official investigation of Britain's tea industry. The Monopolies Commission has named six men who will make the enquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir David Cairns. They are Sir Thomas Barnes, the legal expert; economist Sir Arnold Plant; accountant Sir Richard Yeabsley; Mr. I. C. Hill, a Yorkshire industrialist; Mr. Alan Birch of the Shopworkers' Union, and Mr. Wilfred Haywood of the Textile Workers. Evidence is now being taken from tea producers, blenders and dealers in an effort to answer the question: Is there a buyers' ring? The investigators may also decide whether it is in the national interest that only a few firms should handle so much of the marketing. More immediate interest in tea market circles attaches to the outcome of the Ceylon general election and the possible repercussions of Mr. Bandaranaike's victory on the future of the many British tea and rubber companies in the island, for nationalisation is one of the planks in his Party's programme. Share prices moved downwards as a precautionary measure, and some dividend announcements have been held up pending clarification of the situation, but second thoughts suggest that earlier fears may not be realised for the new Prime Minister is a realist.

Employment Statistics

The March unemployment figures show a total of 266,000, a fall of 10,000 as compared with February and 4,000 less than for March last year. On the other hand, the total working population is now 22,950,000, or 35,000 fewer than in January.

Madras

MR. J. STRACHEY'S VIEWS ON
PLANNINGPROF. J. K. GALBRAITH AGREES WITH
GOVERNMENT'S BASIC APPROACH

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

MR. John Strachey, the former British Labour Minister for War, said in a Press interview here that India's second five year plan was by no means too big as some persons thought. In his view, the risks of doing too little were greater than the risks of doing too much. No doubt India would have to struggle with a certain amount of inflation, but that was a lesser danger than economic stagnation. On the question of fixing a ceiling on landholdings which appeared inevitable in the evolution of a socialist structure of society, Mr. Strachey said that as long as land was under personal cultivation there should be large holdings. While he favoured heavy taxation and a relatively low ceiling on unearned incomes, he felt that it would be short-sighted to fix a low ceiling on earned incomes. As for unemployment among the educated, he said that there was no solution to it except rapid industrialisation. That was one of the reasons why he thought that the risks of rapid industrialisation, on the whole, were smaller than the risks of going slow and stagnating. Mr. Strachey said that India would have a very hard time to industrialise without foreign aid. Fortunately, it would be competing to assist her, as they were doing in the case of steel works. Foreign aid, though indispensable, would however always be a small part of the capital which was needed for industrialisation. In the nature of things, he said, a vastly greater part of the new capital would have to be found by India herself. Professor J. K. Galbraith of Harvard University, who was with Mr. Strachey, said that the Indian Government had adopted a basically correct approach in its five year plans. About the Government's efforts to build a socialist society in India, he thought that it should adopt flexible methods though the goal itself might be inflexible.

Discussion of Madras Plan

The Madras Assembly discussed the draft second plan in a general way and resolved that "the provision of Rs. 170 crores for Madras State was totally inadequate to meet the developmental needs of the State." The Finance Minister, winding up the debate, said that provision had been made for rationalising the textile industry, not with the object of helping the private sector to make bigger profits, but only with a view to making the export prices of textile goods competitive in foreign markets. The Finance Minister agreed that there had been some rise in the prices of essential commodities, but it was not known whether it was due to the printing of more currency notes to meet budgetary deficits or due to the manipulation of "interested persons" who wanted to obstruct the working of the plan. In reply to the Communist criticism that the deficit financing would give a handle to the private sector to create inflationary tendencies, the Finance Minister said that he did not deny such a possibility. A ceiling on dividends was being considered. However, the assistance of the private sector for economic development had to be taken.

Bhoodan Tour

Acharya Vinobha Bhave is to begin his Bhoodan tour of Tamil Nad on 12th May. According to the sponsors of the tour, the ultimate aim of the movement is to vest ownership of land in the village community. Together with the movements of *Sampattidan* and *Sramadan*, it is expected "to bring about a silent revolution, mentally and psychologically conducive to an integrated, contented and peaceful community life." As for *sampattidan*, the gift deeds will contain the promises of people to contribute a certain percentage of their income for five years. The gift may be a day's or a month's earnings or a certain percentage of the annual profits. Every six months the donors will be reminded of the amount accruing to the credit of each and asked to make purchases like bullocks and ploughs and deliver them to the stipulated Bhoodan village. The Bhoodan target for Tamil Nad is 2.5 million acres, and the *Sampattidan* target is Rs. 25 crores at the rate of Rs. 100 an acre. In the last three or four years of the movement here, only 47,000 acres of land have been received from 13,000 donors, and out of this only 5,000 acres have so far been distributed to the landless poor. It is expected that Vinobha's projected walking tour, which will take him over 1,600 miles in six or seven months, will give a fresh impetus to the movement. The Congress in Tamil Nad, particularly the Chief Minister, Mr. Kamaraj, is relying on Vinobha's tour to show some "concrete" proof of the Party's good intentions to satisfy the aspirations of the landless.

Madras Claim for Industries

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce held its annual general meeting recently. Mr. M. A. Chidambaram, president of the Chamber, regretted that in the second plan, the private sector was given a less important place, the investment increase envisaged being only of the order of 40 percent over the actual investment under the first plan, while the allocation for the public sector was about nine times that made in the first plan. He,

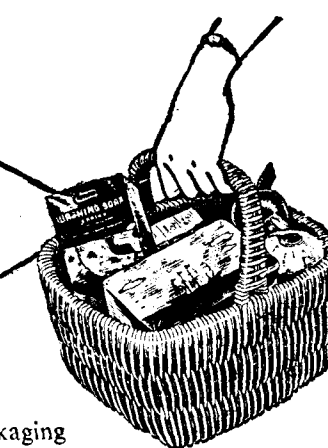
therefore, urged that the cumulative experience, wisdom and enterprise of the private sector should be fully utilised in the scheme of development and a more honoured place allotted to it. At the same time, he appealed to the chambers of commerce and trade associations to move with the spirit of the times and play a useful part in shaping the decisions, affecting not only their interest, but also that of the country. Mr. Chidambaram, in a reference to the industrial backwardness of Madras, pleaded that industrial development in the State should not be made to depend on the "fortunes of the light operations only." He suggested that the Madras Government should press its claims for locating a shipbuilding industry here. Mr. Chidambaram was not in favour of the proposed State Trading Corporation which, he said, might displace long-established exporters who had done such a lot of pioneering work in developing foreign markets. Referring to the anxiety of the mercantile community over the multi-point sales tax, he appealed to the Government to make it a single-point levy.

Aluminium Plant in Salem

Mr. K. C. Reddy, Union Minister for Production, revealed that an aluminium plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons a year would be set up in Salem in the near future. He added that the establishment of an iron and steel industry in Madras was under the active consideration of the Union Government, but the lignite in South Arcot should be developed first. Large-scale pumping operations are going on at Neiveli to reduce the upward pressure of artesian water below the lignite seams in the pilot mine. The final outcome of the experiment may take some time to be known. If 20 giant pumps are required for the small pilot mine itself, the question arises whether lignite mining on a large scale can be an economic proposition.

A NEW INDO-BRITISH ENTERPRISE FOR
WEST BENGAL

At Kalyani, West Bengal, will be established shortly a factory for the manufacture of Cellulose Acetate Moulding Powders and P.V.C. compounds. These plastic compounds have never been manufactured previously in India. The Government of West Bengal has allocated 23 bighas of land for this purpose. The manufacture of these moulding compounds will be in collaboration with the East Anglia Plastics Ltd., of London, under a scheme approved and sanctioned by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India. The company, which has been registered, will be known as the East Anglia Plastics (India) Ltd. The factory is expected to have a rated production capacity of over 3,360,000 lbs annually, though initially about 1,680,000 lbs will be manufactured. India's annual requirement of Cellulose Acetate Moulding Powders and P.V.C. compounds in the immediate future has been estimated at 1,792,000 lbs. and 3,584,000 lbs respectively. The factory will provide employment to refugees settled in the neighbourhood of Kalyani and will also feed a number of small moulding factories run as cottage industries in the locality.

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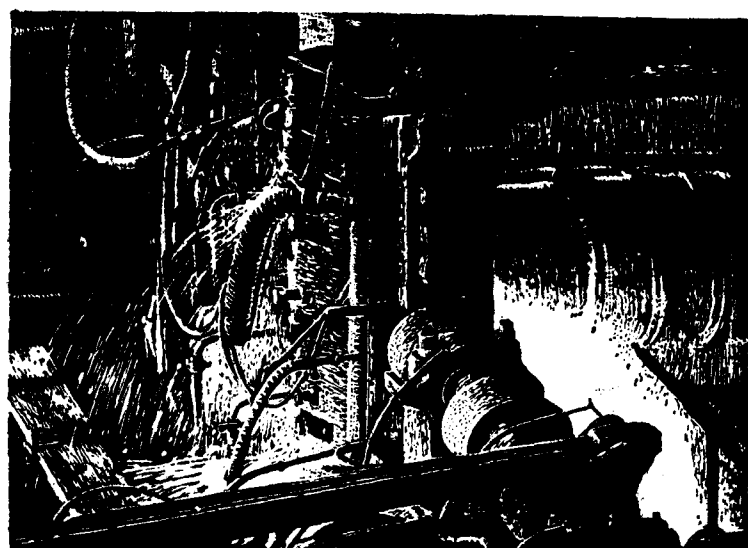
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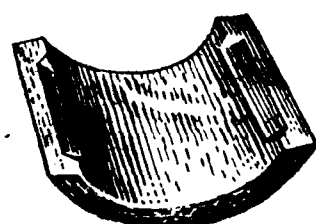
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"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY **

The Capital Index of Indian Industrial Activity (Base: 1935) has now been brought up to September, 1955. Compared with the preceding month there were increases in cotton consumption 9.6 points, jute manufactures 13.9 points, paper 7.5

points, coal 6.4 points and electricity 5.8 points, while decreases occurred in steel ingots 4.2 points, pig iron 3.7 points, cement 25.3 points, and wagons loaded 1.5 points.

The index for cheque clearances rose by 7.2

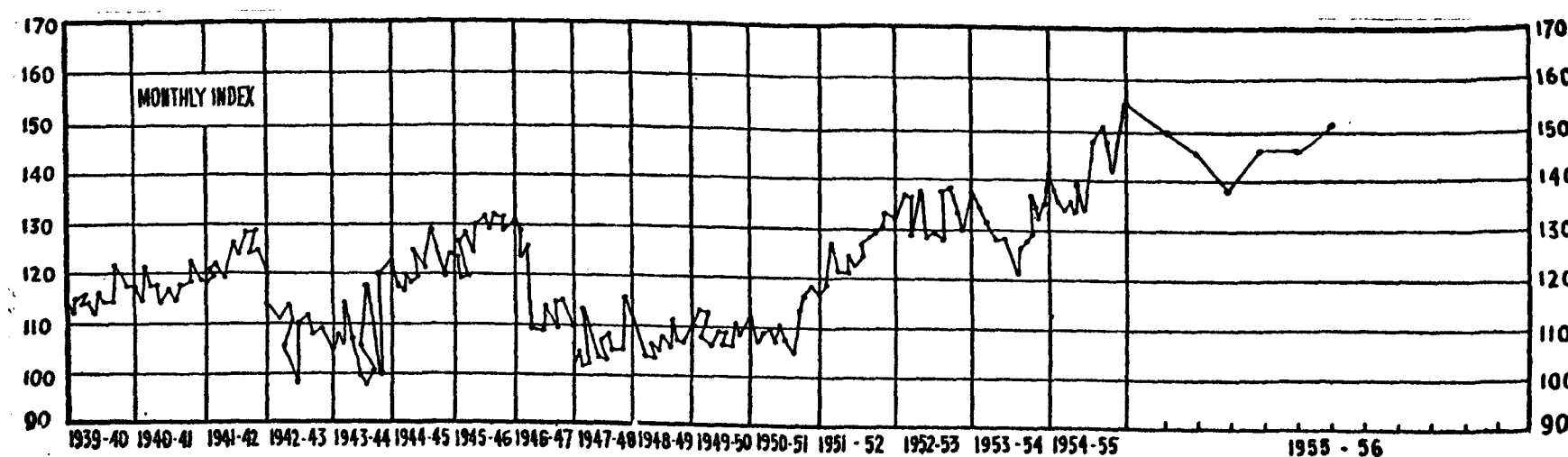
points, while that for notes in circulation remained unchanged at 177.1 points.

Combining all the factors the Capital index of Indian Industrial Activity advanced by 4.2 points during September, 1955.

		Industrial Production						Mineral Production	Total Number of Wagons Loaded (t)	Financial Statistics	Trade, Foreign & Coastal		Trade, Foreign & Coastal		General Monthly Index
		Indian Cotton Consumption	Jute Manufactures	Steel Ingots	Pig Iron	Cement	Paper	Coal		Cheque Clearances	Exports	Imports	Fonnage Entered	Fonnage Cleared	
		9	9	5	8	5	5	1	24	20	4	3	3	3	
1939-40		114.3	128.0	124.3	127.1	*	147.8	120.1	122.8	101.7	110.3(b)	93.8(b)	87.1(b)	87.5(b)	114.0
1940-41		128.2	110.8	139.1	136.5	*	183.6	124.5	118.9	91.2	...	107.3(c)	...	138.1(d)	117.3
1941-42		150.3	122.1	157.3	141.6	*	193.2	116.6	117.0	94.0	...	109.2(c)	...	166.5(d)	122.7
1942-43		154.4	117.8	144.2	130.6	*	153.9	114.7	103.1	70.7	...	135.5(c)	...	...	108.8
1943-44		187.3	99.7	149.2	125.4	*	148.0	109.7	104.8	71.7	...	137.7(c)	...	...	109.2
1944-45		159.2	103.2	128.0	125.6	*	155.9	112.1	112.4	95.4	...	180.9(c)	...	...	120.7
1945-46		161.0	106.0	151.8	96.9	*	151.3	127.0	112.2	112.6	...	126.5(c)	...	...	127.5
1946-47		127.5	100.7	139.8	95.5	*	141.2	123.0	101.6	104.5	...	199.8(c)	...	...	115.0
1947-48		126.2	102.1	140.7	105.4	97.61	125.1	127.7	96.7	82.6	...	178.9(c)	...	...	107.6
1948-49		149.7	101.8	138.7	99.2	100.1	136.6	126.2	98.6	79.5	...	166.2(c)	...	...	109.4
1949-50		123.5	90.2	157.9	116.4	143.4	146.1	146.0	114.5	67.3	...	140.6(c)	...	...	110.8
1950-51		113.1	82.1	165.7	112.4	168.7	155.9	154.9	125.3	64.7	...	122.4(c)	...	...	125.7
1951-52		126.6	92.2	175.9	125.4	207.6	170.6	169.5	134.1	83.1	...	129.5(c)	...	...	132.4
1952-53		141.7	91.0	184.0	119.5	223.6	169.2	172.5	139.6	88.9	...	154.6(c)	...	...	130.4
1953-54		145.9	86.5	178.1	115.5	251.4	166.1	170.8	137.0	83.1	...	145.8(c)	...	...	141.3
1954-55		152.3	97.2	196.2	112.2	275.8	206.0	179.4	144.2	91.8	...	158.5(c)	...	...	
1951-52											Notes on Circulation Weight 6 a		Consumption of Electricity Weight		
March	1952-53	120.5	104.1	187.9	123.8	217.5A	167.8	164.7	120.8	105.1	165.8	134.7A	132.0		
April		133.1	105.5	192.8	121.0	223.2A	175.9	178.6	142.6	94.3	163.5	135.8A	135.8		
May		135.1	95.1	177.5	122.9	213.3A	183.2	178.3	140.1	95.0	167.2	139.9A	134.8		
June		128.6	89.3	173.5	116.9	206.8A	168.8	167.4	132.9	85.1	161.0	138.2A	127.0		
July		154.0	94.4	177.5	114.3	241.3A	178.7	175.1	134.8	97.3	154.7	144.3A	130.1		
August		143.8	84.0	175.3	109.1	231.2A	176.2	173.2	134.4	96.1	150.0	146.5A	131.8		
September		141.5	85.4	185.0	116.3	232.0A	171.6	160.7	130.3	84.1	149.7	149.0A	127.7		
October		139.1	91.6	179.6	116.4	218.9A	168.8	173.6	136.9	83.1	143.6	152.7A	129.2		
November		145.5	85.9	193.0	126.4	231.6A	162.5	174.5	137.0	87.7	148.2	147.6A	136.2		
December		157.7	92.4	191.3	119.3	239.4A	164.3	162.8	145.1	87.9	151.9	152.4A	135.5		
January		147.1	85.2	192.2	119.3	239.4A	165.3	177.4	150.3	86.9	153.9	146.8A	128.9		
February		136.8	89.3	179.9	121.1	204.6A	156.2	163.2	140.5	81.1	153.9	145.3A	135.9		
March	1953-54	137.8	93.9	189.8	121.1	221.8A	159.4	165.1	150.7	97.0	157.6	150.9A	137.6		
April		142.9	96.6	178.3	116.6	213.1A	173.3	182.1	141.0	90.6	159.8	147.4A	134.4		
May		146.2	83.3	179.6	130.1	242.9A	181.2	179.5	137.4	81.5	153.9	152.6A	132.0		
June		146.4	86.3	189.2	107.9	239.2A	185.1	179.8	125.9	80.4	146.5	151.1A	126.2		
July		148.3	87.9	142.7	87.5	252.0A	202.3	169.0	129.9	82.5	136.9	159.3A	125.2		
August		145.0	76.5	135.9	83.0	230.5A	190.8	148.3	129.9	70.1	135.6	162.1A	118.4		
September		144.3	89.1	144.5	94.0	233.2A	199.2	172.6	131.5	78.1	137.4	161.9A	124.5		
October		148.0	79.6	181.2	120.6	247.0A	177.2	171.4	134.6	75.7	138.3	158.9A	127.6		
November		136.4	82.1	204.7	131.3	253.6A	151.2	162.6	133.5	79.2	141.6	162.4A	128.9		
December		150.1	91.3	200.1	127.1	277.4A	150.8	179.3	147.3	91.1	137.3	166.7A	138.9		
January		148.7	78.4	206.6	133.9	272.2A	123.6	165.5	146.7	83.2	147.2	161.9A	134.3		
February		146.8	89.0	189.0	128.8	264.0A	116.9	163.2	137.2	88.7	156.4	160.0A	132.4		
March	1954-55	147.1	95.3	205.7	125.0	291.8A	141.6	164.8	149.6	98.3	158.1	165.8A	142.1		
April		150.6	97.4	185.8	117.6	269.9A	209.5	170.2	140.1	89.1	154.7	170.3A	137.7		
May		150.2	81.9	183.6	124.4	280.1A	214.7	166.9	137.0	82.2	158.3	174.7A	134.5		
June		150.7	90.5	192.1	120.4	264.4A	208.7	169.3	135.6	81.0	160.3	174.0A	133.7		
July		154.1	90.7	195.2	117.6	273.9A	176.9	181.2	137.4	86.7	160.1	171.9A	132.9		
August		152.1	89.6	200.5	122.3	256.4A	167.4	180.4	137.4	84.4	154.7	175.2A	137.3		
September		152.9	96.2	187.3	115.8	271.2A	178.1	184.1	134.4	90.7	150.0	181.6A	134.7		
October		145.6	89.6	195.3	120.3	279.3A	194.3	170.5	137.6	81.2	150.2	174.5A	147.8		
November		156.7	105.6	199.8	126.6	275.9A	227.2	199.6	145.7	100.6	154.2	182.8A	153.3		
December		157.8	110.7	207.2	139.3	298.6A	238.3	198.8	156.4	101.7	159.1	188.9A	156.7		
January		149.8	98.2	211.0	127.6	282.0A	227.2	179.8	159.1	93.0	161.5	183.7A	147.4		
February		149.2	105.2	196.5	123.9	272.8A	210.6	174.2	150.1	93.1	164.3	181.5A	144.2		
March	1955-56	158.0	111.4	208.1	120.1	285.3A	218.7	178.3	161.1	116.0	174.6	194.9A	156.7		
April		154.7	110.2	208.2	129.3	227.8A	216.5	181.4	152.0	100.6	182.3	191.9A	149.4		
May		151.1	94.4	205.1	130.3	281.6A	206.3	178.3	146.0	100.0	186.0	193.2A	147.5		
June		154.4	103.7	195.0	125.5	247.2A	208.4	180.3	140.2	96.7	183.3	198.2A	139.0		
July		160.4	94.7	189.7	119.4	262.0A	222.2	180.7	147.0	98.5	178.5	197.3A	146.4		
August		155.3	92.4	195.4	118.3	230.3A	224.3	189.6	148.4	100.6	177.1	195.7A	146.8		
September		164.9	106.3	191.2	114.6	255.0A	231.8	196.0	146.9	107.8	177.1	201.5A	151.0		

(a) April, 1935 to March, 1936-100. (e) Estimated. (f) Railway Earnings before April 1952. † Average of February and March. ** For construction and earlier figure see (b) Averages of eleven months, April to February. (g) Notes in Circulation. (h) Figures not available. ‡ Annual indices represent averages of monthly figures. A Base January 1948. (d) Electricity Consumption. † Official year. ‡ Provisional.

"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (1935)



Jute

RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN JUTE AND GUNNY MARKETS

SELECTIVE PURCHASES OF FIBRE: PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW CROP

ACTIVITY during the past week was on a restricted scale in both the jute and gunny goods markets, and the business transacted was much less than previously. Mills showed very little interest in the goods market, except towards the close, as the steady jute section prevented simultaneous business at a reasonable profit. Overseas buyers did almost negligible business except in special constructions, and prices were maintained mostly by speculation. Local shippers were active, mainly in covering against Australian sacking sales, which gave rise to the rumour that an Australian order had been placed. Most of the business was taken up by bazaar operators, as mills were not attracted by the rates offered.

In raw jute, buyers showed considerable discretion in making purchases. This was prompted by the fact that although mills' stocks of raw jute were adequate in bulk, the quality distribution in many cases was uneven. The curious situation resulted where one buyer wanted middle quality jute, while another concentrated on purchasing bottoms only, and a third bought cuttings. As most of the price indications in enquiries were well below those sellers were willing to consider for what they termed special business, only limited quantities were transacted. Sellers were willing to accept counter-bids in ordinary business, and a although they were supposed to be reserved, a greater part of the business done over the week took place at 8 annas a maund below the quoted rates. With the advent of the Bengali New Year, a change came over the markets, and very steady conditions prevailed in both sections, with jute sellers passing over business below the quoted rates.

Conditions in the jute-growing areas in India were hot and dry, and although this was favourable to a certain extent, more rain was required to enable sowing to take place and to promote germination of the standing crop. Sowings were well ahead of last year and crop prospects were bright. In Pakistan, only a few districts reported rain, but the total rainfall was very favourable, year. Conditions generally were favourable, especially for weeding, but more rain was required to help the standing crop. River levels in both India and Pakistan were normal for the time of the year.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: Although gunny quotations showed a rise at the opening last Thursday, the market was listless, with very little interest being shown. B Twills rose by 8 annas to be quoted in the near positions at Rs. 108-4 a 100 bags, and at Rs. 107-12 for July-September shipment. The intermediate positions showed a premium over all other deliveries, and it was in these periods that most of the activity took place. Hessian was again completely neglected but rose 2 annas in sympathy following a week of unchanged prices. Local covering in heavy goods for shipment to Australia produced a temporarily steadier tendency, but as mills were not sellers of any consignment at these rates, the business was entirely absorbed by the bazaar, which brought about fresh speculative covering. Prices continued to advance as the day progressed, but fluctuated towards evening and only showed a rise of 2 to 4 annas by Friday morning. Operators began to lose interest at this stage in view of the Bengali New Year holiday the following day, and after a brisk opening the market closed on a quiet note. On Monday morning, prices hardened all round as operators vied with each other to get new transactions on their books. Opening quotations were Re. 1 higher than before the holiday, with B Twills at Rs. 109-6 for April shipment and Rs. 109 for July-September shipment, these rates being the highest for about three weeks. Once again, hessian followed in sympathy, and 40in. 10oz. rose by 3 annas to Rs. 38-11, with forward shipment at a premium of about 8 annas. Heavy speculative activity and shipper covering combined with the steady fibre markets to force up prices. Tuesday's opening quotations brought another 8-anna rise in sacking and 4 annas in hessian.

At the close, the market is a little easier and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	April	May	June	July-Sept.
40in. 8oz.	32-6	32-2	32	31-10
40in. 10oz.	38-13	39-2	39-2	39-6
B Twills	109-4	109-12	109-12	108-14
Heavy Cees (Plain)	108-4	109	109-4	108-14
A Twills	135	134-8	134	133
Liverpools	124-12	124-8	124	123
Cornsacks	109-12	110-12	111	110-12

Raw Jute: Raw jute has ruled very steady throughout the week, with prices showing a tendency to rise. Mill interest was on a smaller scale than in the previous week, and was confined to levelling out uneven stock distributions. Sellers tried to look reserved, but at the beginning all the

business was invariably below the market rate. This was not the case after the week-end, when both the goods and fibre markets showed a marked rise. Buyers found great difficulty in obtaining their requirements, and sellers held out against the lower prices in view of the steady upcountry markets and the correspondingly steady gunny rates. Very firm conditions prevailed at this stage and operators in general held the opinion that prices were on the rise. Prices during the early part of the week were unchanged at Rs. 27-8 a maund for Upper Assam Bottoms, but these rates were nominal as business was done at 8 annas less. After the week-end, conditions changed, and Upper Assam quotations rose to Rs. 28 a maund basis Bottoms, with sellers showing no interest below those indications. Steady conditions in the upcountry markets were the main reason for the change in attitude as sellers still had a fair amount of covering to do against previous sales, and were not willing to enter into fresh contracts until this was done. On the prevailing rates, it was impossible to do this at a profit, so business upcountry was at a standstill.

During the week, business was spread over many agencies, but the bulk of the transactions were in Dhubri-Northern jute at prices ranging between Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 28 a maund basis Bottoms, and in Upper Assam jute at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-8. In each case the higher price was paid for ready bills of lading, other deliveries being for April-June. A fair amount of Local Northern jute was done at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-8 a maund basis Bottoms for April-May shipment, and also local packing (free from jungli agencies) at Rs. 26-8 a maund for one month's delivery. Small lots of Murshidabad Tossa were done at Rs. 27-8 a maund for April-May shipment. No business was reported in Daissee, but buyers paid Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8 for Daissee Mesta. In the pucca bale section, the only business reported was in Pakistan Cuttings at prices ranging between Rs. 120 and Rs. 124 a bale for April-May shipment.

At the close, the market is firm with prices advancing. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute (Kutch) :	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Shipment
	Bottoms	
Lower Assam	28-8	April-May
Upper Assam	28-8	"
Northern	28-8	"
Murshidabad White	27-8	"
Daissee ex Agency	29	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	28-8	"
Daissee Mesta	26-8	"
Local Packing (Northern)	28	"
Bimil	26-8	"
Indian Jute (Pucca) :	Rs. a bale.	Shipment
Mill Firsts	185	April-May
Mill Lightnings	170	"
Mill Hearts	155	"
Short Group Daissee $\frac{3}{4}$	180	"
Long Group Daissee $\frac{3}{4}$	160	"
Pakistan Jute :	Rs. a md. basis	Shipment
	Bottoms	
Jat	31-8	April-May
District	31	"
Northern	30-8	"
Jat Cuttings	127	"

Commodity Markets

DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

HIGH PRIORITY IN SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

THE Union Minister for Commerce, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, said recently that high priority had been given in the second five year plan to the development of the alcohol industry. The Government of India, he said, had examined the question of the utilisation of alcohol. There was a feeling that, being available in India at the lowest prices in the world, it should be used as a raw material in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products. While the use of alcohol as a motor spirit might be justified in times of emergency, it was not felt to be in the best interests of the country normally. The Minister made this statement while inaugurating the twelfth annual general meeting of the All-India Distillers Association.

The Minister referred to the inadequate off-take of power alcohol from some distilleries, and said: "The position at present is that we have extended the Indian Power Alcohol Act to the entire U.P., Delhi, Punjab, P.E.P.S.U. and Himachal Pradesh areas and expect to ensure the utilisation of about 800,000 gallons of power alcohol a month by admixture with petrol in this area. There are certain difficulties in extending the Indian Power Alcohol Act to other parts of the country and thus provide a larger off-take for power alcohol. However, the question of extending the area under power alcohol is likely to be dealt with by the Alcohol Committee which has been appointed by the Government and which is already looking into the various issues. If it is necessary to extend the area under the Power Alcohol Act to provide more off-take on a temporary basis for the production from power alcohol distilleries, the Government will examine it in due course after the conclusions of the Committee are available. Meanwhile, the off-take of power alcohol from U.P. distilleries may have to be confined to about 800,000 gallons a month and every effort is being made to distribute this demand equitably between producing distilleries in the different areas of U.P. While the off-take of 800,000 gallons a month is more or less an average figure, there may be variations from time to time depending upon the actual demand for petrol. We shall, however, be glad to consider any suggestion from members of your Association in regard to the distribution of power alcohol in the existing area, so that every distillery is enabled to work to the maximum extent possible.

Utilisation of Alcohol

"The Government of India has examined the question of the utilisation of alcohol and there is a feeling that the alcohol, which is available in India at the lowest prices in the world, should be made use of as a raw material in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products. While the use of alcohol as a motor spirit may be quite valuable in times of emergency, continued use of alcohol in motor spirit is not felt to be in the best interests of the country. In view of the fact that a number of new petroleum refineries have already been established in the country and in view of the larger quantities of crude oil which is being obtained from indigenous sources, it is desirable that all available alcohol be diverted to different chemical uses. At the same time, the Government will see that existing producers are not left in the lurch in the process for want of an assured market for their production. These aspects will no doubt be kept in mind by the Alcohol Committee in framing its final recommendations, and any valuable suggestions which your members might make will no doubt receive full consideration by the Committee.

"It is true that the Government has under consideration a scheme for the manufacture of synthetic rubber in India using alcohol as the basic raw material. Other projects are also under consideration for using alcohol as a raw material, mainly in the private sector. Two schemes for the manufacture of polyethylene have already been sanctioned and are expected to utilise considerable quantities of alcohol. Other schemes for the manufacture of D.D.T., ethylenedichloride, etc. are also under way. I would however, suggest that a certain amount of initiative should come from the alcohol producing industry itself in the establishment of such industries.

"You refer to the price fixed for power alcohol and state that it is not remunerative. You have said that the cost of production has increased since 1949 and, as such, the present price which was fixed on the basis of an analysis of the cost of production in 1949 is untenable. However, I am informed that in fixing the price in 1949, the Government allowed a wide margin to enable the distilleries to tide over their initial difficulties. It was expected that the working efficiency of the units would improve considerably and thus reduce the cost of production appreciably. It is expected that this process might also have taken place side by side with the increase in the cost of certain specified items.

Reducing Coal Consumption

"Even now it is felt that there is considerable scope for reducing the consumption of coal at some distilleries and also to improve the recovery of alcohol from the molasses used. However, this is only my personal point of view. I would suggest that your representatives might discuss this

question with the Alcohol Committee and furnish it with a memorandum on the subject. I would like to point out in this connection that the handling and mixing charges which are paid to the oil companies for marketing power alcohol and motor spirit are entirely of a different category and the fixing of handling charges has no relation whatever to the cost of production of power alcohol. The handling charges are fixed on an approved basis and revised from time to time in the light of the operational costs of the oil companies. The Government is convinced that the charges now paid are reasonable, particularly when we take into consideration that 3 annas out of the 7 annas 3 pies a gallon is paid by the oil companies as dealer's commission to their distributing agents.

Control on Molasses

"Questions relating to the control over the price and distribution of molasses and the handicaps due to the Excise Rules at present in force over distilleries are included in the terms of reference of the Alcohol Committee. Any representation which you would like to make on these issues will no doubt receive adequate consideration by this Committee before it makes final recommendations to the Government. The duty on transit wastages of alcohol should also come under the purview of this Committee.

"Before concluding, I would like to make one or two suggestions to your Association. It is desirable that your Association includes all the producers of industrial alcohol and that any bifurcation of interests as between power alcohol and industrial alcohol should be done away with. As I have already mentioned, the use of alcohol as power alcohol is only a passing phase and ultimately the interests of all the producers of power alcohol and industrial alcohol are identical.

Research Schemes

"It also appears desirable that your Association should actively sponsor schemes for research into problems connected with the industry. Improvements in the steam economy and in the recovery of alcohol from molasses, disposal of the spent liquor after recovery of alcohol, recovery of yeast as a by-product for cattle-feed etc., are some of the problems the solution of which will be of considerable benefit to your own members. Some assistance might no doubt be forthcoming from the National Laboratories in the solution of these problems but considerable initiative may have to come from your own members. I have also noticed that there is an increasing tendency to import alcohol distillation plants, in spite of the fact that a large number of factories were established with plants of indigenous fabrication during wartime. I entirely agree that the improvements achieved in European countries in the production techniques for alcohol should be taken advantage of by Indian units, but I would suggest that your members actively consider the possibility of securing patent rights or other "know-how" from abroad and arrange for fabrication in India of the equipment which after all is not a complicated item. It might not be difficult for you to establish a designs and fabrication department which could be taken advantage of by every member distillery and which in turn could exploit the patents and designs developed abroad."

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FALLS

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1930=100) declined by 0.6 percent to 390.2 during the week ended 31st March, 1956, as compared with 392.5 (revised) for the previous week. The index was 2.1 percent higher than a month previously and 11.1 percent more than in the corresponding week of last year. The average for March 1956, worked out to 397.3 as compared with 378.4 (revised) for February, 1956, and 354.2 for March 1955. The financial year average for 1955-56 stood at 360.3 as compared with 377.5 (revised) for 1954-55. Lower prices of *dal arhar* (-10%), gram (-8%), wheat at Hapur (-7%) and at Jabalpur (-1%) and gur at Ahmednagar (-4%) brought down the index for Food Articles by 1.0 percent to 358.8 as compared with 362.5 (revised) for the previous week, although prices of coffee (+3%), gur at Muzaffarnagar (+2%) and rice in Calcutta and wheat at Amritsar (+1% each) showed advances. The index for Industrial Raw Materials also fell by 1.4 percent to 477.8 as compared with 484.6 (revised) for the previous week as a result of a lower index for raw cotton (-2%) caused by the re-introduction in the Index of Karungani cotton, which reappeared at the Tirupur Market after a lapse of several weeks and declines in manganese ore (average export price) (-24%), linseed (-5%), groundnuts at Cuddalore (-4%), and rapeseed in Calcutta and shellac (-1% each). The prices of rapeseed in Bombay and castorseed (+3% each), raw silk (+2%) and groundnuts in Bombay, raw wool and pure buttonlac (1% each) recorded increases. The effect of higher prices of mustard oil in Calcutta (+5%) and at Patna (+4%), castor oil (+5%), linseed oil in Bombay and coconut oil (+3% each) and groundnut oil in Bombay (+1%) was almost neutralised by a decline in the prices of groundnut oil in Madras and mustard oil at Kanpur (-5% each), gingelly cake (-3%), brass in Calcutta, copper in Bombay and gingelly oil (-2% each) and linseed oil in Calcutta, copra cake and coir yarn (-1% each) so the index for Semi-Manufactures stood at 375.0 as compared with 374.8 the previous week. The index for the Manufactures group declined by 0.1 percent to 373.4 as week because of a decrease in the price of jute manufactures (-1%). Prices of cashewnuts at Mangalore (-4%) and black pepper at Cochin

(-3%) moved down while those of chillies at Patna (+3%) and betelnuts (+1%) were marked up, so the index for the Miscellaneous group worked out to 494.1 (estimated) as compared with 494.3 for the earlier week.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS.
(Base: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups and sub-groups	31-3-56	24-3-56	Week Ended 3-3-56	2-4-55
I. Food Articles:	358.8	362.5(R)	343.1(R)	295.8
Cereals	447*	448 (R)	429	338
Pulses	355	389	368	227
Others	243*	244	226 (R)	247*
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	477.8	484.6(R)	464.9(R)	403.4
Fibres	465	470	470 (R)	444
Oilseeds	537	543	471	327
Minerals	438	462 (R)	462	408
Others	401*	400*	410 (R)	474
III. Semi-Manufactures:	375.0	374.8	361.3	329.5
Leather	411	410	405	390
Mineral oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	524	520	433	337
Cotton yarn	453*	453	453*	434
Metals	282*	282	282	243
Oilseeds	396	402	353	286
Others	363	346	365	330
IV. Manufactures:	373.4	373.9(R)	375.3(R)	377.9
Textiles	405	406	409	422
Jute	395*	409	416	459
Cotton	403*	403*	403*	411*
Rayon and silk	502*	502*	502*	484*
Woolen	274	274	274	310
Metal products.	371	371	371	340
Others	285	285	284 (R)	287
V. Miscellaneous:	494.1*	494.3	528.5(R)	546.7
All Commodities	390.2	392.5(R)	382.0(R)	351.2

R = Revised * = Estimated.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS.
(Base: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	Monthly Average 1956	March 1956	March 1955	Financial Year Average 1954-55	1955-56
I. Food Articles:	351.6	335.3	297.0	389.8	313.2
Cereals	439	411	339	381	372
Pulses	373	351	229	280	289
Others	233	230	249	291	235
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	475.6	464.6(R)	412.7	436.2	419.7
Fibres	471	470(R)	452	447	429
Oilseeds	511	473	338	424	398
Minerals	453	443	417	422	427
Others	406	426	480	427	431
III. Semi-Manufactures:	369.3	355.8	333.5	350.3	338.2
Leather	408	402	390	376	378
Mineral Oils	208	204	221	221	207
Vegetable Oils	485	426	354	433	388
Cotton Yarn	452	444	440	454	422
Metals	282	280	242	240	264
Oil cakes	379	347	284	381	334
Others	364	364	333	312	336
IV. Manufactures:	374.7	375.3(R)	377.8	377.4(R)	372.9
Textiles	408	409	422	421	408
Jute	410	417	468	448	418
Cotton	403*	403*	411*	415*	403*
Rayon and silk	502*	498*	468*	469*	485*
Woolen	274	271	310	311	284
Metal Products	371	371	340	340	359
Others	285	284(R)	287	286	285
V. Miscellaneous:	508.1	529.3(R)	553.3	612.4	546.4
All Commodities	387.3	378.4(R)	354.2	377.5(R)	360.3

* = Estimated (R) = Revised.

NO CEILING ON COTTON IMPORTS YET

A PRESS NOTE issued by the Textile Commissioner in Bombay says that no ceiling has so far been fixed by the Government for the import of cotton from dollar and non-dollar areas. In fact, due to the somewhat indifferent quality of the Indian crop in the current season, the import of cotton of the permissible staple length will be allowed in adequate quantities to meet the requirements of the mill industry.

It is reported, says another Press Note from the same source, that there is a tendency for the sale and purchase or there have been offers for the sale and purchase of Indian cotton at prices above the basic maximum permissible under the Cotton Control Order. The Textile Commissioner wishes to make it clear that the purchase or sale of any variety of Indian cotton above the prescribed basic ceiling price requires prior certification by the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, of its quality. Without the certificate, such transactions amount to a contravention of the Cotton Control Order, and are punishable by law. Mills and dealers are, therefore, warned that no cotton may be purchased or sold or offered to be purchased or sold at a price higher than the basic ceiling prescribed for the variety unless its staple and class have been certified by the East India Cotton Association to be such as to entitle it to a higher price. Serious notice will be taken of contraventions, whether by purchasers or sellers.

FURTHER RAW WOOL EXPORT QUOTA

The Government of India has reviewed the policy for export of raw wool and has decided to release a further quantity for export during the period April-September 1956. Details of the licensing procedure are being notified by the Export Trade Controllers at the ports concerned.

Calcutta Markets

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS IN TEA EXPORT SALE

BETTER GENERAL DEMAND FOR DUSTS

AT Sale No. 43, held on 16th, 17th and 18th April, offerings in the Export auction consisted of 59,000 chests. There was only a fair demand and prices were easier for all sorts except for Fannings and a few bright liquoring autumnals, which were again a very strong feature. Most other kinds opened $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ annas lower, but eased further towards the close and poor stalky kinds were neglected. Whole leaf grades shared in the general decline, and except for the most stylish kinds, were 1 to 2 annas easier. Withdrawals were heavy.

Quotations

	Rs.	Rs.
Clean Black Pekoe	2 0 0	
Plain B.P.	1 7 6	
Medium Assam B.P.	1 9 0 to 1 9 6	
Best CTC Assam B.P.	Not quotable	

At the Internal Sale, Dust offerings consisted of 19,500 chests. They met with a better general demand. The few bright liquoring autumnals from all districts were about firm, but the remaining offerings were an irregular $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas easier.

Quotations

	1956 Rs.	1955 Rs.
Medium Donors Dust	1 8 0 to 1 9 0	2 1 6
Medium Assam Grains Dust	1 10 0	2 5 0
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 10 0 to 2 12 0	2 13 0

Other grades offered were 6,000 chests which met with only a fair demand, and sold generally at 2 annas below last rates and sometimes more. There was however a fair support for C.T.C. Fannings, which were about firm.

FREIGHT MARKETS REMAIN FIRM

THE firm tone of the market is still maintained. Two vessels have been secured for coal from Hampton Roads to the Continent for six consecutive voyages at 72s 6d, mid-1956 commencement. There was also a flurry in the grain trades. A fixture was reported for wheat in bulk from Victoria or New South Wales to the U.K. at 190s, option Antwerp-Hamburg range at 185s German grain charterers are said to have conceded 130s a ton to a Scandinavian vessel for grain from the U.S. Gulf. It is rumoured that a ship has been fixed on time charter for a trip to Japan from the West Coast India with ore at about 47s. In the Time Charter market, rates were still well maintained with a Liberty obtaining 49s 3d delivery Miyako, re-delivery Bordeaux-Hamburg range.

Stevedoring pool labour including winchmen are on strike since 16th April. Coal dock labourers have also stopped work since 17th April.

SUGAR MARKET

During the week ended 18th April, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 3,000 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 1,000 bags and stocks totalled 125,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur kur delivery were Rs. 31 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-8 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates varied from Rs. 28-4 to Rs. 29-4 depending on the quality and grade of sugar.

SHELLAC MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 17th April, the market was quiet. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 128-8 buyers, 126 value, 120 buyers.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 130-8 to 125-8 buyers, 122 done and buyers, 119-8 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 125-8 to 121-8 buyers, 120-8 done.
F.O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 122-8 to 118-8 buyers, 114, 110-8 done and buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 117, 115 buyers, 113 done and buyers, 110 buyers, 105 basis done.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 110 to 104-8 buyers, 102-8, 98 value.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 128, 126 value, 125 buyers, 121-8, 117-8 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 120 buyers, 118-8 value, 118 buyers, 113, 108-8 value.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 115-8 to 108 buyers, 103 done.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 110 to 105-8 buyers, 104 done, 100 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) Under 5%	Rs. 96-8 to 36-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 89-8 to 80 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 39-8 done, 38-8 buyers, 38 value, 35 buyers.

Shipments during April until the 13th were 9,606 packages comprising shellac 7,075, seedlac 2,247, buttonlac 104, and others 180 packages.

LINSEED

With the imposition of an export duty of Rs. 250 a ton on linseed oil, the trade in general and shippers in particular have been hard hit and unsettled conditions have prevailed in the market. An initial downward reaction in prices was short-lived and recovery was rapid with values gradually rising towards the level at which they stood before the duty was announced. The two main reasons

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

MACNEILL & BARRY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has sanctioned payment of the Dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum for the half-year ended 31st March, 1956.

Payment will be made on 1st May, 1956 to those Preference Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on that date, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,

A. H. FORSTER,
Secretary.

2, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, 12th April, 1956.

TEZPORE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the period for submission to the Company of Fractional Certificates for allotment of fully paid Ordinary Shares in lieu thereof in regard to the issue of Bonus Shares on 12th December, 1955 has been further extended to 11th June, 1956.

By Order of the Board,

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 13th April, 1956.

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS OF INDIA, PRIVATE LTD.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Air Gas, Water and Sewage Mains

POWER

Steam Mains and Pipework Installations.

OIL COUNTRY GOODS

Casing, Line Pipe and Tubing.

TUBEWELLS

Casing, Drive Pipes, Liners and Housing Pipes.

MINING

Compressed Air, Fire Fighting and Rising Mains.

SHIP'S EQUIPMENT

Derrick, Davits and Masts.

POLES

Tramway, Transmission, Lighting.

SPECIAL USES

Ammonia Tubes, Coils, Hydraulic Tubes.

STRUCTURAL

Light Structures of Tubular Construction.

MECHANICAL HANDLING

Pallets, Stillages and Trolleys of Tubular Construction.

TATA/S. & L. SALES PRIVATE LIMITED.

GENERAL SERVICES

Screwed and Socketed Tubes, Class "A" "B" and "C" (Galvanised and Black) to B.S. 1387, up to 6" n.b., and Pipe Fittings.

POWER

Cold Drawn, Hot Finished and Electric Resistance Weld Boiler Tubes.

MECHANICAL

Seamless and Electric Resistance Weld Tubes for Rollers, Conveyors and other mechanical purposes.

STEEL STRIP

High Tensile Steel Box Strapping and Cold Rolled Steel Strip for manufacturing purposes

Enquiries and Orders for Screwed and Socketed tubes and fittings ex-stock may be addressed direct to our Warehouses.

Head Offices

41, Chowringhee Road, P.O. Box 270, Calcutta.
Telephone: 44-5224-5228 (5 Lines).

Branch Office and Warehouse

18, Fosberry Road, Sewree, Bombay-15.

Warehouse and Works

39, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Telephone: 45-4561.

for this are: (a) continued enquiries from local shippers who are heavily committed; (b) an appreciable rise in the London price to £153. The immediate problem for shippers is how to meet the heavy losses involved against their overseas contracts which stipulated that the export duty would be on sellers' account. No fresh business has been possible recently as prices are now out of parity. Fairly large arrivals of new crop seeds continue to enter the market, and crushers have been very active with good prices obtainable locally for ready oil. Latest quotations were as follows: Ready Rs. 22-4 a maund and April-May Rs. 22-4 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS DULL

The market in skins was dull and prices showed a downward tendency. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 10th April and 16th April, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord) 26,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 8-4; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 14,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12-4 to Rs. 18.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee Killed) 51,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 135 to Rs. 180, Rs. 255 to Rs. 290 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 350; Assam-Dinaipur 6,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 260 to Rs. 300.

Wednesday 18th April, 1956.

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GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	77½	30.24 3/4	4	1914	1974	99	16,50,000	4	1904	1964	100
					76,90.10	4	1915	1975	99					
8,93,35,000	4	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice	77½						15,00,000	4	1905	1965	100
					68.02.30	3	1921 1st	1981	82					
57.00.59,000	4	1946		93½	1,50,00,000	6	1921 2nd	1981	144N	14,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
45,63,07,000	3½	1946		96½										
					2892.80	4	1923	1953 83	279	75,00,000	4	1908	1968	100
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99½	2901.00	4	1924	1954 84	279½					
										10,00,000	4	1909	1970	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	94½	98.21.60	3½	1926 1st	1956 86	100	50,00,000	4	1911	1972	100
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92½	99.84.50	3	1926 2nd	1956 86	100½					
					1.49.49.50	5	1927	1957 87	102½					
75,86,72,000	3½	1948	1962	93½	1.49.30.00	5	1928	1958 88	103					
			2nd issue	93 53/64										
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94½	80.00.00	4	1931	1991	95	STERLING LOANS				
14,77,48,000	3½	1946	1976	82½	80.00.00	4	1932	1992	95½					
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	101½	2835.100	3	1932	1992	95½					
1,15,05,85,000	3	1945	1970-75	89½	90.00.00	3½	1935	1965	97½					
1,14,06,89,000	3	1947	1967	95½	50.00.00	3	1946	1976	94½	2892.600	3	1923	1953-8	287½
5,85,73,000	4	1928	1958-68	103½						15,00,000	4	1907	1967	100
75,29,00,000	4	1953	1961	99½	2901.000	5	1924	1954 84	287½					
1,13,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	98½	50.00.00	3	1945	1-2-2005	74	2835.10	3½	1932	1992	296
1,58,16,95,000	4	1944	1964	98½	2.31.07.100	3½	1936-37	1956 86	95½					
1,03,67,91,000	3½	1955	1965	98½	25.00.00	3	1938	1963 69	90					
					50.00.00	3	1946	2006	74	25.00.00	4	1912	1972	100
					50.00.00	3	1947	1977	79½	18,00,000	4	1913	1973	100
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99½	50.00.00	3	1948	1978	83½	30,00,000	4	1914	1974	100
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½	50.00.00	3	1949	1959	97	25,00,000	4	1916	1976	100
6,00,00,000	3	1940	1962	93½	1,00,00,000	3	1949	1959	97					
3,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	50.00.00	3	1949	1959	97	MADRAS				
3,00,00,000	3	1951	1962	98½	50.00.00	3	1950	1960	98					
3,50,00,000	4	1952	1964	101½	1,00,00,000	3	1950	1960	95½	40,00,000	5	1919	1957-71	103
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101½	50.00.00	3	1951	1961	98½	68,00,000	5	1920	1958-80	118N
					50.00.00	3	1951	1961	98½	25,00,000	5	1926	1966-70	102
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99½	50.00.00	4	1953	1963	98½	2,60,00,000	4	1927	1961-70	99½
52,69,800	3	1944	1958	98½	50.00.00	4	1953	1963	98½	10,00,000	3½	1936	1966	94
2,03,00,000	3	1948	1964	93										
1,00,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½										
1,29,78,800	3	1939	1959	96½	MUNICIPAL LOANS									
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1956	99½	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
4,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98½	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96										
2,90,93,200	3½	1946	1961	92½										
4,47,00,000	3	1950	1960	96										
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½										
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½										
1,69,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90½										
8,23,96,800	3	1944	1958	98½										
2,38,31,800	3	1945	1960	95½										
8,41,19,800	3½	1946	1961	92½										
2,00,00,000	3	1951	1962	98½										
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½										
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½										
1,75,00,000	3½	1951	1962	98½										
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100½										
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100½										
5,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	100½										
2,95,85,200	3	1933	1953-63	101½										
5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	99½										
5,06,05,700	3	1946	25-1-1958	99½										
3,00,00,000	3	1953	15-1-1963	101½										
30,00,000	3½	1936	1956-61	99½										
1,00,00,000	3	1945	1955-58	98½										
50,00,000	3½	1936	1956	99½										
3,34,70,800	4	1953	1963	100										
2,12,21,800	4	1955	1964	99½										

These notes refer to the Debentures on the next page.

Option to repay at par on 6 months' notice—

(a) after 3 years from date of issue.

(b) at any time.

(c) on or after 1-1-61.

(d) after 14-11-63.

Option to repay on 6 months' notice—

(e) at any time after 30-6-61 at 101½ %.

(f) at 101½ % between 1-1-60 & 31-12-64.

(g) at 102½ % after 30-6-60 but before 30-6-64.

(h) on or after 31st July 1950 at Rs. 102½ % or at par on or after 31st July 1950.

Option to repay on 3 months' notice—

(i) at any time at 3% Premium.

(j) at 1% Prem after 1-3-64 but before 1-3-67 and 1% Prem. on or after 1-3-67.

(k) at any time at par.

(l) at any time after 31-3-62 at the rate of 1% Premium.

(m) Redeemable at 103½ % on 31-12-64 with option to redeem on any interest date at same premium after 30-6-60.

(n) at any time on two months' notice.

(o) to be redeemed at a premium of 10% Rs. 10,000 to be redeemed annually by drawing on 1 months' notice with option to redeem all or part of the Debentures at any time on 1 months' notice. Option not exercised, repayment to be made after full term.

Option to repay.

(p) at par after September 1956.

(q) at par on or after 1-12-59.

(r) on 30-6-62 or any subsequent interest payment date on one month's notice.

(s) Rs. 1 lac Debentures to be redeemed annually by drawing from 1-8-56 with option to redeem at 100½ % between 1-8-57 to 1-8-60 and at 101½ % afterwards.

(t) With option to redeem at Rs. 101½ % after 10 years or at 100½ % after 12 years.

(u) With option to redeem all or any of the Debts at 101½ % at any time after 31-3-64 and at 100½ % at any time after 31-3-66.

(v) Rs. 30,000/- are being redeemed annually repayment of Debentures commencing serially from No. 1 to No. 80 on 31-12-68.

(w) Redeemable at any time at 5 per cent premium (a) on 1 months' notice by the Company or (b) in the event of the Security becoming enforceable or at par if the Corporation of Calcutta or Howrah purchase the undertaking on 1st January, 1965 or every seventh year thereafter.

(x) At par or any of the Debts on 31st Dec., 1960 or on any subsequent interest date.

(y) Redeemable (a) at 102½ % on 1st Oct., 1974 or in the event of voluntary liquidation or the undertaking being purchased or (b) at 105% at any time after 31st March, 1965 on six months' notice from the Co. (c) also redeemable out of a sinking fund (commencing in 1938) by drawings at 102½ % or purchase at or under 102½ %.

(z) Also redeemable out of a cumulative sinking fund of 101½ % per annum commencing in 1941 by purchase at any price less than par or by annual drawing at par.

A=Held by the Govt. of India.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' DEBENTURES

Amount Authorised Rs.	Amount Outstanding Rs.	Rate of Interest per cent	NAME OF COMPANIES	Year of Issue	MARKET PRICE			Interest Payable	Principal Repayable	Remarks
					18-4-56	11-4-56	A year ago			
(CALCUTTA) COAL										
30,00,000	30,00,000	4½	Bharat Collieries	1944	95½	95½	95½	30th April 31st Oct	30-6-66	(G*)
20,00,000	20,00,000	4½	Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.	1941	91½	91½	91½	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-67	(H*)
40,00,000	50,00,000	5	Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.	1953	100	100	100	15th June 15th Dec	14-12-68	(I*)
2,00,000	2,00,000	4½	Sendra Coal Co. Ltd.	1947	88	88	88	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-67	..
COTTON MILL										
4,00,000	4,00,000	4½	Bengal Nagpur	1897	98½	98½	99	10th May 10th Nov	15-11-56	(I)
JUTE MILLS										
15,00,000	12,00,000	5½	Agarpara	1939	99	99	99½	1st Oct 1st April	31-3-69	..
15,00,000	15,00,000	5	Auckland	1945	90	90	90½	30th June 31st Dec	15-1-66	(F)
9,00,000	6,00,000	5	Alexandra	1939	99	99	99	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-69	(g)
10,00,000	10,00,000	5½	Bengal	1940	99	99	99	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-65	(b)
12,00,000	10,69,000	5	Chitavalisab	1951	96	96	96	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-66	(er)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5	Dalhousie	1954	99	99	99	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-3-69	(u*)
10,00,000	8,86,000	5	Empire	1951	94½	94½	95	31st Jan 15th July	15-1-66	(e*)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5	Fort Gloster	1952	100	100	100	31st Mar 30th Sept	30-9-66	(Q*)
30,00,000	30,00,000	5	Howrah	1955	99	99	100	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-4-70	(N)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5½	Hukumchand	1947	92½	92½	93½	1st Jan 1st July	30-6-57	(n)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5	Kinnison	1949	96½	96½	96½	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(F*)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5	Kinnison	1952	98	98	98	30th June 31st Dec	31-3-67	(F*)
25,00,000	25,00,000	5½	Naihati	1956	93	93	93	14th Nov 14th Mar	14-5-69	(D)
5,00,000	5,00,000	4	Nellimarla	1945	88	88	88	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(B)
20,00,000	20,00,000	4	Northbrook	1945	88	88	88	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(B)
8,00,000	8,00,000	5	Presidency	1943	93	93	93	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-58	..
25,00,000	25,00,000	5	Reliance	1950	91	91	93	31st Mar 30th Sept	9-9-65	(M*)
25,00,000	3,00,000	4	Soorab	1937	96	96	96	14th Mar 14th Sept	14-9-57	..
25,00,000	25,00,000	5	Standard	1953	95½	95½	95½	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-3-68	(J*)
12,00,000	12,00,000	4½	Union	1937	96½	96½	96½	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-57	(r)
10,00,000	10,00,000	3½	Waverley	1925	88	88	88	31st Jan 31st July	31-7-60	(h)
25,00,000	..	5½	Kamarhaty	1955	98	98	..	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-70	..
MISCELLANEOUS										
30,00,000	28,80,000	4½	Associated Hotels of India (1st Mortgage)	1948	1,000	1,000	1,000	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-62	(v)
11,50,000	9,40,000	6	Associated Hotels of India (2nd Mortgage)	1948	96	96	96	1st April 1st Oct	31-3-60	(o)
10,00,000	10,00,000	5	Aluminium Corp of India Ltd.	1948	98	98	..	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-65	(U)
5,00,000	5,00,000	4½	Bareilly Electric Supply Co. Ltd	1949	92	92	92	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(m*)
12,00,000	12,00,000	4½	Benares Elec. Ltd & Power Co. Ltd	1949	94	94	94	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	(m*)
6,00,000	4,90,500	4½	Bengal Paper Mills	1937	97	97	96½	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-57	(b)
25,00,000	15,00,000	5	Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd	1953	99	99	..	31st Mar 30th Sept	31-3-68	(R*)
1,00,00,000	90,00,000	5	Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd	1952	99	99	..	1st April 1st Oct	1-3-72	(T*)
3,00,000	2,00,000	5	Bridge & Root (India)	1928	99	99	99	30th June 31st Dec	30-6-68	(g)
5,00,000	5,00,000	5½	Britannia Engineering	1945	99	99	99	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-69	(g)
8,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	5	Burma Shell Refineries Ltd.	1954	103½	103½	102½	1st Mar 1st Sept	1-9-69	(K*)
2,66,00,000	2,45,01,800	5	Calcutta Elec Supply Corpn.	1950	100½	101	100½	1st Jan 1st July	2-1-1970	(v)
2,35,00,000	2,35,00,000	5	Calcutta Tramways	1900	£66½	£66½	£60N	1st Jan 1st July	1-10-74	(v)
2,25,00,000	2,189,363	5	Do.	1933	£77½N	£77½N	£77½N	1st April 1st Oct	1-6-63	(g)
19,50,000	19,50,000	5	Carew & Co.	1938	100	100	100	1st June 1st Dec	23-2-30	(j)
19,50,000	4,00,000	5	Do. (2nd Mortgage)	1941	94½	94½	94½	1st Mar 1st Sept	1-4-63	..
21,00,000	21,00,000	5	Chowringhee Properties	1915	92	92	92	1st Feb 1st Aug	1-2-64	..
26,00,000	26,00,000	5	Do (2nd Mortgage)	1945	88	88	87	1st Feb 1st Aug	1-2-64	..
25,00,000	21,54,000	4	Clive Buildings	1936	89½	89½	89½	1st July 1st Jan	1-7-86	(A)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	4	Dalmia Cement	1946	92	92	89	31st Mar 30th Sept	1960	(p)
1,30,00,000	1,30,00,000	4	Dunlop Rubber Co (I) Ltd.	1950	102½	102½	102½	1st Jan 1st July	1-1-71	(c*)
25,00,000	25,00,000	4	Gourepore Electric Supply	1945	87	87	87	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-70	(x)
£1,50,00,000	£1,146,800	4½	Indian Iron & Steel (1st Mortg.)	1936	£88	£88	£96	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-56	(z)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	5½	Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	1954	105	105	..	1st Jan 1st July	30-6-69	(t*)
20,00,000	20,00,000	5½	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works	1954	1,000	1,000	1,000	31st Dec	31-12-69	(D*)
10,00,000	10,00,000	4	Kumardhubi Eng Works Ltd.	1946	87	87	87	31st May 30th Nov	31-9-71	(O)
4,50,000	4,50,000	4	Katakahi Lalabazar Rly	1945	90½	90½	90½	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-59	(a*)
40,00,000	38,08,500	3½	Martin Burn Ltd (Con Notes)	1946	544p.note	544 note	537P.note	31st Mar 30th Sept	30-9-76	(l*)
45,00,000	45,00,000	4	McLeod & Co Ltd (Con Notes)	1947	470p.note	470p.note	..	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-72	(P*)
1,00,00,000	75,00,000	5	MacNeill & Barry Ltd	1951	90N	90N	..	1st April 1st Oct	30-6-86	(V)
12,00,000	12,00,000	4	National Tobacco Co India Ltd.	1946	85	85	..	30th June 31st Dec	31-8-61	(*)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	5	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	1951	97½	97½	95½	31st Mar	1-12-64	(q*)
20,00,000	20,00,000	5	Patna Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1949	93½	93½	93½	30th June 30th Nov	30-12-56	(b)
8,00,000	6,00,000	5	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co.	1936	99½	99½	90	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-69	(H)
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	4	Rohas Industries Ltd	1946	91½	91½	..	1st May 1st Nov	1-5-68	(E*)
400,00,000	400,00,000	5	Standard Vacuum Rtg Co of India	1953	104½	104½	103½	Jan & July	15-7-66	(F*)
10,00,000	10,00,000	5	Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd	1944	101	101	£85½N	1st Jan 1st July	30-6-76	(C*)
£200,000	£200,000	4	Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Rly	1905	96	96	..	1st Jan 1st July	31-12-60	(*)
15,00,000	15,00,000	4	Silva Jherria	1951	91	91	..	31st Dec	31-12-64	(m*)
40,00,000	40,00,000	6	Textile Machinery Corpn Ltd.	1950	101	101	96	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	..
30,00,000	30,00,000	4	United Provinces Elec Sup Co. Ltd	1949	94½	94½	..	30th June 31st Dec	31-12-64	..
FEA										
2,50,000	2,50,000	6	Baltakhal	1943	100	100	100	30th June 31st Dec	1-7-63	..
(BOMBAY)										
1,10,00,000	98,28,000	4	Andhra Valley Power Supply	1940	100½	100½	100½	1st April 1st Oct	1952	..
60,00,000	50,00,000	4	Tata Power	1941	100½	100½	100½	..	1951-55	..

ate Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively P. next to the name of the company
accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed
indicated.

H indicates that Share capital is half paid. O, C and Dd. indicate Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For. Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	No of Loans	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares & Div	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts opened	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market as available until			Quotations a year ago
									1952	1953	1955		18-4-56	11-4-56	1-4-56	
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,00,000			10,82,22.303	15,65,64.394	Allahabad Bank R.	12	16,11,210	13,71,702	18	—	—	100	366	382	371	
14,00,000						12			12	12	—	50	185	185	182	
1,00,00,000			1,28,00,000	15,97,78,091	Bank of Baroda	12	28,01,915	4,70,302	12	—	—	50	921	961	108	
2,50,00,000			3,55,00,000	30,19,48,483	Bank of India	12	64,00,779	13,26,630	14	16	—	100	154	154	140	
1,00,00,000			2,70,00,000	2,84,31,202	Bank of Indore	6	4,00,348	64,703	14	6-6	7-2	25	52	52	45	
50,00,000			84,00,000	5,26,06,343	Bank of Mysore	6-12	17,21,294	1,79,254	8-8	8-8	8-8	100	253	253	275	
2,62,11,875/8			4,01,81,217	72,31,72,307	Central Bank of India	6-12	77,75,970	18,40,359	12	6-6	6-6	25	47	47	50	
52,42,315																
3,50,00,000			5,00,00,000	£118,387,761	Chartered Bank of I.A.&C.	12	£982,465*	£405,375	14	15	15	£1	39/3	39/3	44/4	
1,00,00,000			2,10,00,000	21,418,701	Eastern Bank	12	£126,722*	£102,590	8	—	—	£5	£8	£8	£8	
1,00,00,000			1,00,00,000	35,72,99,895	Habib Bank Ltd	12	49,16,246	105,895	20	14 7/12	—	20	32	34	34	
50,00,000			25,00,000	18,44,20,839	Hind Bank	6-12	1,08,45,458	—	3	3	6	20	32	34	34	
1,50,00,000			15,43,000	3,45,71,373	Hindustan Commercial	12	1,796	16,919	NH	NH	NH	50	91	91	10	
60,00,000			1,75,000	1,21,08,411	Hindustan Mercantile	12	71,191	1,519	NH	NH	NH	50	14	15	15	
HK\$25,000,000			28,00,000	£149,692,832	Hong Kong & Shanghai	12	HK\$20,580,320	HK\$10,606,689	£51	£51	£51	£125	£96	£95	£96	
£1,562,500 or																
24,00,000													180	180	183	
11,00,000			75,50,000	16,04,77,414	Indian Bank	6-12	13,83,697	130,785	12	12	—	45	158	158	158	
16,80,000												60	110	108	102	
49,04,925			22,50,000	5,78,69,313	Indian Overseas Bank	12	13,24,815	2,25,271	6	—	—	100	129	129	141	
1,00,00,000			5,41,383	77,71,495	Indo-Commercial Bank	6-12	1,21,611	496	NH	—	—	105A	429	429	50	
2,50,00,000												80C	20	20	21	
10,00,000			15,06,075	1,18,15,069	Industrial Finance Corp.	6	22,18,638	—	23	23	—	50,00	—	—	—	
8,00,00,000																
£14,872,956A			£17,00,000	£932,216,878	Lloyds Bank	12	£2,186,072	£516,550	14	16	—	£1A	£2-13-9	£2-13-3	£3-5-9	
£1,437,395B													£1-6-3	£1-6-3	£1-6-3	
£375,000,000			£1,750,000	£30,458	Mercantile Bank of India	12	£194,324*	£200,284	14	14	—	£2A	£3-19-4	£3-18-8	£4-1	
£375,000,000												£2A	£3-19-4	£3-18-9	£4-1	
£2,851,563B			£2,04,087	£73,691,491	National Bank of India	12	£603,628*	£342,158	16	15	15	£12A	22/3	21/9	25/7	
47,00,000			22,50,000	28,68,73,102	Punjab National Bank	6-12	53,75,691	4,99,044	6	12	—	25	48	48	45	
33,00,000																
2,66,55,625			5,08,88,308	5,08,88,308	Union Bank of India	12	8,75,648	1,67,874	3	3	—	5	64	64	64	
3,00,00,000			95,00,000	28,38,89,679	United Bank of India	12	14,61,418	1,69,796	3	3	3	10	41	41	41	
						12	36,69,037	27,761	4	8	5	50	501	501	443	
* Excluding taxation. † In Pakistan Currency. ‡ Per Share § Guaranteed.																

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	No of Loans	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares & Div	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts opened	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market as available until			Quotations a year ago
									1952	1953	1955		18-4-56	11-4-56	1-4-56	
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40,00,000	679	49,39,057	54,00,000	7,28,672	Agardaspara	3-9	79	5,38,034	2,42,027	5-0	21-32	31-...	10	111	127	144
24,00,000	498	12,70,169	18,00,000	5,90,451	Alison P.	3-11	449	5,54,831	94,404	12 12	12-4	—	10	190	190	150
6,00,000	446	25,74,895	9,75,000	1,93,948	Alexandra P.	6-12	165	94,502	94,506	NH-24	—	—	100	248	249	240
30,00,000	1,394	58,08,335	72,00,000	97,52,585	Alliance P.	6-12	165	1,35,795	1,35,797	NH-6	6-6	—	100	131	131	178
48,00,000	2,581	80,46,688	1,00,00,000	63,52,392	Anglo-India P.	3-9	63	1,09,316	1,22,976	7-10	2-3	5-3	100	179	179	222
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	1,00,00,000	14,01,917	Auckland P.	3-9	31	1,54,940	9,793	2-2	2-3	6-4	100	129	129	149
60,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bally P.	3-9	128	-1,22,499	15,350	6-NH	NH-NH	NH	100	135	132	187
1,889	2,320	2,320,066	6,62,32,627	6,62,32,627	Barnagore P.	6-12	128	6,24,256	264,858	30	10	19	125	132	131	171
2,775,000	420	42,34,111	3,30,123	1,27,730	Bell P.	6-12	128	4,14,422	1,008	7-7	10-10	—	100	154	173	216
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184
30,00,000	810	84,76,481	22,50,000	1,76,644	Bengal P.	6-12	128	15,31,280	2,65,100	12A	11A	11A	10	164	164	184

2 Liquid Assets

• Green Block

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1955 1954 1953	Ra.	18-4-56 11-4-56 A year
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 3-3 6-1	10	23 23 22 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,06,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	1	26,18,986	7,31,563	8-7 7-7 8-1	200	536 530 520
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhaidee	5-12	2	15,149	4,951	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	7 7 6 1/2
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,809	Bengal Naspur P	6-12	2	-16,266	-57,417	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 16 12 1/2
15,97,000	14,16,665	4,91,477	13,32,076	Bhaigora	9	152	3,13,899	39,978	6-1 6-1 6-1	10	7 7 7 1/2
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	-2,52,221	27,433	6-1 6-1 6-1	10	7 7 7 1/2
17,15,000	15,71,804	14,27,545	1,181	Bhulanbarree	6-12	106	16,884	-1,65,136	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 13 13 1/2
18,50,000	38,87,275	18,18,636	66,818	Bokari & Ramgur	6-12	515	1,21,936	-79,196	15-12 10-10 10-10	10	14 14 9 1/2
7,50,000	16,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borari P	6-12	106	1,63,443	88,656	15-12 10-10 10-10	10	26 1/2 20 1/2
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-2 3-1 3-1	10	13 1/2 14 1/2
49,97,000	32,74,722	750	3,45,175	Central India	3	166	1,19,187	3,038	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	6 1/2 7 1/2
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkud P	5-12	323	34,743	82,768	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	11 11 11
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	1,43,698	Churulia	6-12	106	2,048	12,201	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	3 1/2 3 1/2
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dharm Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	8 1/2 8 1/2
2,240,000	2,240,668	2,380,655	2,372,456	East Indian	4	128	1,137,640	259,767	10-1 10-1 10-1	10	32 1/2 33 2 1/2
29,83,780	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,78,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,265	10-1 10-1 10-1	10	30 1/2 30 1/2
10,00,000	5,74,708	2,07,482	3,32,973	Jusirik & Muslis	6-12	20	12,979	24,844	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	17 1/2 17 1/2
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Juzdar Kajora	6-12	20	2,410	2,401	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	4 1/2 4 1/2
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Kalaphari	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	7-1 7-1 7-1	10	23 1/2 23 1/2
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalaphari	2-8	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,262	17-1 10-1 10-1	10	20 1/2 20 1/2
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	25 1/2 27 1/2
8,00,000	25,67,864	2,21,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	145 145 100 1/2
20,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Sheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-2 20-2 20-2	10	56 1/2 56 1/2
1,38,400	6,75,000	35,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	9 1/2 9 1/2
5,65,750	11,80,410	1,86,019	10,86,201	Mundulpur	6-12	326	67,540	2,691	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	3 1/2 3 1/2
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	447	82,501	25,598	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	7 1/2 7 1/2
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	5,091	6,071	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	10 1/2 10 1/2
17,76,230	31,15,787	20,01,765	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	20 20 19 1/2
6,00,000	12,44,425	65,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,902	36,426	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	11 1/2 11 1/2
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,915	North Damuda	1-7	506	7,954	-32,184	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	2 1/2 2 1/2
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,35,193	90,855	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	2-1 2-1 2-1	10	17 1/2 17 1/2
1,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ordeal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-1 10-1 10-1	10	15 1/2 15 1/2
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	3,64,291	Paras P	6-12	207	99,433	7,442	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	13 1/2 13 1/2
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	29,293	7-1 7-1 7-1	10	22 1/2 22 1/2
2,50,000	2,62,404	1,500	11,350	Pure Sitapur	6-12	5	4,208	-18,361	10-1 10-1 10-1	10	6 1/2 6 1/2
23,95,500	36,06,224	18,07,105	40,370	Raneetunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	10-1 10-1 10-1	10	11 1/2 11 1/2
12,50,000	7,83,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-1 10-1 10-1	10	22 1/2 22 1/2
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	2-1 2-1 2-1	10	15 1/2 15 1/2
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,29,212	Sarsaole	6-12	353	1,05,156	21,070	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	8 1/2 8 1/2
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seepore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	17-6 17-6 17-6	10	34 34 25 1/2
6,00,000	23,624	5,44,306	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,901	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	11 1/2 11 1/2
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	Soutra Karanpura	2-8	21	-59,079	-51,533	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	10 1/2 10 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-1 10-1 10-1	10	25 1/2 25 1/2
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Farther	9	277	-2,375	-3,66,911	10-7 10-7 10-7	10	3 1/2 3 1/2
3,90,000	4,66,000	3,53,000	8,170	Farther	6-12	279	44,607	44,607	10-7 10-7 10-7	10	11 1/2 11 1/2
49,98,000	42,43,796	Nil	6,01,573	Western Bengal	3	186	5,06,740	63,500	3-1 3-1 3-1	10	6 1/2 6 1/2
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	18	-1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 1/2 13 1/2

† Liquid Assets.

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Share	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1955	1954	1953		18-4-56	11-4-56	A year
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,02,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2 1/2	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	
32,72,340	22,197	505	47,69,576	25,18,909	24,351	Basanti P	3-4	120	-1,21,181	-4,19,347	..	..	10	1	1	1 1/2	
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,389	30,442	Bengal Luxmi	10	27	3,66,176	47,818	..	..	10	1	1	1 1/2	
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,200	15,50,000	1,84,224	Bengal Naspur P	6-12	236	-5,23,389	18,199	..	..	10	38	38	28	
15,00,000	38,786	992	13,49,090	9,59,486	1,63,375	Birla Cotton	1	22	5,50,791	5,50,791	..	..	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	11 1/2	
6,00,000	44,1	641	31,18,221	22,71,967	1,17,874	Bowen P	6-12	138	-2,48,802	-24,31,401	..	..	10	95	95	95	
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,394	25,93,976	5,30,362	Dawson Textiles	5	25	-2,93,259	29,514	..	..	100	165 1/2	165 1/2	40 1/2	
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,392	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	..	..	100	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	
1,00,563	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,392	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	..	..	100	38	38	31 1/2	
19,00,000	42,944	518	31,58,396	25,71,825	1,53,133	Junbar	6-12	138	2,20,479	-7,06,926	..	..	100	30 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	
53,00,000	54,360	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,380	45,06,363	Kidder P	9	25	32,80,464	93,386	..	..	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	
1,20,00,000	39,250	1,872	2,68,67,000	10,43,234	35,98,24	Kesoram P	4	22	10,72,648	1,17,624	..	..	100	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
6,00,000	33,96,288	864	17,48,143	3,76,679	14,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	6,158	..	..	100	18	18	18	
30,00,000	38,000	1,825	17,44,544	42,19,001	12,65,051	Muti P	12	408	-18,77,441	-7,77,290	..	..	100	16	16	16	
22,89,882	78,348	1,367	43,25,577	28,00,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	237	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	..	..	100	107	107	107	
19,47,750	23,196	705	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	616,936	1,094	..	..	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2	
5,00,000	1,14,636	2,077	2,83,77,888	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cann. soc) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	..	..	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	
1,57,50,000	1,57,500	2,077	2,83,77,888	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cann. soc) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	..	..	100	101	101	91	
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W C Mill P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	565	565	450	
1,78,47,800	1,78,478	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Buckingham Larnat P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	187	187	156	
20,00,000	20,000	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	13	13	11 1/2	
12,50,000	12,500	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	334	337	282	
20,75,000	20,750	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	89	89	75 1/2	
15,00,000	15,000	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	332	332	25 1/2	
24,00,000	24,000	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	12 1/2	
23,64,000	23,640	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	191	190	145 1/2	
1,75,02,480	1,75,024	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	111	111	120	
12,00,000	12,000	1,770	1,78,478	1,78,478	1,78,478	Bombay P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	..	..	100	407	406	310	
60,00,000	24,252	903	20,81,211	43,90,814	11,24,141	Madura Spg & Wvg	12	340	-85,159	..	..	..	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	
13,61,780	1,000	1,532	14,15,392	3,90,273	13,66,671	Metru Industries	3	29	57,00,499	64,30,408	..	..	100	167	160	111	
4,00,000	40,137	..	3,38,600	5,00,000	14,24,300	Mysoor Saur Silk	3	142	1,783	4,996	..	..	100	167	160	111	
1,75,700	15,340	416	3,42,516	2,43,421	2,65,911	Patani Andava P	12	80	7,39,437	2,687	..	..	100	167	160	111	
7,00,000	28,104	370	1,68,118	18,23,501	11,71,924	Sitaran Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	2,083	..	..	100	167	160	111	
						Vasanti P	12	186	31,41,248	4,200	..	..	100	191	190	145 1/2	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O, Po, C, and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P, next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Outstanding Amount	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
									1952	1954	1955		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
£2,369,796	..	£1,73,459	£2,534,298	Burma Mines Ltd.	12	153	£608	£304	Nil	..	..	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
30,00,000	44,57,538	20,50,000	64,55,833	Chrestian Mica Industries Ltd P	12	312	25,59,886	2,75,201	..	..	..	10C	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
19,00,000Dd	..	..	..	Consolidated Tin Mines	3	67	£10,533	£22,218	7 1/2	..	7 1/2	28	28	2 1/2	1 1/2	
£318,088	£238,420	£57,484	£112,693	Indian Copper Corporation	12	88	£798,382	£111,115	10	7 1/2	..	100	61	61	3 1/2	
£914,200	£951,558	£1,400,221	£798,133	Metal Corpn P.	3	343	-2,39,779	-4,51,131	Nil	25	..	18	11 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	
29,19,430D	61,58,841	2,01,886	13,723	Orissa Minerals Development	6-12	21	4,04,429	1,05,053	20-25	Nil	10-10	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
2,63,673Dd	22,65,439	26,79,899	31,30,093	Tavoy Tin Dredging	12	14	£9,059	£19,118	Nil	10-10	..	28	..	..	..	
20,00,000	£445,322	£317,487	£234,026													
£375,000	..	..	..													
				CEMENT, LIME, SLATE, ETC.												
43,14,600D	41,51,412	21,43,429	29,64,072	Assam Bengal Cement	3	80	1,70,813	6,44,675	..	..	..	10C	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
70,76Dd	35,51,055	11,49,392	14,292	Bengal Potteries	12	155	7,85,228	17,540	6 1/2	..	..	10C	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
31,70,555	24,67,605	25,12,725	30,99,49	Bisra Stone Lime	3-9	21	3,59,222	9,142	10	..	..	10	41	41	43	
10,00,000	..	..	..	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) P.	12	123	48,86,194	2,86,599	10	..	..	10C	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	
80,00,000	60,60,956	63,20,901	2,07,69,114	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica P	12	21	6,71,583	41,795	15	..	..	10	17	17	13 1/2	
28,49,798C	..	..	..	Reliance Firebrick & Pottery	2-8	..	-53,746	7,622	Nil	15	..	10	25	25	15 1/2	
5,00,000Dd	17,74,062	69,63,829	32,653	Sone Valley Portland Cement	12	32	7,75,396	88,454	7 1/2	..	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
10,00,000	10,37,711	8,62,360	5,83,308	Sutna Stone & Lime	6-12	3	53,348	4,458	5 1/2-5 1/2	..	..	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	
6,00,000	45,31,555	20,95,000	2,94,504													
75,00,000	52,92,063	1,11,289	..													
3,22,560	..	..	..	CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES												
62,00,000	1,50,41,342	42,71,273	68,648	Alkali & Chemical Corp of India	9	121	19,39,845	1,19,168	6	6	8	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	
40,00,000	21,91,251	15,000	61,875	Bathgate & Co Ltd P.	12	324	-3,54,305	22,19,376	Nil	..	..	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
11,45,800C	..	..	..	Bengal Chemical & Pharm P.	4	245	15,31,998	10,17,40	..	..	..	10C	104 1/2	104 1/2	101	
22,54,700B	82,695	69,070	15,903	Frank Ross P.	2	129	46,893	858	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4,95,000	4,29,261	10,45,904	2,27,103	Smith Stanistreet P.	6	191	4,25,809	83,868	10	10	20	5	16 1/2	16 1/2	8 1/2	
5,00,000	..	..	..													
				ELECTRIC LIGHTING POWERS.												
19,99,600	47,69,341	26,19,793	22,94,558	Agra Electric Supply	3-9	32	3,05,594	46,084	6-8	..	5-5	100	159	159	161	
8,00,000	26,70,592	6,55,886	4,84,363	Bareilly Electric Supply	6-12	32	83,783	20,390	18-5	5-5	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	
17,00,000	49,94,839	19,56,291	21,67,500	Benares Electric Light Power	5-12	32	2,98,230	40,517	6 1/2-6 1/2	6 1/2-6 1/2	6 1/2	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	
5,91,360	10,96,066	5,90,855	85,318	Bhagalpur Electric Supply P.	12	202	1,44,138	41,818	5	6 1/2	..	8	132	132	15 1/2	
£4,262,646	£18,429,815	£6,632,367	£275,862	Calcutta Electric Supply P.	12	90	£1,393,591	£152,818	6	6	..	£1	82	84	94	
6,60,040	17,68,438	5,34,904	93,194	Cuttack Electric Supply P.	12	202	1,24,436	26,456	Nil	3	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	9 1/2	
17,51,050	38,10,419	20,41,599	3,39,348	Dacca Electric Supply P.	12	202	3,69,244	12,706	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	
5,21,640	8,42,506	1,65,000	3,037	Jhansi Electric Supply	12	168	71,309	77,527	5 1/2-4	..	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	8	
22,49,550	42,84,132	14,91,996	6,31,532	Jubbulpore Electric Supply	3-9	32	2,14,454	27,739	5 1/2-4	5 1/2-4	..	10	9	9	10 1/2	
4,95,000	6,44,854	2,51,058	1,31,028	Mirzapur Electric Supply	12	202	98,876	77,739	Nil	..	..	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	
4,95,000	17,12,119	1,78,813	83,850	Muzaffarpore Electric Supply	6-9	329	30,071	2,295	3-3	Nil	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	
6,82,390	5,43,057	77,721	3,48,185	Wutra Electric Supply	12	202	740,283	68,005	7 1/2	..	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	
6,99,700	85,46,049	37,10,222	11,51,661	Patna Electric Supply	12	202	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	
35,07,380	..	..	..													
3,00,000	2,93,579	74,100	1,99,210	Saugor Electric Supply	6-12	32	18,731	2,643	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	..	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	
9,10,000	17,51,951	2,72,390	1,20,990	Shajahanpur Electric P.	12	21	3,29,874	44,269	7 1/2	6	..	10	12	12	12 1/2	
16,80,000	27,99,505	5,36,596	3,38,339	Situa (Jherriah) Electric	3-9	32	7,67,157	77,157	5-5	7 1/2	..	10	160	160	163	
56,00,000	1,38,67,609	32,96,554	15,36,444	United Provinces Electric	6-12	32	46,891	8,329	18-4 1/2	41-11	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
5,98,500	6,12,490	1,71,050	8,31,200	Upper Ganjes Valley Elec.	3-9	32	1,44,415	31,490	6 1/2-6 1/2	6 1/2-6 1/2	6 1/2	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	
4,97,500	8,55,883	4,26,703	6,50,900	Upper Jumna Valley Elec.												
				ENGINEERING & METAL												
6,00,000	1,74,689	6,49,870	2,10,157	Arthur Butler (Muzaffarpore) P	10	300	1,52,744	1,01,965	..	7 1/2	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	
50,00,000	48,10,495	37,16,316	14,338	Bharati Electric Steel	12	31	11,18,130	2,03,728	..	..	..	10	17	15 1/2	15 1/2	
39,61,853	18,01,765	28,00,000	51,19,884	Braithwaite India	12	289	19,94,094	2,09,750	14 1/2	14 1/2	..	10	28	28	23 1/2	
10,00,000	11,15,695	16,65,200	1,96,943	Bruder & Rool	6-12	24	2,89,301	1,15,741	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2	10	35	35	33 1/2	
12,00,000	43,02,291	6,50,000	2,34,380	Britannia Building & Iron	12	165	7,37,822	17,197	6	6	..	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
10,00,000	17,90,445	30,75,000	17,672	Britannia Engineering	12	165	7,37,822	13,631,9	15	15	..	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	36 1/2	
5,00,000	5,67,717	1,00,000	15,757	British India Electric Cons	6-12	24	69,778	-618,709	Nil	..	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	20 1/2	
84,00,000	1,37,50,425	94,65,000	8,62,721	Burn P. (Engineering)	4	32	40,53,237	96,435	15	15	Nil	15	360	360	264	
12,50,000	18,91,142	21,75,000	31,705	Hooghly Docking	12	32	1,81,646	46,167	15	12 1/2	..	90	110	132	130	
36,94,596	23,13,900	5,90,000	3,22,550	Indian Galvanizing	12	24	1,84,488	22,470	8	4	..	10	26 1/2	26 1/2	22 1/2	
5,18,37,080	15,50,80,810	9,24,19,015	2,60,33,532	Indian Iron & Steel P.	3	32	7,12,98,649	64,401	10	10	10	10	34 1/2	35	33 1/2	
3,85,000	3,90,976	40,000	3,59,063	Indian Malleable Casting	3	222	-26,954	-82,872	..	..	..	10C	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	
1,54,000Dd	15,53,432	31,62,515	16,63,216	Indian Standard Wagon P	3	32	33,58,193	37,045	19	19-..	25	10	190	190	137	
19,49,250	..	..	..	Indian Steel & Wire Products	3	122	13,11,485	25,885,9	30	30	..	10C	77	77	85	
28,58,00C	35,69,979	2,73,15,122	1,64,34,729	Jessop & Co P.	10	290	47,27,193	14,130	15	15	30	10	338	34	35 1/2	
32,00,000C	45,57,847	57,91,388	15,35,612	Kumardhubi Engineering P.	11	21	9,74,152	32,501	16 1/2	16 1/2	..	3	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	
51,00,000	40,47,783	4190,659	2,00,229													
15,30,000	..	..	..													
10,50,000	4,44,410	29,21,646	1,20,534	Marshall Sons (India)	6	170	99,627	93,713	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
49,96,000	34,04,843	11,68,291	2,93,571	National Iron and Steel	3	192	7,08,383	8,99,513	..	..	..	4	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	
6,00,000	7,28,883	5,34,613	90,778	Saran Engineering	3	25	11,668	13,612	15 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	23 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2	
60,00,000	1,55,63,541	3,51,516	12,57,377	Textile Machinery	12	22	9,44,777	1,47,573	7 1/2	10	..	10	..	..	..	
				SUGAR BREWERIES ETC												
14,00,000	10,27,295	15,41,231	1,34,061	Bairampur Sugar	6	25	1,73,882	20,880	Nil	15	11	5	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	
19,49,025	9,79,589	5,00,000	1,42,493	Beldund Sugar	9	127	1,38,425	49,906	10	10	..	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	
15,00,000	4,67,680	13,50,000	20,40,455	Bharat Sugar P.	6	316	4,04,260	13,206	15	15	15	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	
33,57,580	22,31,255	36,89,916	26,47,199	Buland (Sugar) P.	10	92	14,37,827	8,497	10	..	..	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	15 1/2	
32,00,000	44,63,474	27,37,000	3,59,063	Carew (Sugar) P.	6	158	12,40,968	62,023	20	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	
30,00,000	14,38,021	57,63,651	16,43,641	Lawnpore Sugar P	10	25	7,63,981	24,019	10	10	15	10	302	302	28 1/2	
18,00,000	19,38,355	38,04,891	2,09,743	Lampara Sugar	3	171	9,61,957	1,12,387	15	15	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/2	
20,00,000	20,28,769	33,35,766	9,55,327	Barbhanja	3											

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	18-4-56 11-4-56 A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.											
11.00,000	6,45,722	3,75,000	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	..	10	6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purtabpur Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	..	10	17 1/2
16,39,820	26,32,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Rammugger Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	18,11,504	20,350	15	20	24 1/2
19,89,600	25,02,763	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	..	10	24 1/2
9,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	10	25	1,43,798	24,340	..	10	20 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,022	8,477	..	10	14 1/2
20,00,000	72,62,286	36,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15	17 1/2	17 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,858	11,65,175	11,16,388	Shree Sitaram Sugar	3	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	10	11 1/2
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	2,04,011	1,89,266	..	10	4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,894	7,99,779	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	26
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,523	82,931	25	25	62
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	4	301	10,83,339	35,570	..	100AC	127
2,00,000B										12 1/2 BC	15
MISCELLANEOUS											
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	10	4 1/2
1,40,80,594	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,789	14,30,401	..	100	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	..	100	..
17,50,000C	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	..	100	10 1/2
2,50,000D										2 1/2 Dd	11 1/2
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6	7 1/2	11 1/2
30,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,315	Anglo Bro.	8	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	12 1/2	20	10 1/2
80,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,360	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,520	18 1/2	10	19 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	2,98,408	4,17,492	..	3	4 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	10	6 1/2
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	177
8,00,000	2,65,300	8,24,890	1,80,023	Basaree Coke	3-9	128	2,18,123	22,708	7 1/2	7 1/2	19 1/2
50,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Frading P.	8	128	6,43,164	1,19,103	..	10	4 1/2
20,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,350	Bharat Airways Ltd.	8	22	1,19,229	3,19,229	..	10	3 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	3	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2	12 1/2	17 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,377	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5	10	14 1/2
3,25,00,000	59,89,738	1,18,60,324	2,50,83,650	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	7 1/2	11 1/2
				British India Corporation P.	12	33	30,23,938	27,36,584	10	1 1/2	10 1/2
22,50,000A	3,61,332	..	1,22,07,630	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,596	..	10A	8 1/2
22,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,694	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	10B	..
90,00,000	17,58,710	67,71,168	2,49,59,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	12	119
1,80,00,000	2,94,69,046	3,14,86,174	4,04,79,333	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,154	11,71,685	15	15	31 1/2
51,26,000	53,95,753	1,39,92,342	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,352	3,13,308	9	9	167
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Osier (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4,26,249	1,02,21,271	..	10	12 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,576	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	5,26,854	5	..	20 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,394	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	100
2,25,000	..	1,67,711	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	75
65,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2	7 1/2	14
20,00,000	27,68,449	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	..	10	14 1/2
40,00,000	34,13,705	7,05,300	51,922	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	20 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	..	250	240
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	5	11
55,30,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,868	..	10	7
1,80,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	1	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	4 1/2	6	14 1/2
1,32,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd. P.	12	293	26,79,602	14,18,074	10	9	21 1/2
5,00,000C				Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	31 1/2
83,75,000D	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	38,302	12,62,971	..	100	7 1/2
1,25,00,000	6,57,319	8,08,306	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	3	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	..	10D	59
2,27,970	4,68,334	15,40,300	5,64,390	Indian Wood Products	3	88	13,50,146	1,79,568	..	10	11 1/2
5,00,000	1,53,622	1,45,789	11,13,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	9,201	1,90,588	25	27 1/2	38 1/2
2,40,000	5,13,362	4,46,244	3,20,575	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	65	65
5,87,500C	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	6	5	80
1,10,00,000	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	..	10D	101
6,34,000C	3,17,393	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14,078	..	..	10D	21 1/2
1,50,00,000	82,21,000	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	13 1/2	7 1/2	11 1/2
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13	18 1/2	25 1/2
60,00,000C	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	5	12	240
5,00,000D	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	10	10	28
20,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	1	30,26,606	2,22,282	10	10	22 1/2
10,00,000	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,563	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,65,549	1,31,724	..	10	22 1/2
79,97,000	61,97,295	78,53,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,160	9,03,430	5 1/2	15	9 1/2
33,32,100	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	..	10	12 1/2
80,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	..	7 1/2	65
14,98,250	92,250	37,231	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	3	295	51,960	45,126	21 1/2	..	100
1,75,000	2,95,585	1,98,379	1,70,032	Publicity Society of India	3	145	1,15,866	45,517	..	10	1 1/2
2,25,00,000	1,13,34,882	6,41,684	26,78,531	Rail India Ltd. P.	3	332	22,02,773	45,517	..	4	12 1/2
1,14,00,000	4,08,39,719	1,57,70,008	22,22,147	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	83,77,395	63,99,779	12 1/2	Nil	34
75,00,000	49,34,769	49,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39,33,001	3,63,851	10	15	22
1,00,000	45,479	94,865	73,529	Spence Hotel	6-12	111	35,475	64,659	..	10	15 1/2
3,10,200C	4,57,789	15,00,000	2,42,789	Waitford Transport	12	195	33,59,934	1,34,123	7	11	2 1/2
8,40,800C										10	2 1/2
INSURANCE COMPANIES											
28,90,200C	4,10,33	16,68,332	57,38,238	Bharat Fire & Genl. Ins. Ltd. P.	12	303	2,05,348	93,523	..	100C	..
2,50,00,000D										10D	..
8,75,000	2,54,788	49,32,216	63,50,722	Concord of India	12	174	4,19,675	1,21,419	25	35	11 1/2
27,709	11,15,444	24,97,523	2,47,038	Great Pyramid	12	296	1,29,230	3,8611	5	6 1/2	3 1/2
84,00,000	41,735	58,14,360	1,12,82,391	Hercules	12	246	11,92,740	3,34,704	15	20	24 1/2
7,17,375	14,85,073	26,76,18,052	22,26,32,150	Hindusthan Co-operative	12	11	4,98,539	7,677	..	10	27 1/2
80,00,000	5,68,807	17,75,868	3,25,24,266	New Asiatic	12	37	3,50,916	1,83,375	12 1/2	12 1/2	25
82,00,000	12,80,031	2,84,32,027	2,84,32,027	Ruby General	12	38	1,67,272	20,010	7 1/2	..	5 1/2
8,00,000	..	21,92,072	27,92,876	Standard General Assurance	12	39	51,898	12,241	..	8	6
8,75,000	..	64,54,928	88,80,765	Triton	12	39	10,63,724	2,09,628	35	45	170 1/2
FLOUR MILLS											
12,00,000	7,72,000	8,10,637	98,371	Bengal	6-12	24	4,53,061	72,735	61-81	10-15	15
5,00,000	6,51,040	2,47,038	2,17,594	Delhi P.	10	97	1,05,473	1,26,487	..	10	29 1/2
35,99,000	75,77,016	81,36,367	9,35,219	Ganesh P.	1	175	18,53,760	41,761	..	10	11 1/2

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O P F Dd G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	17-4-56	10-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1955	1954	1953	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59,332	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	9	10	100	215	214
ELECTRIC LIT. POWER														
5,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	3	146	35,75,580	188	6	6	5	100	101	107
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	7	1,000	1,270	1,407
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,120	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	7	100	115	124
38,08,200	17,49,052	4,75,323	14,87,55	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	..	100	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	21,771	27,952	7	7	7	1,000	1,352	1,497
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,352	1,497
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	352	267
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	East's Engineering	1	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	50	96	93
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,300	7,51,172	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	100	134	124
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,333	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P.	3	130	2,02,000	64,676	..	..	..	100	961	961
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,29	McKenzie	1	283	1,49,084	64,938	..	..	..	100	185	164
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,382	1,79,52,147	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	..	100	153	135
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	..	..	..	100	153	135
4,18,72,400	43,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	61,90,145	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	..	..	..	750	247	243
9,63,75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	100	131	131
5,15,000	..	1,04,34,687	5,95,48,441	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	100	675	700
8,40,120	..	36,33,999	49,38,999	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	20	454	444
18,00,000	90,314	4,68,21,351	5,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	55	1,60,728	5,33,930	..	..	..	15	91	91
1,06,81,590	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,945	New India	12	179	43,58,633	71,250	13	18 2/3	..	15	39	381
6,00,000	..	57,83,110	33,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	268	..	..	..	..	..	200	3,900	7,225
15,99,270	..	26,91,301	38,49,396	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	..	..	10	151	15
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,085	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	136	13,61,405	37,22,790	..	..	..	16	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	90	225	313
60,00,000	2,20,64,303	412,86,156	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	9	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	..	..	125	6233	4731
42,00,000	1,21,04,353	31,14,341	31,14,341	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	5,54,215	30,135	..	..	..	25	..	..
45,00,000	4,731	18,57,876	4,28,29,110	Industrial Investment Trust	12	199	5,44,508	2,85,005	..	..	..	100	72	78
99,99,250	..	1,76,114	39,682	Kemp (Chemist)	12	199	4,99,559	4,78,671	..	..	..	100	215	215
8,00,000	1,38,558	2,39,344	2,39,344	National Rayon Corp.	12	199	4,99,559	4,78,671	..	..	..	100	215	215
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,778	1,81,13,445	7,10,16,955	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	..	..	..	100	173	173
9,39,98,000	18,36,63,412	12,46,31,677	1,10,16,955	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,381	70	60	..	10	106	103
7,00,000	23,89,144	47,85,000	9,50	Tata Chemicals P.	3	269	13,55,026	87,597	..	..	..	10	173	173
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,933	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	..	25	481	481
70,07,478	76,97,267	28,13,346	22,30,261	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	203	203
2,75,00,000	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,49,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	NAMES	Accounts Closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	18-4-56	11-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1955	1954	1953	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA													
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	29,367	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	59	59
11,89,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sagar D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	73	73
34,00,000	41,30,222	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,007	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	58	58
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	11	11
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3-9	165	78,839	..	..	..	..	100	60	60
81,00,000	35,46,010	29,290	Chaparmukh Sighai S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	1 1/2-1 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/2	100	56	56
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,320	Cherra Chhatra Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12 1/2	..	..	100	5	5
2,47,650	275,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,997	4,549	1 1/2	2 1/2-1 1/2	2 1/2-1 1/2	40	61	71
22,30,000	60,65,477	12,70,000	Dheni Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	9 1/2-10	7 1/2-10	10	10	13	12
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	6,714	9 1/2-10	9 1/2-10	10	100	56	56
16,00,000	50,49,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	79	79
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,519	Howrah Sheekhale D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	51	51
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	1,99,473	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61	61
6,91,100	15,16,176	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	..	..	..	100	69	69
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,031	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146	146
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address.—(Contd.)

320. S. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
321. S. J. Williams—14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	339. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—177, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort, Bombay.
322. Messrs Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay-1.	331. N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	340. K. O. Cheriyan—Travancore, Calcutta.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. A. Lykardopolou—10, Bare Street, Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
324. Batanga & Co.—17/18, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333. Jalpuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
325. John Rutherford Statist—Virginia House, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334. J. Lalimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
326. Berwaja Bros.—63, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sanu Jain Ltd.—Dalmianagar, Calcutta.	344. V. J. Pitani—Victoria Bunder, Calcutta.
327. Marwari Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—1, Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd., Coorgam, South India.	336. Tuladasi Kilchand—Scindia House, Dougal Road, Bombay.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
	337. Berwaja & Co.—43, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	346. Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alwaya.

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THERMAL INSULATION ENGINEERS

THE CHANGING FACE OF IMPERIALISM

BREAK-UP OF FRENCH AFRICAN EMPIRE
LEADS TO NEW CO-OPERATION

THE crumbling of European power along the Mediterranean shores of Africa, and the extension of that process down the Atlantic coast, have gathered momentum in the last two years to a degree that must astonish even the prophets of the "inevitable disappearance of imperialism." Many of those who laid their sufferings before the Banding powers last year are today free men and busy re-establishing their own independent diplomatic relations with those whose moral support they asked for. And a year from now there will be even more independent nations in Africa to join them. There might be some philosophical satisfaction to be gained from regarding these events as part of one mighty, almost automatic historical process, "the twilight of imperialism." In fact, such a view of the matter only obscures essential differences between the various parts, and hides its many causes.

Among the mundane reasons for the decay of the old order is the simple fact of arms—the transmission of military skills and terrorist techniques. This aspect is commonly overlooked in India where independence was attained under the twin auspices of Gandhianism and British liberalism. But it has played and is still playing a major rôle in the shrinking of French overseas power. It is well known that many of the rebels now operating with such success in Algeria are men who learned about weapons and tactics while fighting for France in Indo-China. The lesson does not appear to have been learned, because among the troops in Algeria are negro soldiers from Equatorial Africa. It does not require an exponent of inevitability to realise that it will not be long before the skill these men are acquiring is put to use against the French elsewhere. The part the Communist Party is playing must not be overlooked. It is already in the thick of the Algerian struggle and is fast extending its activities in tropical Africa as well.

So there are separate causes at work in almost every instance of the disappearance of colonialism. Violence is important in one place and not at all in another. Economic "exploitation" (usually grossly exaggerated) is a prominent grievance in one country, but negligible elsewhere. And so on. But enough European powers have by now withdrawn from enough colonial possessions for some sort of general pattern to be discerned in the relationships between the old ruler and the successor government after independence is achieved. Regardless of the sort of imperialist power exercised in each case, and of the means by which freedom was achieved, it appears to be the general rule that once a new and independent government is established, it seeks to restore or maintain some of the important links that existed between the two parties under imperialism. It is as though during the freedom movement the colony said to the metropolitan power: "We do not want to have anything to do with you"—but once its right to have nothing to do with its former ruler is recognised, then it says, "We want to have a great deal to do with you, but of course on different terms."

This is one of the paradoxes of the decline of imperialism, a paradox that mystifies such people as, say, the Americans, who have no experience of modern imperialism, and the left and violent nationalist wing of the freedom movement itself. The first, the Americans, are puzzled that the enemies of yesterday so readily become the friends and co-workers of today. Apart from that, it is no secret that Americans have hoped (and are in some places still hoping) that the dissolution of European imperialism will bring them substantial economic benefits. They are often disappointed to find that this is far from being the case. As for the extreme wing of the nationalists, their dismay at the same fact is usually expressed in more violent language. They see the new and close relations set up with the old ruler after independence as a betrayal of freedom's cause. Freedom for them

appears to mean literally isolation, a complete turning inwards of the national genius, a severance of all the old connections. This is frankly impossible, and when their own freely-elected governments say so, they cry treason. The truth is that the collection of realities that we loosely lump under the name "imperialism" is neither wholly good nor wholly bad. It may have been fundamentally bad, being based on a notion of racial or national superiority which then falsified and soured all the good that was in it. But the good was there. It made possible a fruitful and living exchange of ideas and commodities between men separated by great distances. The aim of the former colonialist and imperialist powers today seems to be to work with their former subjects in a free partnership to preserve and extend that good. This effort is probably the dominating theme of Twentieth Century history. It underlies all present attempts to plan international investment, which of necessity flows mainly to former colonies; it underlies most attempts at international co-operation in the United Nations, which is essentially a new way of bringing together Europe and America with their former dependencies; and it is the very substance of the conception of the Commonwealth and the French Union.

The case of the Commonwealth is familiar enough to us in India. But a more recent and striking illustration of these truths is to be seen in the negotiations between France and her North African colonies. The struggle there reached an intensity and horror that India was fortunately spared. It produced a bitterness on both sides of the Mediterranean that was never known in India or Britain. Yet the first free action of the Governments of Morocco and Tunisia was to agree with France to devise some form of "interdependence" that would bind them together scarcely less closely, though on quite different terms from the old "protectorate." The North Africans naturally insisted that independence be granted first and quite unconditionally—the question of "interdependence" to be taken up later. When a Socialist Government in Paris wisely agreed to this, there were confident prophecies that once the North Africans had secured their independence, France would hear no more of them. Such prophets evidently had no conception that imperialism contained and partly depended upon economic and cultural bonds which could just as well—in fact, very much better—exist between free and equal partners. There is still a wild and uninstructed opposition in Morocco and Tunisia which thinks, along with the French Right, that imperialism means only force. But the Sultan, in Morocco, and Habib Bourguiba, in Tunisia, think otherwise. They have realised, that the renaissance of Asia and the rebellion of Africa are not leading to the disappearance of old connections, but to the transfer of what was best in those connections to new and more equal forms of friendship.

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THE CHANCELLOR'S LITTLE FLUTTER

A NOVEL SCHEME TO PROMOTE SAVING

WHEN Mr. Harold Macmillan introduced a form of lottery into Britain's financial system the moralists were shocked and the bankers were sceptical. It should be explained that the Chancellor himself rejects that description of his "premium bonds." Their issue will not be a lottery, he says, because the purchaser is not staking his capital—at the worst, he will receive no interest. But the bonds are meant to touch the gambling instinct of the public. If the public does not respond to the chance of winning up to £1,000 for a £1 bond the scheme will have failed—the public will not have been induced to save in this unorthodox manner. It is for that reason, not on moral grounds, that bankers view the scheme with reserve. A Budget designed primarily to promote saving seemed to rely on a device whose effects were quite incalculable. True, there were other inducements to save—notably the tax-concessions to various classes of persons interested in life-assurance. But the effort to entice "loose" spending money into the Government's coffers is focused on these "premium bonds." There is another curious feature of the scheme: it has no relevance whatever to 1956. That the Government is willing to spend a large part of a year preparing the organisation for handling the bonds is evidence that its intentions are serious but not that it feels any sense of urgency in getting results from the scheme.

The essential requirement is an immensely-elaborate filing system. The card-index system already in being for handling National Savings Certificates is reputed to be the largest in the world, including cards for approximately 19 million holders. A comparable organisation, with a separate staff of perhaps 1,000, is planned for handling the bonds; for the Government is unwilling to rely on bearer bonds and insists that each bond must be registered. What benefit can be expected from this big and expensive organisation when it is eventually in being? Estimates of annual savings of the order of £50 million are, of course, mere guesswork. Some such result, as net gain, would certainly be worth the effort and, most people would agree, the sacrifice of principle. But it will never be possible to ascertain how much money that would have been invested in other forms of saving (or is, indeed, already invested there) has been diverted to this more speculative form. The intention, undoubtedly, is to attract money that is at present gambled in football pools—roughly £75 million annually. But nobody knows how much inflationary spending results from these pools without knowing how much of their prize-money is saved. Bankers of the older generation are appalled at the idea that a country of Britain's financial standing must appeal to its people's gambling instinct to stabilise an economy that hovers periodically on the brink of crisis. They must admit, however, that other countries—as respectable as those of North-Europe, as firmly managed as the Soviet Union—have applied the principle with advantage, some of them over most of a century. Britain can no longer afford to be fastidious. Unorthodox solvency is better than insolvent orthodoxy. The scheme may be a big success, or a big failure. As the prospective bondholder has nothing to lose but his interest, so Mr. Macmillan has nothing to lose but his prestige. It is worth trying.

However, a Budget that gambled on the success of a new idea would be, in this present situation, irresponsible. Mr. Macmillan's Budget was, in fact, more firmly based than was immediately apparent. The few changes in taxes were economically insignificant (though of considerable social importance); but merely by refusing to "give anything away," in a period when revenue was buoyant and expenditure had at last been stabilised, the Chancellor could exert a deflationary effect on the economy. On the normal basis of accounting, he covered not only current but also capital expenditure by current revenue—thereby (if the estimates are realised) compelling the community to save for some of its capital projects. There are still some public projects that must be separately financed, and those for electricity and gas, for which the Treasury has now taken direct responsibility, account for the apparent overall deficit of some hundreds of millions of pounds.

It is not, in fact, the gamble so much as the calm assurance of the Budget that has left its impression on opinion. None of its actions will have any appreciable effect on the public's spending or on the Government's revenue within, say, the next half-year; the increase in the tax on profits will have virtually no effect until next year. Yet the Chancellor found time to consider such problems (admittedly, long-needing attention) as provision by self-employed persons for their retirement. He is also making time to consider, with his colleagues, the basic problem (which is urgent now, as it has been for years past) of excessive spending by the Government. Even the new

method of financing the national industries' expenditure suggests a leisurely approach; for inflation could be stimulated for a time by further increases in the floating debt—by the procedure, as someone said, of issuing a three months' bill to build a power-station. One can only hope that this confidence is justified. The public believes that the dreary succession of tax-increases is at its end. But what of the dreary succession of price-increases due to other factors? A Budget that is much more austere than Mr. R. A. Butler's pre-election Budget a year earlier gives no stimulant to inflation (other than the risky increase in the tobacco duty and in the price of bread, which add force to wage demands), but it does little at present to restrain inflation. The spontaneous reaction of the business community that "the worst was over" was not altogether reassuring. What is needed still is a feeling of doubt that will restrain unnecessary ventures. So those "premium bonds" may well be needed—when, eventually, they appear. The Chancellor was not only inviting others to gamble, he was indulging in a little gambling himself.

ECONOMICS OF THE D.V.C.

A SEEMINGLY unending rise in the cost estimates of the D.V.C. project has been the main point of criticism of this gigantic undertaking in recent years. Much of the criticism is harsh and ill-informed. Often it betrays a lack of understanding of the nature of the job in hand. But it has not been without its good aspect either. It has at least forced the authorities to pay more careful attention to the economics of the project. A serious effort is now being made to see that costs and returns are properly related to each other, not only from the point of view of the net social marginal product of the undertaking, but also from the more orthodox consideration of adequate financial returns.

The Chairman, Mr. P. P. Verma, at a recent Press Conference in Patna, made precisely this point. His answer to the criticism of rising cost estimates was that they were due to a number of factors which could not have been foreseen at the time the first estimate (Rs. 77 crores) was drawn up, and the subsequent series of upward revisions which have led to the present estimate (Rs. 102.8 crores excluding Rs. 35 crores for the Konar hydro-electric power station), was largely due to the same reason. With this view of Mr. Verma, there is very little reason to disagree. It is doubtless true that for a gigantic project of the nature of the D.V.C. this country had no experience of any kind and had more or less to grope its way through to the stage it has now reached. It is also true that a T.V.A. engineer of the experience and calibre of Mr. W. L. Voorduin had prepared the blue-print and had himself been associated with the work in its initial phases. But that is no respectable argument against the rises in costs that have occurred due to price changes subsequently. There has also been a detailed review of the project which has necessarily involved some additions and improvements on Mr. Voorduin's original blue-print. Corruption and administrative inefficiency are the political busybody's usual airy charges and the D.V.C. has not escaped them. They probably do exist in this undertaking as in all State-run organisations. But talking about them has probably been overdone. Besides, Mr. P. S. Rau, during his time as Chairman, did much to streamline the administration and raise its level of efficiency and honesty.

When all is said and done, the only justification for the cost is the return it is likely to yield, financial and social. Mr. Verma maintains that this investment of Rs. 100 crores or so, is capable of creating new wealth of Rs. 25 crores and of yielding an annual return of 8 percent eventually in financial terms, and if the investment on flood control and compound interests paid by the D.V.C. on capital are excluded, not less than 3 percent will be the annual rate of yield. Even the latter is considered good. This, he points out, excludes other benefits such as soil conservation and other allied advantages. Mr. Verma's estimates may not be correct to the last pie, but it is difficult to contradict him on this point. Power generation from this source is proving itself commercially profitable already. The D.V.C. has sold Rs. 3 crores worth of power so far, and the West Bengal Government has contracted to buy irrigation water soon. It has been estimated not only by Mr. Verma but by other equally competent quarters that the demand for power within the next five years in the region the D.V.C. is designed to serve will be much more than the D.V.C.'s present installed capacity can provide.

The D.V.C. system, it is feared, even when completed, is not likely to control completely the major floods of the Damodar and its turbulent tributaries, and this, after all, is the major reason behind the scheme. Until the Panchet and Maithon dams have been completed and the efficiency of the project tested under all conditions this will remain a debatable point. The authorities hold that other small works are still required to complete the system. If this is so, and the estimates for the work are reasonably accurate, it

would be a pity not to spend the extra money when so much has been laid out already. The test must be the efficiency of the system for the job it has to do; it is no use spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar.

The D.V.C. work, on the whole, has so far made satisfactory progress, and a considerable part of the first phase has been completed with the opening of the Tilaya and Konar dams, the first unit of the Bokaro Thermal plant and the Durgapur barrage. It promises to transform the valley into one of the most prosperous regions, industrially and agriculturally, in the country. Some have even seen the visions of an Indian Ruhr rising out of an area which was the scene of regular devastations by natural calamities even in recent years. Considering its environs, this is probably not an extravagant hope.

SOCIALISM'S ADDLED EGGS

THE move towards what is hopefully conceived as a more egalitarian society may be said to have taken further definite shape this month as discussion has proceeded on the second five year plan, the Statement of Industrial Policy, and the nature of future taxation proposals. A country where the structure of direct taxation on individuals is already among the heaviest in the world has been told by its Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, that he proposes to raise Rs 50 crores each year in new levies. The cheerfulness temporarily encouraged by the 1956-57 Budget not being as bad as had been feared has almost vanished; though some of the braver newspapers are busy offering their readers the solace that heavier taxes will fall on stronger shoulders as the economy progresses in future years, so there is not much to worry about. A spark of realism in the whole doleful discussion was seen in the Finance Minister's speech on Saturday when, replying to the debate on the Finance Bill, he pointed to the practical limitations governing the proposal to fix a ceiling on incomes. On the basis of Press reports, it seems that his remarks related to incomes from total property, and were to the general effect that to restrict incomes by putting a ceiling on all property would not be feasible at the moment since it would involve heavy compensation. The main aim of a ceiling on land holdings, he declared, was not to limit incomes but to ensure that the limited scope for agricultural production was not monopolised by a few. The remarks have given rise to hopes that the impracticability of imposing ceilings on many types of incomes will be better appreciated when questions of actual implementation arise.

It is perhaps regrettable that Mr. Deshmukh did not emphasise at some length the strong disincentive to work, initiative and enterprise that such proposals constitute. But this may have seemed like flogging a dead horse before the high-minded determination of the politicians. Probably, in his position, he also could not have mentioned the dishonesty and evasion which spongy taxation measures breed, but the point was nonetheless one worth making. On a later page today, our New Delhi correspondent explains Mr. Nicholas Kaldor's reasons for believing why an annual tax on total wealth, as a supplement to income-tax, should help check evasion. But it seems that Mr. Kaldor has a flatteringly high opinion of the administrative machinery; as Professor Mahalanobis once seemed also to have but now denies vigorously he ever did. The fact is that as newer and heavier taxes—whether on income, expenditure or total wealth—continue to be piled on an infinitesimal proportion of the people, more and more will be encouraged to evade them, and only the honest will suffer. Unless the administrative loopholes which permit evasion can be closed, the levies will fall inequitably; and if past experience is any guide, the ceiling on incomes will end up as not much more than a ceiling on salaries incomes. It is for the hens who are trying to hatch the eggs of egalitarianism to judge whether these are the sort of chicks they want.

CURRENT COIN

Bigger Demand for Rubber Products.—There are three main points of interest in Mr. Cecil Stack's address as Managing Director to shareholders of the Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. in Calcutta yesterday (the speech appears in full on a later page). Firstly, the company has made very satisfactory progress during the past year. Secondly, despite a cut in tyre prices enforced by the Government, profits and dividends have been maintained. Thirdly, the prospects of an expanding market seem very good. The company's factory worked at full capacity throughout 1955. Rubber usings rose by 10 percent above the previous record of 1954, but "we had difficulty in meeting the demand for our products." Among the tyres Mr. Stack singles out for special mention are the Trakmaster Giant, the Roadster Giant and the tubless, as well as cycle, tractor, off-the-road and aero tyres. Sales of other products have shown substantial increases. The remarkable success of

Dunlopillo latex foam cushioning is perhaps to be ascribed partly to a high-pressure sales and publicity campaign, combined with the fact that it has become more economical. A larger amount of belting has been sold, and the output of braided hoses is being diversified. The company has further expanded its activities during 1955 to cover the highly-specialised field of anti-corrosive and abrasive linings. The general trend of Mr. Stack's speech suggests that substantial expansion is in prospect, as indeed may be expected of a company which is among the most progressive of rubber manufacturing concerns in the country today. In an address as chairman of the Association of Rubber Manufacturers of India on Tuesday, Mr. Stacker spoke broadly on the outlook for the industry as a whole. "I am convinced," he said, "that we have ample reason to be optimistic about the scope and expansion of our industry during the period of the second five year plan." Over the next five years, motor vehicle production is expected to rise from 3,000 units to 57,000 units, and bicycle output from 60,000 to one million; this will mean that more tyres and rubber accessories will be needed. General industrial expansion will increase the demand for conveyor and transmission belting, industrial and domestic output of raw rubber, and official investigations into the possibility of setting up a synthetic rubber plant are being followed with close interest.

Hemp Consumption Rising.—Mr. B. L. Jalan, president, told the annual general meeting of the Indian Hemp Association last Saturday that more and more hemp was being used by domestic manufacturers of paper, cordage and rope. The time might soon come when production in this country would not be adequate for domestic and export requirements. No systematic effort had yet been made to increase the acreage under hemp, or to improve methods of cultivation. If proper attention was given to this problem, it would be possible to have regular plantations for sann hemp and for Indian sisal. Mr. Jalan claimed that price variations in the case of Indian hemp had been smaller than those for other fibres. This would be a strong point in its favour during the present phase of increasing competition. There had been a sustained rise in world fibre production and consumption. Russian hemp had become available in certain markets, which indicated that the supply of fibre was fast increasing. Mr. Jalan commended the Government of India for permitting freely the export of old hemp rope cuttings. He claimed that the paper industry's fear that such exports would affect its interests by making raw materials dearer for it, had been proved wrong. Collections of the cuttings amounted to 6,000 to 8,000 tons a year when demand was good, while the requirements of paper manufacturers could not be more than 3,000 tons. Mr. Jalan suggested that, on the basis of past experience, the export of old hemp rope cuttings should be allowed on a free and permanent basis in years to come. The paper industry could secure its supplies by a well-considered policy of maintaining adequate reserve stocks. The enforcement of grade specifications, he said, had improved the reputation of Indian hemp in world markets. He felt that specifications under the Agmark should refer only to length, colour, refraction content and the broad area where the product had been grown.

Joint Stock Business.—The presidential speech of Mr. Madanmohan Mangaldas to the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association voiced some of the common grievances of the business community against some recent steps taken by the Government—the new Company Law and the 1956-57 Budget. Mr. Mangaldas was right in describing the former as the most significant event in 1955 from the business man's point of view. Being one of the "most complicated, cumbersome and voluminous pieces of legislation," with 658 sections and 12 schedules, the new law, as he put it, leaves "considerable room for administrative discretion." While not wishing to predict the effect it will have on the growth of joint stock enterprise in the country, he hoped that the new Act would only prove "the hedges and not fetters" on private enterprise, as the Finance Minister had assured. It can, however, be said, he maintained, that the new law will not particularly encourage the growth of joint stock companies, which is what the Government is supposed to desire. Taxation of bonus shares and of dividends above 6 percent of the paid-up capital is also unlikely to help the expansion of the joint stock system of business. Mr. Mangaldas meant the same thing when he said that these taxes would not only prove to be a disincentive to the ploughing back of profits within the industry, but will have "the effect of undermining confidence on which investments are made in the private sector."

Growing World Prosperity.—Mr. Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, last week presented to the U. N. Economic and Social Council what must be one of the most encouraging assessments of world economic prospects heard in recent

years. Although forecasting future economic growth is always a chancy business, he declared, in the absence of a major war, that "the prospect appears to be that we may go on enjoying a high rate of increase in production, income and trade." Substantial increases in productivity and high demand are expected to continue in the United States and western Europe; "it is still difficult to foresee an overall rate of growth of less than 3 percent to 3½ percent a year, and it may well be higher." The prospects in Asia and the Middle East are more difficult to assess, Mr. Black declared. Past experience gives reason to believe, however, that those countries whose governments are pushing development in an orderly fashion and with continuity of purpose are likely to maintain a rapid rate of growth. India and Japan are cases in point. Even if India is not able to reach the target of a 4½ percent to 5 percent annual increase in total production set in the second five year plan, there is little doubt that it will at least realise an expansion of national income at a higher rate than previously and substantially greater than the rise in population. Many of the other Asian countries have taken important steps to organise themselves for a systematic and sustained development effort, the effects of which should be considerable in the next decade or two. The oil-producing countries of the Middle East, in Mr. Black's opinion, are in a good financial position to advance their development programmes at a faster pace than during the past ten years, and in the other countries of the Middle East too, there appears to be a greater and more vigorous push than before to expand productive output. The prospects for different countries vary greatly—important producers of wheat and cotton, for example, may suffer more in the future than they have up to now—but the overall impression is that the economies of Asia and the Middle East will grow more rapidly than in the past, although as a group they are not likely soon to reach the rate of growth of the industrial world. The important thing, according to Mr. Black, is that the under-developed countries, as a group, in planning their development activities, should be able to look forward with confidence to the support which an expanding world economy and an expanding world trade can supply. This expansion should provide a favourable environment for the introduction of new techniques into under-developed countries which are willing and able to take the necessary steps to encourage productive investment. It should mean, in those same countries, greater scope for World Bank investment as the tempo of their economic activity increases and with it their need for basic capital facilities.

Coal Statistics for February.—The output of coal in Indian collieries increased from 3,206,558 tons in January 1956 to 3,357,546 tons in February, according to the statistics released by the Chief Inspector of Mines. But despatches fell to 2,697,020 tons from 2,794,074 tons. Coal stocks at pitheads amounted to 3,812,570 tons at the end of February. About 837 collieries were reported to be working with an average daily employment of 350,559 workers. Output per man-shift was estimated at 1.08 tons for put per man-shift was estimated at 1.08 tons for miners and loaders, 0.58 ton for all workers underground and in open workings, and 0.38 ton for all persons employed, including surface workers. The percentage of absenteeism was 12.96. Nine coke plants at collieries and elsewhere produced 353,204 tons of hard, soft and other kinds of coke during the month and despatched 170,602 tons.

CALL TO INDIAN ENTERPRISE

WE have received a copy of the prospectus of this Company (the Asiatic Fire Insurance), and hail it as a healthy and hopeful sign of the times. It is the creation of a number of wealthy native merchants and others of Bombay. The subscribed capital is Rs. 20,00,000. Mr. David Sassoon is the Chairman, and the names of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Fazulbhai Visram are among the Directors. The only Europeans on the Board are Dr. Sidney Smith and Mr. W. R. Rae, the latter ex-officio as general manager. Here is a good, sound, wholesome enterprise started by men of large means and high respectability, which with ordinary and good management contains every element of success. It supplies a want which is felt throughout India. In the above prospectus the first reason given for promoting this Company is that "the capital is held in the country, and is under control, and it affords a means of retaining the profits on local industry and enterprise in this country." It is intelligent native capitalists who would only consider this country annually to money already levered up capital which they pay for interest on indolent or apathetic to supply, have been too understand what we mean by a want which is felt throughout India. There is any amount of room in India for more enterprise of a similar nature.

FROM

CAPITAL

29th April, 1896.

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DIRECTORS' LIABILITY FOR COMPANY'S OFFENCE

SENDING A FIRM TO PRISON
(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE principle involved in this case is of considerable importance to company directors. It concerns the question of the personal and criminal liability, if any, of directors for statutory offences committed by the management. This particular case related to the alleged unauthorised, and therefore criminal, use of a boiler in contravention of the Indian Boilers Act. The judicial observations arising from it on the position of directors are very instructive. As it is the object of these periodical notes to enable the commercial reader to solve legal problems for himself before he reads the judicial conclusion, it may be helpful if we say a preliminary word or two about limited companies and directors.

It is not easy to define a company. "Company" is one of those nebulous and vague words like "union," "guild," "society" and "corporation" denoting—each with its special shade of meaning—the association of individuals in pursuit of some common object. A "limited company," we may say, is an association of persons incorporated to promote, by joint but limited contributions to a common stock, the carrying on of some commercial enterprise for the acquisition of gain. The carrying on of this enterprise may result in the commission by some subordinate of a crime, some breach of the innumerable statutory regulations which govern industry, and non-compliance with which may be visited with the penalty of the fine or even jail. On whom is this penalty to be inflicted? Of course, the penalising statute may itself specifically prescribe who shall be deemed the offender and take the rap, as is the case, for instance, in some of the offences under the Industrial Disputes Act. But more often than not, the Act is silent or, worse still, vague on this point. Who, or what, is to be prosecuted? Not the shareholders, surely. Some-

where in an English village rectory there may be an old and revered gentleman owning a few shares in a limited company operating factories in India. A serious breach of the Factories Act is committed. A prosecution is ordered. This old gentleman and a host of other individuals constitute the company. They are in fact the company, which at shareholders' meetings they hear politely described by the chairman as "your company"; and the factory, the subject of the offence, as "your factory." Are they, then, the malefactors and punishable as such? Of course not. We have only to ask ourselves the question to see at once the absurdity of it, though from a logical point of view the absurdity is, perhaps, after all not so plain. Who, or what, comes next as our potential law-breaker?

"The company," you may reply. Well, a sour old judge observed years ago, in reluctantly dismissing a charge against "X" Ltd., that "a limited company has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned." But many waters have passed under the bridges since then. A company, though still a mere legal abstraction without mind or will, may be made liable in civil suits for damages for malicious prosecution, nuisance, fraud, negligence, trespass and other civil wrongs. The common-sense of the thing is that "the company" is the *nomen collectivum* for the shareholders. It is the shareholders who have put the directors there to carry on their business and they, the shareholders, must be answerable collectively for civil wrongs done negligently, fraudulently or maliciously by their agents. Collectively, not individually, and in civil suits. But can an abstract entity such as a company commit a crime? We will discuss that point later.

And that brings us to the directors of the company. They may seem to you the natural prey as the accused in a prosecution for a statutory offence committed in the course of the company's business by the company's management. Let us look at the position of the directors. Subject to the articles of association, they have full authority and power to carry on the ordinary day-to-day business of the company and the general power of management. They are not trustees for the shareholders. They are "commercial men managing a trading concern for the benefit of themselves and the other

shareholders." They have to carry on the company's business. To do this, they must have a free hand, and subject to the memorandum and articles, full discretion to deal with the exigencies of any emergency; discretion, however, which must be exercised with a single eye to the benefit of the company. With these general observations, we will now consider the case itself.

The four petitioners were the directors of Messrs. Bharat Woollen Mills Ltd. of Belgharia, 24 Parganas. On 22nd March, 1954, the Chief Inspector of Boilers, West Bengal, wrote a letter of complaint asking for the prosecution of the directors of the company, a public limited company registered under the Indian Companies Act. The letter alleged that as a result of inspection of the company's Mill No. 2 on 24th December, 1953, it was discovered that a particular boiler located in the mill was actually steaming without a certificate having been taken out authorising its use. In these circumstances, it was prayed that a prosecution might be started against the petitioners for infringement of the Indian Boilers Act. On receiving the complaint, the letter was forwarded by the District Magistrate to the S.D.O. Barrackpore, for disposal according to law. That officer made an order on 9th April, 1954, in which it was stated that he had taken cognisance of the alleged offence under section 23 of the Indian Boilers Act against the petitioners and summoned them to take their trial. The petitioners thereupon obtained a rule in the Calcutta High Court against the State to show cause why the proceedings against them should not be quashed.

The offence alleged was a serious one. The relevant clause of the Boilers Act says that "...no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used" without a certificate or provisional permit order. Infringement is punishable by fine up to Rs. 500, with an additional fine up to Rs. 100 a day in the case of a continuing offence. The word "owner" is defined in the Act as including "any person using a boiler as agent of the owner thereof....."

The four directors, by their counsel, Mr. A. K. Dutta, contended that the prosecution against them could not be maintained in law: that a company registered under the Indian Companies Act is a "person"; and that, being so, the person affected by the contravention would be not the four directors, but the company itself. The Indian General Clauses Act defines "person" as including "any company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not." Surely, it was argued, a director or all the directors do not constitute the company. A company is a legal entity which can very well be prosecuted if it is alleged that it is guilty of acts which make it punishable under the provisions of a penal statute. Could it be said that because these four gentlemen happened to be directors of the company, and though their presence and participation in the actual use of the boiler was not even remotely suggested, the prosecution could be permitted to proceed against them?

"No," said the High Court. "In order that these petitioners can be said to be the 'owners' within the special meaning of the word as used in the Act, there must be something said or suggested which will connect them with the actual use of the boiler. There is no such allegation or suggestion made against these petitioners.....The real offender in every case should be prosecuted. According to the allegations, it is the company which was, in fact, steaming the boiler without having a current certificate on the date of the alleged occurrence."

The proceedings against the four directors were quashed. "It is left," said the Court, "to the authorities concerned to consider if they should prosecute the company." This is instructive and seems plain commonsense. But it leaves us in the dark on one point. What is to happen when the prescribed penalty is imprisonment? You can't send a company to jail. Who is to suffer then? No one, apparently.

[43.A.I.R. (Calcutta) 1956 (April) 137.]

PAN AMERICAN DECLARES DIVIDEND

At a meeting held recently, the directors of Pan American World Airways declared a dividend of 20 cents a share. This is the forty-fifth dividend paid by Pan American. Four dividends of 20 cents a share each were paid in 1955. Dividend payments have been made each year since 1941.

Pan American World Airways announced recently that it flew 687,202,000 passenger-miles and 22,137,883 plane-miles in the fourth quarter of 1955. This compares with 899,165,000 passenger-miles and 23,046,028 plane-miles flown in the third quarter of 1955 and 568,249,000 passenger-miles and 18,289,444 plane-miles flown in the fourth quarter of 1954.

The stockholders of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company and the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore city have respectively approved and adopted an agreement of merger. It was announced on 28th March, 1956, by Mr. Alfred E. Driscoll, Warner-Lambert President and Mr. Francis H. McAdoo, Jr., Emerson President.

THE United Kingdom's "Monte Carlo" Budget has caused a good deal of fluttering in the theological dove-cotes, as well as amusement among the less tight-lipped both in Britain and abroad. I do not agree with Mr. Macmillan that his new premium-bond proposal does not constitute a lottery because, at worst, the purchaser has nothing to lose. In fact, it seems he is to be parted from the interest he would get if his money were invested elsewhere, plus any deterioration in the value of his bond holding caused by rising prices. These two factors together could account for a loss of anything up to ten percent per annum, judged on the movement of prices in the past few years. But the spade is none the less useful for having to be called by another name. If it involves something less than honest terminology, it does represent a welcome breath of political realism. People will gamble whoever disapproves, just as they will continue drinking no matter how strongly Prohibition might be enforced. Why, then, should not good use be made of the fact? There could be even further beneficial effects—perhaps a little realism could be introduced into political thinking; and not only in Britain either. I remember reading one of the occasional humorous leaders in the London Economist setting out an election manifesto for a new political party whose policy was obviously going to be to deal with people as they are and not as we would like them to be. It proposed the reform of electoral procedure to accommodate the estimated ninety percent of the electorate which never votes for a candidate it likes, but always against one it does not like; to pay M.P.s small salaries in office and large pensions out of it, on the principle that the best men to have in politics are those who know they will gain financially by losing their seats; to return nationalised industries to private ownership so that better public control can be exercised over them; and to promote a "Pro-Dumping Bill" to encourage foreign countries to dump their goods in Britain and so bring prices down. I suspect all this might be carrying realism a bit too far. But there is much to be gained from a little more of it, and I think Mr. Macmillan stands to make that gain.

If the gamblers have reason to thank Mr. Macmillan, the devotees of the "fragrant weed" have not, unless they happen to be one and the same person. A three-shillings-a-pound jump in the tobacco tax means cigarettes will now cost 3s 10d a package of twenty. This may make Britain's smokers look with envy at their Indian counterparts who are so much better off, even though here, too, the tobacco tax shows a steady upward tendency. I know of people who, certain in their own minds as this year's Budget day approached that there would be an increased levy on their favourite means of relaxation, started looking bleakly for cheaper brands. When they discovered Mr. Deshmukh's unexpected but deliberate omission to mulct them, they knew not how to praise sufficiently his profound knowledge of economics and finance. I am afraid I am taking a long time to come to my point. It is this. Although the U.K. Budget provisions were public property on 17th April, dealers and retailers are still selling current stocks of tobacco and cigarettes at pre-Budget rates, which seems to be in striking contrast with the usual practices in this country. Here, most retailers' stocks begin to disappear well before Budget day and there is invariably a temporary famine. Afterwards, these reappear with amazing suddenness to be sold at a high profit. While this may indicate a comparative laxity in the business morality of the offending retailers, I imagine that the Enforcement Branch of the police is not as alert as it might be. Take for example the current domestic coal crisis in this city or the frequent variations in the prices of

A DITCHER'S DIARY

medicines and books. Many of the coal dealers are reported to have taken advantage of a temporary shortage arbitrarily to put prices up. As for imported books and medicines, their quotations are hardly ever the same in two different shops; rather like the time on two different public clocks in Calcutta.

If Mr. Krushchev was able to get away with outrageous lies about the western allies' pre-war policy here in India he should have known better than try the same ones in London. Memories of the events which led up to the second world war are sharper there, if only because there are many still in politics today who had a hand in them. It is odd that when so much is being done to besmear Stalin's policies, Mr. Krushchev should have taken the risk of ruining the whole visit by supporting them against those of Britain and France. It is an outright lie to say that the two allies urged Hitler to attack Russia before the war; what is nearer the mark is that Britain planned to go to the aid of beleaguered Finland early in 1940 (which was of course before the war so far as Russia was concerned) and was frustrated in her plans by the German attack on Norway. Had Mr. Krushchev relied on this little-known piece of history to prove the anti-Russian sentiments of Britain and France he would have been on firmer ground, although he would still have difficulty in damning the spirit behind the intention when Russia was waging open aggression against a gallant small nation completely cut off from powerful allies, and had entered into a non-aggression pact with Hitler to secure her western frontiers while she did so. World history was spared this Quixote-like action of the Chamberlain Government—one of its last—because the troops, already loaded, were diverted to Norway. After that, there was no question of whom Britain should fight, Mr. Churchill settled it for the duration. But it is doubtful if Mr. Krushchev is really interested in the facts of history; he is one of those fortunately rare people who attain the status of statesmen without ever out-growing a tub-thumping past. It is good to see that Britain, unlike India, has not let the visit pass without putting in a word for the millions of people under Soviet domination, especially those at present in prison for no greater crime (let it be carefully noted) than professing socialism. Mr. Krushchev's refusal to entertain any pleas on their behalf will have done his country's policies much harm in the eyes of those who, on principle, are chronically unable to believe anything bad of the Russians. The British visit should have convinced Messrs Bulganin and Krushchev that expansive speeches and such gestures as the disclosure of the Cominform are no substitute for civilised action on the part of the Soviet Union itself.

Last week Dr. J. F. McClendon, an American scientist, announced that tea contains a high proportion of fluorine, a chemical supposed to prevent tooth decay. I hope that despite the occasional boredom noticeable in current tea advertisements, this will not hustle the Tea Board or any of the tea blenders into launching a new campaign featuring the catchy slogan "Tea for Teeth". The reason is not that it may produce an agitation by the country's toothless who might conceivably feel entitled to a discount, or by the dentists who fear their occupation might go if all the human teeth are firmly in their places. It is simply that, so far as I can see, tea must continue to recommend itself as what it primarily is—a cheering beverage that helps make life in general so much more worthwhile. If, in addition, it promotes dental health, it does so only incidentally and the point

hardly calls for any stressing. I have never considered that even the most incandescent patriot drinks one drop of tea more just because it happens to be India's second largest foreign exchange earner. An advertising appeal not based on tea's goodness as a beverage may serve other admirable purposes, but it can hardly expect to win tea fresh converts. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the Tea Board has just released a campaign in favour of iced tea, although I am a little puzzled that it should have waited so long to do so. What surprises me even more, however, is that this campaign seems to have been launched without making any visible arrangements for iced tea being served anywhere, in hotels or restaurants. I have always been served a cup of cold coffee or Ovaltine whenever I have asked for it, but never—not even after the Tea Board's campaign started—a tumbler of iced tea. May I suggest that "conspicuous consumption" is not only a recognised economic motive; it is also a powerful ally of publicity. I remember that some years ago when Mr. Gervas Huxley, then Organising Secretary of the International Tea Market Expansion Board, made a report on tea's progress in the U.S.A., he specifically pointed out that it was not gaining ground fast enough because it was not as easily available as any other competitive beverage. He even suggested the dime-in-the-slot system of liquid tea sales. Iced tea will be brought into homes, it seems to me, only by those who have acquired the habit in restaurants. Might I suggest that the Tea Board persuade as many of these as possible to introduce such a cooling beverage before the monsoon starts?

I should like to believe President Eisenhower when he says that "war in our time has become an anachronism." But I do not feel that I can, hydrogen bombs notwithstanding. I think it was Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who first had the idea that war would end when quarrelling nations had it in their power to exterminate each other. He used it as a moral justification for what he gave the world and the huge fortune he made by doing so. In his limited way, he no doubt sincerely believed he had found the truth. But he was proved wrong about the power of high explosives and I suspect the President is going to be just as wrong about that of the hydrogen bomb. What did happen, of course, was that war changed and that. I consider, is what will take place again. The last few years should have taught us how simple it is to carry on limited conflicts. We have lately had a fine series of them and they have proved both cheaper and more effective than the larger world-wide variety. In most cases, of course, one or other of the big powers has been actively promoting the whole thing and has been able to do so without committing its own considerable forces. War is, after all, only the ultimate expression of power, and there is no sign that nations will ever be willing to settle their grievances on any other basis than that. President Eisenhower's further assertion that war can serve no useful purpose is also one I must challenge. A war in the Middle East now would be very useful for the Soviet Union just as the recent war in Indo-China was. It would weaken British patronage in the area, it would shake the established order and it would inevitably lead the way to a greater measure of Russian influence. And all this without a single Russian soldier being forced to fire a shot in anger. The hydrogen bomb, or any subsequent annihilation weapon, will not make war unlikely nor less useful as an instrument of policy. The major powers may hesitate a little more before doing their own dirty work, but they will be correspondingly more willing to arm others to do it for them.

THE DITCHER.

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At the Tata steelworks at Jamshedpur Simon-Carves Ltd are to reconstruct the No. 2 and No. 3 coke oven batteries built by them twenty years ago, and are also to build an extension of 18 new ovens. This important new contract covers a total of 124 ovens.

All four of the existing batteries at Jamshedpur, comprising 216 ovens, have been built by Simon-Carves Ltd, who completed the new No. 4 battery in 1953 and are at present reconstructing (under a separate contract) the original No. 1 battery of 54 ovens which they built in 1934.

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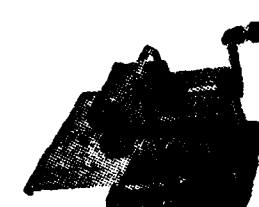
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ed, for the outlays themselves are not being appreciably reduced; but the method of financing them will strengthen the authorities' control of the monetary system by consolidating the national debt. Hitherto the electricity and the gas boards (though not the coal board or the atomic energy authority or the railway executive) have financed their capital plans by large-scale advances from the banks, which are later repaid by issues of long-term stock. In future, the Treasury will provide what they need. So, when these items have run off, the banks' advances will be considerably reduced, and neither the authorities nor the stock market will suffer the embarrassment of arranging permanent loans in difficult conditions.

The new arrangement will work better than the old, provided that the Chancellor recognises its more technical implications and reacts to them; otherwise it can be dangerously inflationary. The Treasury's method of financing current deficiencies—whether revenue or capital—is to issue Treasury bills, which tend to make the banking system very liquid—especially when advances are reduced; and a liquid banking system tends to seek outlets for new lending. The Chancellor referred, obliquely, to recent discussion on prescribed liquidity ratios when he reminded the banks that the Bank of England Act, 1946, empowered the Treasury, through the medium of the Bank, to compel them to maintain a specified minimum ratio of liquid assets to deposits. Some people regret that he does not, at present, intend to use that power. He must obviously apply himself very soon to the task of funding a part of the existing floating debt, and he will evidently need to fund it more regularly when it is fulfilling the function of the banks' loans to the nationalised bodies.

The Final Step

It is slightly ominous that no one has stressed this Budget as a stage on the way to convertibility

of sterling. A couple of years ago, the natural question would have been whether it prepared the ground adequately for the final step, but the troubles on the way have made the objective seem remote. In the world at large, however, events have not stood still. Gradually, but not imperceptibly, the German mark has been extending its range until it is an international currency comparable with sterling. The mark "of limited convertibility", which can be used almost anywhere outside of the dollar area, has established a zone of transferability which is very similar to sterling's transferable account area. Some observers believe that the Germans may "jump the gun" and make the mark fully convertible in advance of sterling.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 6-4-56				
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate	
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
3-2-56	4-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
27-1-56	28-4-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%	
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)				
April, 1956		1,00.00		
May 1956		4,00.00		
June 1956		5,00.00		
July 1956		1,00.00		
Total		11,00.00		

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)			
	20-4-56	13-4-56	22-4-55
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	16,66.77	10,05.11	25,45.04
Notes in Circulation	15,09,65.25	15,15,97.60	13,16,13.65
Total Notes issued	15,26,32.02	15,26,02.71	13,41,58.69
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,81,44.72	6,81,44.72	6,81,97.61
Total of A	7,21,46.43	7,21,46.43	7,01,99.32
B Rupee Coin	1,06,16.42	1,05,87.11	1,05,84.23
Rupee Securities	6,98,69.17	6,98,69.17	5,34,75.14
Total	15,26,32.02	15,26,02.71	13,41,58.69

BANKING DEPARTMENT			
	20-4-56	13-4-56	22-4-55
Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	55,85.94	53,27.72	53,11.08
2 Other Govts.	25,53.20	32,36.28	30,41.67
(b) Banks	53,33.04	50,95.47	46,31.94
(c) Others	17,03.33	17,00.78	28,70.16
Bills Payable	6,11.21	6,99.98	4,05.21
Other Liabilities	33,18.02	31,33.68	29,41.11
Total	2,11,04.74	2,12,02.91	1,98,00.57

SCHEDULED BANKS (In 000's of Rupees)			
	13-4-56	6-4-56	15-1-55
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	7,31.37	6,16.78	10,27.62
(b) Others	6,43,55.30	6,45,03.59	5,61,72.05
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	2,92.50	2,91.50	1,67.06
(b) Others	4,20,63.71	4,15,04.49	3,79,31.41
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	10,06.36	14,34.31	5,68.90
Time Liabilities	37,20.31	38,29.09	35,95.53
Cash	49,53.30	54,76.90	47,98.58
Balances with the Reserve Banks	11,33.31	11,72.73	11,19.97
Balances with other banks in current account	8,58.74	5,80.40	19,01.98
Money at calls and short notice	3,56,36.65	3,59,55.42	3,42,55.84
Investments in Central and State Govt Securities	6,06,10.93	6,07,04.41	5,08,00.02
Advances	1,01,71.01	1,04,09.90	82,09.15
Interest Bills purchased and discounted	46,98.12	45,65.42	37,53.17

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)			
	13-4-56	6-4-56	15-1-55
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	7,31.37	6,16.78	10,27.62
(b) Others	6,43,55.30	6,45,03.59	5,61,72.05
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	2,92.50	2,91.50	1,67.06
(b) Others	4,20,63.71	4,15,04.49	3,79,31.41
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	10,06.36	14,34.31	5,68.90
Time Liabilities	37,20.31	38,29.09	35,95.53
Cash	49,53.30	54,76.90	47,98.58
Balances with the Reserve Banks	11,33.31	11,72.73	11,19.97
Balances with other banks in current account	8,58.74	5,80.40	19,01.98
Money at calls and short notice	3,56,36.65	3,59,55.42	3,42,55.84
Investments in Central and State Govt Securities	6,06,10.93	6,07,04.41	5,08,00.02
Advances	1,01,71.01	1,04,09.90	82,09.15
Interest Bills purchased and discounted	46,98.12	45,65.42	37,53.17

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
20-4-56	57,46.36	—	—
13-4-56	61,83.08	85,97.04	—
6-4-56	79,03.91	—	—
29-3-56	51,56.03	53,57.71	—

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)			
	week ended	week ended	week ended
Liabilities—	6-4-56	30-3-56	
Notes in Banking Department	6,75.41	10,69.27	
Notes in Circulation	2,93,75.25	2,89,82.43	
Total Notes issued	3,00,50.63	3,00,71.70	
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.50	11,19.58	
Sterling Securities	86,96.28	85,00.28	
Government of India Securities	26,53.83	26,53.83	
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,05.30	43,05.30	
B Rupee Coin	6,38.48	6,59.53	
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,20,45.00	1,22,43.18	
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	19.02	19.02	
Gold Coin and Bullion	4,40.63	4,40.63	
Sterling Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	
Govt. of India Securities	29.51	29.51	
Rupee Coin	3,00,50.63	3,00,71.70	

BANKING DEPARTMENT			
	week ended	week ended	week ended
Liabilities—	6-4-56	30-3-56	
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	13,51.86	17,80.06	
(b) Provincial Government	50.62	2,92.30	
(c) Banks	14,54.20	14,06.43	
(d) Others	19,77.22	20,07.78	
Bills Payable	13.70	11.06	
Other Liabilities	5,84.91	5,43.19	
Total	60,32.60	67,24.53	
Assets—			
Notes	6,75.41	10,69.27	
Rupee Coin	—	—	
(a) Pakistan	—	9	
Subsidiary Coins	—	—	
(a) Pakistan	—	13	
(b) India	—	—	
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	—	8.43	
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	8.03	—	
Loans and Advances to Govt.	2,95.00	—	
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	2,09.16	13,56.91	
Other Loans and Advances	9,22.54	29,75.97	
Investments	25,63.41	12,94.49	
Other Assets	13,69.83	—	
Total	60,32.60	67,24.53	

Stocks and Shares

PRICES LOWER IN MOST SECTIONS OF STOCK MARKET

UNDERTONE CONTINUES UNCERTAIN: VOLUME OF BUSINESS MUCH REDUCED

Wednesday Evening.

SPECULATIVE prices have sunk lower in today's limited stock market dealings. The undertone of the market is one of uncertainty, mixed with a good deal of apathy. The feeling among operators seems to be that it is little use taking an interest in the market at the present time when the expected Government announcement on industrial policy is almost bound to send prices against them within a day or two at the most. The news from New Delhi about the States Reorganisation Bill is not reassuring, especially the possibility of Mr. Deshmukh once more tendering his resignation and this time, perhaps, having it accepted. The prevailing level of carry-forward charges, which has been the cause of one operator's holdings of Irons being put up for auction, is also helping to depress sentiment.

Other equity scrip has been largely maintained although the volume of business has been small. The jute and coal sections have been neglected, but engineering and miscellaneous shares continue to attract attention. Tea scrip has also tended to be neglected, but prices have shown little sign of following the quantity of business downwards. Government securities have continued firm in response to official support.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The Government securities market continued firm and once again prices were marked up on a broad front. Inquiry was of a general nature and despite a fair volume of business, trading was hampered by shortage of scrip. Three percent Conversion Loan 1988 was taken higher to Rs. 77 while 3% Non-terminable Loan was asked for at Rs. 77-8 without attracting sellers. Short-dated loans continued in strong demand with 3% 1957 quoted at the higher rate of Rs. 99-13 and 3% 1958 at Rs. 99-11. In medium-dated loans, 3% 1959-61 improved to Rs. 98-2 as did 3% 1963-65 to Rs. 94-14 and 3% 1964 to Rs. 94-12; 2½% 1961 and 2½% 1962 were on offer at Rs. 93-6 and Rs. 96-4 respectively. In contrast, 2½% 1962 was taken at around Rs. 93-13. In National Plan loans, 3½% 1961 met with strong support up to Rs. 99-8 while 3½% 1964 was initially marked at Rs. 98-10 ex-voucher but improved later to Rs. 98-11; 3½% 1955 was traded at Rs. 96-8. Long-dated loans improved further with buyers of 3% 1966-68 at Rs. 92-13 and 3% 1970-75 at Rs. 89-13.

Rather more business was reported in Provincial loans but enquiry was centred on 4% 1967 issues which were quoted below par. Four percent U.P. 1967 hardened to Rs. 99-8 while 4% Madras 1967 was taken at the same price. Four percent Mysore 1967 had buyers at Rs. 99-6 while 4% Bihar 1967 was asked for at Rs. 99-4.

Once again it was difficult to find ready buyers of selected preference shares particularly those of jute companies. In jute, Alliance were offered at Rs. 94 and Anglo-India at Rs. 114. A small odd lot of Birla Jute Old Preference shares was crossed at Rs. 101-8. Caledonian were placed at Rs. 116 and Hastings at Rs. 104-8. Hooghly Mills were crossed at Rs. 14-6, Lansdowne were marked at Rs. 113-8 and Rameshwara at Rs. 10. In the miscellaneous group, a small lot of Burn & Co. 6% was taken at Rs. 124 and Bharat Collieries were done at Rs. 53. There were buyers of Brooke Bond at Rs. 86, but British India Corporation were offered at Rs. 121. Calcutta Electric changed hands at Rs. 11-5 and Calcutta Tramways at Rs. 8-4. Indian Aluminium were enquired for at Rs. 73 and there were buyers of Indian Iron & Steel at Rs. 106-8. New Victoria were done at Rs. 4-3 and Purtabpore at Rs. 15-2. Rohtas Industries "B" met with small enquiry at the lower rate of Rs. 63-12.

In the banking section, Bank of Bikaner were marked at Rs. 16 and Punjab National were quoted at Rs. 46. United Bank of India "D" shares were done at Rs. 4-6 while United Commercial were a shade easier at Rs. 49-12.

In the railway section, Arrah-Sasaram were crossed at Rs. 73, Bankura-Damodar at Rs. 58-6 and Katakhal-Lala Bazar at Rs. 74-6. Dehri Rohtas were marked at Rs. 12-15.

Cotton shares were dull and very little business was reported. Quotations, however, showed little variation. Basanti were marked at Rs. 6 and Elgin at the lower rate of Rs. 27-2. Cawnpore Textiles were lower at Rs. 8-5 but New Victoria were unchanged at Rs. 2-5. There was a small enquiry for Dunbar which improved from Rs. 302 ex-dividend to Rs. 306 ex-dividend. Kesoram were unchanged at Rs. 17-8 while Jayshree Textiles were placed at Rs. 6-6.

Coal shares were neglected and a minimum amount of business was put through. Among the few shares that changed hands were Bengal at around Rs. 533, Burrakur around Rs. 14, East Indian at Rs. 32 and South Karanpura at Rs. 10-2. Central India and Western Bengal were unchanged at Rs. 6-13 in each case while there was a small enquiry for Union at around Rs. 12-8. Standard changed hands at around Rs. 25-8.

For yet another week no interest was shown in the jute section and prices continued their downward trend, as will be seen from the following table:

	Opening 19-4-56	Closing 24-4-56
	Rs.	Rs.
Anglo-India	173	169
Belvedere	160	159
Birla	16 13	16 9
Chandpary	154	150
Ganges	69	67
Kelvin	245	234
Megna	81	77 8
National	23 14	23 8

Little business was reported in electric supply shares. A small odd lot of Agra was done at Rs. 151-8 and Benares Electric were crossed at Rs. 18-4. Calcutta changed hands freely around Rs. 13-9.

In the absence of support, prices of sugar shares continued to drift. Balrampur were marked down from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7-8, Champaran from Rs. 28 to Rs. 27-6 and U.P. from Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-4. Carew were neglected at Rs. 8-8 as were Shree Krishna Gyanodaya at Rs. 12. In contrast, Ramnugger Cane came in for small enquiry at around Rs. 23-14.

In the engineering section, Bhartia Steel were steady at Rs. 17-4 as were Braithwaite at Rs. 28. Burn & Co., were shaded at Rs. 35-6 and Indian Standard Wagon were marked down from Rs. 190 to Rs. 181. Interested buyers took the price of Jessop up from Rs. 34-8 to Rs. 35-10. Richardson & Cruddas were steady at around Rs. 28 and there

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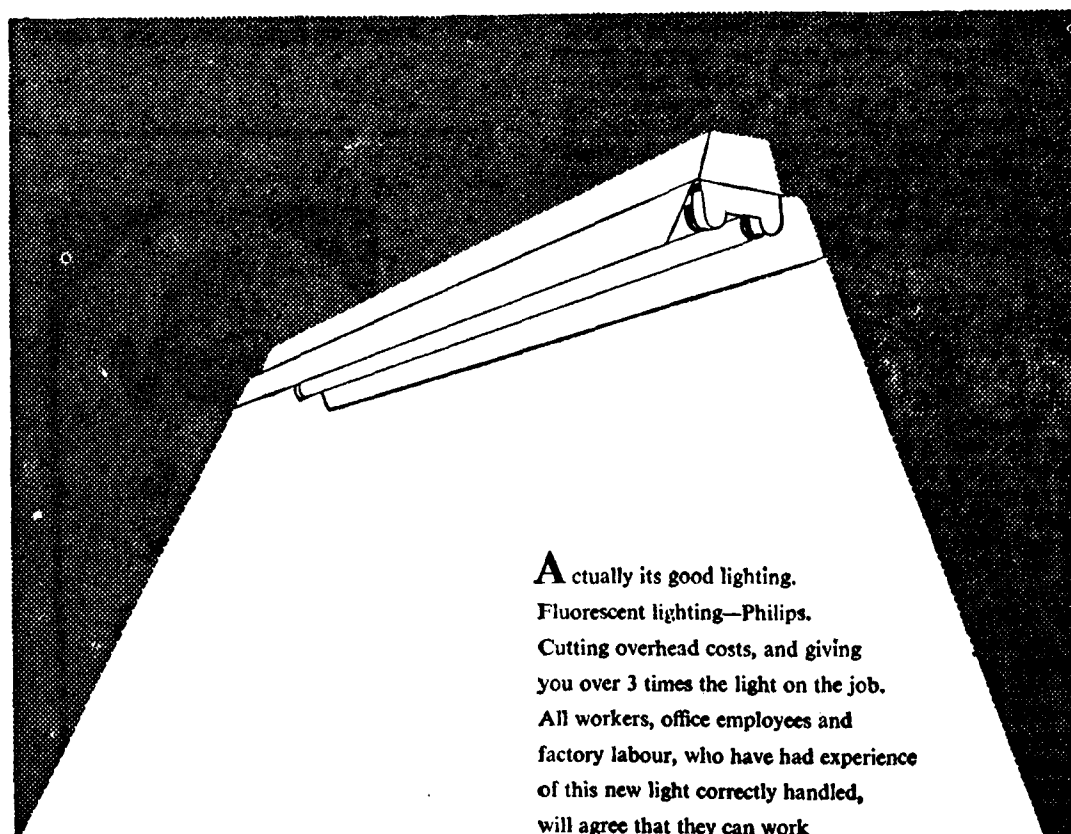
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INDUSTRIAL TRENDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

KEENER COMPETITION IN OVERSEAS TRADE (FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE U.K. is moving out from a mood of acute anxiety mixed with bewilderment at the strange contrasts which the inflationary crisis affords, into one of critical self-examination. This may be regarded as an encouraging transition, assuming that the mental change is a preliminary to the undertaking of radical economic and financial reforms. Whether the latter are approaching and will be intelligently devised, and thoroughly carried out if they come, is still somewhat a matter of conjecture. But meanwhile, industrialists construe the situation with a mild optimism and are less hesitant than they were a few months ago. They have been heartened by other things besides the more positive note which is now being struck in economic affairs, notably, the receipt of a number of overseas contracts, including the substantial one in connection with the Indian iron and steel industry.

Nevertheless, competition in overseas trade is more keenly felt. An official analysis just published shows that Britain's share of world trade in manufactures fell another 1 percent in the first nine months of 1955 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1954. Every group was lower, excepting chemicals. This represents a fall, in monetary values, at the rate of £120 million a year. An attempt has been made to bring about a reversal of this tendency by the British Treasury granting improved credit facilities to British exporters. But this provision, while useful, does not touch the question of lower costs for British goods. Unless reductions can be brought about, a further fall in Britain's proportion of world trade seems inevitable. It is notable that one of the biggest declines in exports was to Sweden, where German manufacturers had a strong hold in pre-war days. A report on econo-

mic and commercial conditions in Germany by the U.K. High Commission in Bonn (the first to be issued since the war) gives an impressive picture of German industrial recovery during the past ten years. During this period, Western Germany, it is stated, has emerged from complete collapse and chaos to a position of stability and expansion, with the standard of living rapidly improving and employment high. Western Germany is described as "sound, prosperous and influential." Competition between British and German firms in South America and the Middle East is said to be "hot." The hope is expressed that Germany and the U.K. will find the largest possible measure of common ground in general trading policies.

German Industry

An outstanding feature of Western German industry today is the large amount spent on scientific research, especially in the fields of electron microscopy, engineering, building and chemistry. The fact that each of the member concerns of the former I. G. Farbenindustrie is spending on research almost as much as is the U.K.'s Department of Industrial and Scientific Research has brought to the fore the question of the extent to which it is wise for Government Departments to conduct this form of activity. No query is raised where strategic and industrial considerations are inseparable, as is the case with the development of atomic energy. The contention is that purely industrial research could, with advantage, be left to the great industrial companies themselves, for there is no danger with them of dynamic factors being overwhelmed by a deadweight of routine. The rightness of what has often been alleged in this respect now seems to be confirmed in a White Paper containing the report of a Committee on the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, where the need for reform of that body is stated in strong terms. One of the criticisms made is that once the Department initiates research it seems unable to stop investigations, even when their uselessness should be palpable.

The Committee regards as essential that the Department's Advisory Committee should have not merely nominal powers and duties, but that it

should be—what it is not at present—a vigilant body able to ensure that the Department's activities remain vital. The Department, in addition to its own activities, is concerned with co-ordinating 42 research or similar bodies in receipt of money grants. The research associations' reports are naturally not indifferent to the desirability of presenting a number of items sufficient to show that they deserved the amounts they received. Many of these reports could, and should, be more informative than they are at present. A live Advisory Council ought to be able to improve matters in this respect; but it will have to be differently constituted from what it is today, with its 21 "assessors" and three committees. Nothing is said in the White Paper about the shockingly unwieldy composition of the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research. This boasts of 13 boards and committees, on which sit 200 members and 140 "assessors".

Research in Industry

The National Research Development Corporation differs from the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, in that it is simply conceived and that it sets out to make a profit on its operations by means of the receipt of royalties etc., on the patent rights it holds. Its latest report shows a loss for the year of £26,000—a relatively small matter. The Corporation has not so far been prominent in industrial matters, but it is becoming so by reason of its interest in computing machines and their possible use for controlling machine tools.

The belief has been expressed by Lord Chandos, chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, that industries such as the chemical and the electrical must be among the leaders in the last half of the twentieth century. He referred to the fact that in a nuclear power station, 40 percent of the equipment would be electrical, and he called attention to the increasing demand for diesel electric and electric traction throughout the world and the continually widening applications of electronics. Semi-conductors, he added, would make it practicable to manufacture such radio and radar apparatus in miniature. Furthermore, in the field of power rectification the use of germanium and its less rare successors opened up far-reaching possibilities. He stressed that very large amounts of capital would be required to finance the great developments thus indicated, and, for this reason, he was a severe critic of any legal or other artificial restriction of dividends. It was only by investors being confident that dividends on their investments would increase as the company's profits expanded that they could hope to attract amounts of capital sufficient for their industrial needs. His remarks in this connection are on similar lines to those recently uttered by chairmen of other important companies, including that of the Shell Petroleum.

Preference for Exhibitions

The attempt by private interests to keep the London section of the British Industries Fair going has failed. The British Government withdrew responsibility for this section two years ago, although it continued to give certain guarantees, which it has now withdrawn. The Birmingham section of the Fair, which has concentrated on the engineering and other heavy industries, and is the responsibility of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, is to continue. It is not known what alterations those who have conducted the London section for the past two years hoped to bring about eventually, but it can be said that in the past what has been shown has been too ill-assorted and too miscellaneous. Salesmen in charge of the stalls often could talk only in general terms, largely because they had no technical knowledge concerning the goods they offered. Although a number of merchants with limited resources were attracted, large-scale buyers with adequate means were few. These were serious weaknesses.

It is probable, however, that most trade fairs in highly industrialised countries will have to become specialised in character. Certainly, British manufacturers are virtually unanimous in declaring that specialised displays yield them much better returns. This being their experience to criticise them for not buying expensive space in overseas trade fairs is beside the mark. Indeed, the word "fair" has fallen rather into ill favour with the business mind, as suggesting something popular and lacking the specific aim and the word exhibition is preferred. Specialisation of goods shown has become an established practice of British selling policy. This is partly due to the fact that with the development of synthetic fibres, catering so much as they do for industrial as well as for clothing needs, classification has become essential to avoid not only confusion but also incongruity. Corsets and ropes, lingerie and tyre cords, even if kept at respectable distances, are hardly at home in the same building. So it has eventuated that the British textile industry makes its first exclusive display of industrial textiles at the Albert Hall, London from 23rd to 27th April.

EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME COMMITTEE

As the Expert Committee appointed to examine the feasibility of introducing a scheme of export credit guarantees for India, has yet to consider a number of important items of work, the Government of India has decided to extend the term of the Committee up to 30th June, 1956. The Committee was originally required to submit its recommendations to the Government by 6th May.

New Delhi

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL POLICY DRAFT

LARGE GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE Planning Commission, at its full meeting, discussed the Prime Minister's draft of the Industrial Policy Statement. The draft is inspired largely by the Constitution, and particularly by the Directive Principles, to make it clear that industrialisation is a means to better living conditions for the masses and that the rôle of the private sector will be to supplement industrial development in the public sector. The State, it is pointed out, can and will enter any field of development, and it will be in the interests of the private sector to fit itself into the framework designed for it by the Government.

The latest draft retains the division of industries into three categories: (i) the State list, containing industries, the development of which will be the sole responsibility of the State; (ii) the concurrent list, containing industries which can be developed by the State and by private enterprise; and (iii) the remaining industries, the development of which will be left to private enterprise. The Prime Minister has not made any material changes in the original allocation of industries among the three lists as made by the P. C. Bhattacharyya Committee of Secretaries. The discussion on the revised draft was inconclusive. Another meeting is likely to be held this week so as to enable the Prime Minister to announce the new industrial policy in Parliament before the end of the month.

World Bank Mission Arrives

Four members of a mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development arrived from Washington last week to study the development of India's economy in order to determine the extent to which the Bank can advance loans for financing the second five year plan. The leader of the delegation, Mr. Thomas H. McKittick, will arrive on 2nd May. Those who arrived last Thursday were Mr. J. C. De Wilde, deputy leader of the Mission, Mr. Peter Wright, Mr. Jean-Claude Antoine and Mr. G. H. Bacon. On more member, Mr. M. Vander Mel, is expected to join them later. Mr. De Wilde said that the mission, during its stay of six or eight weeks, would first visit Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and other big industrial centres. Later, it might go to other areas also. It would hold discussions "fairly soon" with high officials of the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. "We have not come here to see specific projects to be financed by the Bank. The fundamental thing to be seen is the rate of growth of India's economy and its future economic prospects. We have come here to assess the economic situation with a view to determining the Bank's long-term policy for giving financial assistance to India."

Negotiations are going on separately for some projects such as the Tata steel expansion plans, he added. Asked if the Government of India had given the Bank an idea of the financial aid required for the plan, Mr. De Wilde said that there had been no such indication. The mission's task would be to assess the "overall magnitude" of the problem of financing India's second plan. "The purpose of the mission is to find out what sort of loans would be required by India in the course of a number of years." Asked about the growing rôle of the public sector in India's economy and the political objective of achieving a socialist pattern of society, Mr. De Wilde said: "We are interested basically in a country's economy. There may be occasions where we may have to study certain political things which influence a country's economic picture. But we have no interest in politics."

Commercial Mission to N. Europe

The Commerce Secretary, Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, will lead a goodwill-cum-commercial mission to north European countries, particularly Sweden. The mission will leave New Delhi by the middle of May, and will include half a dozen Indian industrialists. The two-year Indo-Swedish trade agreement, signed just under a year ago, provides for the export of Indian cotton textiles, silk, rayon, fabrics, jute goods, leather goods, spices, coffee, tobacco, manganese ore and coal. Sweden can export newsprint, stainless steel, milling machinery, machine tools, agricultural machinery, cranes, turbines, tubewell equipment, motor generators and electrical equipment. The following figures, covering the nine months ended December, show India's trade with north European countries:

		(Figures in Rupees)	
		Imports	Exports
Sweden	1954	1,12,12,798	4,59,20,527
	1955	1,08,45,633	5,48,96,993
Norway	1954	41,93,580	1,83,15,887
	1955	83,06,037	2,18,37,139
Denmark	1954	94,26,569	1,63,20,253
	1955	1,61,40,812	3,07,78,729

State Ore Mining Corporation

An inter-Ministerial conference, held here last week between the Government of India and the Chief Minister of Orissa, reached an agreement to set up a State ore mining corporation in which the two Governments will be shareholders. The cor-

tary to the Minister for Iron and Steel, Mr. N. K. Roy, Director of Civil Engineering, Railway Board, and Mr. R. G. Bhatnagar, from the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. It will visit the U.K., France, Belgium and Germany. It will report to the Commerce Secretary, Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, who will also be in Europe by then, to enable him to negotiate for the purchase of steel if, in the opinion of the mission, it is of the right standard.

New Aerodromes

It has been decided to construct new aerodromes at the following places during the second five year plan: Tulihal, Raaxaul, Jogbani, Malda, Haldwani, Hubli, Kanga or Kulu Valley, Nowgong, Behala (Calcutta), Shillong, Ratnagiri and Bhagalpur. It is roughly estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 112 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

Teleprinter Factory to be Started

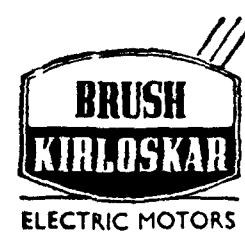
A decision on the establishment of a teleprinter factory has been taken, but not on its location. The capital outlay will be Rs. 80 lakhs. Annual production in the initial stages will be about 500 machines.

Company Law

Supporters of the private sector here are disappointed at the manner in which manipulations, it is alleged, are going on to take advantage of certain lacunae intentionally left in the new company law to facilitate the uninterrupted functioning of companies. Under the law, a provision was made to permit relations of managing agents to continue for a period of two years. According to reports so far received, over 500 new agreements were made before 1st April, 1956, when the new law came into force, to take advantage of this provision. This restriction is not applicable to companies functioning under directors and without managing agents. Cases have been reported where managing agents have become directors to take advantage of the provision. Other similar manipulations are reported, a list of which is being prepared and may be sent to Parliament.

Second Plan Criticised

The debate on the second five year plan was resumed here last week. The Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, was apparently not very happy with it. Speaking at the Universities' Planning Forum, he confirmed earlier reports that the size of the public sector would be expanded by another Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores. He then warned that as against the credit for Rs. 800 crores of foreign assistance taken in the draft outline of the plan, "we are really entitled to take about Rs. 400 crores as probable in the form of foreign



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assistance". Mr. Deshmukh said that increased expenditure might have to be incurred on the defence forces, the development of atomic power, the subsidy for the *Ambar Charkha* and oil exploration, so it was not possible to justify the effects of deficit financing on the present scale. He expected that the difficulties would be very acute, particularly in the second and third years of the plan.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, amplified the observations of his colleague, the Finance Minister. He was direct and unequivocal in telling the Lok Sabha that "I would not commit this country, if I have any say about it, to a type of planning, which, while it may seem to meet our immediate needs and aspirations would in actual fact be impossible of achievement. It does no good to flatter ourselves that we can do something more than what is actually possible. It would, in my view, be equally undesirable to undertake expansion for which we may have to pay a price that is too high in terms of social and, may I also say, spiritual costs. It is important to assess our physical needs correctly. We may naturally aspire to satisfy them. But, if planning has any meaning, we must measure our aspirations against two yardsticks, namely, our financial resources, both present and those likely to come into being during the plan period, and secondly, our physical resources, especially in terms of personnel."

Proceeding, Mr. Krishnamachari said: "The main risk that is inherent in any planning for rapid industrialisation is primarily that of inflation. This risk is somewhat accentuated in our plan because of a large amount of deficit financing that must necessarily be resorted to in order to make the plan a success. Closely allied to this problem is another risk, namely, lack of adequate foreign exchange resources. Even as it is, we have envisaged a big gap of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores in our foreign exchange commitments during the second plan period. In arriving at this figure, we have not made any large allowance for the import of consumer goods, which we normally assume would be manufactured in the country. It would, therefore, be a sad state of affairs if, in order to counter inflation, we had to draw heavily on our foreign exchange resources by way of import of consumer goods."

Scrutiny of the Plan

It is regrettable that Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, whose ideas influenced the drafting of the plan in a manner now objected to by two prominent Ministers of the Union Cabinet, should have left on a tour of Communist countries just when the plan is being finalised. The difficulties pointed out by the Commerce and Finance Ministers do not seem to be realised by some members of the Cabinet and of the Planning Commission. As had been anticipated, the Education Minister, Maulana Azad, has succeeded in securing a provision of over Rs. 30 crores to subsidise teachers' salaries. The country needs education, but he is providing for a museum and a theatre in New Delhi during the second plan period. He is also in charge of the Ministry of Natural Resources, and has nearly succeeded in securing a provision of Rs. 100 crores for oil—Rs. 35 crores for oil exploration and the balance for contribution as share capital to a company which will work the oil concessions of the Assam Oil Company.

As a result of discussions which the Planning Commission had with representatives of State Governments, a small reduction was made in the total allocation for States. Regardless of the financial consequences of expanding the plan, the Commission has demanded the inclusion of some new schemes to make the plan a really spectacular one. It may be added that Ministers, in spite of the constitutional theory of joint responsibility, are not interested in the overall financial aspects of the plan. Their sole interest lies in making the plan for their particular ministries as impressive as possible. Looking at it from this angle, the warnings sounded by the Finance and Commerce Ministers are timely. Some Ministers are sure to disagree with particular aspects of the plan.

Annual Tax on Wealth

Winding up the discussion in Lok Sabha on the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, referred to the "tax on wealth" and said that "this is one of the taxes which are under consideration." The problem was recently examined by Mr. Nicholas Kaldor, Reader in Economics at the University of Cambridge, whose views are reproduced below.

"An annual tax on capital, though it is levied on the value of the principal, is really a tax on accrual and not a tax on the principal itself—as for example, estate duties or a capital levy are. If all property yielded the same percentage of income, an income-tax and a property tax would amount to the same thing. The two differ precisely because some property yields a large money income, and other property a small income (or no money income at all) in relation to its current market value.

"The tax, similarly to income-tax, should be conceived as a progressive one, and levied at rates (i) which are well within the total accrual from property—whether in the form of money income, expected appreciation, or psychic income; (ii) which take into account the other taxes on accruals, in particular, the income-tax. In the light of this, it would seem reasonable to levy a tax at the rate of 0.3 percent a year on the lowest slab (namely, from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 4 lakhs) rising to 1.5 percent a year on the highest slab (say, on the value of property in excess of Rs. 15 lakhs). The exemption limit of Rs. 1 lakh is recommended solely for administrative considerations—namely, until more

experience is gained with the administration of the tax. Ultimately, there is something to be said for a rather low exemption limit on this particular tax—an exemption limit low enough for encompassing those sections of the community which are not touched by the existing tax on income. For in a country like India, a tax based on capital ownership should prove administratively far easier to assess and collect in the lower reaches of the income scales than a tax based on current earnings.

"For the sake of equity as well as administrative efficiency, it is essential that the tax should be comprehensive—namely, extending to all forms of property. The inclusion of agricultural property in this connection may require a constitutional amendment (unless the procedure adopted in the case of estate duties of the States delegating the powers to the Centre could be repeated here). Property in the form of bank balances, jewels and valuables above a certain exemption limit of, say, Rs. 5,000 as well as real estate of all kinds, assignable rights with a market value, the ownership of stocks and shares, etc., should all be comprised in it. Personal effects like household furniture and clothing should be exempted up to a certain limit for each family member. (In Sweden, motor cars and motor boats are exempted, as well as personal effects, work of art and art collections, and ornaments only if their total value is below Rs. 1,000.)"

The Case for the Tax

The arguments for an annual tax on net wealth can be grouped under three heads, equity, economic effects and administrative efficiency.

"(a) The main argument in equity for the tax is that income taken by itself is an inadequate yardstick of taxable capacity as between incomes from work and incomes from property, and also as between the ownership of property in the form of disposable assets endows the property-owner with a taxable capacity as such, quite apart from the money income which that property yields. This is best shown if you compare the position of a beggar who has neither income nor property with the position of a man who keeps the whole of his wealth of, say, Rs. 10 lakhs in the form of jewellery and gold. Judging their capacities by the test of income alone, the taxable capacity of both is nil. Quite apart from such an 'extreme' case, it should be evident that as between people who possess property and income in different proportions, income alone is not an adequate test of capacity to pay; nor can that capacity be adequately assessed by a tax based on property alone. Suppose two individuals, A and B, have the same income of, say, Rs. 50,000, but one of them derives it from the property worth Rs. 2 lakhs and the other derives it from the property worth Rs. 5 lakhs. It would clearly be wrong to suggest that the taxable capacity of the two men are identical and they should be called upon to pay the same amount of tax (which is what happens if only income is used as the tax base).

"It would be equally wrong to regard the taxable capacity of B as being two and a half times as great as that of A—which would be the case if these were assessed on the basis of the property of Rs. 5 lakhs. He is clearly better off than a man who derives Rs. 50,000 a year from property of only Rs. 2 lakhs, but he is evidently not as well off as a third man who possesses the same capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and has an income of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. Hence only a combination of income and property taxes can give an approximation to taxation in accordance with the ability to pay. (The existing earned income relief is intended to give some recognition to the higher taxable capacity of incomes derived from property as against similar incomes derived from work, but precisely because the relation between income and property value varies so much as between one individual and another, the problem could never be adequately dealt with by the technique of earned income relief, even if that relief were extended to all income ranges and made far more substantial than at present.)

Economic Effects

"(b). From the point of view of economic effects, the great advantage of taxes assessed on property value as against taxes assessed on income is that a property tax does not discriminate against the risky employments of capital in the same way as an income-tax. If a man can get a 'safe' return by putting his money in Government bonds yielding 3 percent, whereas he could expect 10 percent of his money if he employed it in productive business, the difference of 7 percent may be taken to measure the investor's subjective estimate of the risks associated with the productive employment of capital. An income-tax, by taxing the additional income obtained through risk-bearing in the same way as if it were 'safe' income, discriminates against risk-bearing. Under the property tax, the same property value would bear the same tax, whether it is invested in Government bonds yielding 3 percent, or in productive employments yielding 10 percent, or held in cash or in jewellery, etc., yielding no money income at all.

"It is true that under the present system of income-tax which exempts capital gains or capital profits from taxation, altogether a great part of the additional reward of risk-bearing does not, in effect, bear any tax, since it takes the form of capital gains rather than of taxable income. A property tax on the other hand, would automatically bring into charge the increase in value resulting from capital appreciation. Even so, an annual capital tax appears to me a smaller disincentive on the productive employment of capital than even the present restricted income-tax, for while the latter exempts capital gains it also provides complete tax exemption for the socially unproductive hoarding of wealth in the form of gold and jewel-

lery, etc., whereas the property tax would make these a less attractive form of holding wealth.

"(c). From the point of view of administrative efficiency, it must be borne in mind that while the property value is something distinct from annual profit or income, the two in fact are closely related in the sense that profits and property incomes of all kinds (other than the profits associated with professional and vocational activities) have always some tangible assets behind it; and similarly, most forms of property (though not all) yield money income or profit of some kind. Hence, if taxes were assessed both on income and on property, by the same taxing authority, the administrative efficiency of the system is bound to be improved in consequence. For the examination of a man's property ownership is bound to lead to the discovery of his concealed income, and similarly the examination of his income receipts is bound to lead to the discovery of concealed property. A tax on both, therefore, should provide a better check on evasion and concealment than a tax on either."

The Case Against

The arguments against an annual tax on capital wealth are as follows:

"Despite its great advantages, a progressive annual tax on capital wealth has so far only been adopted in a few countries. Its exclusion from the scope of taxation in others has been defended on numerous grounds, few of which stand up to serious examination. The arguments against the tax can again be grouped under the heads of equity, economic effects and administrative efficiency.

"(a) It has been suggested (occasionally by no less an economist than Professor Pigou) that an annual tax on property is inequitable, because not all property yields an income, and a tax on property may force a man to make payments 'even if he has no income to pay it with.' These arguments wholly beg the question of what is meant by 'income'. All property which has a positive market value (which can be bought and sold currently or exchanged for other forms of property) must yield a benefit to the owner at least comparable to the benefit obtained from other forms of property which he could buy—otherwise he would sell it and exchange it for something else (the only exception to this is the case of entailed property which the owner cannot alienate). If a property does not yield money income, it must either yield an equivalent psychic income to the owner or it must be held in the expectation of a certain appreciation in value which makes it at least as attractive to the holder as other property on which a current money return is obtained. So far, therefore, from this constituting an argument against the property tax, it shows the inherent defect of income-tax which concentrates on one particular form of accrual from property, namely, money income, to the exclusion of other forms.

"(b) The economic arguments against the tax sometimes refer to the alleged discouraging effect of the tax on productive enterprise and sometimes to the possibility of its incidence being shifted from the taxpayer to the ultimate consumer. As far as the discouraging effects on enterprise are concerned, it is true, of course, that a tax on capital has a discouraging effect as compared with no taxation at all. But as we have shown, it has a lesser discouraging effect than an equivalent amount of tax collected from the taxpayer in the form of an income-tax. (The argument that capitalists can now evade income-tax through the conversion of income into capital gains, while there are no equivalent evasion possibilities in the case of a property tax, could hardly be construed as a respectable reason against the property tax and in favour of the income-tax.)

Incidence of Property Tax

"The idea that the incidence of a property tax can be shifted in an analogous manner to commodity taxes is mistaken. Precisely because the tax is on the value of capital irrespective of the use to which the capital is put, the tax lacks the discriminatory effect by which alone a shifting of the incidence could take place. In fact, the possibility of shifting the incidence of an annual tax on property is far smaller than that of an equivalent tax on income.

"(c) From the administrative point of view, it is often suggested that the annual property tax is difficult to assess on account of the difficulties of 'discovering' the true owners of property; on account of the difficulties of valuation. As regards the problem of under-statement and concealment, it should, of course, be borne in mind that the 'discovery' of a man's property is intimately linked with the 'discovery' of his income. If property is concealed, so is the income; if the income is known, the property behind the income can be traced. Introducing an annual property tax does not, therefore, really raise formidable additional problems, from the point of view of discovery, to those that already have to be faced on account of the income-tax. On the contrary, the obligation on a taxpayer to return annually his total net wealth as well as his income should help considerably in checking the evasion of income-tax, just as the existence of income-tax should help in checking the evasion of an annual property tax. If the individual taxpayer is asked to supply a comprehensive account of his personal affairs—his asset position at the beginning and at the end of the year, his total accruals and their application as between personal expenses and investments—concealment of any one item becomes far more difficult, since it requires a consistent falsification of the accounts. The essential requirement is that the assessment and administration of the two taxes should be closely linked

one another, the work of assessment being done on the basis of a single comprehensive return, and by the same tax officials.

Suggested Reforms

"This is not meant to suggest that an annual property tax (any more than the income-tax) could be administered efficiently (namely, with only a limited amount of fraudulent evasion) without a considerable tightening up in the present methods of registration and control over the ownership of property. The most important reforms in this connection may be described as follows:

"(a) **Urban property**—As the present municipal records are admittedly defective and incomplete, it would be advisable to set up a Central Records Office for the listing and valuation of urban property on an all-India basis as recommended by the Local Finance Enquiry Committee.

"(b) Ultimately something analogous would also be advisable in the case of rural and agricultural property. This, however, will undoubtedly take far more time, and in the meantime, reliance must be placed on village records which are fairly detailed, at least in the non-zamindari areas, and do make a distinction between land used for cultivation and land used for building. (It should also be remembered that the great bulk of rural property is probably held by owners whose total property is well under the exemption limits possibly suggested for the tax.)

"(c) With regard to investments in the stock and shares of companies, there is a strong case for the abolition of the existing Indian practice of buying and selling shares by means of 'blank transfer' certificates. This system does not exist either in the U.K. or the U.S.A. and it would be difficult to maintain that its preservation in India is an important pre-requisite of economic development. If the system of Taxation Code Numbers were introduced, the share registers of companies could be made to include the code numbers of beneficial owners as well as nominal holders in whose names the shares are registered.

"(d) In the case of Government securities, it would be advisable to adopt the same system as in the U.K. by which the owners of all Government securities are registered at the central bank, and changes in ownership have to be registered in the same way as changes in other property. In India, interest on Government securities is payable by means of coupons, and transfers take place by mere endorsement on the back of securities. It would be perfectly simple to exchange the present securities against securities of a registered type when the coupons are presented for encashment.

"(e) With regard to stock-in-trade, machinery and plant, the problems involved are not different from those already faced in the administration of income-tax.

"(f) For property of all types, the compulsory disclosure of beneficial ownership in the case of benami holdings or holdings in the names of trustees or nominees is essential for the efficient administration of both income-tax and property tax. This could best be ensured by the nominal holder being asked to sign a declaration to the effect that he is the beneficial owner, or only a *benamidar*, etc., such declarations having full legal force from the point of view of any subsequent civil action concerning the property.

The Problem of Valuation

"Apart from quoted securities of all kinds and of assets which the Revenue Department agrees to value at actual cost less accrued depreciation (like machinery and plant, and stock-in-trade), the valuation of the property by the revenue authorities requires a staff of expert valuers. The establishment of a Central Valuation Department under the C.B.R. with regional and sub-regional valuation officers seems to be an essential long-run requirement both for the administration of the annual property tax and of all other taxes (estate duty, stamp duties or the proposed gift tax) which require the valuation of property. Until the requisite staff of expert valuers can be trained (which undoubtedly requires an appreciable time) it is suggested that the Revenue Department relies on the taxpayers' own valuation for the purpose of assessment. The taxpayer would in effect be asked to return the selling value of each individual item of property, and there should be a provision that if the taxpayers' own valuation of any particular item is disputed by the Revenue Department, and the taxpayer is not prepared, upon due notice, to revise his own valuation, the State should have the right to buy the property at the taxpayers' own valuation. This provision, though it may appear rather a drastic one, would effectively prevent any serious undervaluation of property by taxpayers.

Probable Yield of Tax

"In the absence of any direct statistics bearing on the value of various forms of property in India, and its distribution according to size-groups, any estimate of the yield of the property tax can only be undertaken by the rough method of 'working backwards' from income. By capitalising the profits of firms, partnerships and individual businesses and the dividend income of companies, a rough estimate of the total value of wealth and its size distribution (excluding agricultural property) can be obtained. Assuming an average yield of 5 percent from shares and 10 percent from other property, the total of privately owned wealth in India, the total of over one lakh comes out at Rs. 3,350 crores; while assuming an average of 4 percent on shares and 8 percent on other property, the total comes out at Rs. 4,200 crores. A minimum addition of 10 percent may be made to these figures for cash, bank balances and all other forms of property which do not yield a money income. In the

scale of the tax rates suggested, the estimated yield of the tax comes out at Rs. 17-25 crores.

"Since these estimates are based on disclosed income, they are almost certainly too low, both as a measure of the true value of non-agricultural property and of the probable yield of the tax, once the administration is made more watertight through the system of comprehensive returns and the institution of an automatic reporting system.

"An annual tax on net wealth is recommended both on account of its merits taken by itself and because it is an essential element in the institution of a comprehensive and evasion-proof system of taxation. Although its operation cannot be expected to become fully efficient until existing rules concerning the registration of property are tightened up, and an efficient staff of valuers is evolved within the Revenue Department, these are not to be regarded as adequate reasons for postponing the introduction of the tax. There is no reason why the obligation to submit comprehensive income and capital returns should not be introduced immediately, and, on the lines suggested above, the Central Board of Revenue could initially assess the tax on the basis of the taxpayer's own declared values."

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In conclusion, Mr. Master underlined what he termed "some of the fundamental shifts and changes in the shipping policy of the country." According to him, these were the abandonment of the mixed economy policy, the denial to private enterprise of the routes covered by the State Corporations, the reservation of the carriage of crude oil and refined products to State tankers, the carriage of Government cargoes at unremunerative rates, the refusal to carry out the assurances given for financial aid and the proposal to turn the loans to be given for the acquisition of additional tonnage into equity capital. Incidentally, earlier views expressed by Mr. Master on the nationalisation of shipping at Rajkot caused a controversy until the Union Transport Minister assured Parliament that shipping would not be nationalised.

INDUSTRY AND THE BANK..

Uttar Pradesh

SALES TAX BECOMES A
POLITICAL ISSUEMORE CONGRESS DEFEATS IN
BY-ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

THE agitation against the U.P. Sales Tax Ordinance, which began early this month, is getting strong support from the Opposition parties. Congressmen are seriously concerned over the political repercussions. The results of the two latest by-elections, taken with the three Congress defeats in February this year, show a definite electoral trend against the ruling party. Both the seats lost were previously held by the Congress. Though the opposition victory was by a narrow margin, it is significant that all the contests were straight fights. It is possible that at the coming general elections, opposition parties will make an effort to offer a united front, as they are doing now over the Sales Tax Ordinance. The parties which have combined for the agitation are the Hindu Mahasabha, the Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Jan Sangh, the Communist Party, the Bolshevik Party and the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

Although the Chief Minister, Dr. Sampurnanand, has declared that the Government will not be cowed by threats, he has assured the public and the business community that changes will be made in the Bill on the basis of criticisms and suggestions. The hope is expressed that the tax on salt and kerosene may be reduced, if not withdrawn. As for the multi-point levy on foodgrains, the Finance Minister, Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, has stated that it is purely a temporary measure, and that it will be replaced by the single-point system as soon as the registration of dealers and traders is completed. According to the Sales Tax Department, six months is the minimum period required to complete registrations. Mr. Deshmukh's statement that the President's assent to the Ordinance was given conditionally embarrassed the State Government for a couple of days until the Union Finance Minister corrected himself. But even as matters stand, the Bill replacing the Ordinance may have to be revised in order to conform to the conditions actually imposed in the Presidential assent, namely, that the tax on six specified commodities such as coal, cotton, hides and skins, iron and steel, jute and oilseeds, will not militate against the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Incidentally, the Ordinance is being challenged in the Lucknow and Allahabad benches of the U.P. High Court on constitutional grounds.

On the merits of the new rates, it may be stated that they compare favourably with those in force in some other States. For example, the sales tax on cloth here is fixed at 12 pices in the rupee; it varies from 6 pices to 21 pices in Bombay. Crockery, cutlery, watches, fountain pens, etc., are charged in U.P. at the rate of 12 pices in the rupee, compared with 18 pices in Bombay. Cigars and cigarettes are charged here at 12 pices in the rupee, as against 18 pices in Bombay. Foodgrains are, of course, exempt in Bombay. Before the Ordinance, 50 commodities were exempt from the tax in U.P., as against 25 in Assam, 20 in Bihar, 35 in West Bengal and two in Madras. The present list of exemptions run to 35 only. Even if no change is made in the Ordinance and the full rates are made to apply to the whole range of commodities, the expected yield is only Rs. 5.5 crores against the Budget deficit of over Rs. 9.5 crores. The size of U.P.'s second plan is Rs. 362 crores, out of which the Planning Commission has asked the State to find Rs. 100 crores from its own resources—Rs. 44 crores through taxes and Rs. 56 crores through loans. Addressing a representative gathering of the various chambers of commerce in Kanpur, the Finance Minister drew attention to this fact and said: "The people must be grateful that with only

an expenditure of Rs. 100 crores, they would get the benefit of a development outlay of Rs. 362 crores."

Source of New Revenue

He also gave the warning that since sales tax is the only elastic source of income open to the States, the people must be prepared to shoulder the additional burden. Before the latest revision of rates, the percentage of revenue from sales tax to the total revenue of the State was only 6.3 compared with 10 in Bihar, 12 in West Bengal, 19.1 in Madras and 22.8 in Bombay. The low incidence of taxation in U.P., noted by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, is a point in favour of the State Government. But the Opposition feels that it is not a sufficient answer to the comment of Mr. K. M. Panikkar in his dissenting minute to the S.R.C. report that the level of administrative expenditure in this State is much too high.

U. P. Wants More Areas

The U.P. Legislature has unanimously passed a resolution that the Baghelkand tracts of Vindhya Pradesh, if not the whole of Vindhya Pradesh, should be merged with Uttar Pradesh. Though the Vindhya Pradesh Assembly has itself turned down a demand for merger with Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Minister, Dr. Sampurnanand, has claimed that a majority of members representing Baghelkand voted for the merger and that their wishes must be respected. According to him, no claim to Baghelkand was raised before, for the simple reason that it was considered inopportune in the context of alleged grievances against U.P.'s large size. The main reason for U.P. raising the demand at this late stage is that it is impossible for the State to be industrialised without the mineral resources located in Baghelkand.

Synthetic Rubber Plant

The Government of India, it is understood, has given its approval to the State Government's proposal for setting up a synthetic rubber plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores. An expert committee deputed by the Centre to examine the scheme has conceded the State's claim based on the availability here of the principal raw material for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, namely, power alcohol. Some private firms have offered to open a factory for the production of chemical pulp from fir and spruce wood available in U.P., but their offers are being held in abeyance pending a decision by the Central Government on its own proposals for starting a nationalised pulp industry and locating it in this State. Mechanical pulp, which goes into the manufacture of rayon, is at present imported from outside. The U.P. Government's bid to make the Centre agree to the location of a plant for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in the State has failed. It is believed that the Centre has chosen Bhopal as the site for this factory. The Chief Minister declared recently that "though U.P. is not suited for a ship building industry," her claims to other industries should not be lightly brushed aside. He said that new industries should not be diverted away from the State on the ground that enough electricity is not available. He was prepared to give them all the electricity they needed even by discontinuing supply to others.

Loans for New Industries

The U.P. Government last week authorised the grant of loans amounting to a little over Rs. 3 crores to private industrialists for starting new industries. The biggest single loan (Rs. 1.45 crores) goes to the New Central Jute Mills Co., Ltd., of Calcutta for starting a factory in U.P. for the manufacture of soda ash and ammonium chloride. Other notable beneficiaries are the Lakshmiattar Engineering Works, Bombay, for the manufacture of textile machinery parts, J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kanpur, for establishing a rayon yarn filament industry, and the Bibhuti Glass Works, Banarases, for working capital and the purchase of certain essential equipment. The boards of directors of the firms which get Government assistance will include Government nominees whose function it will be to see that the firms fulfil the purposes of the aid.

Jute

RAW JUTE SUPPLIES ADEQUATE FOR
MILLS' REQUIREMENTSARRIVALS CONTINUE AT ENCOURAGING RATE: GOOD
PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW CROPS

THE latest figures on imports of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations have given rise to a feeling of quiet satisfaction. Already total imports are more than 500,000 bales ahead of last season, and at the present rate the total estimated consumption of raw jute by Calcutta mills will be easily met. Some time ago, it was not expected that arrivals from Pakistan would be maintained at the present high level. However, not only have they been maintained, but arrivals in March this year have been the highest for over five years, the total to date being 36,000 bales more than in the whole of the last season. The following figures give an interesting comparison covering the past five years.

Season	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Pakistan Arrivals:					
July-March	16.77	11.54	11.94	9.54	12.77
(Lakhs of bales)					
July-June	18.30	13.24	14.82	12.41	—
Indian Arrivals:					
July-March	25.03	31.87	30.33	37.43	39.44
(Lakhs of bales)					
July-June	32.12	41.45	37.30	44.27	—
Total Arrivals					
in India and					
Pakistan,					
July-June	50.42	54.69	52.12	56.68	52.21
				(July-March)	

It will also be noted that arrivals to date from Pakistan are the highest since the bumper crop of 1951-52, after which the Pakistan Government adopted a policy of crop restriction. This scheme appears to have receded into the background lately, and one wonders whether the authorities have had second thoughts on the subject, or whether they are showing political wisdom in the light of the coming elections. During the past four seasons, total imports from India have improved by over 12 lakh bales; when the current month's arrivals are taken into consideration, they should equal last year's total arrivals with two months still to go. Imports in the last two months of the year invariably fall off, and although the final total will be the highest ever for Indian jute, it is not likely to come up to the Indian Government's forecast.

Conditions in the jute-growing areas over the past few days have also strengthened the trade's bearish outlook. Reports from both India and Pakistan indicate that all areas experienced heavy rainfall over the week-end. In Pakistan, this enabled sowings on the highlands to be completed, and the majority of agencies are now ahead of last season in this respect. In India, widespread rain enabled farmers to complete their preparation of the land and also permitted sowing on a much larger scale to take place. Weather conditions have been very beneficial for the standing crop, with hot dry weather at the beginning of the week and heavy rainfall at the week-end. Here also it is estimated that the crop is well ahead of last year, and this has given rise to the hope that the jute in the coming season will be sufficiently far advanced to withstand any damage it may be subjected to by floods which often take their toll about the end of July.

Raw Jute and Gunnies Quiet

Although a fair amount of business was transacted in the raw jute markets over the week, it was not prompted or encouraged by the trend of finished goods. Overseas buyers stayed out of the heavy goods market, and price movements were mainly the result of speculative activity. Rates fluctuated narrowly, but towards the close took on a definitely downward tendency as a result of heavy selling pressure. In contrast, considerable interest was shown in hessian, and overseas enquiries coupled with speculative covering in anticipation of business caused prices to rule steady. But quieter conditions prevailed towards the close, when business failed to materialise.

In spite of the lack of support from gunnies, raw jute recorded a fair amount of activity. Calcutta mills in general made small but steady purchases throughout the week at declining rates, although sellers still attempted to hold out for higher prices. The steady upcountry markets helped sellers to adopt this attitude, but as mills' stocks in most cases appeared to be adequate, buyers were in no great hurry to do business unless offers were attractive. Thus, sellers invariably met the mills' prices but with reduced quantities. Several buyers were interested in selected lots, and transactions in middles only and bottoms were reported. Only small interest was shown in New Crop jute, and limited purchases at odd prices were reported on the occasion of the Marwari new year.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: Small enquiries from overseas for hessian caused prices in this section to record an advance at the opening last Thursday, when 40in. 10oz. reached Rs. 39 a 100 bags for April shipment, which was the highest recorded for this delivery for nearly a month. Forward shipment quotations continued to rule at a premium of 4 or

B Twills	107-8	107-10	107-10	107
Heavy Ceers	106-5	107	107-4	107
(Plain)	133	132-8	132	131
A Twills	122-4	122-4	122-4	121-8
Liverpools	107-4	108-4	108-8	108-8
Corn sacks				

Raw Jute: Calcutta mills gave fair support to the raw jute market last week, and at the opening on Thursday conditions were stable with sellers inclined to be reserved. Business was recorded practically every day, but invariably buyers' ideas were below the quoted rates. Although in most cases sellers met their counter-bids, the quantities put forward were greatly reduced. The very steady upcountry markets prevented sellers from operating in any other way. Covering was extremely difficult because most of the jute is now in the hands of stockists who are not financially pressed to sell, and are content to release only small quantities at a time. As opposed to this, buyers are holding very bearish views, based on the favourable New Crop reports, the continued improvement in raw jute arrivals and their own stock position. They are confident that prices will drop in the near future, so purchases have been confined to immediate requirements.

Quotations at the opening last Thursday were maintained at Rs. 28-8 a maund for Upper Assam Bottoms, but in the absence of any large business, and because of the weaker goods market, prices dropped by 8 annas a maund by Friday morning. Mills took limited interest at this level and over the next two days rates showed very little alteration. On Tuesday, quotations were again reduced, and Upper Assam jute dropped to Rs. 27-8 a maund basis Bottoms. Sellers were inclined to resist these rates, but with the goods market showing signs of weakness, prices were established by small business late in the afternoon.

Business was done almost daily throughout the week. The main transactions were for Dhurib-Northern at Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 a maund basis Bottoms for April-May shipment, and also for Local Northern at Rs. 27-4 to Rs. 27-12 a maund for the same

At the close, both sacking and hessian were weak, and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	April	May	June	July-Sept.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 8oz.	32-6	32	31-14	31-10
40in. 10oz.	38-13	39	39-2	39-4

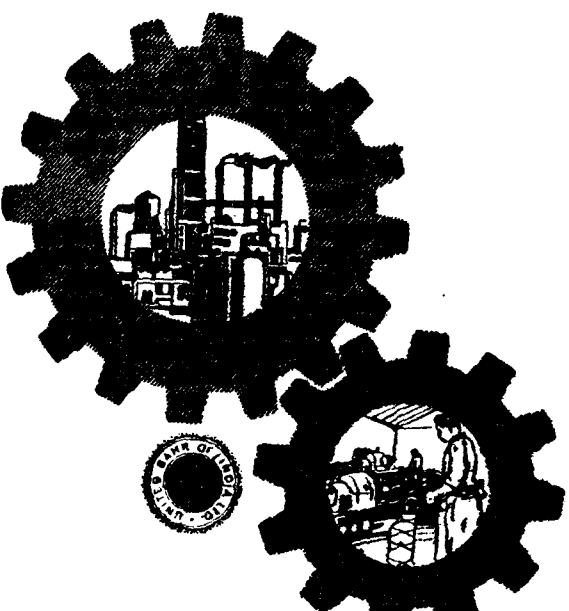
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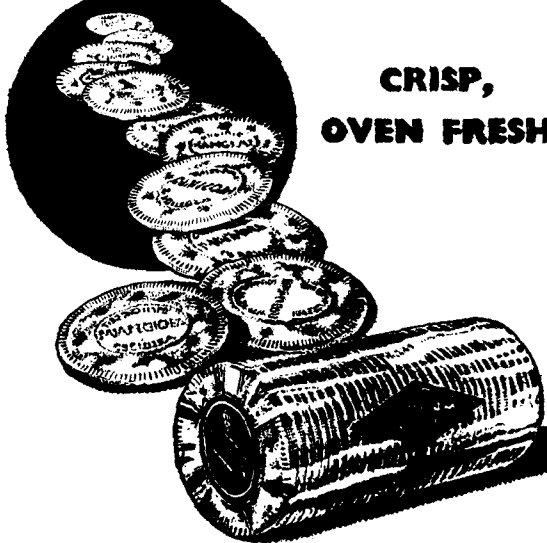


INDIAN OXYGEN

1935-1956

21 YEARS OF SERVICE
TO INDIAN INDUSTRY

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MOISTURE-PROOF FILM

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TRAYOPHANE

* The new name for
TRAYONS TRANSPARENT FILM

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- starts the sale!

THE TRAVANCORE RAYONS LTD.
Factory: Rayonpuram P. O. Travancore-Cochin
Sales Office: United India Life Buildings, Madras-1

shipment. Other business was done in Murshidabad Tossa and Karimpore-Bongaon Tossa at prices ranging between Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 28 a maund. Small lots of Cuttack Tossa Middles only were also done at Rs. 29-12 a maund, and Bottoms only of the same fibre passed at Rs. 27 a maund. Purchases of Murshidabad white jute were reported at Rs. 26-4 a maund. Business in the Daissee section was very restricted. Small lots of agency Daissee were done at Rs. 28 to Rs. 28-8 a maund, and Daissee Mesta at Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 a maund. Bimli was also done at these last prices for F.A.Q. quality.

Some "lucky day" purchases of New Crop jute were reported in Upper Assam jute at Rs. 26-9-3 a maund for August-September shipment, and also New Crop Pakistan Weedings on the basis of Rs. 30 a maund for low weedings for June-July shipment.

At the close, prices are unchanged, and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute (Kutch):	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Shipment
	Bottoms	May-June
Lower Assam	27-8	"
Upper Assam	27-8	"
Northern	27-8	"
Murshidabad White	26-8	"
Daissee ex Agency	27-8	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	27-8	"
Daissee Mesta	25	"
Local Packing (Northern)	27	"
Bimli	25	"
Indian Jute (Pucca):	Rs. a bale.	Shipment.
Mill Firsts	180	May-June
Mill Lightnings	165	"
Mill Hearts	150	"
Short Group Daissee	180	"
Long Group Daissee	160	"
Pakistan Jute (Kutch):	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Shipment.
	Bottoms	May-June
Jat	30-8	"
District	30-8	"
Northern	30	"
Pakistan Jute (Pucca):	Rs. a bale	Shipment.
	Landed at Mills	May-June
Mill Firsts	210	"
Export Firsts	190	"
Export Lightnings	175	"
Jat Cuttings	124	"

Imports into the Cossipore markets showed a slight improvement last week, and a total of 530 wagons arrived at the sidings. All arrivals found ready buyers as mill representatives continued to take up large quantities at top rates. Stocks in Cossipore are reported to be about 800,000 maunds, mainly western jute, which is high for the time of the year. At the close, quotations of Kishenganj jute are based on Rs. 27-8 a maund for garsat quality. The Sheoraphuli markets are at a complete standstill. Imports are negligible, but a fair quantity is being held by operators and is available at a price. Preparation of land for New Crop sowings has been held up recently through lack of rain, but in many districts the Daissee white crop, which was sown earlier, was reported to be progressing favourably. At the close, quotations in Sheoraphuli were based on Rs. 27-8 a maund for garsat quality.

Mofussil: Upcountry markets in India continue to rule steady, and there is no parity with Calcutta prices. There are no imports from cultivators and the only business reported is of a speculative nature. Operators and stockists are in no immediate need of finance and are confident that they can retain their holdings and force up prices. New Crop prospects have been improved by the recent rains and more land has been put under seed. Latest quotations in Dhubri are based on Rs. 24 a maund basis Bottoms.

FINAL ESTIMATE OF MESTA

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India final estimate of mesta for 1955-56 puts the current year's area and production at 618,000 acres and 1,201,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each), as against the partially revised estimates of 528,000 acres and 1,018,000 bales respectively for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 90,000 acres or 17 percent in area and 183,000 bales or 18 percent in production over last year. The increase in acreage and production of mesta during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra and has been attributed to better climatic conditions as compared with those of last year. Despite an increase in acreage, the production of mesta in Hyderabad State has declined due to the damage done to the crop by heavy rain during the growing period.

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

PRICES UP AGAIN

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

FOR some unaccountable reason, prices of raw jute have gone dearer again, just when everyone felt sure that they would continue to decline until they came back to the fixed minimum levels for white jute. Dark jute has been at minima or at 10s less in most cases for some time past, but in terms of shipment by 30s to £2 a ton. This is said to be due to a scarcity in Pakistan of old crop material, either good or indifferent jute, but many believe that it is just another attempt to arrest the Dundee raw jute market, many of whom have here or secured agencies for themselves, say that this is a time of religious ceremony and that when this is over there will probably be heavier arrivals.

of raw jute into the markets. This looks more like the reason for the dearer terms than the story of a scarcity of the fibre. Those sellers who were quoting new crop jute at £91 for Mill Firsts, £82 for Mill Lightnings and £77 for Mill Hearts for August-September shipment have withdrawn these and they have in some cases substituted other prices which involve the supply of new crop with old, with shipment July-August. Spinners, however, are not taking up any of these fantastic offers. Dundee spinners will soon have allocated to them the "emergency" stocks held by the Jute Control. These are generally turned over every quarter, any sales being replaced by fresh purchases. Now, however, the Controller will not replace the jute, as it is thought there is no necessity for having emergency stocks held in this country. One bomb is all that is needed to wipe out everything. Stocks of goods are also to be reduced and not replaced from Calcutta or elsewhere. Spinners can purchase their allocations of raw jute at any time, at the current price ruling for the grade they buy, plus 10s a ton for expenses. A time limit may be put on for the 60,000 bales which the Controller has in hand at the moment. Local agents for Pakistani firms are not likely to do much business until the stocks are cleared out. Old crop jute is offered at £99 for Mill Firsts, £90 for Mill Lightnings and £88 for Mill Hearts, with Daissee and Tossa at minima, c.i.f. U.K.

Calcutta goods have ruled firmer at 58s 9d for 40in. 10oz. and 46s for 71 oz. April, and 59s and 45s 9d May, with B Twills at 166s and 166s 6d respectively, f.o.b. Calcutta. Yarns are so quiet that spinners are working short time in some cases, and there is only a small trade passing in jute cloth and bags.

U.S. BURLAP CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

U.S. burlap consumption during March was quite satisfactory, being three million yards more than February and just equalling the estimated consumption for March last year. U.S. burlap stocks continued to increase. At the end of March, these were reported as eight million yards above the previous month, but were one million yards below March last year. The 253 million yards included 141 million yards spots and 112 million yards floats. Appearing below are two tables which include the March figures—(1) based on member reports to the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association and the Burlap and Jute Association, and (2) projected to represent the estimated consumption and stocks for the entire industry:

U.S. Burlap Consumption (as reported to TBMA) (Millions of Yds.)	1956	1955	U.S. Burlap Consumption (Estimated Industry Total) (Millions of Yds.)	1956	1955
Jan.	68	58	Jan.	72	62
Feb.	64	61	Feb.	68	65
Mar.	67	68	Mar.	71	71
Total 199	187		Total 211	198	
Mo. Av.	65		Mo. Av.	70	66
Apr.	60		Apr.	63	
May	69		May	73	
June	71		June	75	
July	53		July	56	
Aug.	69		Aug.	73	
Sept.	68		Sept.	70	
Oct.	70		Oct.	74	
Nov.	67		Nov.	74	
Dec.	67		Dec.	74	
Total	784		Total	826	
Mo. Av.	65		Mo. Av.	69	

U.S. Burlap Stocks (As reported to TBMA) (Millions of Yards)	1956	1955	U.S. Burlap Stocks (Estimated Industry Total) (Millions of Yards)	1956	1955
Jan.	213	217	Jan.	243	245
Feb.	214	227	Feb.	245	250
Mar.	224	224	Mar.	253	254
Apr.	232		Apr.	258	
May	230		May	261	
June	221		June	252	
July	223		July	245	
Aug.	209		Aug.	237	
Sept.	211		Sept.	235	
Oct.	210		Oct.	240	
Nov.	211		Nov.	239	
Dec.	215		Dec.	247	

TIN SURPLUS DISAPPEARING

Tin interests have always claimed that their products, although in surplus for many years, would in the long run become scarce. The moment at which surplus changes to balance now seems to be close. In 1953 world production exceeded consumption by 39,000 tons. In 1954 the surplus was 31,000 tons, and in 1955 it was 19,000 tons. World consumption of tin metal is still increasing. The Tin Research Institute recently estimated that United States consumption would increase this year by 5 percent. Major producers of tin-plate in Britain, Canada, France and Western Germany are continuing to increase their output. It seems likely, Messrs. A. Strauss and Co. suggest in their latest review, that the surplus this year will not be more than 15,000 tons. It might well be as low as 12,000 tons. Meanwhile the course of the tin market depends largely on the new contracts which the Texas smelter is believed to be negotiating.

Engineering and Transport

AIRWAYS FLY MORE MILES, CARRY MORE FREIGHT

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS DURING SECOND HALF OF 1955

DURING the second half of 1955, the mileage flown and the freight and mails carried by Indian air services increased over the preceding half-year according to an official report on civil aviation in India. The total miles flown on scheduled and non-scheduled air services increased from 12.7 million in the first half of 1955 to an estimated 13.9 million in the second half. Freight and mails carried increased from 90,320,218 lbs and 4,967,154 lbs to 96,678,400 lbs and 6,629,253 lbs respectively in the corresponding period.

The total number of passengers carried by Air India International during the period was estimated at 29,149, as against 21,975 in the earlier half-year. The Indian Airlines Corporation carried on its scheduled services 193,635 passengers, as against 213,353 passengers in the first half of 1955. In spite of the decrease in the number of passengers carried by the I.A.C. on scheduled services and an increase of 823,165 in the capacity-ton-miles operated, the overall load factor rose from 71 percent to 74.2 percent in the second half. Similarly, Air India International increased its capacity-ton-miles by 4,122,071 and its overall load factor from 56 percent to 59.5 percent.

The Indian Airlines Corporation acquired three Skymasters, increasing its fleet of this type of aircraft to six. Orders were placed for five four-engine Viscount turboprop airliners. The Dakotas on the night air services of the I.A.C. were replaced by four-engine Skymasters, offering additional passenger facilities without any increase in fares. In view of the large volume of mails that had to be carried, the Corporation was hitherto not able to offer many seats to passengers on its night services, but with the introduction of Skymasters it has been able to offer a greater number of seats, besides carrying a bigger load of mails and freight in each aircraft. A number of extra services were operated in the Assam area during the floods. Additional services were also operated between Amritsar and Kabul and between Amritsar and Kandahar to meet the demand of increased traffic.

Scheduled Services

Air India International on its scheduled services flew an estimated 2,455,388 miles, carrying 29,149 passengers, 1,192,842 lbs of freight, 45,520 lbs of newspapers and 488,271 lbs of mails, during the period as against 1,908,606 miles flown and 21,975 passengers, 920,529 lbs of freight, 45,118 lbs of newspapers and 374,795 lbs of mails carried in the preceding half-year. The capacity-ton-miles operated were estimated at 17,570,665, as against 13,446,594 during the previous half-year.

The Indian Airlines Corporation, it is estimated, flew 8,896,358 miles and carried 193,635 passengers, 49,435,091 lbs of freight, 3,904,228 lbs of newspapers and 6,140,982 lbs of mails on its scheduled services, as against 8,091,574 miles flown and 213,353 passengers, 39,624,608 lbs of freight, 3,387,091 lbs of newspapers and 4,612,359 lbs of mails carried in the preceding half-year. The capacity-ton-miles operated were estimated at 21,693,697 during the period under review as against 20,870,532 in the first half of 1955. The night air mail services of the Indian Airlines Corporation carried 13,524 passengers, 761,282 lbs of freight and 1,878,543 lbs of mails, as against 10,195 passengers, 563,968 lbs of freight and 1,722,705 lbs of mails. The nightly average on night air mail services rose from 56 passengers, 3,116 lbs of freight and 9,518 lbs of mails in the first half of 1955 to an estimated 74 passengers, 4,137 lbs of freight and 10,209 lbs of mails in the second half.

Non-Scheduled Services

Non-scheduled services operated by Indian air carriers flew an estimated 2,564,981 miles, carrying

47,371 passengers and 42,100,710 lbs of freight in the second half of 1955, as against 2,693,181 miles flown and 61,074 passengers and 46,342,872 lbs of freight carried during the preceding half-year.

The total number of aerodromes maintained by the Civil Aviation Department at the end of December, 1955 was 81. The construction of an aerodrome at Chandigarh was completed. The number of aircraft holding current certificates of registration at the end of December, 1955 was 547, of which 210 held current certificates of airworthiness.

The number of aircraft maintenance engineers holding Indian licences increased from 748 in June, 1955 to 785 in December, 1955. The number of A and B pilots holding current licences at the end of 1955 was 434 and 514 respectively. At the end of December, 1955, there were 12 subsidised flying clubs in India. During the period under review, a new club at Indore was brought into the subsidy scheme. These flying clubs trained 56 trainees for A and seven for B licences, and logged a total flying time of 8,755 hours during the second half of 1955. Some 102 pilots were flight checked.

Aeronautical Telecommunications

Twenty-seven additional aeronautical radio facilities were brought into operation, thus bringing the total number of facilities at the end of December, 1955 to 530. The provision of radio teletype installations for two external circuits, Calcutta-Bangkok and Bombay-Cairo, was completed and work on the installation of a standard instrument landing system and an airfield control radar at Calcutta was taken up.

Three intermediary gliders, Model IT-G3, serial Nos. TC-6, 7 and 8, constructed at the Technical Centre of the Civil Aviation Department, were test flown. The performance and handling of the models were found satisfactory.

During the period under review, 13 major accidents occurred to Indian registered aircraft, of which 11 occurred in India and two outside India. Three of the accidents related to aircraft on scheduled passenger services and three to aircraft on non-scheduled operations.

India became the 27th country to sign the Rome Convention of 1952 at a ceremony at the International Civil Aviation Organisation headquarters in Montreal. The Convention specifies the rules and the limits of liability of the operator to third parties where death or personal injury or damage to property on the ground is caused by aircraft in flight.

BLAST FURNACES FOR DURGAPUR STEEL WORKS

Three blast furnaces to be installed at the new steel works at Durgapur, West Bengal, will each be capable of producing upwards of 1,000 tons of iron a day. These furnaces are among the equipment to be supplied by Head, Wrightson and Company—one of the members of the consortium of British firms, called the Indian Steelworks Construction Company, which is to build the £80 million plant for the Indian Government. Head, Wrightson has been entrusted with the design and manufacture of three blast furnaces, together with a gas-cleaning plant and a complete ore preparation plant, to a total value of about £11 million. The charging equipment for the furnaces comprises a stock house-bin system approximately 1,200 feet long, 4,500 cu ft twin-hopper scale-cars, coke screening and weighing equipment, and twin skip hoists. To convey the hot metal from the furnaces, 30 70-ton capacity metal ladles and carriages will be provided, and for the casting of pig iron two double-strand casting machines with a total capacity of 240 tons an hour will be supplied. For the preparation of the ores and ore unloading, a blending and handling plant will also be provided by Head, Wrightson and Company.

Plantation Topics

LONDON TEA SALES

AT last week's London tea sales the 65,206 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 10.62d a lb. against 4s 9.58d in the previous week and 4s 10.77d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s 5½d; in the previous week same. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average per lb
Amalgamated	576	4/3½
Assam Frontier	1,116	6/8½
Bagracote	234	3/4½
Balijan	252	6/4½
Bengal United	120	4/5½
Chubwa	684	5/8½
Cons. Tea and Lands	2,981	4/0½
Dekhari	390	6/4½
Deviturai	150	5/2½
Eastern Assam	689	7/4½
Eastern Produce	648	6/6
Greenwood	192	5/7½
Halen	300	4/4½
Jetinga	150	3/9
Jhanzie	816	5/3½
Jorehaut	1,362	7/0½
Kanan Devan	330	4/0½
Longai	132	3/8
Lunuva	489	6/
Malayalam	192	4/10½
Namdang	366	6/6
Nedem	371	3/2½
New Dimbula	360	6/8½
North Dooars	366	3/10½
Nuwara Eliya	96	6/10½
Pabbojan	522	6/1½
Rajawella	569	6/5½
Romai	210	4/4½
Rupai	264	5/10½
Sephinjuri-Bheel	126	3/8½
Tingri	132	4/10½
United Planters	438	6/1½

U. K. Tea Stocks

U.K. tea stocks in London and provincial warehouses on 13th April amounted to 97,309,410 lbs against 95,927,040 lbs in the previous week. The total amount to be landed on 13th April was 16,055,600 lbs. Deliveries during the week totalled 10,113,730 lbs and landings in the same period 11,496,100 lbs. The total float on the same date was 38,680,942 lbs including 31,978,880 lbs from Calcutta, 496,000 lbs from Chittagong, 1,960,562 lbs from Cochin and 4,245,500 lbs from Colombo.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 9, 1,250,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. There was a strong and general demand in the market, which was fully met for everything. All Fannings met with keen enquiry and Whole Leaf types were steady.

INDIAN RUBBER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN MARCH

Indian rubber output in March was 1,279 tons, according to the Rubber Board of India. Imports were 340 tons and exports were 12 tons 1,010 lbs. Consumption by manufacturers was 2,341 tons, including 312 tons imported. Stocks with manufacturers at the end of the month were 2,670 tons. Stocks with estates and dealers on the last day of the month amounted to 2,384 tons including 693 tons in transit. Manufacturers used 259 tons of reclaimed rubber, the month-end stock being 589 tons, and consumed 184 tons of synthetic rubber, of which their stock at the end of the month was 693 tons.



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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued (Rs. 100)	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 25-4-56	1 year ago	Year of issue	NAMES	Amount Issued (Rs. 100)	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 25-4-56	1 year ago
1901	BANK.						1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	6 1/2	100	77 1/2	80
	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131 1/2	133 1/2	1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	100	153 1/2	158 1/2
	COAL.						1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	7.50	6	100	10 1/2	11 1/2
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	100	121	1903-4	British India Corporation (Feb. Mar.)	81.00	6	100	121 1/2	141 1/2
1899-9	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	117	119	1903-4	Burn Eng. (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	141 1/2	145 1/2
1901	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122 1/2	123 1/2	1903-4	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	122 1/2	124 1/2
1900	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	6 1/2	100	83	81	1903-4	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	6	100	111 1/2	121 1/2
1899	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.00	6	100	116 1/2	120	1900	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	55 1/2	60
1901	Burrakur (June Dec.)	1.93	5	100	5	0	1903-4	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	2.250	6 1/2	100	81 1/2	81 1/2
1900	Burrakur (June Dec.)	2.00	7	100	134	121	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1898-9	Burrakur (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	115	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
	COTTON MILLS.						1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	9	100	110	110	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1894	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	8	7 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	110	110	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	134	135	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	72	82 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	324 1/2	324 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	125	125	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	531 1/2	531 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	20	20	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	135	152	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	9 1/2	9 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	134	135	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	88	88	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	104	104	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	88	81	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	185	185	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	4 1/2	3	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	58 1/2	58 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	115	115	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	90	89 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	550	550	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	118	120	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	111	111	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	98	105	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	93	102	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	114	114	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	93 1/2	93 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	116	116	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	48	48	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	119	120	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	96	90 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	103	105	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	90	81	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	116	119 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	101	119 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	115	115	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	91	92	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	101	94 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	95	117	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	115	95	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	114	116 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	83	125	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	120	105	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	130	106	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	127 1/2	127 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	104	104	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	105	105	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	69	67 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	88 1/2	88 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	101	101	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	102	102	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	84 1/2	84 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131	131	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	123 1/2	123 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	170 1/2	170 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	130	130	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	127 1/2	127 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	153	153	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	93	93	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	8	8	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	82 1/2	82 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	123 1/2	123 1/2	1903-4	Jarew & Co. (Jan. July)	4.00	6 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
1906	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	170 1/2	170 1/2							

COAL COMPANIES

O. Pa. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	25-4-56	18-4-56	A year ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953	1954	1955	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
55,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-6	38-5	61-...	10	23	23
4,49,350	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,83,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	71-71	71-71	81-81	200	535	536
2,25,000	2,082,338	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	7	7
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	-16,266	-57,417	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-...	10	16	16
40,09,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bhaigora	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	...	...	Nil-...	10	61	7
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	335	-2,52,221	27,433	...	...	61-...	10	71	71
16,00,000	38,87,274	16,18,656	1,168	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,894	-1,65,136	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-...	10	13	13
7,50,000	18,64,838	22,50,026	8,18,200	Bokarr & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	-79,196	...	...	Nil-...	10	14	14
90,82,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Borra P	6-12	106	1,63,443	86,656	15-12	10-10	10-10	10	20	20
				Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-21	24-34	10-...	10	14	13
4,04,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,037	14,019	...	...	21-...	10	61	61
6,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkud P	6-12	323	34,743	62,768	31-31	...	21-...	10	11	11
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,43,698	7,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,048	12,201	...	...	...	10	21	31
2,24,000	2,24,668	2,24,668	35,989	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	...	10	8	8
29,63,780	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	2,37,426	East Indian	4	128	1,37,640	2,59,767	18-18	18-18	22-22	21	31	32
40,00,000	6,74,708	20,81,250	3,32,973	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	30,301	10-10	71-71	71-...	10	30	30
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Ghusick & Mualia	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	...	...	...	10	4	4
6,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,691	Jurdar Kajora	6-12	19	2,58,582	36,426	71-71	71-10	121-...	10	23	23
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalanahari	2-8	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,282	17-10	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	10	20	20
15,00,000	31,73,484	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,875	-30,704	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-...	10	25	25
20,00,000	25,87,865	2,27,825	73,106	Karanpura Collieries P	1-2	21	2,23,402	2,661	...	...	...	10	145	145
6,00,000	9,30,352	15,80,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	6-12	326	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	10	56	56
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	...	...	...	10	9	9
5,86,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,560	Mundulpur	6-12	326	-79,868	-79,868	Nil-Nil	Nil-...	...	10	3	3
7,48,740	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	62,501	25,598	...	...	...	10	7	7
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Banddeopur	3-9	6	59,011	6,071	31-31	31-71	71-...	10	10	10
17,76,236	31,15,787	20,01,763	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	3-5	3-5	31-5	10	20	20
6,00,000	12,14,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,002	36,426	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	...	10	11	11
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	...	...	...	10	21	21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,53,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-Nil	Nil-Nil	61-71	10	17	17
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10	6-5	6-...	10	15	15
6,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasa P	6-12	207	9,643	7,443	11-11	31-...	...	10	13	13
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,96,359	38,203	71-71	71-71	71-...	10	22	22
2,50,000	2,62,406	1,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	8	2,406	-19,581	...	...	...	10	6	6
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	60,379	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,702	32,013	21-21	21-21	21-...	10	11	11
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	71-61	61-...	10	22	22
30,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21	21-21	21-...	10	15	15
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Sealeore	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	...	...	...	10	8	8
2,50,000	11,45,592	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebapore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	12-12	14-14	17-17	10	34	34
8,00,000	23,824	6,44,306	3,86,939	Sendra	6-12	106	-36,842	6,801	Nil-Nil	Nil-11	11-11	10	11	11
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	81	-59,019	-51,533	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	10	10
6,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,453	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-71	61-...	10	25	25
10,00,000	15,04,508	15,075	2,164	Tatihar	6	377	-2,375	-3,66,911	...	...	...	10	8	8
3,50,000	4,86,000	3,53,000	8,176	Union	6-12	279	-4,033	44,167	10-71	6-21	21-...	10	11	11
49,98,000	39,14,812	21,500	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	168	3,99,468	37,694	...	...	...	10	6	6
7,00,000	32,55,182	13,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-...	10	13	13

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	25-4-56	18-4-56	A year ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953	1954	1955	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
15,00,000	14,108	256	14,82,918	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basant P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2 1/2	..	..	10	6	6 1/2
32,72,340	22,197	305	27,89,876	23,18,909	24,501	Benares P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	..	..	..	10	1	1 1/2
1,71,280	36,900	932	17,17,120	2,20,389	30,442	Bengal Laxmi	1	27	1,66,176	47,818	..	..	..	40	38	38 1/2
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,43,009	15,50,000	3,84,424	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	-6,23,389	18,199	21-Nil	Nil	..	10	8 1/2	11 1/2
15,00,000	38,194	992	31,35,500	1,09,84,251	21,32,642	Birla Cotton	1	22	8,28,332	4,25,221	..	..	..	10	9 1/2	60 1/2
6,00,000	62,872	641	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bowman P	6-12	138	8,028	-23,47,373	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	100	165x.r.	165x.r.
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,393	25,93,976	3,30,367	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	-2,93,259	29,514	1 1/2	1	9	100	81	70
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	4,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	..	..	..	25	38	38 1/2
1,00,563	42,944	518	34,12,181	25,71,925	1,53,884	Dunbar	6-12	138	9,92,376	1,37,951	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-2 1/2	100	301	301
19,00,000	54,300	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,336	Elgin P	6	22	32,06,494	93,386	15	10	10	10	27 1/2	29 1/2
63,00,000	69,250	1,672	1,26,87,081	36,43,234	35,69,247	Kesoram P	3	22	46,72,648	1,17,624	1 1/2	..	..	15	17 1/2	17 1/2
1,20,00,000	35,928	864	17,48,143	3,75,579	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	65	9,53,316	6,158	..	..	..	25	18	..
6,00,000	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,801	12,65,0551	Muir P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290	..	..	..	10	107	107
22,99,882	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	66,00,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	237	-18,63,371	-13,76,473	Nil	..	..	210	22	22 1/2
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	616,936	1,094	..	..	..	10	111	111
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,698	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	..	..	..	100	101	101
1,57,50,000											9	7 1/2	10	101	101	9 1/2
60,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W. C. Silk P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30	30	100	570	565
1,76,47,800	12,012	4,770	1,04,32,111	94,10,935	21,77,957	Buckingham Carnatic P	12	26	69,29,496	2,69,005	..	..	..	100	187	187
20,00,000	28,400		15,06,190	40,00,281	15,64,122	Camodia P	12	210	1,61,937	38,657	10	10	..	100	131	131
82,00,000	43,664		6,41,068	30,00,000	36,53,902	Camodia Cotton	12	188	5,53,750	61,604	7 1/2	..	..	100	335	334
80,76,000	72,832	407	47,91,212	7,98,681	22,227	Camodia Cotton & Wvg	6	46	-7,53,342	-10,23,340	..	..	..	50	90	88 1/2
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,25,505	17,00,000	58,77,4341	Kaleeswarar	12	139	3,05,780	7,677	..	..	..	100	332 1/2	332 1/2
24,00,000	30,512	200	62,38,868	18,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,23,924	29,382	..	..	..	10	22 1/2	21 1/2
23,64,000	48,756		15,01,061	21,70,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	1,209	..	..	..	90	191	191
1,75,02,480	4,65,324		2,15,02,107	413,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,813	..	..	..	15	50 1/2	46
1,25,600	2,456		5,44,104	38,363	10,56,621	Mainabur Spg & Wvg	12	240	-85,193	-84,039	..	..	..	200	114	111
60,00,000	24,252	903	20,81,211	36,00,000	11,29,147	Mettur Industries	3	29	57,00,499	1,43,408	22 1/2	25	..	100	413	407
13,61,780	5,000		14,15,992	3,90,379	1,34,663	Mysore Spun Silk	5	143	8,753	2,986	..	..	..	10	8	7 1/2
4,00,000	40,137	Nil	3,38,808	3,00,000	24,24,308	Palani Andavar P	12	60	7,39,437	2,897	..	..	..	80	167	167
7,79,700	18,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,65,911	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	..	..	..	90	..	..
7,00,000	28,104	370	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	67	16,57,650	..	..	..	..	100	300	301 1/2

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price realised for crop		Estimate 1955	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Dividends per cent			Latest Market Quotations as available until			
				1953	1954						1952	1953	1954		25-4-56	18-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CACHAR																	
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-11	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	10	12	12
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	Nil	..	10	191	101
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-11	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	Nil	74	100	100
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	794	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2-75	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	100	116	116
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	100	91	91
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattikhira	12	202	13,22,856	Nil	25	40	22	25
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinugur Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	Nil	15	111	111
7,00,000	3,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	1,44,302	32-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	202	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	274	201	201
1,84,050	3,90,329	Nil	486.5	3,54,000	29-5	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	264	264
2,50,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,180	29-7	5,04,720	36-6-4-5	3,84,000	Pathemara, P.	12	165	1,64,444	Nil	..	10	194	194
5,25,000	3,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,78,800	41-11	5,60,300	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	..	10	224	224
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,335	36-7-1-5	5,20,000	Rungamatie	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	1181	1181
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Sonai River, P.	12	74	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	12	19	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tilakah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	10
DARJEELING																	
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	10	31	31
2,79,900	4,72,361	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,686	42-3	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Champong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	10	17	17
3,75,900	7,75,900	3,11,929	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,895	Nil	74	40	290	290
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,260	30-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	21	250	250
2,00,000	513,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-0	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,300	Gielle P.	12	74	2,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	403	433
7,00,000	6,25,000	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,000	Langpa	12	279	6,25,171	Nil	20	50	303	303
10,32,000	3,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	580,000	Longview	12	165	1,50,823	Nil	10	20	134	151
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,09,326	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	74	10	181	181
1,59,000	1,75,390	3,00,000	483	1,63,526	42-1	1,82,800	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	300	300
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	300	300
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,133	53-3	1,80,000	Okayti, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	374	100	281	271
3,30,000	3,62,368	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	52	10	30	600	600
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,66,697	54-5	1,70,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	24	15	284	284
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,118	48-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,80,000	Pusingimong P.	12	63	2,02,628	Nil	Nil	10	15	15
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,729	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,63,196	Nil	17	50	390	190
3,00,000	2,90,000	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,80,000	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,821	Nil	94	15	15	191
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	747	1,63,185	34-4-5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	Nil	Nil	100	20	20
9,00,000	9,27,423	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-8	2,64,500	50-4	2,80,000	Singtom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	5	10	384	384
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	2,36,892	40-9	2,69,738	60-3	2,90,300	Soom	12	279	4,33,780	Nil	74	10	61	61
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,180	37-5	3,76,300	54-5	3,90,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	50	291	291
3,20,000	1,86,000	9,82,401	7184	3,64,018	38-2	4,04,947	48-3	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,671	Nil	15	40	124	124
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	Nil	10	444	444
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUARS																	
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	2	51,07,507	Nil	45	120	100	376
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,364	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	12,94,614	Nil	39	65	100	491
9,00,000	8,05,110	11,03,042	1,112	13,97,520	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	..	10	351
2,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343.9	12,02,309	30-9	11,96,885	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	192	192
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,093	602	5,53,226	32-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,97,837	Nil	22	25	252	252
6,00,000	5,97,472	12,00,000	900	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	63	17,59,621	Nil	25	96	100	411
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,065	Nil	Nil	15	100	272
1,20,000	1,70,517	2,64,000	265	1,43,920	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Engo	12	63	3,28,065	Nil	Nil	15	100	577
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,940	49-1	4,75,940	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	80	10	293
10,50,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253.6	9,11,840	33-1	7,62,720	47-4	..	Gairkhat	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	332	340
24,00,000	30,00,000	19,75,674	2,427	11,68,881	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,239	Gopalpur	12	99	10,55,463	Nil	16	24	23	231
32,00,000	32,36,929	30,83,320	1,452	32,32,773	32-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Hantapara, P.	12	63	39,77,805	Nil	25	60	100	336
8,25,000	4,40,000	19,72,213	637	15,54,630	27-4	16,87,368	42-5	17,20,000	Hasimara, P.	12	74	49,76,920	Nil	22	80	10	414
3,50,000	5,05,325	6,85,000	607	5,46,720	32-6	6,09,289	42-5	6,00,000	Jaypirpara	12	74	19,89,303	Nil	22	80	10	381
6,00,000	6,75,000	1,12,233	937	3,39,383	35-0	4,46,814	39-4	6,00,000	Kilicott	12	63	10,39,754	Nil	25	65	10	248
9,00,000	4,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-1	9,60,000	Manabbarrie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100	793
1,80,000	6,38,444	23,45,660	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	Nagaisurree	12	63	13,28,501	Nil	25	40	100	300
3,20,000	5,96,142	8,80,000	578	4,52,023	32-4	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	New Doonara, P.	12	2	26,38,204	Nil	45	110	100	350
2,50,000	4,30,000	2,78,541	348	5,64,560	28-1	6,29,200	44-2	2,40,000	Oodlabari	12	202	6,19,256	Nil	20	75	10	98
6,00,000	6,29,490	8,01,034	764	8,79,040	30-4	2,56,097	42-0	..	Phaskowa	12	63	2,61,201	Nil	10	30	100	245
1,85,000	10,03,372	4,43,438	1,635	10,13,289	29-6	..	..	..	Raisabhat	12	165	4,99,350	Nil	15	..	10	271
1,48,000	22,28,247	29,20,000	1,766	18,17,923	33-6	19,10,000	49-6	11,33,200	Ranicherra	12	165	1,17,707	Nil	Nil	30	10	234
3,46,400	5,43,581	6,97,500	663	5,99,200	31-7	6,01,920	46-4	6,72,000	Rydak</								

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O, Po, C, and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred, Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P, next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Book Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Portfolios Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agency	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			Paid-up Capital including Reserve & other Funds	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		25-4-56	18-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.															
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,205	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,399	58,734	Purtabpur Sugar P.	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	17 1/2	18 1/2	
16,59,820	26,52,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Ramunagar Cane & Sugar P.	8	1	18,11,504	20,350	20	15	20	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	
19,99,600	25,62,565	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	1	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	..	..	10	..	..	
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,162	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	1	25	1,43,798	24,340	5	5	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	
11,99,000	15,64,631	18,37,537	90,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	8	25	-79,922	8,477	5	5	..	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	
20,00,000	72,62,286	36,67,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Granodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15	15	17 1/2	10	12 1/2	17 1/2	
7,94,500	13,54,458	11,65,175	11,18,388	Shree Sitaram Sugar	140	1	1,90,977	7,991	10	..	..	10	11 1/2	13 1/2	
9,99,950	14,92,286	1,96,234	2,47,379	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	-2,04,011	-1,89,266	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	5 1/2	
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	..	10	19 1/2	25 1/2	
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,525	82,931	25	25	25	10	94 1/2	94 1/2	
12,00,000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	5	301	10,83,339	35,370	..	..	..	100AC	127	127	
2,00,000B												12 1/2 BC	15	15	
MISCELLANEOUS															
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-6,02,785	-14,30,401	..	..	..	100	..	..	
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10,51,340	30,205	..	..	..	100	..	..	
67,50,000C	1,31,03,344	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	..	..	..	100	9 1/2	10 1/2	
2,50,000D	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	5	7 1/2	..	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	
20,00,000	10,11,675	63,73,719	14,41,315	Angelo Broa	8	268	11,84,131	343,961	12 1/2	12 1/2	20	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	
30,00,000	9,57,734	17,69,161	9,81,356	Assam Match	12	274	11,14,515	1,34,529	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	19 1/2	21 1/2	
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	-2,98,408	-1,17,492	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	5 1/2	
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,718	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	7	6 1/2	
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,895	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,711	20	13	..	100	177	177	
12,00,000	2,65,000	8,24,890	1,80,023	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7-7	7-7	7-7	100	191	203	
6,00,000	76,414	..	..	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	-6,43,164	-1,19,103	..	..	..	100	44	44	
60,00,000	19,53,822	..	..	Bharat Airways, Ltd.	6	128	-3,19,589	-3,19,229	..	..	..	10	41	3 1/2	
20,00,000	..	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	9	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	5	50	8,44,363	1,98,548	5	10	10	10	15 1/2	14 1/2	
22,50,000	13,98,796	1,81,775	3,38,973	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	7 1/2	8 1/2	11 1/2	
3,25,00,000	59,89,738	1,18,60,524	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-30,23,938	-27,36,584	10	11	..	10	10 1/2	12 1/2	
32,50,000A	3,61,382	..	1,22,07,639	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd P.	9	235	5,19,223	12,996	..	..	..	10A	8 1/2	8 1/2	
12,00,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10B	..	..	
5,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	
90,00,000	17,68,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	13	..	100	123	119	
1,60,00,000	2,94,69,046	3,14,86,174	4,04,79,333	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,154	11,71,695	15	15	15	10	30 1/2	31 1/2	
51,26,000	..	53,95,793	1,39,92,342	Eastern Investments Ltd P.	12	21	11,24,352	1,31,308	9	9	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	
75,00,000	13,79,357	43,82,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd P.	3	84	-4,26,249	-2,26,854	..	..	..	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,876	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	61	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	..	..	8	20 1/2	20 1/2	
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7-7 1/2	7-7 1/2	100	179	179	
2,25,000	..	17,871	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	21-21	21-21	21-21	7 1/2	43	43	
65,00,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gilanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd P	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,380	7 1/2	7 1/2	14	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	
20,00,000	27,68,349	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd P.	12	209	7,02,792	34,255	..	..	..	10	20 1/2	16 1/2	
40,00,000	34,13,703	7,02,390	51,022	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd P.	12	310	7,15,169	13,30,375	17 1/2	10	..	250	20 1/2	259	
90,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	6,30,979	16,373	..	..	..	240	240	240	
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindustan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	8	11	11	
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91,339	67,868	..	..	..	10	7	7	
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,36,779	59,90,749	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	31,18,053	25,00,733	4 1/2	8	8	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	
1,60,00,000	2,41,97,583	53,33,999	10,13,114	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	26,79,662	14,10,074	..	..	..	9	21 1/2	21 1/2	
1,52,98,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77,23,761	28,98,462	..	..	..	10	30 1/2	31 1/2	
85,75,000C	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	-1,62,971	..	..	..	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	
1,25,00,000D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	
8,27,970	6,57,319	8,08,900	8,06,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	3	173	4,07,208	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	
80,00,000	4,68,334	15,40,000	6,04,090	Indian Wood Products	9	88	13,50,146	1,79,688	25	27 1/2	..	10	39 1/2	40	
5,00,000	..	14,57,899	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	21-21	21-21	21-21	2	65	65	
2,40,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,59,321	36,496	..	..	..	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
5,97,500C	2,23,827	3,97,161	6,66,685	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	..	..	..	80	4 1/2	4 1/2	
1,17,50,000D	61,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	100	117	
2,00,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	
6,34,000C	1,17,363	6,02,958	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	-14,078	-4,649	..	..	..	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	
66,00,000D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	
1,50,00,000	82,21,500	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,020	6,31,756	13 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	..	..	
1,37,53,000	84,61,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2	13 1/2	18 1/2	10	24 1/2	25 1/2	
40,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,904	2,34,00,354	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	17	..	100C	240	240	
5,00,000D	1,08,76,848	93,81,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	..	..	..	10Dd	27 1/2	28	
1,15,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	
80,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,606	2,22,282	10	10	10	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	
10,00,000	31,74,413	40,45,000	2,67,662	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,45,549	31,724	5 1/2	..	15	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	
79,97,295	61,97,295	78,53,576	23,75,205	National Tobacco P.	12	19	12,06,102	9,03,430	..	..	..	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	
35,32,100	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corpn.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	10	..	..	75	65	65	
80,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	..	7 1/2	..	100	..	..	
14,98,250	92,250	37,231	1,58,195	Oremnath Transport	3	295	61,966	45,126	21 1/2	..	..	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,75,000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,032	Orissa Society of India	3	145	1,15,866	45,517	..	..	..	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	
8,25,00,000	1,13,34,992	6,41,684	22,78,331	Railis India Ltd. P.	3	332	-22,02,273	-63,99,719	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	100	33	34	
1,30,00,000	4,08,39,719	1,57,70,208	22,74,147	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	83,77,395	4,91,624	10	15	15	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	
75,00,000	49,76,799	45,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39,35,060	5,63,651	10	12 1/2	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	
1,00,000	45,478	94,865	73,529	Shree's Hotel	6-12	111	-35,475	-46,650	..	..	..	1	1	1	
10,10,200PO	4,57,789	15,00,000	2,42,789	Walford Transport	12	195	33,59,934	1,34,123	7	11	..	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
8,40,800C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
28,90,200C	4,10,33	16,98,332	97,38,238	Bharat Fire & Genl. Ins. Ltd. P.	12	303	2,05,348	93,523	..	..	..	100C	..	..	
2,50,00,000D	..	..	..	..	..										

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Cont'd.

O Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Share respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Book Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Manufacturing Agency	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Net	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	25-4-56	18-4-56	A year ago
PAPER MILLS															
45,00,000	54,01,812	35,81,841	4,21,350	Bengal P.	6-12	24	12,54,725	2,01,825	Nil-6½	6½-8½	8½-10	25	127	127	64½
63,00,000	37,31,683	68,03,851	68,29,331	India Paper Pulp	3-6	2	5,64,250	83,451	6-6	7-7	7-7	10	24½	24½	..
25,00,000	13,52,877	10,22,640	6,27,305	Mysore Paper	9	226	1,13,542	9,553	..	..	..	10	18½	18½	..
1,46,32,500	3,73,45,917	2,09,26,641	2,41,00,950	Orient Paper P.	3-6	22	54,42,702	2,29,439	10-10	11-5	5-6½	10	35	35½	27½
1,25,07,295	59,77,575	72,58,637	1,02,83,843	Shree Gopal Paper P.	6-12	140	22,21,614	1,81,437	7½-7½	7½-7½	6½-..	10	18½	18½	17
20,00,000	40,34,251	9,34,115	1,35,538	Star Paper P.	3-6	36	-64,375	3,51,875	..	..	..	10	11½	11½	13½
10,00,000				Titaghur P.	3-6	106	45,03,619	95,684	5-6	5-5	5-5	2½Po	4½	4½	4½
4,37,50,000									10-10	7½-7½	10-10	10Ao	43½	44½	44
56,00,000AO									10-10	7½-7½	10-10	10Bo	43½	44½	44
56,04,800BO	2,74,87,803	3,22,75,945	69,17,535												
PRESSING COMPANIES															
8,00,000	4,64,596	5,26,886	9,04,699	Calcutta Hydraulic	6	2	-1,35,881	-85,479	8	4	Nil	100	81	81	81
4,30,000	2,07,348	1,00,495	3,57,613	Camperdown	1	311	26,906	2,301	7	4	5	100	121	121	121
5,00,000	1,61,344	1,95,000	3,90,372	Calcutta Hydraulic	6	2	60,996	13,957	7	4	5	100	105	105	96½
REAL PROPERTY STORAGE															
10,00,000A	13,50,000	12,34,015	8,83,896	Bengal Bonded Warehouse	4-10	73	72,010	3,040	5-5	5-5	5-5	A500	890	890	905
1,25,00,000												B62½	107	107	113
2,00,00,000C												C160	174	174	181
25,00,000D												D12½	224	224	22½
7,42,150	11,68,346	4,23,135	33,823	Calcutta Safe Deposit	8	5	81,259	3,142	3½	5	5	10	83	83	8½
10,00,7800	22,96,665	6,43,170	7,48,338	Humayun Properties P.	3-6	..	1,43,649	64,098	Nil-10	..	..	100	13½	13½	11½
2,00,00,000Dd				Midnapore Zemindary P.	6	2	5,95,498	68,064	1½	4	3	100	34	34	39
94,00,000	93,89,847	35,71,674	62,94,136												
TRAMWAYS & STEAMER															
20,00,000	1,19,92,089	1,08,42,425	23,72,280	Bengal Assam Steamship P	10	2	5,02,294	99,699	10	7½	..	100	143	147	141
6,25,000	6,17,570	1,75,000	2,01,118	Calcutta Landing & Shipping	4-10	89	25,522	4,261	10-11½	2½-2½	3½-..	10	15½	15½	15½
12,60,000	23,52,622	9,03,181	4,986	Calcutta Steam Navigation	6-12	113	90,794	76,939	5-5	5-5	..	100	104½	104½	110
27,00,000	3,542,832	2,152,035	2,525,589	Calcutta Tramways P.	12	98	1,189,639	2,22,550	..	7½	..	£1	16½	16½	16½
3,73,050	2,52,816	4,13,728	6,83,484	Fraser	5	139	8,82,620	12,457	..	..	..	10	13½	13½	14½
2,655,580	22,273,124	£960,878	1,135,081	India General Nav. Railway P.	12	139	2,70,306	2,21,386	Nil	5	..	£10	107	115	94
2,25,00,000	6,11,69,772	81,57,151	99,26,394	India Steamship P.	5	291	1,30,162	1,28,061	..	..	..	10	8½	8½	7½
14,08,220	35,14,969	24,75,000	5,94,450	Port Shipping	6-12	2	1,54,518	43,305	5-5	5-5	7½-7½	10	17	17	15½

SOUTH INDIAN MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Manager's Agency	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		24-4-56	17-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CEMENT															
51,04,620	39,78,019	8,87,097	14,29,937	Andhra Cement P.	12	16	10,73,622	4,636	10	..	..	100	157½	157½	136½
ENGINEERING															
7,50,000	7,12,101	82,967	15,912	Brunton & Co P.	12	270	84,162	1,80,754	..	..	..	10	8	8	7½
13,78,660	11,77,029	14,945	18,437	Indian Steel Rolling Mills P.	12	230	1,38,570	Nil	..	..	..	10	14½	14½	12½
SUGARS															
19,92,000	57,01,920	25,64,000	3,49,248	Deccan Sugar & Akbari P.	5	218	12,39,032	1,12,386	..	..	10	5	9½	9½	13½
₹20,00,000A	₹749,840	₹896,278	₹33,344	East India Distilleries Sugar P.	9	319	₹217,186	₹57,296	10	10	..	16sh.A	27½	27½	16½
₹3,00,000B				East India Distilleries Sugar P.	9	..	10,68,060	40,236	25	27½	..	₹1B	34½	33½	28½
29,00,908	8,45,826	19,36,515	23,78,960	India Sugar and Refineries P.	9	..	5,63,036	85,709	10	..	..	10	22½	21½	18½
21,79,280	23,64,171	62,95,164	26,13,235	Mysore Sugar	6	264	2,55,158	3,951	..	..	..	10	49	49	53
6,00,000	6	9,00,000	17,01,004	United Breweries	3	280			..	..	..	75	185	185	165
MISCELLANEOUS															
2,00,000	1,84,643	4,01,950	3,69,126	A. V. Thomas & Co Ltd.	12	270	67,424	82,011	..	..	..	10	16½	16½	11½
43,33,400	51,24,761	91,12,163	23,45,662	Champion Reel Gold Mine	12	328	30,17,946	5,546	..	..	..	10	4½	38	3 1/64
3,45,96,740	3,07,66,646	3,24,061	24,95,823	Fertilisers & Chemical	12	346	43,90,272	73,018	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40,00,000	23,16,662	30,20,000	12,30,149	Parr & Co Ltd P.	12	319	19,29,282	1,90,750	15	15	..	2	..	..	..
40,49,345	48,82,206	7,67,206	12,93,322	Vettur Chemical Industrial Corpn	3	263	4,91,148	6,463	Nil	..	6½	10	9½	9½	8½
3,00,000	2,74,279	4,00,000	3,56,330	Mysore Chemical Mills P.	6	151	24,664	236	..	..	..	10	24½	24½	19½
24,81,220	9,25,232	6,66,775	78,136	Mysore Chemical & Fertilisers	6	233	1,32,627	6,672	..	..	..	10	9½	9½	10½
81,33,400	99,94,107	67,63,169	15,68,879	Mysore Gold Mining	9	328	24,55,864	..	862	..	..	10	13½	12½	10½
5,00,000	1,67,861	..	78,750	Mysore Match	12	201	10,039	45,631	..	..	..	10	6	5½	4½
10,00,000	10,94,415	..	8,079	Mysore Tobacco	12	328	20,43,696	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
37,73,400	45,37,424	51,84,276	₹54,689	Nunddroog Mines	12	328	1,45,422	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
32,10,360	49,89,033	22,24,495	1,75,753	Orengaum Gold Mining P.	6	221	19,71,470	5,47,067	15	..	..	10	17½	17½	17½
40,00,000	46,37,599	93,16,946	80,57,471	Spencer (Provisions) P.	6	221									

RUBBER COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	Acreage under cultivation	Output Rubber	Estimated Rubber	NAMES	Accounts shown	Waiting Agents	Net profits including taxation	Dividends per cent			Ordinary per Share	Latest Market Quotations available until		
											1952	1953	1954		24-4-56	17-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,32,000	9,36,219	4,06,283	4,44,630	2,052	1,45,403	17,05,000	Be Be Rubber	3	276	..	..	25	..	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	
17,94,186	27,46,409	16,19,134	6,03,537	7,270	16,05,846		Cochin Malabar P.	2	210	1,82,593	20	25	..	3	9 1/4	8 1/2	
4,00,000	5,25,576	47,750	62,784	422	1,77,649		Cottanad Plantations P.	3	12	69,330	..	..	..	10	20	18 1/2	
4,00,000	10,03,233	6,84,049	37,660	2,535	2,25,786	..	Kalpetta	2	270	1,13,150	..	..	..	31	31 1/2	26	
27,00,000	64,93,184	13,40,432	11,84,449	9,932	1,35,401	..	Midland Rub & Prod P.	3	270	4,89,174	..	..	..	10	21 1/2	17 1/2	
6,00,000	8,63,636	1,46,323	1,12,561	1,273	7,64,246	..	Peninsular Plantations	4	259	1,18,650	..	..	..	24	24 1/2	25	
13,50,000	36,52,280	2,21,378	1,73,719	2,456	5,25,438	..	Rajagiri Rub & Prod.	6	270	3,33,502	..	..	..	10	10 1/2	9 1/2	
10,30,000	21,09,979	25,000	1,69,125	1,872	10,03,214	10,15,000	Teekoy Rubber	3	172	1,92,914	..	..	15	10	13 1/2	11 1/2	
41,00,000	67,21,749	19,13,944	13,12,632	6,939.5	3,68,304	..	Travancore Rubber & Tea	12	9	14,96,765	6	10	..	25	..	27 1/2	
40,00,000	11,55,155	1,65,000	3,74,540	1,150	3,74,873	..	Tropical Plantations	12	271	2,04,029	..	..	..	10	25 1/2	22 1/2	
26,28,580	4,72,252	2,11,412	2,49,541	738		..	Vaikundam	12	114	80,799	..	..	..	..	..	..	

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. P. F. Dd. G and R. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Share if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	24-4-56	17-4-56	A year ago
CEMENT															
12,87,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9 1/2	6 1/2	10	100	213 1/2	215 1/2	179 1/2
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
6,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	35,75,580	188	6 1/2	6 1/2	5	100	100 1/2	101 1/2	106 1/2
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,262 1/2	1,270	1,407 1/2
1,49,97,650	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	7	7	"	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	122 1/2
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	"	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	146	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec Power Supply P	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	129	129	147 1/2
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,345	1,352 1/2	1,498 1/2
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	15	15	"	100	345	352 1/2	263 1/2
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	50	96	96	93 1/2
35,00,000	10,87,880	3,25,300	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	100A	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs Corpn Ltd. P	3	130	2,02,006	64,676	NIL	NIL	NIL	100A	969	969	968
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,267	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	"	"	"	100	176 1/2 x.d.	185 1/2	162 1/2
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,147	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	"	"	"	300	151 1/2	153 1/2	139 1/2
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	NIL	NIL	NIL	100	151 1/2	153 1/2	139 1/2
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	244	247 1/2	235
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	"	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	"	"	"	10	131	131	131 1/2
5,15,000	"	11,04,84,687	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	"	"	"	"	"	100	675	675	700
8,46,120	"	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	25	"	"	"	"	"	20	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
18,71,940	90,315	4,58,21,351	4,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	25	1,13,109	5,393	NIL	NIL	NIL	15	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
1,06,81,590	"	1,08,81,793	27,25,18,942	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13 1/2	16 2/3	13 1/2	15	383	390	533
6,00,000	"	67,83,110	43,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	"	"	"	"	"	200	3,900	3,900	7,225
15,99,270	"	26,91,301	38,49,086	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	"	"	"	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15
MISCELLANEOUS															
40,79,085	81,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	236	15,61,404	37,22,790	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	"	"	"	50	220 1/2	225	313
90,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmah Trading	6	285	47,93,172	61,990	"	16	21	125	627 1/2	623 1/2	468 1/2
49,00,000	1,21,04,358	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	"	"	"	50	241 1/2	237 1/2	171 1/2
99,99,250	3,085	19,47,386	1,28,40,992	Industrial Investment Trust	12	190	5,81,909	2,83,136	44	44	44	100	73	72	78
6,00,000	1,36,558	39,662	4,78,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	67	4,99,359	4,78,677	"	"	"	200	215	215	226 1/2
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	National Rayon Corpn.	12	352	53,19,604	5,72,076	10	10	10	100	213 1/2	213 1/2	151 1/2
8,99,95,081	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	196	32,72,555	22,72,555	10	20	20	80	177	177	151 1/2
7,00,000	25,68,116	47,85,000	9,80	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	37,72,432	13,381	70	80	80	10	105 1/2	106	65
1,39,95,900	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	97,597	NIL	NIL	NIL	10	171	171	144 1/2
70,07,478	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,90,261	Tata Oil P.	1	269	9,47,111	13,236	11	11	11	25	47	48 1/2	40
2,75,00,000	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,49,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	201 1/2	203 1/2	207 1/2

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1963	1964	1965		25-4-56	18-4-56	1 year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	—29,367	..	2½	2½	2½	100	59½	59½	66
21,69,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sasaram D B G	3-9	22	1,491	810	2-3	2-3	2-3	100	73	73½	74
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G	3	165	46,607	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	58½	63½
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	11	11	19
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839	..	4	2½	2½	100	60½	60½	63½
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh Silghai S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	120-129	1½-1½	1½-..	100	56½	56½	58
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrakopway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12½	5-..	Nil	100	6	7½	7½
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	16,097	4,549	1½	2½-..	2½	100	61	61	61½
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dohri Rohtas	3	135	5,10,908	26,753	6½	7½-..	10	100	12½	13	10½
11,49,700	20,10,643	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	—1,02,611	5,714	98-98	99-1	1-..	100	56½	56½	57½
16,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	61,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	72½	72½	73
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	51½	51½	57½
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	—1,99,473	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	60
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,251	..	4½	6	..	100	74½	69½	74½
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shabdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	—1,10,300	14,331	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	146½	146½	161½
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Framway P.	3-9	165	—43,374	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents	Managing Directors and Secretaries with their respective address—(Contd.)
320 J. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd. Bangalore-1	325 Sri G. D. Bhagat—15 Shiv Bhakar Lane, Calcutta
321 J. Williams—14 Old Court House St. Calcutta	326 Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay
322 Messrs Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort Bombay-1	327 N. C. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta
323 Anderson Wright & Co.—4 Wellesley Place Calcutta	328 F. A. Lykardopolis—10 Hare Street Calcutta
324 Bhatnagar & Co.—17/18 Old Court House St. Calcutta	329 Jalpuria Bros Ltd.—33 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta
325 John A. Guthrie—Blakie—Virginia House 9 Chowringhee Calcutta	330 J. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
326 Barwala Bros—63 Netaji Subhas Rd. Calcutta	331 Sahu Jain Ltd.—Dalmi Nagar
327 Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Wardby Road Fort Bombay-1	332 Fulsidar Kilachand—Scindia House, Douglas Road Bombay
328 John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore Oorgram, South India	333 Shrivasth & Co.—63 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta
	334 B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road Fort. Bombay
	335 M. G. Investment Corpn Ltd.—121, Manikma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay
	336 K. O. Chatterjee—Framvancore
	337 James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta
	338 U. N. Chatterjee—2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta
	339 Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—10 Clive Row Calcutta
	340 V. J. Pillai—Victoria Bunder Colaba
	341 The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta
	342 Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Elloor Factory, Alwaye
	343 Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—101/1 Harrison Road Calcutta
	344 Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta
	345 Chandmull Batia—2, Canning Street Calcutta
	346 K. S. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road Fort Bombay
	347 L. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate Bombay
	348 C. G. Mahant—Ewart House, Bruce Street Fort Bombay
	349 N. K. Bhushan—14, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta
	350 L. C. Karm P. S. Minion Row Extension, Calcutta

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NATION'S BEST

SULEKHA WORKS LTD.
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CHARTER OF EXPANSION FOR THE PUBLIC SECTOR

THE ECONOMIC PRICE OF SOCIALISM

THE new industrial policy has been duly announced, so everybody should now know where he stands. There was nothing in the Prime Minister's statement to the Lok Sabha which could not have been deduced from the events of the past eighteen months. But it is no doubt reassuring to have it all on paper; or so at least the country's stock markets seem to think. If they can now be persuaded to develop some of the buoyancy which might have been expected of them when a period of rapid development lies just ahead, then the statement will have served some useful purpose. For those industries which have now been brought within the scope of the public sector (and there are few left out) there is the consolation that no immediate interference with their operations is planned. For those which have been excluded, there is the knowledge that their continued prosperity is essential to the Government's expansion plans, and the lingering suspicion that their field of activity can be invaded at any time should it be thought necessary in the public interest. The new policy is most useful as an indication of official thinking against the background of industrial expansion and the rapidly evolving "socialistic pattern". The lines it draws are no more conclusive than those of the 1948 resolution have turned out to be; it would be simple-minded to attach any sanctity to them.

The fact which does emerge is that the public sector is to be expanded and private industry will be forced to adapt itself as best it may at any point where friction arises. When the justification for this attitude is the admitted inadequacy of the private sector to undertake some of the larger development schemes, the policy is a sound one. This is equally true when the reason is the inefficiency or corruption of existing industrial units; although if the Government considers public enterprise will invariably do better under similar circumstances, it is in for a big disappointment. It is where the excuse for the intrusion and expansion of State activity is ideological and not one of pure economic expediency, that it is not so good. On these grounds, this policy resolution leaves much to be desired. When flexibility might be counted an asset in a statement of intentions of this sort, here it can only be regarded as an attempt to leave open a whole field of opportunity for the Government to manoeuvre before the promptings of political pressures. This is the statement's chief weakness as an assurance to the private sector. Much of its future working will undoubtedly be dictated by economic reality, but when political expediency demands interference with the dictates of commonsense, this policy is certainly not going to stand in the way. Judged on whether it will increase production and so help to meet the country's greatest need, the new statement can be dismissed altogether. As an encouragement to the private business man to increase his commitments, it is of no greater importance. Where it will serve its purpose is in the opportunities it gives the State to regulate and control private industry without having to go to the trouble of looking for any tiresome economic reasons for doing so.

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the demand, and is now reported to be thinking of allowing about half the sum. It is still not quite clear whether, with the allocation that is finally made, the public sector will be able to achieve the target which is being set for it. As long as coal remains the country's biggest and most dependable source of energy, its development is likely to be vital for economic expansion generally; that is why the doubtful nature of the targets for its production and transport gives cause for serious worry.

The debate on the targets for private and State coal mines has already had an unsettling effect on individual and company proprietors. Revision on the lines now contemplated might be useful in helping restore a measure of confidence. The debate has in the past produced periodic threats of nationalisation of the whole industry; but the evidence now suggests that the Government has barely enough money to produce an extra 12 million tons, so it can hardly afford to undertake the production of the entire 60-million ton target set for 1961. The unfortunate feature, however, is that the plain admission is being shirked, with results that bring no good either to the Government or to the private owners. The general trend of official statements on nationalising coal, coming after the brave assertion of earlier months, is that no guarantees against nationalisation will be given, although the money for it is simply not there. It is difficult to see what there is to be gained from the decision to maintain a paper axe over the industry's head. Its chief result so far has been seriously to hamper the flow of investment into the industry.

This flow has been hampered for other reasons also, and it seems that serious attention will have to be given to these problems as private producers finalise their expansion plans. A major reason why coal has been among the duller sections of the investment market in recent years is that the returns it has offered have been very slender. Costs have steadily risen, but selling prices have been pegged at wholly uneconomic levels; profit margins as a result have narrowed, where they have not disappeared altogether. It is encouraging that the question of an increase in coal prices is now to be reviewed by a special committee. Presumably, this review will be completed after the effects of the Industrial Tribunal's award concerning the benefits and earnings of colliery workers have been assessed. The expansion and healthier working of the private coal industry is important enough for general economic progress to make it necessary that a decision on prices be quick and rational.

MORE MOUTHS TO FEED

WORLD population reached 2,652 million by the middle of 1954, according to estimates published this week in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1955*. An analysis of the statistical data indicates that the population of all the major regions is increasing faster than ever before. Of the 2,652 million persons living in mid-1954, 1,451 million, or about 55 percent, were in Asia (excluding Russia), 404 million in Europe, 357 million in the Americas, 214 million in Russia, 210 million in Africa, and 144 million in Oceania. The most populated countries in the world were the Chinese mainland with 583 million; India 377 million; Russia 214 million; the United States 162 million; Japan 88 million; Indonesia 81 million; and Pakistan 80 million. The regions having the fastest population growth during 1950-54 were Oceania with 2.6 percent per annum and Latin America with 2.4 percent. The continent having the slowest population growth was Europe. North America grew at the rate of 1.6 percent, and Russia at 1.5 percent. The growth observed during this period was faster than in previous periods. The tendency toward a decreasing rate of population growth in Europe and North America during 1920-40 was reversed after 1945. The rate of population growth has increased during the last five years. The acceleration is related primarily to changes in the levels of fertility and mortality, since migration among the large regions of the world is now playing a minor rôle in comparison with the natural increase.

The *Demographic Yearbook* shows that the least developed countries have relatively high birth rates and also high mortality, the differential balance being small. The most advanced countries have relatively low birth rates and low mortality, the balance between the two also being small. On the other hand, the under-developed countries which are going through a period of rapid progress in reducing the levels of mortality have maintained, or even increased, their birth rates, with the net result of rapid population increase. There are more women than men in American and European cities, while in the Arab countries and Asia the opposite seems to be true. For example, in India and Ceylon there are 127 and 173 men, respectively, to 100 women in cities of 100,000 or more. In Denmark, Sweden, and England and Wales, there are about 89 men to 100 women, and in the Americas the ratio varies between 73 in Haiti and 97 in Argentina. In general, countries with a higher proportion of rural population have larger families and households. In

Latin America, India and Japan, the average size of the private household ranges from 4.5 to 5.9, while in central and northern European countries the average household size varies between 2.9 in Sweden and 4.2 in Ireland.

The economic activities of the population vary a great deal from country to country. Men constitute the bulk of the labour force nearly everywhere, the average of the economically active in the countries listed being about 59 out of 100 males, as compared with 22 out of 100 females. The proportion of inhabitants able to read and write also varies widely. The percentage of illiteracy among persons aged ten and over varied, around 1950, in 51 countries from about 3 percent in Bermuda, Belgium and France, to 94 percent among the Algerian Muslims and 99.7 percent among the indigenous population of Portuguese Guinea. Among the self-governing territories, India with 82.1 percent illiteracy and Haiti with 89.4 percent are the countries where this problem is most acute. Considerable improvement is shown in the figures for many Latin American countries. In general, persons under 30 now know how to read and write in larger proportions than their elders, indicating the differences in educational opportunities in modern times. By and large, there are more illiterate women than men. The mean length of life, as measured by the average number of years that a group of new-born babies would live if subject to the mortality conditions of the area during a certain period, has varied in recent years between 32.5 years for males and 31.7 years for females in India in 1941-50, and 70.6 years and 72.9 years for males and females, respectively, in the Netherlands in 1950-52.

In general, the most advanced countries have a higher proportion of married populations than the less developed ones. The exceptions are the Arab countries, in which the proportion of married persons is extremely high. In Latin America, individuals marry young but the proportion of the married is rather low, while in India and the Arab countries the proportion of those marrying is very high but the number changing this status through divorce or widowhood is also very high. Thus, in India, for instance, at the age of 25 to 34, 89 percent of the women are married, and at the age of 55 to 64, 60 percent are widowed. The large proportion of widowed women in India, it is pointed out, may be the result of higher mortality of males in higher age groups and may be related to the fact that for an important sector of the population, remarriage of widows is considered not to be socially acceptable. The countries having the lowest marriage rates are the ones having the highest birth rates. This may be explained by the higher fertility of married couples and the large number of illegitimate births in these countries. Throughout the period 1920-54, the countries of Latin America, Egypt and India have consistently had the highest birth rates recorded in the world, with a record high of 61 registered births to every 1,000 of the population in Guatemala during 1920-24. Central and northern European countries show the lowest rates, the smallest having been 14.4 in Sweden during 1930-34. A study of the trends and characteristics of birth rates is considered of extreme importance by demographers since population growth depends to a large extent on birth rates, with mortality following a uniform downward trend and with migration in large regions of the world no longer a major factor in population growth.

CURRENT COIN

Producing More Aluminium.—The main point of interest in Mr. K. C. Mahindra's address from the chair to shareholders of the Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. last Friday was his indication about how the Hirakud smelter project is to be financed. (A fuller version of the address appears on a later page.) The requirements of the project are estimated at nearly Rs. 9 crores at present; it is intended to establish a smelter with an initial ingot capacity of 10,000 tons a year, which can later be doubled or more than doubled. Mr. Mahindra said that since such a large sum is involved, only a portion of it should be invited from shareholders and the public, the rest being covered by medium-term loans and funds generated within the company. Details of the new capital issue are still being considered, but it has been decided that it will be in the form of convertible loan stock, which will carry a fixed rate of interest and confer on holders the right to convert it into ordinary shares of the company. "Since this type of stock combines the attraction of a secure rate of return over a number of years, with the option of conversion for possibly greater returns or capital appreciation which is expected from the equity of a growing and expanding enterprise, I hope that it will prove to be an attractive form of investment." Mr. Mahindra said that the plan for the Hirakud smelter is based on an expansion of the existing facilities for bauxite and alumina production, and thus requires less capital than would be

necessary if entirely separate integrated facilities were to be created. The smelter is expected to come into operation by the end of 1958, and most of the bauxite-alumina expansion will be undertaken immediately after that, so that the entire integrated plant is in operation before the end of 1961. Reviewing the company's working results for 1955, Mr. Mahindra stated that the improvement over previous years resulted from an expansion of production facilities and better market conditions. Sales increased by more than 50 percent over the 1954 level, but "the advantages of capacity operation of balanced plant facilities, which the expansion had made possible, were not fully realised in 1955, as output and production costs of metal were adversely affected by inadequate power supply to our Alupuram works during the earlier part of the year." The company's operations during the current year are expected to show a further improvement.

Importers' Difficulties.—In his address from the chair to the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, Mr. F. C. Kidd voiced some complaints which are of long standing, but which he was forced to repeat because they have persisted in spite of the trade's hard efforts to get them removed. The reason, of course, is the slowness with which officialdom is accustomed to move. In this case, it happens to be the Customs department, which, he maintained, cannot be persuaded to follow a consistent set of rules for levying duties on imported products. Mr. Kidd gave a few remarkable examples. Referring to the way "the real value" is determined for assessment purposes, he pointed out that the Sea Customs Act laid down, wherever possible, that "assessments should be carried out under Section 30(a) on the basis of wholesale prices". The Customs authorities had admitted that it was not always possible for them to administer in strict accordance with the law, particularly as Section 30(a) involved comprehensive statistics which were not available. Consequently, the majority of assessments were carried out under Section 30(b) where the invoice value was used as the basis. But the Customs authorities now have less faith in the integrity of importers than they have had, and therefore, they use their own arbitrary method of assessing, rejecting outright the invoice value that importers submit. Consequently, the figure varies from appraiser to appraiser and from port to port on identical goods. This means the importer has no means of knowing what the actual duty is finally going to be, and is thus unable to quote forward delivery, particularly where Government contracts are concerned. Besides, the method of assessment involves discrimination. Goods with well-known brand names are taxed under Section 30(a) and the same goods without that advantage, are treated under Section 30(b). The second question concerned that of agency commissions and discounts. In one case, a commission has been allowed for the purpose of fixing duty, in another, it has been totally disallowed. Even the classification of the Member (Customs) of the Board of Revenue, that such commissions should be permissible in cases where the bulk of the goods are imported through a sole agent, has not been serving as a standard rule. The Customs authorities are unable to interpret what the term "bulk of imports" means. Consequently, further efforts are being made to get a clear-cut definition of this from the Member concerned. The problem of classification for the purpose of levying duty constitutes another trouble for importers who have been subjected to continual harassment. Mr. Kidd suggested that the trouble arose because the Customs authorities were out "to secure maximum revenue, consequently their system is so rigid that appraisers are not permitted to use any commonsense." He felt that a forum was wanting where these complaints could be discussed between Customs officials and the import trade, and matters sorted out. This surely is not too much to ask.

Guaranteeing Export Credit.—The proposed export credit guarantee scheme has received unanimous support from business men, subject to certain qualifications. It is a scheme the value of which—in the context of the large foreign exchange requirements of the second five year plan—is doubtful. In fact, it is probably essential for a country wishing to participate in international trade on any appreciable scale. But to be able to serve its intended purpose well, the scheme must be based on sound considerations about the needs of business men and also on a realistic understanding of the risks of international commerce. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in its reply to an official questionnaire designed to sound public opinion on this scheme, has made a number of practical suggestions which merit fullest consideration. In the first place, the Federation suggests that the scheme should be of a limited nature covering a few selected items, rather than a comprehensive one covering all goods; the reason being that not all export goods are likely to respond to the stimulus of credit guarantee. It mentions a few items which

would benefit from the scheme's support. They are largely of the semi-capital or durable kind. But it is against widening the scope to cover cases where Indian exporters fail to fulfil their contracts. The Federation suggests that two kinds of policies—short-term and medium-term—should be introduced under the scheme, the latter to cover the export of capital goods of which India is a potential exporter to south east and west Asian countries. It also proposes two types of policies—a "contracts policy" and a "shipments policy" such as exist under the U.K. system. The former type should, as in the U.K., relate to the "cancellation or non-renewal of export licences or the imposition of restrictions on the export of goods not previously subject to licence." In addition to this, the Indian scheme should also cover, under the contracts policy, risks due to non-fulfilment of contracts for reasons beyond the control of the exporter, including the non-availability of transport and the risks arising as a result of enhancement of export duties subsequent to entering into a contract. On the nature of risks to be covered, the Federation recommends guarantees up to 80 percent of the goods shipped or contracted for, so that the exporter is obliged to retain a "reasonable interest in the transaction" and exercise his "normal business prudence". In this matter, the U.K. practice is recommended as far as practicable, as also in fixing the premium rates of export insurance. In the U.K., the rates of premium are moderate and flexible according to the nature and risks of the business. The Federation attaches considerable importance to "low rates of premium", as otherwise the scheme will lose most of its incentive. On the organisational structure, it suggests a State-run body, if the Indian insurance companies do not come forward to form a company of their own. In several countries, such as France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Austria, Spain and Ireland, private export credit guarantee schemes are managed by private organisations. The countries where the State runs the scheme include the U.K., Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. But in either case, the organisation in India should have the basic features of a private concern to ensure the efficiency and speed characteristic of such organisations. There should also be a central advisory council consisting of business men and bankers and advisory committees at major ports to handle local difficulties. The proposed company should become a member of the International Association known as *Union D'Assureurs Pour Le Control Des Credits Internationaux* with its central office in Paris run under the auspices of the International Chambers of Commerce. The advantage of the membership is that information about the "credit status" of foreign buyers can be more easily collected.

Employment in March.—The number of employment seekers registered at the employment exchanges all over India declined to 704,638 in March, 1956, from 724,448 at the end of February. The number of employed persons who were in need of further employment assistance, was 6,652 at the end of the month. Fresh registrations at the exchanges marked a fall of 6,552 in March, 1956. The number registered was 121,399 against 127,951 in February, 1956. The decrease in registrations was comparatively large in the States of Uttar Pradesh, 5,716, Bihar, 1,978; Delhi, 955; Rajasthan, 942; and Travancore-Cochin, 691. On the other hand, increases in registrations were recorded in the States of Madras 1,479; West Bengal, 861 and the States of Madhya Pradesh, 690. Although there was a decline in the number of registered unemployed, the employment situation in general remained steady, with only some improvements in a few years. One of the reasons for the decline in registrations was, however, the decrease in the number of working days during the month. The number of employers who utilised the services of the exchanges during the month was 5,126 against 5,125 in the preceding month. Employers notified 24,293 vacancies during the month under review compared with 26,006 in the month under review compared with the number recorded a fall of 1,713. The decrease in the number of vacancies was marked in the States of Punjab, 776; Bihar, 376; West Bengal, 302; Bombay, 297; Ajmer, 293; and Rajasthan, 279. A comparatively large increase in the number of vacancies notified, however, occurred in the States of Madhya Pradesh, 349; Assam, 320; and Madhya Bharat, 272. Of the vacancies notified, 18,749 were by Central and State Government establishments, and 5,544 by non-Government establishments. There was an increase of 395 in the public sector and a fall of 2,108 in the private sector.

Lancashire Opens a Campaign.—The "campaign" which Lancashire cotton interests have been planning for some time to secure Parliamentary support for Government help against the serious effects of the unemployment and under-employment in the industry was launched recently by an 80-strong delegation covering the whole Lancashire area, which presented its case to a meeting of M.P.s from textile constituencies at the House of Commons. Three main points were advanced. Protection for the cotton industry was being sought not simply to provide the people with jobs but because the

textile trade was in a state of emergency. "We say," said Mr. Whitlock, Mayor of Nelson, and one of the delegation spokesmen, "that it is foolish to allow ourselves to be placed in a position where our industry is destroyed and put at the mercy of far-distant employers." His second point was the growth in the rate of textile imports which were being retained in Britain—textiles supplied from India, Hongkong and Japan. In 1955, he said, more than half of these imports from India and Hongkong were retained in the home market and the percentage retained was 12 percent of the total of the home market trade. But at the rate of growth the total of imports retained might become a quarter or a half of the total home market trade, "and we say there should be something to stop it." The third point was that the Ottawa Agreements, which were made in 1932, dealt with a situation in which there was no textile industry in Hongkong and no serious competition from India. "We say that circumstances have changed and that the time has come for a revision of the Ottawa Agreement."

Yarn Imports a New Danger.—Although so far attention has been given mainly to cotton cloth imports, Lancashire is now beginning to be concerned also about Far Eastern competition in yarn, for apparently lace manufacturers in Nottingham and elsewhere are buying a large proportion of their yarn requirements from abroad, especially from Hongkong at prices anything up to 1s. 1d. below those quoted for yarn spun and doubled in Lancashire. Total exports of cotton yarn from Hongkong last year were 32 million lbs. against 30,800,000 lbs. in 1954, and those from India rose sharply again after falling by one-half between 1953 and 1954. Japanese exports in 1955 were 26,200,000 lbs., compared with 29,500,000 lbs. in 1954, but with 21,200,000 lbs. in 1953. The nature of Japan's export trade in yarns has changed greatly in the last two or three years though Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and Hongkong between them still take about three-quarters of the total. Whereas, however, folded yarns represented only 27.7

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percent of the total exports in 1953, by 1955 the proportion had risen to 42.3 percent. Similarly counts from 40's upwards formed 46.8 percent of the exports in 1953, but their proportion of the total was 69.7 percent last year.

INJUSTICE TO INDIA

THE article on "Indian Affairs" which we have extracted from *The Times* this week is worthy of the careful attention of every well-wisher of India and all connected with this country. Prompted by the injustice under which British Indian subjects are labouring in South Africa, the writer takes occasion to dilate generally on the injustice which India suffers at the hands of England in the appointment of home charges. Allusion is made to two glaring instances of over-charges: one for the cost of a State Ball given at the India House, and the other for the cost of troops requisitioned from India to defend British interests in Egypt. These instances are sufficiently disgraceful but they are only two out of many. If the opinion of the European classes alone, including officials in European classes, allowed the common courtesy of a fair hearing, we feel sure that the good sense of the English people would not have allowed such iniquitous charges to be made. But on some subjects India never is allowed a fair hearing, no matter whether opinions are put forward by the Government in India, by the European community in India, or by the natives of India. community in India. These subjects are the fair and just and one of the most important of home charges. A Royal Commission was some months ago appointed to consider and report on Indian expenditure. Its deliberations have been carried on within closed doors, and at present what the enquiry is being as to the lines on which the enquiry is being conducted. It is remarkable, and we may add suspicious, that for the purpose of gaining information and probing the opinion of those most concerned in the payment of home charges, it has not been thought necessary to invite a single expression of opinion from the non-official classes of India.

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6th May, 1896

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Without Prejudice

THE BANK SUB-AGENT AS A "WORKMAN"

CLASSIFICATION DEPENDS ON NATURE OF DUTIES

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

CAN the sub-agent of a bank be a "workman" within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act? The answer, in the light of the latest reported decision on the point appears to be that he can, but whether he is in fact a "workman" or not depends on the circumstances of each particular case. We have to consider the question, bearing in mind the statutory definition of the word and also the elastic and flexible nature of the judicial interpretations which have been placed upon it; and also the tendency in recent years to extend and enlarge the colloquial meaning of the word "workman" rather than to limit it. A few years ago Mr. Justice Bind Basini Prasad seems to have been in no doubt at all, and in a conciliation award gave the following categorical answer: "A sub-branch is almost a separate unit and the sub-agent or the sub-manager is at the helm of affairs. If he too is classed as a workman then it would be without an officer. I am unable to agree that a sub-branch can be without any officer. I hold that a sub-agent or a sub-manager is an officer and does not come within the definition of a 'workman'."

But within a year or two, without being, as far as one remembers, expressly dissented from, the above observations began to be explained and distinguished. In 1952 we find their lordships saying in another case: "According to the test laid down by Mr. Justice Bind Basini Prasad, the nature of the work done by a sub-agent and the degree of responsibility would bring him under the category of an officer. We do not think it would be possible to decide with regard to every sub-branch as to whether the sub-agent of that office is an officer or not. It may be that one branch may not have much business and the sub-agent there may not have to exercise his powers of supervisory or directional nature in full. This fact alone would not be sufficient to lead to the conclusion that he ceased to be an officer. It must be held as a rule of general application that a sub-agent is an officer unless it is shown that the employee was given a

colourable designation and that there was no intention to invest him with the powers and responsibilities ordinarily incidental to the office."

The reader will note too that B. B. Prasad J. had in mind presumably a branch of a bank in some small or smallest out-station where the sub-agent was in sole supervisory charge. But the bank will have, e.g., in the head office and in branches in large cities, an agent or manager, in which event the sub-agent would not be "at the helm of affairs" at all.

The fact is that a large proportion of present-day litigation is caused by the loose use of words, both in Acts of Parliament and colloquially. If you take your local English paper, you will not for the past 20 years have seen therein the word "tradesman". He is always pointedly termed "trader". Nor are there any chambers of trade; they have been renamed chambers of commerce. It is the same with this word "officer". In the writer's submission, the word "officer" has no proper place in the commercial or professional world. More than 60 years ago, old Day J., roundly holding that a so-called "officer" is a "workman", said: "This is an age of exaggerations and humbug; we do not now, even in Acts of Parliament, use the same language as we did a hundred years ago. No doubt in those days these plaintiffs would have been called 'servants' and not 'officer'; and very properly so, too. I must, however, read this Act in the sense of our time; and I think it clearly means to compensate any of the servants who by its operation have suffered any pecuniary loss." "Where everyone is somebody, then no one's anybody," said W. S. Gilbert's Grand Inquisitor in the very year Day J. made the above observations. Not so many years earlier satirising the snobbish attempt to extend the meaning of the word, Charles Dickens made the village beadle Mr. Bumble describe himself as a "Parochial Officer", while Mr. Dennis, the public hangman, cryptically alludes to himself as a "Constitutional Officer".

He was a curious character, Mr. Justice Day, with a peculiar sense of humour. He was one of the judges in the famous libel suit of *Parnell v The Times*. At the very climax of the case, when Pigott, the perjured Irish journalist, had admitted that he had forged the murderous letter of which Parnell had been alleged to be the author, there was a loud grating sound in the court. The Lord Chief Justice angrily called for silence but the

sound continued. No one connected it with the graven expressionless face of old Day. But it was the judge convulsed with uncontrollable laughter. It was a tragic moment. The Times was sunk. Parnell's honour restored and Pigott blew his brains out the next day. What there was in this grim episode to amuse the judge, no one ever knew; he never vouchsafed a word of explanation.

One is grateful to have come across the commonsense observations of the shrewd old gentleman made so many years ago which illustrate the spirit in which we should approach the Indian Industrial Disputes Act today. "I must however read this Act in the sense of our time; and I think it clearly means to compensate any of the servants who by its operation have suffered any pecuniary loss."

We will return to our bank sub-agent. The case was an appeal from an award dated 16th May, 1953, of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta. Mr. Gopal Kapoor was working as an employee under the designation of sub-agent in the main office branch of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. at Kanpur. He was discharged from service on 4th November, 1949, and it was in relation to this discharge that the dispute arose. Mr. Campbell-Puri, chairman, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, rejected the claim of Mr. Kapoor for reinstatement, holding that the case was not triable for want of jurisdiction, as, being a sub-agent, he was an officer and not a workman. Mr. Kapoor appealed, and in that appeal the Labour Appellate Tribunal held that "there was no harm in mere designation" and that what really mattered in such cases was the nature of the duties and responsibilities of the individuals. The award was set aside and the case was sent back to the original Tribunal to make an award after considering the issue as to whether Mr. Kapoor was, upon his discharge, a workman or an officer upon such materials as were already on the record and on such further evidence as might be adduced by the parties. In the light of this direction Mr. Campbell-Puri again considered the matter and arrived at the same conclusion, namely, that Mr. Kapoor was an officer at the time of his discharge and not a workman. Accordingly, he again rejected the claim, and Mr. Kapoor again appealed. His appeal was successful.

The Appellate Tribunal did not lay down any general rule as to whether a bank sub-agent is or is not a workman. The effect of its decision was that he may or may not be and that in this particular case he was. Quoting an earlier decision of its own, the Appellate Tribunal held that "the relevant question is not whether the employee is an officer but whether the employee performs clerical work so as to place him in the category of 'workman' under the Act. (Note: The definition of workman in the Act is 'any person employed in any industry to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward.') The approach therefore should be not from the angle of testing whether the employee is an officer but from that of examining the duties to be performed by the employee and deciding whether they are in the main clerical or not. But in each case it will be essential to examine the facts and to determine what is the nature of the work. The question is essentially one of fact and no general answer to cover all cases is possible." On this view of the matter, the facts that Mr. Kapoor was admittedly an "officer", that he was designated a sub-agent, and that he was drawing the same scale of pay and allowances as the agent of his branch were not of much consequence. Examining the duties of Mr. Kapoor in detail, the Appellate Tribunal came to the conclusion that they were essentially of a clerical nature, that he was therefore a workman within the definition at the time of his discharge, and that as such the Tribunal had jurisdiction to adjudicate. And, so adjudicating, the Appellate Tribunal found on the facts that the workman (sub-agent) had been arbitrarily discharged and ordered his reinstatement.

¹Companion Volume to Digest of Labour Law Cases. By V. B. Kher, p. 567.

²1952. L.A.C. 536. Ibid.

³Ford Motors Staff Union v Ford Motor Company. 1953. L.A.C. 497.

INTRODUCTION OF TURBO-JET SERVICE THROUGH INDIA

The introduction of B.O.A.C.'s propeller-jet service through India will be commemorated by the issue of *Britannia* first flight covers. The turbo-jet service is due to commence in September over the London-Sydney route, with stops at Zurich, Beirut, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Jakarta and Darwin. The souvenir covers will be priced at Rs. 2 each and will be flown between any two points on the routes except to and from Zurich and Jakarta. On this occasion, arrangements will also be made for these attractively designed covers to be air-mailed to private individuals provided their place of residence is situated in the United Kingdom, Lebanon, Pakistan, India, Malaya and Australia. Philatelists and collectors of first flight covers will find this a splendid opportunity of adding to their collections and they can intimate their requirements to the nearest B.O.A.C. office not later than 12th June.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

biggest advertisers in the country are being prevented from establishing a tradition of extensive nation-wide coverage for the laggards to follow. The other important point Mr. Khatau made concerns the proposed price-page schedule for newspapers. This, he suggested, would restrict the circulations of the larger and better-established papers. It is easy to see that the smaller ones stand to gain an advantage while at the same time being unable to provide the services that are traditional to their bigger rivals. The result will be that, in order to maintain these services, the latter will be compelled to increase their advertising rates. And in that direction danger lies. It is perhaps a grudging appreciation of this fact that has made the Government put the scheme on ice. Everybody interested in the welfare of the press in this country hopes that it may be frozen dead.

It was gratifying to learn recently that the sale of all forms of serious literature is on the increase in Europe; even economics books are in good demand these days. People's reading habits have steadily improved since the early post-war "escapist" days. But that is probably not the only reason. Good books have become easier and less expensive to get hold of in the last few years, thanks to the enterprise of a number of publishing firms specialising in cheap, paper-backed editions. Now I see from an American news report that the same is true in the United States. There the trend started six years ago when the British firm of Penguin opened a branch in Baltimore. Today, so the report says, Penguin books are selling at the rate of one and a half million copies a year. Among the best-sellers are such titles as *The Odyssey*, *The Canterbury Tales*, and Dante's *Inferno*. Penguin have not been without their imitators. The New York publishing firm of Doubleday and Company has come out with its "Anchor" series and Alfred Knopf with their "Vintage" books, which are featuring such meaty propositions as *Democracy in America* by De Tocqueville and *Moses and Monotheism* by Freud. These are not the only ones to follow suit, and it is not necessarily the satisfaction of encouraging the wider appreciation of good literature which is encouraging the trend—for once, culture seems to be synonymous with big money. With science fiction enjoying a boom—even developing a vocabulary of its own as I remarked a week or two ago—and technical books in excellent demand, the only loser appears to be the trashy novelette, which is probably in too-direct competition with television, radio and cinema for the provision of morose entertainment. All this is most encouraging at a time when the various forms of cheap, cunningly-devised, mass-produced diversions were threatening to make a mockery of the benefits of compulsory education in western countries. It may even lead to serious writing becoming a profitable occupation once again, as it ought to be. At the moment it seems that the writers who are chiefly benefiting are those who are dead as well as distinguished. But perhaps the future prosperity of the serious author depends not so much on the public's taste or the enterprise of publishers, but on the rapacity of the tax collector. At the moment, I am sorry to say, there is no sign of an improvement there.

When Professor Galbraith recommends that railway passenger travel should be organised on more economic lines, I am inclined to agree with him. But when I read of the methods he suggests for discouraging travelling, I am not so sure. The Professor seems to have a better respect for the

price system than he is usually given credit for; increases in passenger fares would certainly economise the railways' resources, although I suspect the amount of saving would be small and the cost in terms of unpopularity for a nationalised industry quite prohibitive. I cannot see this proposal for higher fares, or the similar one for fewer amenities, finding much favour with the Railway Board—Professor Galbraith must bear in mind that there are votes at stake. And when he advises the running of trains at unscheduled hours, one begins to suspect his economic as well as his political judgment. Irregularity in schedules must be considerably more expensive to organise than its opposite, as well as its being an excellent step towards increasing the accident rate. The waste which would be involved in missed appointments, and non-delivery of goods would easily outweigh any advantages from discouraging travel. Besides, where is the room for such arrangements except on the main lines—are not the local ones already irregular enough? It seems to me that Professor Galbraith's experience of travelling by Indian railways is limited. Apart from a few mainline services, conditions could scarcely be more inconvenient or uncomfortable in a country where the vast majority of the population is not easily discouraged by such things. The idea that people in India spend their meagre incomes in unnecessary cavortings about the country in railway trains, is obviously absurd. There have been instances where normal traffic has been interfered with by special arrangements for transport to festival sites, but they have fortunately been few. Professor Galbraith's suggestions contain a fair amount of economic sense, but I wonder how much of it would survive a journey from here, say, to Delhi, third class, round about the middle of May. Professor Galbraith might try it. If, at the end of the journey, he were to be asked to cast his vote in a general election, I am sure he would have no difficulty at all in appreciating the Railway Board's point of view.

Prime Minister Nehru is nothing if not refreshing when he touches on the subject of letters. Opening the Radio Literary Forum in Delhi last Sunday, he struck a wistful chord by harking back to the days of his own authorship. He had fallen, he regretted, from the high eminence of that status to the lower one of Prime Minister, being now "entangled in other matters". I see that Sir Winston Churchill, that retired "war horse", has just launched upon the world the first volume of his ample *History of the English-speaking Peoples*. It seems hardly likely that Mr. Nehru, "entangled" as he is and will probably remain, might return at any time, like Sir Winston, to the pleasures of the pen. Nevertheless, his advice can be followed with profit by all who would call themselves authors. To Indian writers he has suggested that they try to strike a balance between the needs of material progress and those of the mind and spirit. This everyone worth his pen has always done, but perhaps it is just as well to drive the fact home in an age when the emphasis is so much on "the flesh-pots of Egypt". A no less important point discussed by him was the historic rôle of the English language in India. He stressed how, by acting as a common channel of communication between the different parts of the country, it has helped foster the sense of nationhood, and has put India in vital contact with the mind of the West. It is good that these views were expressed by as important a person as Mr. Nehru. Perhaps it will serve to abate to some degree at least the bigotry of the champions of Hindi.

THE DITCHER.

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Company Meeting

INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED

CHAIRMAN MR. K. C. MAHINDRA'S REVIEW

Addressing the Annual General Meeting of Indian Aluminium Company, Ltd., held at Calcutta on 27th April, 1956, the Chairman, Mr. K. C. Mahindra said:

"Last year I expressed my view of the immediate future for your Company as one of restrained optimism. You will have observed from the audited accounts of the Company sent to you, that net profits for the year 1955 amounted to over Rs. 26 lakhs, which is almost double that attained in any previous year. I think we can regard this result, which reflects the benefits of expanded production facilities and improved market conditions for the Company's products, with satisfaction and pride. Although sales increased by more than 50% compared to 1954 the advantages of capacity operation of balanced plant facilities, which the expansion had made possible, were not fully realised in 1955, as output and production costs of metal were adversely affected by inadequate power supply to our Alupuram Works during the earlier part of the year. It would, therefore, not be unreasonable to expect some further improvement in the results of the current year's operations."

Referring to the development of the Company's activities in the fabricating field, the Chairman stated: "Apart from continued progress in the production of medium- and high-strength alloy rolled products at Belur Works, an extrusion plant was brought into operation at Alupuram in March 1955 and an expansion of the Kalwa plant was initiated which will increase the capacity for paste production by 50% during the current year. To sustain this expansion of fabricating activities, the Company continues to supplement its metal production by increased purchases of imported and indigenous scrap and ingot. However, the increasing cost of metal purchases under prevailing conditions of general world shortage is fast resulting in a situation which would compel us to increase prices correspondingly."

"The Directors have been alert to the need for expanding smelting facilities with a view to satisfying the Company's own increasing requirements of metal as well as those of other fabricators, and, in my earlier addresses, I have referred to the project which has been under consideration for some time for the establishment by the Company of another smelter near the Hirakud Development in Orissa. Your Directors have now decided to proceed with the scheme which envisages a smelter at Hirakud with an initial annual ingot capacity of 10,000 tons, but capable of easy expansion to 20,000 tons or even more, as soon as circumstances both warrant and permit it."

"The expansion of ingot production poses financial and organisational problems more serious than those of increasing fabricating capacity. Even though the plan for the proposed Hirakud smelter is based upon expansion of the existing facilities for bauxite and alumina production, thus requiring less capital compared to that which would be necessary if entirely separate integrated facilities were to be created, the requirements of the project are estimated at nearly Rs. 9 crores for the first stage of 10,000 tons annual production."

Expansion

"You will, I am sure, readily appreciate the difficulties in financing an expansion of this magnitude which will more than treble the Company's existing fixed assets. Organisationally, technicians and experienced operators in this industry are scarce all over the world and even for engineering and design work we have to stand in a queue. Thus, a programme has been devised giving priority to the smelter, which is expected to come into operation by the end of 1958, and undertaking the major part of the subsequent bauxite-alumina expansion immediately after the completion of the smelter, so that the entire integrated plant is in operation before the end of 1961."

"The dominating feature in the economics of the aluminium industry is the large investment required in fixed capital assets and the heavy charges that it involves in the form of depreciation and the cost of obtaining money. In recognition of this, smelter projects are almost everywhere financed by the issue of fixed-interest debt to cover the greater portion of the total capital cost, the balance of the necessary capital being raised by a combination of share-financing and the accumulation of funds from depreciation and retained earnings. Accordingly it is proposed to finance only a part of our requirements for the expansion project by a new issue of capital, the remainder of the funds being obtained by means of medium-term loans from banks and the cash flow from depreciation and earnings."

"I believe that the importance given to the ploughing back of earnings will not only serve the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders, but that it is also in keeping with the needs of the country during a period of intensive industrial development as foreseen in the second Five-Year Plan."

"I welcome the co-ordinates on which the Plan is based, the adventure which it excites and the aspirations it hopes to fulfil." Mr. Mahindra declared, and while he also accepted without reservation the ideal of a socialist co-operative commonwealth, he wondered whether there had not been "a great confusion in targets and objectives in the scheme of planning." He drew attention to the apparent inconsistency between the emphasis placed on development of basic industries and the desire to find resources "for fashionable fads like an aircraft carrier or the Amber Charkha."

and the incongruity of allocations for development of communications which will provide only 30% extra carrying capacity as against the anticipated rise in industrial and agricultural output of about 50%, superimposed on an existing shortfall of 10-15% in transport facilities."

"I will not comment on the reasonableness or otherwise of the approach to technological progress in the context of the various programmes." Mr. Mahindra continued, "but taking another example, decentralisation and village self-sufficiency within limits may become the ideal basis for building a socialist co-operative country, but little or no attention has yet been paid to the organisational efforts needed to undertake such a mighty task. Some very radical institutional changes are required of the bureaucracy, if the various state-sponsored industrial and social ventures are to succeed. We have, no doubt, a cadre of bureaucrats—perhaps as efficient, hardworking and patriotic as are to be found in non-governmental services. Nevertheless, the climate of service in bureaucracy is such that regimentation in thinking becomes a matter of course, and it has been the experience of almost every country in the world that the dead hand of bureaucratic control has not succeeded in inciting the requisite effort, zeal and inspiration, without which this great adventure in nation-building cannot succeed."

Management

"The scarcity of managerial talent is already acutely felt with the rapid growth of the so-called public sector. We will succeed or fail with the build-up or lack thereof of the organisational capabilities of state ventures. The supreme and exacting task of management is a task which cannot be learned from textbooks or over a brief period of apprenticeship. While we proceed to do the learning, there is a grave danger of an oligarchic stranglehold by the army of bureaucrats. Perhaps it is not widely recognised that nationalisation, public ownership, sarvodaya are not the passports which purchase immunity from inexorable laws of industrial economics. One may honestly hold the view that classic theories of supply and demand do not apply to an under-developed economy. One may hold the view that private enterprise in India has been guilty of sins of omission and commission which it cannot be forgiven. One may also come to believe that profit motive is at the root of all evil. And yet, one should not ignore the vast lack in experience and in management knowledge which is required to run an industrial undertaking or a chain of co-operative marketing societies or perhaps even the village industrial panchayats on whom such high hopes are set."

Adverting to the role of deficit financing in the second Plan, Mr. Mahindra said: "The Finance Minister has repeatedly expressed his awareness of the inflationary tendencies which would become more and more oppressive with the repeatedly large doses of deficit finance contemplated in the second Five-Year Plan. He may have devised some built-in restraints or he may be thinking of imposing more detailed physical controls. I hope he is aware of the limitations of the technique of controls which can only shift the pressure of excessive demands, but do not diminish the same."

The Chairman then reverted to the Company's own financing problems in connection with the expansion at Hirakud and said "The Directors consider that in view of the large sum involved the Company should invite from the shareholders and the public only a portion of the capital, the rest being covered by medium-term loans and funds generated within the Company."

New Capital Issue

"The Directors are examining the most appropriate way in which this new capital issue might be made by the Company. While the details of the issue are still under consideration, it has been decided that the issue will be in the form of convertible loan stock, which would carry a fixed rate of interest and confer upon the holders the right to convert the loan stock into Ordinary shares of the Company. Since this type of stock combines the attraction of a secure rate of return over a number of years with the option of conversion for possible greater returns or capital appreciation which is expected from the equity of a growing and expanding enterprise, I hope that it will prove to be an attractive form of investment."

"In accordance with the statutory obligations, the stock would be offered, in the first instance, to the holders of Ordinary shares in the Company in proportion to their respective holdings. Aluminium Limited, the Canadian majority shareholder of the Company, has agreed to take up half of the new issue, and to relinquish the remainder of its pre-emptive rights so as to permit increased Indian participation in the Company. This would provide an opportunity to holders of Preference shares also to subscribe to the proposed new capital issue."

"The Company is now on the threshold of a new period of expansion and we hope to play our full part in the vast development that is taking place in the country's economy. I trust that we will continue to receive the active support and encouragement of the Government in this effort and I should here like to express our gratitude for the understanding attitude of the Government and the Tariff Commission towards the needs of the aluminium industry evidenced by the extension of the protective tariff for a period of three years."

"Before I conclude, I am sure all of you would like to join me in expressing our high appreciation of the services rendered to the Company by Mr. J. W. Cameron, who retired from the position of Managing Director towards the end of last year. The contribution he made towards the progress of the Company during fifteen years of service in positions of increasing responsibility deserves our sincere gratitude, and to him and the other employees of the Company is due in large measure the credit for the successful results of the past year."

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	27-4-56	20-4-56	29-4-55
Liabilities—				
Notes in Banking Dept.	...	22,34.90	16,66.77	31,22.20
Notes in Circulation	...	15,60,40.99	15,69,65.25	13,10,76.57
Total Notes issued	...	15,27,35.89	15,26,32.02	13,41,98.77

Assets—				
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	...	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	...	6,81,44.72	6,81,44.72	6,61,97.61
Total A.	...	7,21,46.43	7,21,46.43	7,01,99.32
B. Rupee Coin	...	1,07,20.29	1,06,16.42	1,06,24.70
Rupee Securities	...	6,98,69.17	6,98,69.17	5,33,75.14
Total	...	15,27,35.89	15,26,32.02	13,41,98.77

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—				
Capital Paid-up	...	5,50.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	...	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	...	10,00.00	10,00.00	...

Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	...	58,59.65	55,85.94	51,61.65
2 Other Govts.	...	27,00.91	25,53.20	24,99.80
(b) Banks	...	50,84.10	53,33.04	48,66.27
(c) Others	...	17,17.55	17,03.33	22,79.70
Bills Payable	...	6,22.21	6,11.21	2,97.16
Other Liabilities	...	33,34.02	33,18.02	29,47.52
Total	...	2,13,15.44	2,11,04.74	1,99,92.10

Assets—				
Notes	...	22,34.90	16,66.77	31,22.20
Rupee Coin	...	8.94	6.76	7.12
Subsidiary Coin	...	9.03	8.54	7.62
Bills Discounted Int.	...	36.50	36.50	57.30
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	...	12,06.50	12,87.46	11,42.50
Balances held abroad	...	44,20.32	52,71.24	53,18.53
Loans to Govt.	...	1,79.00	1,00.00	89.00
Other Loans etc.	...	66,71.24	64,47.28	35,45.67
Investments	...	44,18.54	44,64.27	41,56.52
Other Assets	...	18,30.47	18,15.92	25,46.24
Total	...	2,13,15.44	2,11,04.74	1,99,92.10

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—				
(a) Borrowings from Banks	...	7,00.52	7,31.37	9,12.83
(b) Others	...	6,41,30.26	6,43,55.30	5,81,93.02

Time Liabilities—				
(a) Borrowings from Banks	...	2,96.30	2,92.50	2,16.55
(b) Others	...	4,24,30.31	4,20,63.71	3,79,97.72
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	...	8,81.02	10,66.36	4,47.71
Time Liabilities	...	...	...	40
Cash	...	37,38.94	37,20.31	34,54.77
Balances with the Reserve Bank	...	50,67.44	49,53.30	46,12.56
Balances with other banks in current account	...	10,41.96	11,33.31	10,54.44
Money at calls and short notice	...	8,20.60	8,58.74	15,65.56
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	...	3,55,38.45	3,56,36.65	3,42,68.87
Advances	...	6,01,23.75	6,06,10.93	5,03,96.97
Indian Bills purchased and discounted	...	1,03,76.62	1,01,71.01	81,43.29
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	...	47,04.85	46,98.12	38,14.08

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended	Rs (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
27-4-56	...	58,07.59	...	...
20-4-56	...	57,46.38	59,42.39	...
13-4-56	...	61,83.08	68,34.76	...
6-4-56	...	79,03.91	85,97.64	...

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—				
Notes in Banking Department	...	7,78.45	6,75.41	...
Notes in Circulation	...	2,92,89.94	2,93,75.22	...
Total Notes issued	...	3,00,59.39	3,00,50.63	...

Assets—				
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	...	11,19.58	11,19.58	...
Sterling Securities	...	86,98.33	86,98.33	...
Government of India Securities	...	26,53.83	26,53.83	...
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	...	43,05.30	43,05.30	...
B. Rupee Coin	...	6,47.24	6,38.48	...
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	...	1,20,15.00	1,20,15.00	...
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	...	...	...	...
Gold Coin and Bullion	...	19.02	19.02	...
Sterling Securities	...	4,40.63	4,40.63	...
Govt. of India Securities	...	1,00.90	1,00.90	...
Rupee Coin	...	29.51	29.51	...
Total	...	3,00,59.39	3,00,50.63	...

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—				
Capital Paid-up	...	3,00.00	3,00.00	...
Reserve Fund	...	3,00.00	3,00.00	...

Deposits—				
(a) Central Government	...	10,74.39	13,51.86	...
(b) Provincial Government	...	5,14.65	5,08.25	...
(c) Banks	...	15,26.33	14,50.20	...
(d) Others	...	20,15.37	19,77.23	...
Bills Payable	...	9.81	13.79	...
Other Liabilities	...	6,04.57	5,84.01	...
Total	...	63,37.52	60,32.60	...

Assets—				
Notes	...	7,78.45	6,75.41	...
Rupee Coin	...	...	...	...
(a) Pakistan	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary Coin	...	...	...	...
(a) Pakistan	...	...	...	...
(b) India	...	...	...	...

Bills Purchased and Discounted—				
(a) Internal	...	...	...	...
(i) Govt. Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...
Loans and Advances to Govt.	...	15.00	2,95.00	...
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	...	3,13.69	2,06.16	...
Other Loans and Advances	...	6,59.82	8,23.54	...
Investments	...	32,28.66	28,33.41	...
Other Assets	...	15,73.46	13,69.83	...
Total	...	63,37.52	60,32.60	...

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

DEMAND CONTINUES TO SLACKEN

Wednesday, 2nd May.

THE signs that an end to the busy season is approaching have strengthened slightly during the past week. It is not possible yet to trace any major slackening in demand from any particular industrial source, but there is no doubt that overall credit needs are easier. Demand from the sugar industry is still firm and in some instances even increasing. Requirements of the jute industry are largely unchanged, but those on account of grains and seeds may be a little easier. The slacker conditions which appeared in the inter-bank market last week have once again given way to tightness. The call rate is unchanged at 3½ percent, and there are reported to be buyers over at this rate.

A few more export documents have come to hand this week, but on the whole the market has remained quiet. There have been a few tea bills in evidence. Remittance has been good. Sterling continued to weaken on the world's markets, and the dollar rate is now quoting Rs. 480½.

Bullion eased on lack of support at higher levels and in consequence the price of silver declined from the previous week's level of Rs. 181½ to Rs. 181½, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was Rs. 181½. The London price was unchanged at 78½d. The price of foreign silver in New York remained the same at 90½ cents.

Gold was quiet in sympathy with silver and the price declined from Rs. 107-6 to Rs. 106-15. The sovereign at Rs. 67-6 showed a fall of 1 anna.

During the week ended 27th April, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 24,62,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

There was a further decline of Rs. 4.64 crores to Rs. 1,509.65 crores in notes in circulation while the total note issue was Rs. 1.04 crores higher at Rs. 1,527.36 crores, in the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 27th April, 1956. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts rose by Rs. 2.73 crores and Rs. 1.48 crores to Rs. 58.59 crores and Rs. 27.01 crores, respectively. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 50.84 crores were Rs. 2.49 crores lower. Balances held abroad declined by Rs. 8.51 crores to Rs. 44.20 crores, as did investments by Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 44.18 crores. Other loans and advances increased from Rs. 64.57 crores to Rs. 69.71 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks totalled Rs. 37.51 crores (Rs. 32.82 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 75.91 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances to Governments were shown at Rs. 1.79 crores (Rs. 1 crore).

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 20th April, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 648.31 crores (Rs. 7.01 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 427.77 crores (Rs. 2.96 crores) compared with Rs. 650.87 crores (Rs. 7.31 crores) and Rs. 423.56 crores (Rs. 2.93 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have advanced by Rs. 69 lakhs and Rs. 1.34 crores to aggregate Rs. 37.89 crores and Rs. 50.87 crores, respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 79 lakhs in investments to Rs. 752.65 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 752.65 crores reveal a fall of Rs. 2.15 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.2 percent and 69.9 percent against 8.1 percent and 70.3 percent.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 20th April, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 1.35 crores in total deposits to Rs. 234.69 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 94.89 crores, while other authorised investments are up by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 10.45 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have decreased by Rs. 92 lakhs to aggregate Rs. 134.57 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 18.72 crores or Rs. 1.83 crores higher.

The Indian branches of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION made a profit of Rs. 6.38 lakhs for the year ended last December. Deposits amounted to Rs. 8.30 crores. Cash aggregated Rs. 82.30 lakhs. Advances and investments were shown at Rs. 11.26 crores and Rs. 1.65 crores.

A new State bank called the DEUTSCHE HANDELSBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT has been established in eastern Germany. Its headquarters are in Berlin. The bank will do banking business for the export, import and transit trade of eastern Germany, including the discounting, re-discounting and accepting of bills of exchange.

By a notification issued on 28th April in the Gazette of India, the Government of India has announced that all currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes other than those bearing the Asoka Pillar emblem in the design and in the water-mark shall, on the expiry of six months from the date of issue of the notification (28th April, 1956), cease to be legal tender save at the branches of the Issue Department of the

Reserve Bank of India and Government treasuries including sub-treasuries and such branches of the State Bank of India, the Hyderabad State Bank and the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., as are acting as agents of the Reserve Bank of India. The issue of these notes has been discontinued since 1950 and the number of notes now left in circulation is very small. In view of this and also of the changed political conditions, it is considered desirable that notes of this description still in circulation should be replaced as early as possible by notes of the Asoka Pillar design. Accordingly, the legal tender character of notes of earlier designs is being terminated. They will, however, continue to be exchanged at the offices and agencies of the Reserve Bank even after the above date.

According to the land-borne trade returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the provisional figures of total value of foreign trade of India by land with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Burma during March 1956 were as follows (in lakhs of rupees):

	Exports to	Imports from
East Pakistan	16	255
West Pakistan	20	14
Other Countries	3	12
Total	39	281

Total trade amounted to Rs. 321 lakhs. Re-exports were Rs. 1 lakh. Trade in treasure was negligible. There was thus an adverse balance of trade amounting to Rs. 240 lakhs.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 6-4-56

on 6-4-56	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
29-4-56	30-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
23-5-56	24-9-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
16-5-56	17-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
9-5-56	10-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
2-5-56	3-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
21-5-56	22-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
17-5-56	18-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
10-5-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
3-5-56	4-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-0%
Monthly Maturities* ('000's omitted)			
May 1956	...	4,00.00	
June 1956	...	5,00.00	
July 1956	...	1,00.00	
		...	
Total	...	10,00.00	

BANKS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT

NEW PROBLEMS FOR THE MANAGERMENTS

By R. M. Mitra

IT has been said that the Companies Act, 1956, which came into force on 1st April, is intended to further the social and economic changes necessary for creating a democratically-managed, co-operative commonwealth. The maximum disclosure of facts about the affairs of a company before and after its formation, increasing participation by shareholders in policy decisions, and restrictions on the powers and remuneration of the management, seem to be among the main aims. Much has already been said about the soundness, rationality and equity of the provisions. It has been argued that suspicion underlies the whole legislation, and that this will affect the enthusiasm and efficiency of company managers. Fears have been expressed that undue publicity about the affairs of a company, as required under several provisions of the Act might damage its business. It is also questioned whether the emphasis on the rights of minority shareholders might not introduce an element of instability in business and administration.

No practical purpose is likely to be served, however, by criticising the basic principles of the legislation now. These, as well as the procedures, are largely based on the company law in Britain, and in many cases the Indian Act reproduces the language of the U.K. Act. There is, therefore, no lack of a precedent. Yet, the quiet acceptance of principles coded in the U.K. Act of 1948 or the Indian Act of 1956 does not solve the difficulties of a management which faces the practical question of implementing the law, especially as it affects a banking company.

Loans and Deposits

The directors of a public company, or of a private company which is the subsidiary of a public company, are not permitted, except with the consent of the company in general meeting, to borrow moneys after the commencement of the Act, if "the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed," exceed "the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the company and its free reserves." Moneys lent to a company in excess of this limit will not constitute a valid debt unless there is prior sanction at its general meeting, or unless the lender can prove that the loan was made in good faith and without the knowledge that the limit had been exceeded. The legislators took into consideration the special nature of the relationship between a banker and his constituent. It was appreciated that a constituent may have occasion to borrow moneys from his banker in the ordinary course of business in circumstances which may not, on the one hand, allow a borrowing company sufficient time to seek the consent of its general meeting; and, on the other hand, afford the banker adequate opportunity to be satisfied that the limit of borrowing is not exceeded, especially because the limit relates to the total borrowings of the company and not simply to the amount of the loan advanced by the banker.

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B. BANERJEE
Manager.

But the provision made to meet the special requirements seems to have been embodied in language which may be a fruitful source of misunderstanding. Section 293(1) (d) provides that the restriction imposed on the directors' power of borrowing does not include "temporary loans obtained from the company's bankers in the ordinary course of business." It is unfortunate that the word "temporary" has been left undefined. It is also not known if there is any authoritative judicial decision to offer guidance. The cautious banker will wonder whether "temporary" is a matter of duration, and, if so, what length of time makes a temporary period. Again, considering the importance of realisability in his business, the banker will wonder whether "temporary" relates to the quick realisability of a loan, or is intended to be a feature of what is known as a self-liquidating asset. Even so, the banker's problems will not be over. He will have to think whether the intention, or the fact, of a loan being temporary will exclude it from the restrictive limit.

Delegation of Power

Section 292 of the Act requires that when directors delegate their power to make loans, the terms of delegation should "specify the total amount up to which loans may be made," "the purposes for which the loans may be made, and the maximum amount of loans which may be made for each purpose in individual cases." It has not been explained whether "purpose" will be considered from the point of view of the borrower or of the lender. It is also not clear how an infinite variety of purposes can be reduced into a general category, and what happens if the officer making a loan is misled and the borrower uses the loan for a purpose which is not covered by the terms of authority conferred on the officer. Then, does the word "total" mean the gross total or the maximum amount outstanding at any time? If it means "gross total," quick turnover of loans at a branch may necessitate the "total" to be fixed at an astronomical figure, or to be subjected to daily or even hourly review.

Section 292 presents the banker with yet another problem. It prohibits branch managers from borrowing moneys beyond the limit of a total amount specified in a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors. It has been judicially pronounced that to accept deposits is to borrow money, and that the legal principles governing the borrowing of money will apply to the acceptance of deposits, except where a particular enactment provides otherwise. Section 293 of the Act expressly provides that the limit imposed on the borrowing of money in excess of the paid-up capital and free reserves of a company will not apply to the accepting of deposits by a banking company. But section 292 does not make a similar provision. It logically follows that this section extends to the accepting of deposits. The banker may well wonder whether a specified limit up to which a branch manager is authorised to receive deposits will contribute to the smooth running of a branch. Here, again, it is not clear if the "total" means gross total or the maximum amount outstanding at any time. There is a similar absence of distinction between deposits and loans within the meaning of section 295. The effect seems to be that a company whose directors control 25 per cent of the shares of a banking company, or a company whose board, or any of whose directors, may in any way guide the policy of a banking company, will not be permitted to have a deposit with the banking company in question.

Filing Particulars of Charges

Section 125 of the Act introduces several new classes of charges or mortgages, particulars of which have to be filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies. As in the previous Act, failure to file particulars within 21 days of the creation of the charge will cause the latter to become void. Section 145 provides further that for a charge created before the commencement of the new Act and not required to be filed under section 109 of the previous Act, it will be sufficient if the relevant particulars are filed within 21 days of the commencement of the new law. But it is not made clear whether such filing is also required where a document contains certain charges, particulars of which were required to be filed and were filed under the old Act, and in addition, certain charges which did not so require to be filed; whether the filing of the document or a verified copy thereof under the old Act will be regarded as having satisfied the requirement of filing the particulars relating to the charges not included in the old Act.

The provisions of the Articles of Association of a company materially guide the relations of a banker with the company in the course of their transactions. Section 561 seems to imply that where a company adopted Table A in the First Schedule to the Act of 1913, the Table in Schedule I to the new Act will apply. But section 657 read with section 28(1) seems to imply that Table A in the old Act will continue to apply until the new Table is formally adopted.

Presentation of Accounts

Section 211 of the Act seems to have improved the position relating to the form in which the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of a banking company are to be prepared. Section 29(3) of

the Banking Companies Act says that although special forms have been prescribed under the Banking Companies Act, the requirements of the Indian Companies Act will apply in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Banking Companies Act. It was not clear whether these requirements extended to the forms of accounts, and there was therefore a doubt if some of the particulars of the forms prescribed under the Companies Act were not also to be incorporated in the accounts of a banking company. But section 211 of the new Companies Act specifically provides that the forms prescribed under this Act need not be adopted by a banking company. Section 218 however introduces a new complication. It requires that when a copy of a balance-sheet is published, copies of the profit and loss account, the auditors' report and the board's report should be annexed. Now, section 31 of the Banking Companies Act requires every banking company to publish the balance-sheet, profit and loss account and the auditors' report, but not the board's report. It may be observed that publication is not compulsory under the Companies Act, but if a company voluntarily publishes its accounts, the requirements laid down in section 218 of the Act must be complied with. In the case of a banking company, however, publication is compulsory under the Banking Companies Act. It seems that though the different provisions complicate matters, there is no inconsistency and a banking company cannot, therefore, invoke section 616 of the Companies Act for exemption from publication of the board's report. But such publication will tend to increase expenses unnecessarily, especially in a medium-sized bank.

Other Practical Difficulties

The Act contains several more provisions which seem to create problems of interpretation for banking and other companies. Section 147 requires a company to display its name in front of each of its offices in a language in general use in the locality of the office. It may be possible to ascertain what language is in general use in a town or village, but will it be possible so to ascertain if "locality" means the immediate neighbourhood of the office, especially when the office is situated in a large city like Calcutta? Section 166 requires that the annual general meeting of a company will be called on a day other than a public holiday and held during business hours. It is not known if the period of business hours is intended to be the same as the period of working hours. A bank maintains a clear distinction between business hours and working hours. Does Section 166 recognise this distinction? Section 174 provides that, unless the Articles otherwise require, a general meeting (except a meeting called on the requisition of members) failing for want of quorum will stand adjourned to the same day in the following week unless the board of directors determines otherwise. It is obvious that the board cannot determine this before it formally meets. But it is not stated how the decision will be announced to shareholders and whether a fresh notice will have to be issued to all shareholders, or even to shareholders attending the infructuous meeting. It is further possible that while an annual general meeting cannot be called for a public holiday, the adjourned meeting may take place on a public holiday.

But it does not seem clear what happens to the meeting when the day for which it is called is not a public holiday at the time of issue of notice, but is subsequently declared a public holiday. Section 288 states that a meeting of the board of directors failing for want of quorum will, unless the Articles provide otherwise, stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, or if that day is a public holiday, to the succeeding day. Does it imply that no meetings of directors are to be held on public holidays? Section 206 requires that dividends on shares will not be paid to any person other than the registered holder or his order or to his bankers. It has not been provided as to how the "order" of the registered holder is to be expressed. Will merely writing on an unstamped paper, indicating the intention of the registered holder, be sufficient? Again, does the language of the section prevent paying the dividend to an executor or succession-certificate holder until a mutation in his name is effected? Section 49 seems to prevent a banking company from lodging securities with the Reserve Bank for safe custody!

Encouraging Amalgamation

It seems surprising that the power of the Central Government to amalgamate two or more companies, as provided in section 396 of the Act, will not apply to banking companies. Section 44A of the Banking Companies Act, read with section 616 of the Companies Act, excludes banking companies from the operation of section 396 of the Companies Act. The growth and stability of the banking system depends to some extent on the amalgamation or absorption of a large number of banks. It appears, therefore, that the procedure laid down in section 396 of the Companies Act should be more useful in reorganising banking than in other companies.

Many provisions of the Act besides those discussed will perhaps make managements wonder what the true intentions of the legislators are. It seems that the Act needs to be revised soon in these aspects, and also in others relating to notices, meetings, accounts, payment of retiring benefits to a managing director or whole-time director who has served his full term of office, etc. But what is of greater importance is that the provisions affecting banking companies should receive immediate attention, and, if possible, a separate consolidating law passed for them.

Stocks and Shares

STOCK MARKET WELCOMES THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY STATEMENT

BUSINESS NOW QUIET, BUT UNDERTONE STEADY

Wednesday Evening.

THE dominant factor in stock market feeling during the past week has been the industrial policy statement. When this was outlined by Mr. Nehru in the Lok Sabha last Monday, operators immediately became bullish on the view that it was not as bad as expected and that considerable scope has in fact been left for the private sector for profitable operation and expansion. Speculative prices have receded since the wave of bear covering which followed the announcement, due to the approach of the clearing. Operators have once again been embarrassed by high carry-forward charges. With last week's threat of trouble in Bombay passed for the time being and the industrial policy statement out of the way there would seem to be more opportunity for the market to regain a little vigour, but just at the moment there is no sign of any such thing.

What activity there has been during the week has been chiefly in engineering and miscellaneous scrip. Coal, jute and tea shares are quiet. Government securities have once again enjoyed good support. The firmness of this section suggests the appearance of a new loan as early as June this year.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The Government securities market continued firm and prices improved further. During the week the Reserve Bank of India increased its selling prices of 2½% 1962, 2½% 1976 and 3½% 1965. During the earlier part of the week, buying orders were difficult to complete owing to shortage of scrip, but sellers were attracted by the higher prices at the close and as a result, business was easier to negotiate. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 met with good enquiry and the price improved from Rs. 77 to Rs. 77-3, while 3% Non-terminable was steadier at Rs. 77-8. In short-dated loans, 3% 1957 improved to Rs. 99-13-6 to close slightly easier at Rs. 99-13, while 3% 1958 was asked for at Rs. 99-11. In the medium-dated group, 3% 1959-61 was in demand up to Rs. 98-2-6. Both 3% 1963-65 and 3% 1964 were a few annas better in each case at Rs. 95-1 and Rs. 94-14 respectively. 2½% 1961 was asked for at Rs. 93-6, 2½% 1962 was quoted higher at Rs. 93-15, but 2½% 1963 was slightly easier at Rs. 96-3. Among National Plan issues, 3½% 1961 was taken higher to Rs. 99-9 and both 3½% 1964 and 3½% 1965 were one anna better at Rs. 98-12 and Rs. 98-10 respectively. Long-dated loans were firm with 3% 1966-68 recording a sharp rise to Rs. 93-1 and 3% 1970-75 was taken higher to Rs. 89-15. Provincial loans were steady but once again enquiry was centred on 4% loans quoted at a discount. Four percent Madras 1967 was taken 3 annas higher to Rs. 99-14 and 4% U.P. 1967 was better at Rs. 99-9. Four percent Mysore 1967 was asked for up to Rs. 99-7 as was 4% Bihar 1967 at Rs. 99-5.

Preference shares of managing agency companies and jute companies were rather difficult to sell, but selected miscellaneous issues could be placed without much difficulty. Alkali & Chemical were crossed at Rs. 105-12 and British India Corporation were offered at Rs. 121. Calcutta Electric changed hands freely at around Rs. 11-5 and Dalmia Cements Rs. 100 paid-up were marked at Rs. 99. Duncan Brothers were crossed at Rs. 65-12 and a small odd lot of Dunlop Rubber second was done at Rs. 96. Indian Iron & Steel were marked at Rs. 107 and Martin Burn came to hand at Rs. 104. In jute, Anglo-India were taken at Rs. 114 and Dalhousie were quoted at Rs. 111. Hooghly were marked at Rs. 13-8 and New Central met with some enquiry at Rs. 113. A solitary transaction was reported in Rameshwara at Rs. 10.

In the banking section, a small lot of Allahabad Bank fully-paid was crossed at Rs. 357. Bank of Bikaner changed hands at Rs. 16-8 and Punjab National were dealt in freely at around Rs. 46-12. United Bank of India "D" shares were placed at Rs. 4-4.

In the railway section, Dehri Rohtas were quoted at Rs. 13-4 and a small odd lot of Kalighat-Falta changed hands at Rs. 53.

Cotton shares were dull and a minimum amount of business was reported. Elgins were done at Rs. 27-2 while Kesoram were shaded at Rs. 17-6 and Muir Mills at Rs. 94. New Victoria were lower at Rs. 2-4 while Dunbar were unchanged at Rs. 303 and Cawnpore Textiles at Rs. 8-4.

Coal shares were neglected though prices showed little variation. Here is a chart showing representative price movements:—

	Opening 26-4-56	Closing 2-5-56
Bengal	529	529
Burrakur	14	13 13
Central India	6 13	6 14
East Indian	31 8	31 10
Equitable	29 8	28 14
Karanpura Collieries	124	120
New Beerbhoom	19 12	19 12
South Karanpura	9 12	9 12

In an otherwise dull jute section, there was some enquiry for Standard at around Rs. 25-4 and Union around Rs. 12-8. Apart from New Central Jute which met with strong enquiry and improved from Rs. 15-3 to Rs. 16-12, other shares in this section were neglected with sellers rather than buyers. Anglo-India were unchanged at Rs. 169 as were Barnagore at Rs. 133 and Belvedere at Rs. 159. Howrah were a shade better at Rs. 22-8 and Kankarrah were offered at Rs. 95. Kinnison eased from Rs. 168 to Rs. 162. National fluctuated narrowly about Rs. 23-6.

The only share dealt in in the electric supply section during the period under review was Calcutta Electric around Rs. 13-7.

A few selected sugar shares met with enquiry, including Carew at the higher rate of Rs. 8-14. Champaran at Rs. 23-4 and Ramnugger at Rs. 23-14. In contrast, Cawnpore were asked at Rs. 19-7 while United Provinces were unchanged at Rs. 20-4. Shree Krishna Gyanoddy were marked at Rs. 12-4.

In the engineering section, Bhartia Steel were steady at Rs. 17-4 with the approach of dividend time, while Braithwaite were marked back from Rs. 28 to Rs. 27-8. Burn & Co., reacted from Rs. 356 to Rs. 349 while Indian Standard Wagon were unchanged at Rs. 181. Jessop, after being done up to Rs. 35-10 closed slightly lower at Rs. 35. Richardson & Cruddas were also marked up at one time to Rs. 28, but closed easier at Rs. 27-2. Indian Iron & Steel recovered from Rs. 34-2 to Rs. 34-14; tonight's closing quotation is Rs. 34-9. Textile Machinery closed quiet at Rs. 23-8.

In paper, India Paper Pulp recovered from Rs. 23-5 to Rs. 25 and Orient from Rs. 34-14 to Rs. 35. Titaghar Paper were fairly steady at Rs. 43-10 while Shree Gopal were marked back from Rs. 18-10 to Rs. 17-14. In Cement, Ashoka changed hands at Rs. 10-6 and Assam Bengal at Rs. 6-5. Dalmia Cement fully-paid Ordinary were crossed at Rs. 14-10 and the Deferred shares were done at Rs. 3-3. Sone Valley were fairly steady at around Rs. 7-14.

BOOKING OF
'EXCEPTED ARTICLES'
and the Railways' Responsibility

★

The Railway shall not accept responsibility for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any package containing articles which are enumerated as "Excepted Articles" in the Second Schedule under Section 75 of the Indian Railways Act, when the total value of such articles contained in the package exceeds Rs. 300/-, unless the contents of the package and their value are declared and the authorised percentage charge (compensation for increased risk) paid at the time the package is booked for carriage by the Railway.

Where the value of such articles in any parcel or package exceeds Rs. 300/-, the sender or his authorised agent must record in the Forwarding Note whether he engages to pay the percentage charge prescribed. Should he elect not to pay prescribed percentage charge on value, the package will be accepted for carriage but the Railway shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the same. The percentage charge on value must in all cases be pre-paid.

Commodities like Watches, Clocks and Timepieces of any description, Maps, Art Pottery and all articles made of Glass, China or Marble, Silk, Shawls, Lace and Furs, Radio (Wireless) apparatus, Photographic apparatus, Statuary, Scents are a few examples of the "Excepted Articles."

★ Rules and conditions regarding the booking of "Excepted Articles" and the full list of these articles appear in the Goods and Coaching Tariff published by the Indian Railways Conference Association and in placards displayed at stations. Detailed information may also be obtained from the Station Masters.

Issued By

Chief Commercial Superintendent
EASTERN RAILWAY

Chief Commercial Superintendent
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago (the last named being shown in parenthesis and will be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVT. SECURITIES

2½% Loan (1961)	Rs. 93-6	93-6	93-6	93-6
2½% " (1962)	Rs. 93-13-3	93-13-3	93-13-3	93-13-3
3% Govt. Paper	Rs. 77-4	77-4	77-4	77-3
3% Loan (1960)	Rs. 77-7	77-2	76-12	77-1
3% " (1966-68)	Rs. 92-14	92-14	92-12-6	92-12-6
3% " (1970-75)	Rs. 89-11	89-15	89-10	89-15
5% " (1957)	Rs. 99-14	99-14	99-14	99-14
5% " (1958)	Rs. 99-11	99-12	99-10-6	99-10-6
5% " (1959-61)	Rs. 98-2	98-2	98-2	98-3
5% U.P. (1960)	Rs. 95-6	95-6	95-6	95-6
3½% Loan (1964)	Rs. 98-10	98-11	98-8	98-11
3½% " (1965)	Rs. 98-9-6	98-9-6	98-9	98-9
3½% " (1961)	Rs. 99-9	99-10	99-9	99-9
4% Madras (1967)	Rs. 99-8	99-8	99-8	99-8
4% U.P. (1964)	Rs. 100-3	100-3	100-3	100-3

BANKS

Bank of Bihar	Rs. 16-6	16-8	16-6	16-6 c.d.
Bank of India	Rs. 32-32	31-12	31-12	
Bank of Mysore	Rs. 45-4	46-12	45-4	46-4 (42-11)
Bank of Punjab	Rs. 45-4	46-12	45-4	46-4 (42-11)
Bank of Bengal	Rs. 45-4	46-12	45-4	46-4 (42-11)

RAILWAY

Dehri Rohas	Rs. 13-4	13-4	13-4	13-4 (10-3)
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COTTONS

Cawnpore Textiles	Rs. 8-5	8-5	8-4	8-5 (8-9)
Dunbar	Rs. 302-302	302-302	302-302	
Elgin Mills	Rs. 27-2	27-4	27-2	27-2 (26-8)
Do. ("B" Pref.)	Rs. 9-4	9-8	9-4	9-8 (9-11)
Jayshree Textile	Rs. 6-3	6-3	6-2	6-2
Kesarnagar	Rs. 17-6	17-7	17-6	17-7 (17-14)
New Victoria	Rs. 2-6	2-6	2-4	2-6 (1-7)
Sree Nivas	Rs. 212-212	212-212	212-212	
Svadeshi (P.O.)	Rs. 10-4	10-4	10-4	10-4

COALS

Bogdla Kuma	Rs. 4-8	4-8	4-8	4-8
Burghur	Rs. 530-530	530-530	530-530	
Burghur	Rs. 14-14	13-12	13-12	(12)
Bhalgach	Rs. 6-14	6-14	6-14	(7)
Bokaro & Ramghur	Rs. 11-15	12-1	11-15	(9-4)
Central India	Rs. 6-12	6-15	6-12	(8)
Equitable	Rs. 28-8	28-8	28-8	(32)
East India	Rs. 31-10	31-10	31-10	(31-10)
Hurviladh	Rs. 23-23	23-23	23-23	(29-8)
Katras Jheriah	Rs. 54-12	55-54	54-12	(55)
New Beerboom	Rs. 19-10	19-10	19-10	19-10
Ondal	Rs. 15-15	14-15	14-15	(19-10)
Ranegunge	Rs. 11-4	11-4	11-11	(11-15)
Samia	Rs. 14-14	12-15	12-15	(19-14)
Standard	Rs. 25-25	25-25	25-25	
Union	Rs. 12-9	12-10	12-3	12-4 (18)
Western Bengal	Rs. 6-13	6-14	6-13	6-13 (7-7)

JUTES

Alliance (Pref.)	Rs. 100-100	100-100	100-100	(102)
Annapara	Rs. 11-9	11-9	11-9	11-9 (13-15)
Alexandra	Rs. 200-200	200-200	200-200	
Anglo-India	Rs. 173-173	173-173	173-173	(220)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 114-115	114-115	114-115	(119-8)
Barnagore	Rs. 135-135	132-134	135-135	(178)
Birla	Rs. 17-17	16-14	17-22	(19-1)
Bally	Rs. 140-140	140-140	140-140	
Budge Budge	Rs. 137-8	137-8	137-8	137-8
Champdany	Rs. 150-150	150-150	150-150	
Chitavalah	Rs. 14-14	14-14	14-14	(14-3)
Dalhousie (Pref.)	Rs. 111-111	111-111	111-111	(117)
Empire	Rs. 19-4	19-4	19-4	19-4
Fort Gloster (Pref.)	Rs. 17-17	17-17	17-17	17-17
Ganges	Rs. 67-67	66-8	66-8	(103-8)
Gauhati (Pref.)	Rs. 98-98	98-98	98-98	
Hooghly (Pref.)	Rs. 14-2	14-2	13-8	13-13 (15-6)
Hukumchand (Pref.)	Rs. 109-109	109-109	109-109	(110)
Kinnison	Rs. 161-161	161-161	161-161	
Kamarhatty ("B" Ord.)	Rs. 134-134	134-134	134-134	(104-8)
Khardah	Rs. 123-123	123-123	123-123	
Landsdowne	Rs. 107-8	108-8	107-8	108-8 (132)
National	Rs. 23-8	23-8	23-1	23-6 (38)
New Central	Rs. 15-4	17-2	15-2	17-2
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 113-113	112-112	112-112	(115-8)
Nuddea	Rs. 39-39	39-39	39-39	(55-4)
Nahali	Rs. 87-8	87-8	87-8	87-8 (111)
Orient	Rs. 153-153	153-153	153-153	
Presidency	Rs. 5-4	5-7	5-4	5-6
Rameshwara (Pref.)	Rs. 10-10	10-10	10-10	(9-4)
Standard	Rs. 103-103	103-103	103-103	(153-8)

MININGS

Burma Mines	Rs. 3-0	4-1	3-8	4-1 (1-15)
Consolidated Tin	Rs. 2-9	2-12	2-8	2-12 (1-15)
Christian Mica	Rs. 14-8	14-9	14-8	14-9
Indian Copper	Rs. 6-11	6-12	6-8	6-9 (3-8)
Karanpura Development	Rs. 26-14	27-10	26-26	26-3
Metal Copra	Rs. 11-3	11-4	10-9	10-9 (8-6)
Orissa Minerals	Rs. 24-3	24-4	24-2	24-2 (25-5)
Tavoy Tin	Rs. 12-15	12-14	12-14	(As. 9)

CEMENTS

Ashoka	Rs. 10-4	10-6	10-3	10-5
Assam Bengal Cement	Rs. 6-4	6-7	6-4	6-7 (6-14)
Dalmia (Bharat)	Rs. 14-10	14-14	14-8	14-14 (6-14)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 99-99	99-99	99-99	
Do. (Def.)	Rs. 3-3	3-3	3-3	(2)
Do. (Conty.)	Rs. 3-14	3-14	3-14	(3-14)
Sone Valley	Rs. 7-15	8-1	7-13	8-1 (7-10)

CHEMICALS

Alkali & Chemical	Rs. 19-8	19-14	19-8	19-14 (16-4)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 105-12	105-12	105-12	105-12 (106)
Bathgate & Co.	Rs. 1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8 (Rs. 2-4)
Smith Stanstreet	Rs. 16-4	16-4	16-4	16-4 (8-13)

ELECTRICS

Calcutta	Rs. 13-9	13-11	13-6	13-8 (15-4)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 11-6	11-6	11-4	11-5 (12-7)

ENGINEERING

Bharat Elec. Steel	Rs. 17-6	17-6	17-6	17-6 (15-4)
Britannia Building & Iron	Rs. 7-4	8-2	7-4	8-2 (6-8)
Do. (Old)	Rs. 8-2	8-4	8-2	8-4
Burn & Co.	Rs. 355-356	349-349	355-356	(263)
Do. (7% Pref.)	Rs. 140-8	140-8	140-8	140-8
Brailwaite & Co.	Rs. 28-28	28-28	28-28	(24)

Engineering and Transport

CONSTRUCTION OF CALTEX OIL REFINERY

COMPLETION OF WORK EXPECTED ACCORDING TO PLAN

THE Caltex oil refinery at Visakhapatnam is gradually taking shape and it is expected that construction work will be completed in time for it to come on stream early next year. The preliminary phase of shifting several thousand tons of earth, draining the 400-acre site and felling superfluous trees is now over. The emphasis so far has been on preparing the site. But it has now shifted to the construction of the actual refinery buildings. A large storehouse, which will provide protected storage for the many delicate parts which form an oil refinery, is now more than half complete. Also at an advanced stage of completion are the storage tanks varying in height from 40 to 48 feet. These are built with pre-formed sections of plate steel eight feet wide, the largest of which weighs four tons. When complete, over 6,000 tons of steel will have been used in the construction of these tanks. The horizontal welding machines specifically designed for large steel tanks, while the vertical welding has been done by hand. Welded joints are subjected to inspection by X-rays in order to test the quality of each weld. For the final test, the tanks are filled with water, which has a density greater than crude oil.

Strengthening Tank Foundations

A construction problem arose when it was found that the moist, clay loam soil where the crude oil storage tanks are to be located would not give a stable foundation for a heavy load. This problem was overcome by drilling 125 holes with a 16-inch diameter 15 feet deep and spaced under each tank. The holes were then filled with dry sand and the top of ground level layered with sand and gravel several feet thick. Each tank is 160 feet in diameter and will contain six million Imperial gallons of crude oil which, when filled, will exert a full load of 24,000 tons. This weight will squeeze the water out of the soil and up through the sand piles to be drained off through the sand and gravel tank pad. As a result the soil, after loading, will become firm and support the heavy tank without tilting.

In addition, the many foundations required for the processing units are nearing completion. A 50-foot high concrete batch plant has had to be built to produce the large quantities of concrete required. The batch plant has large hoppers for the cement, sand and aggregate. From these hoppers, controlled quantities of material are dropped into a large mixer and after mixing the concrete is dropped into specially fitted dump trucks for delivery around the site. The large batch plant not only mixes concrete faster but provides for much closer control over the quality of the concrete, an essential factor where heavy loadings and durability are concerned.

Much Equipment Arriving

Masses of equipment continue to arrive at the refinery site. The maximum use is made of the Caltex "pool" of equipment. About 50 pieces of heavy construction equipment have been transferred to Visakhapatnam from other Caltex construction projects in various parts of the world. Such equipment includes large cranes, special trucks, air compressors, welding machines and grading equipment. This in turn will be passed on to another Caltex installation in some other part of the world as and when needed. Such procedure saves on capital costs and ensures maximum economy.

Many items of equipment have been purchased in India or rented from contractors. The largest piece on the site is a guy derrick about 190 feet high, with a lifting capacity of 100 tons. This will be used for the construction of the fluid catalytic cracking unit, the largest processing unit in the refinery.

BRITISH "CONVERSION ENGINES" FOR PISTON AIRCRAFT

The prospect of considerable savings to airline operators by converting existing piston-engined airliners to turbo-prop motive power—with consequent increased range and speed—is offered by British aero-engine designers. Many aircraft which have proved their worth in service with piston engines have been used as flying test-beds for turbo-prop engines and work has begun on extending the potential markets for British gas-turbines by offering turbo-prop power plants as "conversion engines" for established types of civil aircraft. Experience in Britain has shown that a good aeroplane can be made a much better one simply by switching the power plants from piston to turbo-prop propulsion. The switch, in fact, gives the aircraft a new lease of life.

The Napier Company, which is the first to propose these conversions, has measured the improvement obtained in the American Convair 340, which was converted to take the British Napier Eland turbo-prop and first flew in this form in February. The figures show an improvement in range of 930 miles when carrying the maximum payload. At the same time the speed was increased by 50 m.p.h. It is considered that these results indicate that large monetary gains are to be expected from the improvements obtained by engine

conversion. Napier is now proposing a similar conversion for the American Douglas DC-6 and the Martin 404, both well-proved aircraft popular with airline operators.

FRENCH AIRCRAFT ATTRACTS WIDE INTEREST

The test flights of the Caravelle, a French aircraft, are attracting wide interest in the aeronautical world. British, American, Japanese and French firms are interested, it is said, and so is Russia. The Caravelle is manufactured by the Societe Nationale de Construction Aeronautique du Sud-Est in Toulouse. It is a twin jet medium-distance aircraft, capable of flying 1,925 miles at a cruising speed of 450 miles an hour at a height of 32,800 feet, carrying 70 passengers. It operates very silently, it is claimed, because the jet engines are placed at the back of the fuselage. It had its first flight on 27th May, 1955, and has since covered more than 500 hours of test flying.

REVISED STANDARD FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL

The Indian Standards Institution has revised the Indian standard specification for structural steel. The specification for structural steel was first issued in 1950 following the representations made by steel manufacturers to the Steel Advisory Committee of the Government of India that the practice of ordering steel to rigid specifications was often not justifiable on the basis of service requirements. Two important modifications have now been made. Structural steel has been classified into three categories according to its chemical composition and the purposes for which it is intended. Yield stress figures have been raised by 0.25 ton a square inch (0.39 kg/sq mm). This specification covers material to be supplied as bars, angles, channels, beams and other similar sections normally used in structural engineering, together with rivet bars. A separate standard is being prepared for material required for forging purposes. Because of difficulties in obtaining proper raw materials, rigid adherence to specifications, in which phosphorus in steel was limited to 0.060 percent, was found difficult. The maximum phosphorus content in the specification, when issued in 1950, was raised to 0.065 percent, with the proviso that when steel was required for structures subject to dynamic loading, such as bridges, railway rolling stock parts, etc., or for special application, phosphorus should not exceed 0.060 percent. In certain locations where structural steel is exposed to excessive atmospheric corrosion, copper-bearing steel may be used. This specification provides that the copper present in such steels shall be 0.20 percent to 0.35 percent, which has proved beneficial. Copies of the specification can be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi 8, or its branch office, 40/40A Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRAINING OF INDIAN STEEL TECHNICIANS IN U.K.

Active consideration is being given to the training of Indian personnel to manage and operate the £80 million iron and steel works at Durgapur, West Bengal, according to an announcement made recently in London. Site work will probably start in July, and arrangements are now being made in Britain to assist in the training of Indian technicians and operatives. Technical co-ordination of the principal sections and ancillary departments of the works, engineering services for gas, water, steam and air supplies, and planning of road and rail facilities have, it is announced, been carried out by the engineering department of the Metallurgical Equipment Export Company. For all electrical work, this company and the consortium of firms with which the agreement for the building of the steel plant has been signed have as their consultants McLellan and Partners, of London.

MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Britain's manufacturers of mechanical handling equipment making an increasingly important contribution to the country's economy, not only by way of direct exports, but by providing other exporting industries with the means to increase efficiency. Last year's production was about 8,000 units, two-thirds of which was sold to home industry. From 9th to 19th May, at Earls Court, London, the latest in labour-saving and ancillary equipment will be on show, on a scale never before equalled, at the Mechanical Handling Exhibition and Convention. With 400,000 square feet of floor space, the exhibition is described as the world's greatest display of labour-aiding equipment. A working model of a bi-cable aerial ropeway; a crane that can be driven on the road at the speed of normal traffic and can work in congested areas; an overloader with a loading rate of up to 150 tons an hour; an automatic carrier and terminal for the collection and delivery of isotopes, untouched by hand, to a distant point; a full-size wagon-tipper; and a new overhead chain conveyor are a few examples of the numerous exhibits which will be on show.

"Mechanical Handling is Vital to International Commerce" will be the theme of the Convention which is to be held concurrently with the exhibition. Speakers from Britain, from the Commonwealth and foreign countries will present papers describing their particular handling problems the way they have been solved.

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Our City Cable

PROFIT-TAKING FOLLOWS
POST-BUDGET BOOMLETINDUSTRIALS EASIER BUT OILS
STRONG

London, 2nd May. THE substantial post-Budget rise in the stock markets quietened down considerably during the past week, and prices generally moved irregularly. Profit-taking developed after the rise and this brought some reaction, while the buying released by the Budget soon spent its force. Losses generally were small while there were good features, particularly in oil shares. The tone of the market as a whole remained satisfactory, despite the contraction in business from the high level reached after the Budget. The main feature of the week was the performance of gilt-edged. Prices receded under the influence of the £250 million Treasury 3½ percent stock issue, but once this was out of the way on Wednesday, the market went ahead and ended the week on quite a strong note. Profit-taking developed after the week-end and this reduced the gains, but even so, appreciable rises were recorded on balance. The new Treasury 3½ percent stock established a small premium on the issue price of £81 on the first day, and this was maintained in subsequent dealings. The failure

of the smaller issues had little effect, although it did not help sentiment. Foreign bonds and rails were generally subdued, and prices moved irregularly and within narrow limits. Uncertainty on Wall Street contributed to the hesitancy in London earlier in the week, but later a sustained recovery in New York favourably influenced sentiment. Dollar stocks moved up after losing ground earlier and were higher on balance. Profit-taking and the contraction of buying after the post-Budget boomlet brought reaction in industrials, and prices moved somewhat irregularly, but generally to slightly lower levels. The *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary Index was around three points down on the week. Most of the gains reflected good company news. Imperial Chemicals fluctuated following their results, but were little changed on balance. Gold shares fluctuated within wide limits, following rumours of rich developments in Free State Geduld. Prices went sharply ahead, came back equally sharply, then moved up again, but only to turn easier later. On balance, there was not a great deal of change. Coppers lost ground in sympathy with the fall in the metal price. Leading oils were in strong demand and were at or very near their peak levels. Teas were inclined to ease in quiet conditions, while rubbers turned dull following President Eisenhower's message to Congress on synthetic rubber.

The Money Market

Credit conditions in Lombard Street during the past week were very comfortable. This was due partly to a smaller intake of bills and partly to an inflation of bankers' cash balances due to Government and other disbursements. On Wednesday in particular, the credit supply was considerably in excess of requirements and the authorities sold short-dated bills to keep the market on an even keel for the rest of the week. The easy cash position resulted in a large turnover of bills with July maturities sold at 5-1/32 percent and 5 percent. Money was invariably taken at the basic level of 3½ percent, while the end-of-the-day balances were as cheap as 3 percent. In view of the continued keen competition and in line with the firmness of short-dated bonds, the discount market raised its bid for the week's offer of Treasury bills with the result that the average rate dropped by over 2s percent to about £5 percent. Applications for £240 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalled £395,345,000 and were allotted at an average rate of 140s 1.95d percent against 102s 4.55d percent in the previous week. Offerings this week consist of £250 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 25th April showed bankers' deposits were £12 million higher at £225 million, while notes in circulation £1 million lower at £1,841 million.

Anaconda Copper Prices

The Anaconda Company has announced that, with effect from 1st May, the price of the Chilean copper it sells in the U.S. market will, as previously, be based on the average of the bid and asked quotation at the opening call on the London Metal Exchange for the week prior to the week of shipment from the refinery. If the average falls below the Company's domestic price, then the Chilean copper will be brought up to the domestic level. This means that there will be a floor below which the Chilean price cannot fall as far as Anaconda is concerned. The present domestic price is 46 cents a lb. Kennecott has not changed its pricing policy yet, but it is expected to follow Anaconda's move soon.

Hongkong Gold Moves Narrowly

Hongkong gold moved narrowly during the past week. The undertone was steady, although sentiment was bearish. Selling on a forward basis by importers checked rises, but sellers were not inclined to offer spot metal. The lower U.S. dollar rate also had a bearish effect on the market. Carryover charges for the period was only 1 cent in buyers' favour. The official offtake was 1,490 taels. The unofficial figure was not available. Arrivals at Macao totalled 60,000 ounces and a forward contract was done at \$(U.S.)37.91.

Vegetable Oil Market

Cottonseed oil tended dearer last week with Chinese semi-refined marked up to about £137 c.i.f., as against £133½ in the previous week. This largely reflected reports that high prices were paid at the recent Sudan cottonseed auctions—around £42½ for black and £35 for white seed. Linseed oil was a shade steadier, although both buyers and sellers were cautious about forward trading. Indian castor oil was easier, with only isolated enquiries handled. Swedish rapeseed oil was firm after week-end business at £134½ c.i.f. Although English coconut oil was lowered by £1 a ton, both Straits and Ceylon oils were steadier, reflecting the recovery in Philippine copra, for which sellers were rarely asking under \$(U.S.)198 c.i.f. while buyers were talking of \$(U.S.)196.

Russian Contract for U.K. Firm

Textile Machinery Makers Ltd. announces that its subsidiary, Platt Brothers Sales Ltd. has recently received a contract from Russia for carpet looms and ancillary equipment. The contract is worth over £2 million. Delivery is to commence by the end of this year.

U. K. Not Joining Wheat Pact

Britain will not be a member of the new International Wheat Agreement to come into force on 1st August with a new maximum price of \$2 (against \$2.05). Britain explained its abstention from the U.N. Wheat Conference here by saying that she believes in free markets and does not think the agreement will help exporting countries to get rid of their big surpluses.

New Delhi

SECOND PLAN COAL TARGETS FOR PRIVATE
AND PUBLIC SECTORS REVISEDSTATE COLLIERIES TO EXPAND OUTPUT
BY 12 MILLION TONS ONLY

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

A REALLOCATION of the targets for coal production during the second plan has been agreed upon, it is learned. The total target for 1961 is still 60 million tons. On the basis of the 1954 output of 37 million tons, the additional production necessary would have been 23 million tons, of which 15 million tons were allotted to the public sector and the remainder to the private sector. The 1955 output is 1 million tons higher at 38 million tons. It has now been decided to revise the targets to 12 million tons for the public sector and 10 million tons for the private sector. The Production Ministry still wants Rs. 60 crores to raise the extra coal. The sum includes the cost of housing for coal miners, which alone will be Rs. 12 crores.

Cabinet Discusses Second Plan

The Union Cabinet started to consider the final draft of the second plan last week. For reasons which have not been disclosed and despite the public announcement made by the Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, that the outlay would be increased by Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores, the Planning Commission has not altered the original figure of Rs. 4,800 crores as the total outlay of the public sector. Mr. K. C. Neogy, member of the Planning Commission, has circulated a note indicating in what ways the plan is unrealistic and needs modification. The plan, as approved by the Chief Ministers of States and the Union Cabinet, will be presented to Parliament for final approval by the middle of May.

The Planning Commission will shortly publish three other documents on: (1) Development schemes in the second five year plan; (2) the plan in its first year and (3) progress report on the five year plan. In the words of the Commission, "the second five year plan has been conceived as a broad framework within which annual plans will be made. A plan covering a five year period has to be regarded as flexible. The second five year plan, as presented in this document, indicates the magnitude and significance of the tasks to be undertaken, the order of benefits resulting from the development proposed, and the means and techniques by which resources have to be mobilised and harnessed for the task to be taken in hand. The policy implications of the plan have also been brought out in broad terms. But, planning is not a once-for-all exercise for a five year period; it requires a continual watch on current or incipient trends, systematic observation of technical, economic and social data and adjustment of programmes in the light of new requirements. There are, naturally, uncertainties attached to the various estimates that can be made for a five year period. Some of the programmes set forth in the plan may take a little more time for completion. In a plan of the dimensions envisaged, experience may indicate fields where implementation can with advantage proceed ahead of schedule and others where progress may have to be inevitably slower. Moreover, India is not planning within a closed economy. Developments abroad, economic or political, may necessitate adjustments in the plan. It is in view of these considerations that the plan has to be regarded as a framework within which programmes for each year have to be worked out in detail and implemented.

Regional Development

"Finally, we should like to refer here to an aspect of long-range planning to which, we feel, increasing attention will be necessary in the coming years. This relates to the developmental problems of the entire under-developed region of Asia and Africa. For various political and social reasons, this region has so far remained largely under-developed, and the economies of some of these countries have either remained isolated or have developed affiliations with certain countries in Europe with which they had political ties. As a result, the volume of trade within this region itself has not developed sufficiently and the scope for complementary effort and mutual assistance as between countries in the region has remained largely unexplored. It is evident that as developmental planning proceeds in this region, problems of mutual adjustments in the matter of specialisation in certain lines of production and of mutually advantageous trade and exchange of know-how and experience will assume increasing importance. Planning in the different countries in this region is at different stages, and it is only to be expected that the prime consideration for each country will be the fullest development of its own resources in the light of its needs and along lines it finds economically and socially most promising. Nevertheless, it is essential that the programmes of development are so framed as to give scope for the mutually advantageous exchange of products and technical know-how. Even countries which are on the whole short of tech-

nical know-how and personnel can still render assistance to others in a limited way. This is the basis on which co-operation within the Colombo Plan has been organised. It would be desirable to think along similar lines in respect of interchange of ideas and of technical personnel. Planning in India has thus to be viewed in its wider regional perspective, and it has to be borne in mind that poverty, low standards of living and economic backwardness are problems of common interest, and the efforts and experiences in each country are bound to be of value to the others in the area faced with similar problems."

The total developmental outlay of the Central and State Governments over the period of the plan works out at Rs. 4,800 crores. The distribution of this outlay by major heads of development is as under:

	First Five Year Plan Total per- provision cent (Rs. crores)	Second Five Year Plan Total per- provision cent (Rs. crores)
1. Agriculture and Community Development	357	569
(a) Agriculture	267	369
(b) National Extension and Community Development	90	200
2. Irrigation and Power	661	912
(a) Irrigation and flood control	395	482
(b) Power (including small town and rural electrification programme)	266	430

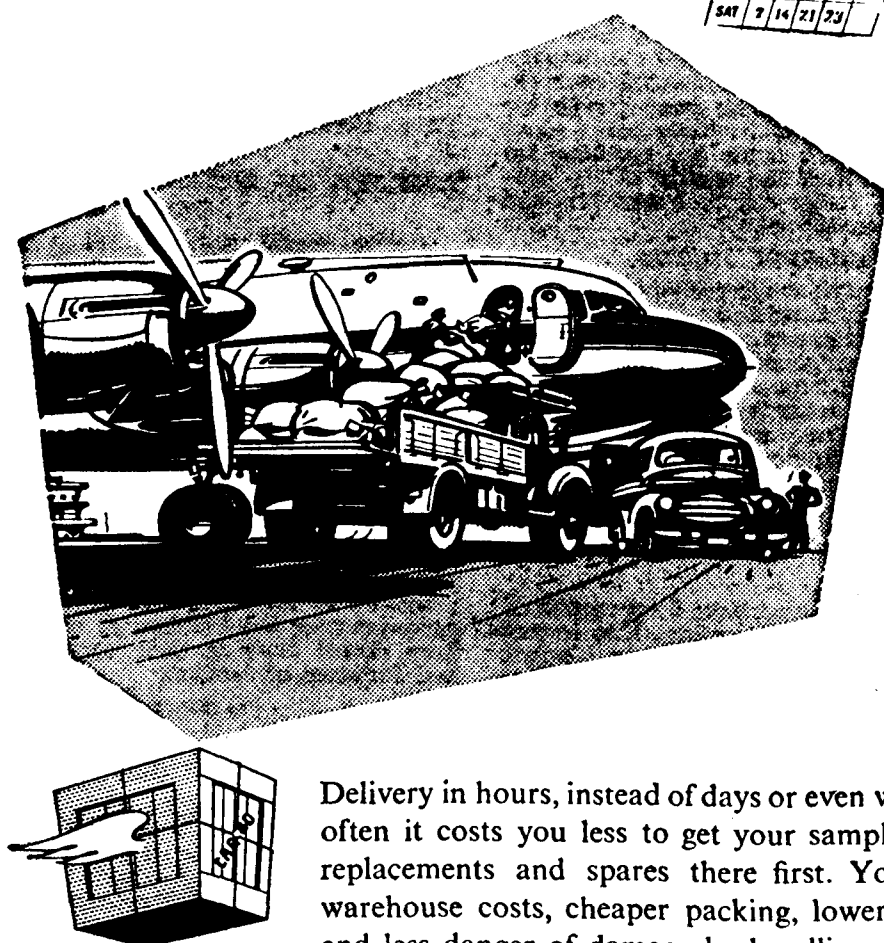
3. Industries and Minerals	179	7	887	18
(a) Large-scale industries, scientific research and minerals	149	6	687	14
(b) Village and small-scale industries	30	1	200	4
4. Transport and Communications	557	24	1383	29
(a) Railways	268	12	900	19
(b) Roads and road transport schemes	142	6	263	6
(c) Shipping, ports and harbours and inland water transport	63	2	101	2
(d) Post and telegraphs, civil aviation, broadcasting and other communications	84	4	119	2
5. Social Services, Housing and Rehabilitation	533	23	946	20
(a) Education	169	7	307	6
(b) Health (including water supply and sanitation programmes)	140	6	274	6
(c) Labour and labour welfare, of backward classes and scheduled tribes, and social welfare	39	2	155	3
(d) Housing	49	2	120	3
(e) Rehabilitation	136	6	90	2
6. Miscellaneous	69	3	103	2
	2,356	100	4,800	100

The total outlay mentioned here does not include all expenditures by local bodies on development schemes; only such expenditure on these schemes as is financed by State Governments is included in the allocation shown in the plan. The total outlay as presented here also does not include contributions in cash or in kind made by the local populations participating in developmental work within their localities. These contributions are likely to be of considerable significance in terms of investment in the areas concerned even though they might not make any marked difference to the national totals.

Central and State Outlays

Of the total developmental outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores, Rs. 2,560 crores represents expenditure

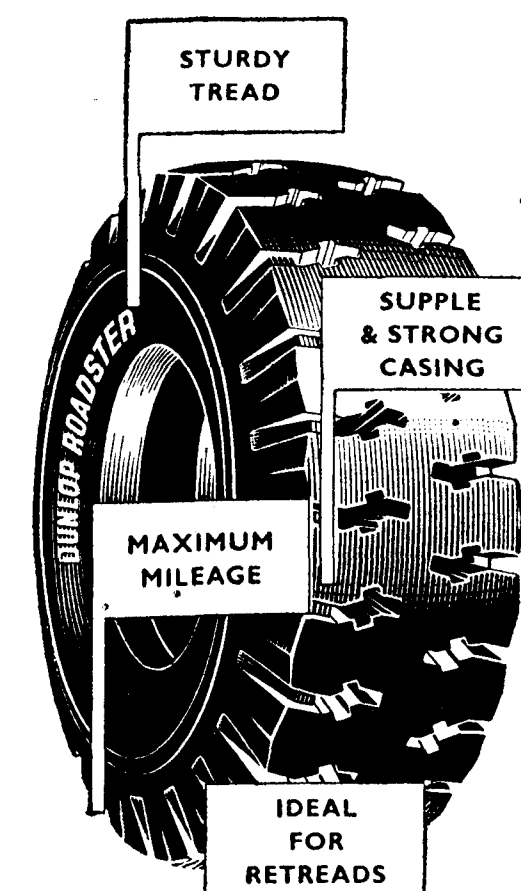
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which will be incurred by the Centre and Rs. 2,240 crores is the total of plan expenditures by all State Governments taken together. The classification of outlay between the Centre and the States in the second five year plan is a little different from that followed in the first five year plan. In the first plan, in addition to the schemes implemented by Central Ministries, a number of programmes which were sponsored and assisted by the Central Government through various Ministries were shown as the Centre's. Expenditure found on a matching basis by States for these schemes was, however, intended to form part of the States' plans. This led to certain difficulties in the presentation of plans. In the second five year plan, the general principle followed is that the plans of States should include as far as possible all programmes to be implemented by them or by public authorities or local boards or special boards set up by them. The fact that for any particular programme carried out in the State, either the whole or part of the resources come from the Central Government or from agencies set up by it does not, as a rule, affect the principle that the programme should be included in the State plan. While this principle has been generally applied, at this stage there are a few items which belong to States' plans but some part of the expenditure is still shown as the Centre's. For instance, in housing, welfare of backward classes and village and small industries, part of the amounts shown as the Centre's share is likely to be allocated between States when certain proposals or other details which are being considered have been agreed upon.

The distribution of the outlay of the Centre and of the States separately under major heads of development is shown in the table below:

	(Rs. crores)			
	Centre	Part A	Part B	Total
Agriculture and Community Development	66	361	111	569
Irrigation and Power	105	567	216	912
Industry and Transport	747	96	37	887
Communications and Social Services, including Rehabilitation	1,202	120	40	1,383
Miscellaneous	396	393	118	946
	44	43	13	104
	2,560	1,580	535	4,800

	(Rs. crores)	
	First Plan after adjustments	Second Plan
Andhra	70.6	119.0
Assam	21.3	57.9
Bihar	66.1	194.2
Bombay	159.9	266.5
Madhya Pradesh	48.2	123.7
Madras	92.8	173.1
Orissa	21.2	99.9
Punjab	34.4	126.3
Uttar Pradesh	129.8	253.2
West Bengal	76.5	153.7
Total of Part A States	720.8	1,567.5
Hyderabad	47.0	100.2
Madhya Bharat	22.6	67.3
Mysore	49.4	80.6
Pepsu	10.0	36.3
Punjab	25.5	97.3
Rajasthan	26.8	47.7
Saurashtra	31.3	72.0
Travancore-Cochin	12.7	33.9
Jammu and Kashmir	22.3	53.5
Total of Part B States	225.3	535.3
Aimer	1.8	7.9
Bhopal	5.5	14.3
Coorg	1.2	3.8
Delhi	6.8	17.0
Himachal Pradesh	5.7	14.7
Kutch	3.3	7.9
Manipur	1.5	6.2
Tripura	2.3	8.5
Vidhyha Pradesh	7.4	24.9
Total of Part C States	35.5	105.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	5.9
North-East Frontier Agency	—	9.5
Pondicherry	0.8	4.8
Total	0.8	20.2
Centre's share of D.V.C.	—	12.2
Grant Total	982.4	2,240.4

The scheme of financing envisaged for the developmental programmes of the Central and State Governments aggregating Rs. 4,800 crores is as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
1. Surplus from current revenues (a) at existing (1955-56) rates of taxation	800
(b) additional taxation	350
2. Borrowings from the public (a) market loans	1,200
(b) small savings	700
3. Other budgetary sources (a) Railways' contribution to the development programme	400
(b) Provident funds and other deposit heads	150
4. External assistance	250
5. Deficit financing	800
6. Uncovered gap	1,200
	4,800

The budgetary resources that can be raised by the Central and State Governments through taxation, borrowing and other receipts amount to Rs. 2,400 crores. A further Rs. 1,200 crores, it is suggested, can be raised by deficit financing. Adding to this Rs. 800 crores by way of resources from abroad, the total resources for the implementation of the programmes in the public sector work out to Rs. 4,400 crores. This leaves a gap of Rs. 400 crores, means for raising which will have to be decided later. It is said to be difficult to cut down a plan which has already been pruned at successive stages. In a democratic federal structure, this would involve a protracted process of readjustments and reallocations. It is recognised, however, that the gap has ultimately to be filled by raising additional domestic resources, and given the limits to deficit financing, as also the fact that the scheme of financing outlined here already relies heavily on borrowing, the only possible source that can be drawn upon for meeting the gap is taxation.

Additional Taxation

The target for additional taxation of Rs. 450 crores mentioned above represents the minimum that has to be attempted. In arriving at this figure, the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission have been taken into account, and it has been assumed that steps will be taken to implement these as early as possible after the commencement of the plan. State Governments are expected to raise between them a total of Rs. 225 crores, and the Centre is to raise a similar amount. On this basis, the contribution of tax resources to the plan amounts to Rs. 800 crores, which is only one-sixth of the total resources required.

The following table presents in summary form the contribution Part A and Part B States are expected to make towards the financing of their plans:

	(Rs. crores)	
	Part A States	Part B States
Size of the plan	1,567.5	535.3
Resources on revenue account	312.3	24.4
Balance from the revenue account at existing rates of taxation	115.3	(-) 17.5
Additional taxation	172.0	44.0
Share of additional taxation by the Centre	49.1	8.1
Interest charges on loans from the public	(-) 24.1	(-) 10.2
Resources on capital account	392.3	125.1
Contribution from capital account	7.8	(-) 4.2
Loans from the public (gross)	210.0	90.0
Share of small savings	158.5	21.5
Liquidation of securities held in reserve	15.0	16.3
Other miscellaneous sources	1.0	1.5
Total resources on revenue and capital accounts	704.6	149.5
Gap in resources	862.9	385.8

The balance which these States can make available from their resources at existing rates of taxation is below Rs. 100 crores. Their share of additional taxation against the total of Rs. 225 crores for all States works out to Rs. 216 crores. The States should get about Rs. 57 crores as their share of the additional taxation raised by the Centre. The target for new loans to be raised by State Governments in the second plan period has been placed at Rs. 300 crores, as against the total borrowing programme of Rs. 700 crores for the Centre and States together. State Governments expect to receive as their share of small savings about Rs. 180 crores. Liquidation of securities held in reserves may bring in another Rs. 31 crores. Taking into account other contributions from capital account, the total of States' resources on capital account works out at Rs. 517 crores. Taking the revenue and capital accounts together Part A and Part B States are thus expected to find about Rs. 854 crores, as against their total plan of over Rs. 2,100 crores.

Plans of Part C States

The plans of Part C States are estimated to cost Rs. 125 crores. Their resources are so small that the Centre has to finance even gaps on revenue account in a few of them. Measures for additional taxation amounting to Rs. 9 crores over the five year period have been suggested for Part C States, but the overall position is that the Centre has to finance the entire plans of these States.

It is thus apparent that the resources of all the States taken together fall far short of their requirements—by as much as 60 percent. In the circumstances, large transfers of resources from the Centre to the States are inevitable. It has to be remembered at the same time that the Centre's own resources are limited and if a plan of the dimensions envisaged has to be implemented in full, it will be necessary for State Governments to contribute their utmost by way of resources.

The target of Rs. 225 crores of additional taxation to be raised by State Governments has been determined on the basis of detailed discussions with them and an assessment of the likely yield of the various measures recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. The measures in view include land revenue surcharges, increases

in rates and extension of the territorial coverage of agricultural income-tax, more extensive adoption of property taxes and taxes on transfer of property by local bodies, a widening of the coverage and in due course an increase in rates of sales tax, etc. As far as the Centre is concerned, some of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission were implemented in the Budget for 1955-56. The yield from these measures has been taken into account in estimating the resources available for the plan at existing rates of taxation. The Central Budget for 1956-57 contains proposals which are expected to yield an additional annual revenue of approximately Rs. 35 crores. A substantial step has thus been taken towards realising the present target of Rs. 225 crores of new taxation by the Centre over the five year period. That target, it is thought, needs to be raised. But the importance of early action on the part of States to obtain the additional tax resources of Rs. 225 crores which they are expected to find cannot be overlooked. Details have been worked out with State Governments for raising Rs. 166 crores or so of this total of Rs. 225 crores, and discussions are proceeding. A tentative breakdown of the measures to be adopted for raising Rs. 225 crores of additional taxation by States is as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
Land revenue	37
Agricultural income-tax	12
Betterment levy	16
Irrigation rates	11
Sales tax	112
Electricity duty	6
Motor vehicles tax	14
Stamp duties and court fees etc.	17
Others (mainly local property taxes)	225

Thus, what is envisaged is a slightly greater effort along existing lines rather than any far-reaching innovations in the sphere of State taxation.

Investment in Private Sector

In addition to the investment programme of Rs. 3,800 crores in the public sector, the requirements for investment in the private sector are estimated at Rs. 2,400 crores. The question arises whether the resources available for the private sector will be adequate to finance an investment of this order, after making allowance for the resources claimed by the State. In one sense, the answer to this question is already implied in the assumption that aggregate savings on the scale required to finance the total investment in the economy will be forthcoming. The problem, as stated earlier, is to see that domestic savings rise from about 7 percent of the national income at the beginning of the second plan period to some 10 percent by the end. This rate of domestic saving will be adequate, and if external resources of the order of Rs. 1,100 crores become available over the five years envisaged in the plan, it is by no means excessive. It implies a marginal rate of saving of a little over 20 percent. In a sense, therefore, the answer to the question is in the affirmative.

It is important, however, to stress the point that this overall equality between projected investment and postulated savings is not a complete answer. Operationally, the problem is to ensure that the investments undertaken can be seen through without an excessive strain on the economy through price rises and similar distortions, and the issue is essentially one of the adequacy of instruments or policies for getting the desired result. It is virtually impossible to know in advance whether the necessary savings will be forthcoming, nor is it easy to predict where any shortage of savings will impinge. It can be argued that since the investment programmes in the public sector depend to a large extent on borrowings from the private sector, the impact of any shortage in savings will probably fall mainly on the public rather than on the private sector. On the other hand, the public sector has certain advantages in the matter of getting access to scarce resources. It is also not true that the savings of the private sector emerge at precisely the points at which private investment is to take place. Very much, therefore, depends upon the relative efficiency of the two sectors in getting at the savings where they emerge. This fact highlights the need for suitable fiscal and other policies to ensure an overall sufficiency of savings and for safeguarding the priority programmes of investment in the private sector, should the need arise, through special measures of assistance.

Sources of Savings

It is difficult to indicate for the private sector the sources of savings in any detail, as only a small part of the total savings utilised in that sector passes through institutional agencies. A large part of the investment in agriculture, trade, construction and small-scale industries is financed by direct savings, that is, the savings of self-employed persons or their friends and relatives. In this part of the private sector, any shortage of resources is reflected directly in a failure to invest. Financial or credit assistance through institutional agencies for investment in these fields is still in its very early stages, and can be stepped up progressively only as co-operative organisations develop. Estimates of the sources of funds for investment in the organised sector of private industry can be made, though inevitably on certain broad assumptions. The State can assist in the fulfilment of the programmes in this sector by cutting out undesirable investment partly by capital issues control, control over exports and

imports, and licensing; partly by tax adjustments and concessions; and partly by selective financial assistance through the various corporations which have been set up for the purpose. The progress of investment in the private sector has to be constantly watched and adjustments in policy have to be made from time to time. Broadly speaking, it appears that, considering the fairly high rates of investment already achieved in organised industries and the buoyant conditions in the capital market, it should not be difficult for them to raise the resources needed for fixed investment. As for working capital, there should be even less difficulty in view of the deficit financing proposed in the plan, as a consequence of which banks will be in a position to extend short-term credit sufficiently. The problem, in fact, might well be to check an excessive expansion of bank credit. Nevertheless, the accent of credit policy will have to be to prevent too much credit being used for speculative purposes to the detriment, consequently, of genuine investment.

Foreign Exchange Deficit

The foreign exchange deficit over the five years is likely to amount to Rs. 1,100 crores. On capital account, amortisation payments on the U.S. wheat loan and World Bank loans will amount to Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores a year. Some of the new loans contracted or credits obtained during the plan will also entail repayments. As against these, the repayment of loans made to other Governments by India and the payments on account of sterling pensions by the U.K. Government will bring in some Rs. 42 crores. On balance, these transactions are expected to have little effect on the payments position. It follows, then, that the current account deficit must be balanced by external assistance in the form of loans or grants, net inflow of private foreign capital and withdrawals from the accumulated sterling balances.

The extent to which sterling balances can be safely drawn must be judged in relation to the fluctuations to which the balance of payments is normally subject. Foreign exchange reserves are required essentially to enable the country to tide over temporary balance of payments difficulties. If the reasonable level of such reserves be taken as some six or seven months' imports, Rs. 200 crores or so of the sterling balances to India's credit could safely be utilised to meet part of the foreign exchange requirements of the plan. It will be recalled that the first plan report envisaged a withdrawal of Rs. 250 crores from sterling balances over the first plan period. It was then felt that a reduction in sterling assets of that order would bring foreign exchange reserves to a normal level. The sterling balances of the country have declined by about Rs. 140 crores over the first plan period. In recommending a further draft of Rs. 200 crores over the second plan period, it is in fact suggested that the normal level of reserves can be taken lower than what was envisaged in the first plan report. India has repurchased its currency from the International Monetary Fund in the last two years, and is again in a position to draw upon the Fund which is a supplementary line of reserve in case of need.

Inflow of Private Capital

Credit may also be taken for a net inflow of private capital of about Rs. 100 crores over the plan period. During the 5½ years ended December 1953, private foreign investment in the country increased by Rs. 132 crores, of which some Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 70 crores represented the reinvestment of profits earned within the country. The net inflow of private capital during the period thus works out to about Rs. 70 crores. For the second plan period, we may assume a net inflow of private foreign capital of the order of Rs. 100 crores.

After taking credit for the withdrawals from the sterling balances and the inflow of private foreign capital as indicated above, there remains a gap in foreign exchange resources to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. This gap can only be filled by external agencies and on a Government-to-Government basis.

India is receiving assistance at present from a number of countries and from the World Bank. Over the period of the first plan, a total of Rs. 298 crores of external assistance was made available. Of this, about Rs. 204 crores, it is estimated, was utilised. The details of the aid authorised and utilised during the first plan period and the balance available for utilisation in the second plan from the aid already authorised are indicated in the following table:

	Authorisations	Loan or Grant	Amount expected to be utilised up to the end of the second plan	Balance available for utilisation in the second plan
U.S.A.				
Wheat Loan	90.3	Loan	90.3	—
Indo-U.S.A. air programme	102.5	Grant	70.5	32.0
	39.5	Loan	7.0	32.3
I.B.R.D.	12.0	Loan	8.5	3.5
Colombo Plan				
Australia	10.5	Grant	5.3	5.2
Canada	25.6	Grant	19.5	16.2
New Zealand	1.2	Grant	0.3	0.9
U.K.	0.5	Grant	0.3	0.2
Ford Foundation	5.4	Grant	2.0	3.4
Norway	0.3	Grant	0.2	0.1
	297.6		203.9	93.8

External assistance of the order of Rs. 94 crores will be available in the second plan period as carry-over of the assistance so far authorised. In addition, trade credits totalling Rs. 75 crores have been secured for the Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants. The availability in the aggregate of exter-

nal assistance on the scale required cannot be taken for granted. All that can be said is that assistance of this order will be required if the plan, as envisaged now, is to go through smoothly. It is being recognised more and more that the economic development of under-developed countries is a problem of worldwide interest. The International Bank has been assisting actively and on a large scale in the financing of development. Recently a new agency, the International Finance Corporation, has been set up to promote a freer flow of private investment between countries. Under-developed countries need, as an addition to loans for productive projects, assistance—mainly by way of grants—for expenditure on various economic and social overheads. The Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, which has been under consideration for this purpose, will, it is hoped, be established early. There is scope, considering the large needs of development, for assistance from international agencies and institutions as well as for assistance organised on a bilateral basis, or on a country-to-country basis.

Committee on Development Projects

As indicated by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, it is proposed shortly to constitute a Committee on Development Projects under the auspices of the National Development Council. The Committee will include Ministers from the Centre and also Chief Ministers or Ministers from States. Tentatively, it is proposed that its special functions should be:

1. To organise investigations, including inspection in the field, of important projects, both at the Centre and in the States, through specially selected teams.
2. To initiate studies with the object of evolving suitable forms of organisation, methods, standards and techniques for achieving economy, avoiding waste and ensuring the efficient execution of projects.
3. To promote the development of suitable machinery for continuous efficiency audit in individual projects and in agencies responsible for their execution.
4. To secure the implementation of suggestions made in reports submitted to the Committee on Development Projects and to make the results of studies and investigations generally available.
5. To undertake such other tasks as the National Development Council may propose for the promotion of economy and efficiency in the execution of the second five year plan.

Bigger Expansion in Cement

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, has proposed a bigger expansion of cement output during the second plan period. Originally, the Planning Commission agreed to increase production by 4.93 million tons to 12.13 million tons in 1961. This target, it is now proposed, will be raised to 16 million tons, if enough transport is available. The Government is meanwhile examining a pool price scheme. The price of imported cement is between Rs. 113 and Rs. 118 a ton, c.i.f. Indian ports. The cost of Indian cement is Rs. 71 to Rs. 79 a ton, including freight but excluding packing and handling charges. The Government of India has selected Messrs. Cement Marketing Company of India (Private) Limited as sole importers and distributors for foreign cement obtained under the present import programme. They will enter into a purchase contract with suppliers selected by the Government, on terms and conditions approved by the latter. They will finance the transaction and will be responsible for all the incidental charges, risks and liabilities, for all the incidental charges, risks and liabilities, for the Government's general direction on a "no-loss, no-profit" basis. The sale price and other actual charges to be allowed will be decided by the Government. The duration of this arrangement is from March 1956 to March 1957.

Decimal Coinage Act

The Decimal Coinage Act, enacted by the Union Parliament last year, will come into force on 1st

April, 1957. Legislation is being framed to introduce the metric system of weights and measures at an early date.

Finance Ministry's Bills

The Finance Ministry proposes to sponsor two Bills during the current session of Parliament. One will implement the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission on sales tax. This will require an amendment of the Constitution. The other will amend the Reserve Bank of India Act in order to reduce the ratio of the paper currency reserve. This amendment is needed for deficit financing.

Expanding Companies' Capital

Certain proposals which will enable companies to have a larger quantum of capital in the future are in an advanced stage. As it is, the share capital can be increased to cover the depreciated fixed assets plus 30 percent of the value of stores held by a company. It is now proposed to permit a further increase equal to 25 percent of the value of raw materials. Pending a decision, some applications for bonus shares, including one from the Indian Copper Corporation, are still awaiting the approval of the Government.

Boats from U.S.A.

Negotiations are in progress with the U.S. Government to obtain harbour craft, fishing trawlers and coastal shipping craft for the second plan period. An announcement is expected soon.

Indo-Japanese Trade

The Government of India has given six months' extension to Japan during which the "most favoured nation" treatment granted to it under the Indo-Japanese treaty will continue. This provision was to have terminated recently. Meanwhile the Japanese Government, it is hoped, will communicate its suggestions for an Indo-Japanese trade agreement and on certain matters relating to the prewar property of Indian nationals.

Orissa Mining Corporation

The Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, Mr. K. B. Lall, will fly to Cuttack on 4th May to register the Indian National Mining Corporation, which seeks to exploit iron ore resources in Orissa, primarily for the export market. The authorised capital of the Corporation will be Rs. 50 lakhs. The subscribed capital of Rs. 30 lakhs will be contributed jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. It will be a purely State Corporation, but it will be registered as a private limited liability company. The State Trading Corporation, which will undertake the export of iron ore mined by the Mining Corporation, will be registered in Delhi in the next few days.

Manganese Ore Output Higher

India produced 15,20,316 tons of manganese ore during 1955. Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Natural Resources, stated in the Lok Sabha recently. He added that the figures were provisional as final returns for all mines had not been received. The total output of manganese ore during 1954 was 14,13,068 tons.

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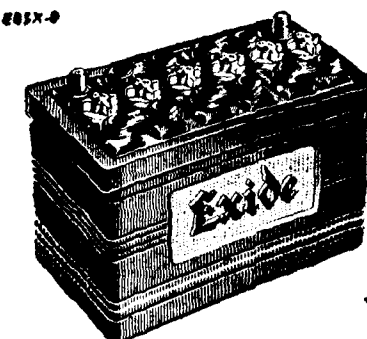
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E.I.C.A. CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS
RESIGNATION"REGIMENTATION" BY OFFICIAL
INTERESTS CRITICISED

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

FOLLOWING his resignation as chairman and director of the East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, has issued a statement reiterating his contention that the drastic changes made in the association's by-laws and procedures might in the near future cause the whole structure to collapse. Meanwhile, the Board of the E.I.C.A., meeting on last Friday, decided to request Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. C. B. Parikh to reconsider their resignations submitted in protest against what they consider "increasing powers of regimentation" exercised by the Government. At the meeting, the Board appointed a committee to ascertain the views of members on the Forward Markets Commission's letters suggesting alterations in the rules of operations of the E.I.C.A. Mr. Madan Mohan Ruia was in the chair.

In his statement, Sir Purshotamdas has denied the Forward Markets Commission's charge made in reply to his resignation. He says: "It is strange that the Commission should complain of being overawed when they reportedly did not hesitate to draw attention to their powers to (a) withdraw the recognition of the Association, and (b) supersede the Board of Directors. These drastic powers are meant to be used as a last resort and to counteract gross mismanagement and misconduct. If there can be any overawing by anybody, it can only be on the part of the party having wide powers.

"The recent bunch of 11 letters of 10th April, was the last straw that broke the camel's back and indicated in no uncertain terms what the Commission's policy would be on the management of the Association's affairs. I carried on well with the Commission till I was told overnight to set up ceilings for cotton at Rs. 700, i.e. Rs. 140 below the official ceiling prices announced by the Central Government as their policy for this season. In the face of rising prices of other commodities such as foodgrains and oilseeds, it was incomprehensible that the Association should be so willing a party to the lowering of the ceiling prices to the detriment of growers and which I know would not work, as indeed in practice it has not.

"Witness, for instance, the debacle in cotton in the U.S.A. despite the financial might of the U.S.A. It was easy for me to have taken the path of least resistance, on finding the Government bent on a certain line of action, and remained silent till the Government woke up to their mistake. Instead, I took the courage of doing my duty and telling them frankly what I thought. This is now sought to be interpreted as a challenge to their authority and of trying to overawe them. Instead of realising the fact that since the attempt to enforce the price level of Rs. 700 by taking the drastic step of closing the futures market, economic forces have led to prices in the spot market increasing by about Rs. 100, with mills keenly seeking cotton at advancing prices.

Cotton Growers' Interests

"The mention of the cotton grower has not unexpectedly so hurt the Commission that they accuse me of claiming a monopoly for speaking on their behalf—a claim which I am not aware of ever having made. It is strange that the Commission should in one breath say that they permitted futures trading for the protection of the cotton grower without explaining whether it was in the interest of the grower that they closed the futures market, and again whether it was to benefit the grower that the Government's official ceiling price of cotton was sought to be lowered from Rs. 840 to Rs. 700 during the middle of the marketing season. I wonder whether the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture was obtained on this.

"The hackneyed charge that it was only the speculators who rigged up the prices has naturally now not been revived in the Commission's statement for obvious reasons. Economic forces have asserted themselves and more than vindicated my opposition to attempt an arbitrary lowering of the ceilings for futures trading in the prevailing circumstances. The spot price position has now proved that the rise in the prices of cotton that took place from October to December was not as a result of speculative manipulations. Indeed, those of the operators who foresaw the shape of events to come proved right. But no set of speculators could have rigged up the prices last season despite Government sympathy and none could have held them down this season.

"I tried in vain to seek an explanation of the Government policy, but I was told that it was an order from the Minister himself and was not subject to discussion. The attempt at regimentation of the futures market led to the unexpected result of the spot market asserting itself under the play of economic forces. In conclusion, I would repeat

that the radical alterations in the by-laws and procedures of the East India Cotton Association suggested or sought to be imposed in the series of letters of 10th April, will so change the complexion of the cotton trade that before long the edifice so laboriously built during the past 35 years may come down. The forward market will be reduced to the wishes of the Forward Markets Commission and may be divorced from realities," Sir Purshotamdas said.

Earlier, the Forward Markets Commission, commenting on his resignation, stated that although it shared the view that the detailed day-to-day working of the E.I.C.A. should ordinarily be with the trade, it had to be in conformity with "certain general principles which the supervising authority has to lay down in the interest of the trade and in the public interest." It held the view that the safeguards, procedures and rules which the Association had devised had also continually to improve in the light of current requirements and be implemented in actual practice. The Commission had the duty to see that the by-laws of the Association did not become a dead letter.

"The Association could not have been unaware of the implications of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act when it sought recognition under it, and recognition has been granted to it on the express condition that it shall comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Commission. The Commission has, however, always believed that the regulation of forward markets was a business in which the recognised associations and the Commission had to work hand in hand. The initiative rested with either and the final decision had to be taken after full discussion of the issues involved. The Commission has dealt with all requests from the Association with speed and consideration and has always preferred to put forward proposals for the consideration of the Association rather than to issue them as directions. The Commission has, likewise, shown the greatest courtesy to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas personally. It is sad to record, however, that any proposal from the Commission has been looked upon with resentment and the Commission has had difficulty, on occasions, even in arranging for representatives of the Association to meet it for discussion.

"It is curious that trading interests should claim to be the sole custodian of the interests of the growers. It is because the Commission has the growers in mind and believes that forward markets will eventually be in their interests that it has recommended the opening of a number of markets in the mofussil areas so as to be within their easy access. The question of prices, however, is not one which could be determined merely by forces of supply and demand in the interest of one section of the community. It has to be decided in the context of various factors such as the national income of the country and the requirements of planned development. The closure of the cotton market in December 1955 was necessary in order to prevent a squeeze on the February 1956 contract. The interests of the growers, however, were not prejudiced as they were able to sell their stocks in the ready market."

Little possibility is seen of an early resumption of the cotton futures market in Bombay. In fact, the resignation of the chairman is generally considered to have created a new problem for the trade as well as the Government. The four-month-old deadlock between the F.M.C. and the E.I.C.A. is likely to continue for some time. Traders are unanimously critical of the Commission's action. They appear to think that the "Government's undue interference with the day-to-day working of the market" cannot be tolerated for long.

Vishnu Cotton Mills

Mr. R. L. Coghlan, chairman of the Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., presiding at the annual general meeting of the company, gave the warning that restricting mill output would lead to a shortage of cloth, and to black markets. Referring to the Prime Minister's assurance that the Ambar Charkha would not be permitted to stand in the way of the progress and development of the mill industry, either now or in the future, he said that this should set doubts in the industry at rest. He observed that with the increased tempo of economic development the textile and most other industries should benefit. Such prosperity was entirely healthy, but prosperity derived from restrictions on the productive capacity of the industry was less healthy, and could lead to shortages, profiteering and black markets. The Ambar Charkha, Mr. Coghlan pointed out, took 55 times as many man-hours to produce a given quantity of yarn as was taken by ordinary power-spinning methods. It seemed to be carrying this principle too far if several lakhs of workers were to be employed in the production of goods which could be produced by less than 2 percent of their number.

Management of Bombay Dyeing

The chairman of the Bombay Dyeing Mills Ltd., Mr. Neville N. Wadia denied categorically rumours about a change in the managing agency of the company. Replying to a shareholder's question at the annual general meeting of the company, he stated that he had no wish to relinquish the managing agency at present, and no negotiations had taken place. He did not favour the capitalisation of reserves as the tax burden on bonus shares was heavy. To issue one bonus share for every existing share, almost Rs. 3.1 lakhs would have to be paid by way of taxation. Instead of paying such a big sum to the Government, he preferred to retain it for the expansion and modernisation of the mill.

London

DULL BUDGET DEBATE
IN COMMONSPOWER TO CONTROL INFLATION
ADMITTED

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE Budget debate in the House of Commons proceeded last week as uninspiringly as it started, save that Mr. Macmillan's final reply did much to rally any doubters on his own back benches. He met Opposition criticisms with vigour, emphasised that he intended to give the fullest possible effect to his basic proposals, and expressed personal confidence in the success of premium bonds. Generally speaking, however, interest in the Budget has waned quickly, more especially in the City, which is surprising in view of the fact that it is still held by some economists that inflation could be countered by Mr. Macmillan's policy if it is given a chance to operate. Professor E. V. Morgan of a well-known stockbroking firm: "There are still many inflationary symptoms in the economy and one cannot be sure that the worst is over. There seems to be a good prospect, however, that the Budget will reinforce existing policies by enough to ease the strain on the labour market and permit a substantial improvement in the balance of payments. It is clear, however, that the credit squeeze has still a lot of work to do and there is no prospect of an early reduction in Bank rate. Moreover, there is still the long-run problem of how to reconcile full employment with stable prices. There is little sign yet of any change in the fundamental attitudes of trade unions towards wage claims and, so long as this is so, the chronic danger of cost inflation remains." He is not alone in holding these views. The latest bank returns, however, indicate that the credit squeeze, outside the public sector, is showing signs of easing off, and although the latest offer of £250 million Treasury Stock 1979-81 was oversubscribed within half an hour, it has been taken up mainly by Government departments and no real "funding" will evolve until it is re-sold.

The real uncertainty in the economic outlook is represented by cost inflation arising from fresh wage claims, and the decision of the Amalgamated Engineering Union to make a further demand of an unspecified amount, within seven weeks of an earlier claim having been settled, is by no means a good augury. The T.U.C. also, it would appear, cannot be expected to influence any restraint. Neither the wage-price spiral nor co-operation in fighting inflation finds mention in a short sharp statement giving its views on the Chancellor's Budget. This deplores the fact that its advice was disregarded. "The Government have chosen to ignore the opportunity of using the Budget as a positive instrument of economic policy," it says. Instead, "the 1956 Budget emphasises the Government's reliance on monetary policy...and the lack of conscious direction of the nation's economic affairs." It should have been used, says the statement, to help lower prices of necessities. But apart from small increases in family allowances, the concessions will benefit the better-off, rather than the poorer sections of the community.

Warning on Imports

The suggestion last week that the big improvement in the balance of visible trade during February and March should be treated with caution as being influenced largely by special factors is confirmed by the Board of Trade with the issue of the detailed trade returns for the first quarter. The special factors—the dock strikes in Australia, Denmark and Finland and the freezing of the Baltic—caused a fall in imports that is likely to be temporary only. Arrivals of wool from Australia, for example, were in March £7 million to £8 million below normal. Imports from Finland in the same month were some £2½ million less than might have been expected. The Board of Trade commentator says that if allowance is made for these special factors, imports in the first quarter are shown to be stable around the high level reached in the first quarter of 1955 and regained in the fourth quarter after a small drop in the middle of the year.

The March record export total given as £269.6 million in the preliminary figures has now been revised upward to £271.3 million, and the rise is shown to have been shared fairly evenly among most classes of export goods, but shipment of aircraft and aircraft parts were particularly high at nearly £11 million. The effect of the export total revision is to reduce the visible trade gap for March to £45½ million, which compares with £49½ million in February and £74 million in January. For the first quarter of the year the average monthly deficit works out at £56 million, or £21 million less than in the corresponding period of 1955 and £16 million less than the monthly average for the whole of last year. It was still about £6 million above the average for 1954. In value first-quarter exports were up 4½ percent on a year earlier. The increase was entirely due to higher prices, but figures for the first quarter of 1955 were inflated by the 1954 dock strike. Allowing for this, the increase in the volume of export shipments was close on 5 percent, that is, about the same as the general underlying rate of increase which prevailed throughout 1954 and 1955. When one looks at the direction of trade, however, a hopeful sign appears. Between January and March, exports to dollar markets were 25 percent higher than a year earlier. The trade gap with the non-sterling world as a whole was £7 million

less at £50 million a month. Exports to the sterling area, on the other hand, were unchanged over the two years.

March Terms of Trade

After moving slightly in our favour in February, the terms of trade, as measured by the ratio of import to export prices, moved slightly against us in March. At 105 (average 1954 = 100) the index of export prices was unchanged, whereas the import price index moved up one point to 106. In consequence, the terms of trade rose from 100 to 101. This is the level at which they held steady between November, 1955, and January this year. In the slight rise in import prices, the main contributory factors were dearer copper and higher quotations for imported crude petroleum. These were only partially offset by lower prices for tea, cocoa and butter.

Credit Squeeze and the Sterling Area

It was probably inevitable that the prolongation of the credit squeeze in this country would ultimately arouse both doubts and criticisms in other countries of the sterling area—and these become all the more valid as the end is still not in sight, for London cannot hope to remain an international payments centre with a Bank rate of 5½ percent and strict credit limitation, but, equally, cannot abandon either until the sterling area balance of payments is restored to normal, or near-normal. The National Bank of India has done well to draw attention to these repercussions in its latest quarterly review. Half the world's trade is transacted in sterling and much of it depends on discounting bills on the London market or raising similar types of credit. The high cost of credit drives borrowers elsewhere and thus helps to straighten our own position, but it makes things very difficult for the other parts of the sterling area. Even more important, the bank argues, is the effect of the squeeze on British long-term investment in the sterling area. The capital-hungry countries of the Commonwealth continue to look to London as their chief source of capital. In short, it is impossible to separate the effects of the monetary policy on Britain's internal economy from the effects on her position as international lender and sterling area banker. The bank does not go so far as to visualise review of projects for which financial commitments have been accepted—though it could happen—and, of course, some compensation for higher rates on current transactions will be given by the higher interest rates earned by funds left on deposit here, but it comments that overseas commitments have "for the moment tended to stretch available United Kingdom resources to the limit."

One of the purposes of the credit squeeze is to divert resources from domestic consumption to profitable employment overseas. "This may take some little time to accomplish," writes the bank, "and in the period of transition it is probably inevitable that the credit for operations overseas will suffer some of the consequences of the squeeze." No doubt the sterling countries have a vital interest in keeping the pound sterling stable but if the squeeze does not succeed reasonably soon in restoring a lendable surplus to the balance of payments, its effects on the sterling area may be almost as damaging as an open failure.

Why Steel Supply Lags

British steel-makers were faced in 1955 with a home and overseas demand for steel which sur-

passed every forecast, and restricted their exports to a little more than the 1954 level in order to ensure the highest possible deliveries to the home market. This is disclosed in the annual report of the British Iron and Steel Federation: it adds that the same policy will be followed in 1956. The report says that steel production in 1955 of 19,800,000 tons compared with an estimate at the beginning of the year of up to 19,500,000 tons, but the cost of production rose considerably. This year's output is estimated at 21,300,000 tons. The increase in home deliveries, compared with 1954, was about three times the increase in 1954 over 1953.

It continues: "The dramatic rise in demand surpassed every forecast: a number of factors combined to stimulate a greater rate of expansion in the steel-using industries than could be matched, in the short term, by the industry itself, and the consequent shortage of steel had to be made good by imports. The increase in output, compared with 1954, of 1,250,000 tons, was greater than in any previous year since the war, apart from 1948, in spite of the loss of about 150,000 ingot tons through the railway and dock strikes in the early summer. Even so, home production was not enough to meet the total demand, and the equivalent of 1,850,000 ingot tons had to be imported—over a million tons more than in 1954." The Federation thinks that the Government's economic policy might, in due course, restrain the home demand for steel, but little effect on producers' books was apparent by the end of the year.

Textiles in Industry

The first National Industrial Textiles Trade Fair opened last week in the Royal Albert Hall. More than 50 individual firms are exhibiting, including 18 from Lancashire, and a further 250 are represented by the Cotton Board, the Man-made Fibres Federation, and the Flax Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. The stands show how varied and wide are the uses to which textiles are put in industry, and the great advances that have been made in textile technology, which through the infusion of new fibres and finishes has enabled the textile industry to meet the specialised needs of today. Industrial and protective clothing made of the synthetic fibres resistant to flash, heat, water, acid or alkali are paraded, as well as more decorative overalls and uniforms for women.

Although nylon, "Terylene," rayon and other fibres are being found suitable for an increasing number of industrial uses, including driving-belts, tyres, fishing-nets, filter cloths and insulation coverings, cotton retains its position as the most important fibre in industry. Seventy percent of all industrial textiles embody cotton, and the strong Lancashire contingent at the fair indicates that the industry recognises the importance of this trade. One manufacturer from Manchester said at the fair that his firm had increased the proportion of industrial cloths from 20 percent to 50 percent of its total output during the last three years. He was of the opinion that Lancashire had taken too passive a view of the possibilities of developing the industrial trade and had not been active enough in research and the exploration of new avenues. This was now being rectified, and he hoped that it would do much to offset the recession in the household and clothing textile trades.

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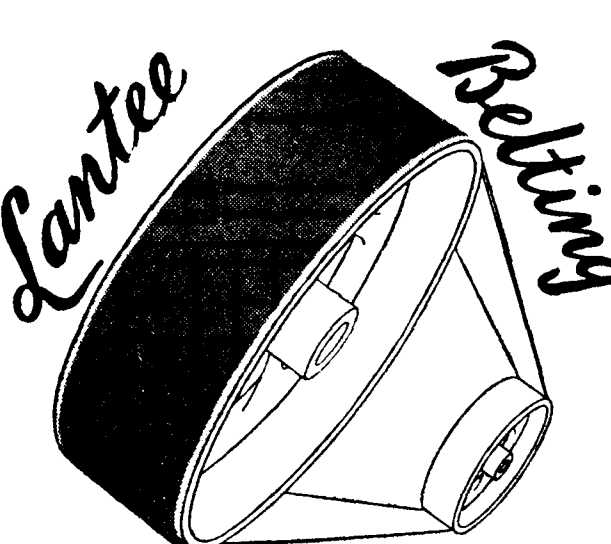
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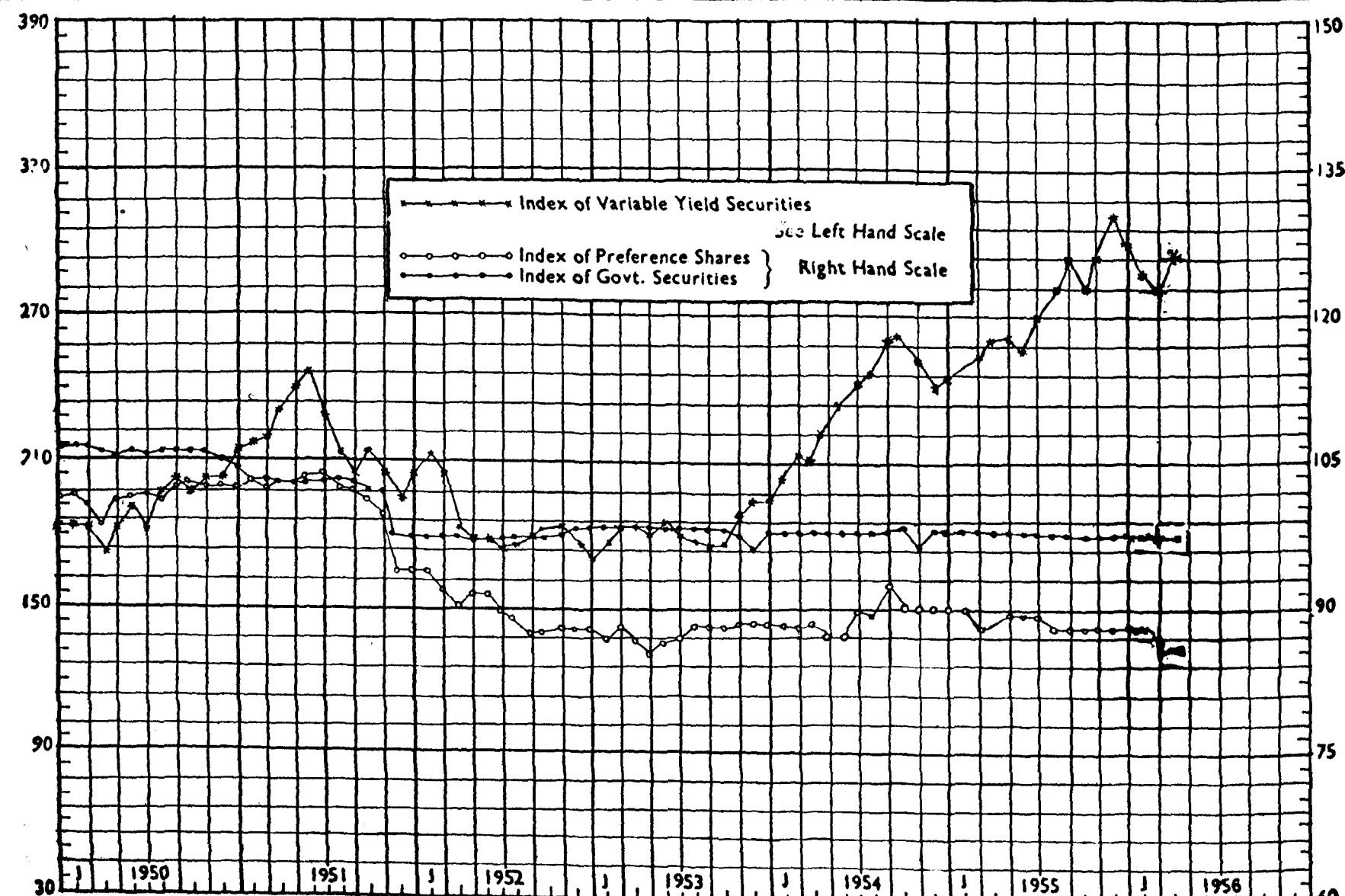
"CAPITAL" STOCKS AND SHARES INDEX*

The Capital Stocks and Shares Index (Base: 1939) has now been brought up to March, 1956. Compared with February, the March indices for preference shares and government securities show gains of 0.2 points and 0.4 points, respectively.

There were increases in banks 1.3 points, cottons 30.5 points, coals 1.0 point, minings and oils 12.0 points, cements 3.5 points, engineering 23.9 points, teas 45.4 points and papers 67.6 points, while decreases occurred in jutes 13.1 points,

Combining all the factors the *Capital variable* yield securities index shows that the index for stock prices in the above classes of shares advanced by 13.0 points during March, 1956.

		Index of Govt. Securities	Index of Preference Shares	Variable-Yield Securities											
				Banks	Cotton Mills	Coals	Jute Mills	Mining and Oil	Cement Lime etc.	Engineering and Metal Works	Tea Shares	Paper Mills	Sugar Shares	Others	Combined Index
Weights	...	...	7	12	9	11	10	6	17	4	7	6	11	100	
1952.															
April	...	97.5	91.5	132.2	207.4	188.8	156.3	88.5	85.3	156.2	247.8	551.3	149.9	206.4	179.5
May	...	97.6	91.1	133.4	208.5	186.8	163.0	86.1	86.8	157.2	244.8	551.3	147.9	205.3	179.9
June	...	97.7	89.6	131.7	206.2	189.9	159.9	85.1	86.1	154.6	234.2	503.6	149.2	205.8	176.7
July	...	97.2	89.0	135.0	202.5	190.9	157.5	89.1	88.7	157.2	232.1	516.2	152.5	221.5	178.7
August	...	97.0	87.6	130.4	202.9	192.4	161.9	92.8	88.3	158.3	227.4	507.6	152.5	210.0	179.1
September	...	97.0	87.6	128.0	200.8	189.9	163.0	91.1	89.8	156.9	217.2	538.7	150.9	213.6	180.3
October	...	97.7	87.7	129.1	192.6	186.8	170.6	99.9	93.0	162.0	207.9	543.3	150.5	217.7	181.5
November	...	98.1	87.8	128.8	189.7	181.2	159.5	94.7	89.1	156.2	192.2	522.1	154.9	217.2	175.6
December	...	98.1	87.4	131.4	188.5	175.1	150.0	92.2	89.6	159.3	166.7	517.5	139.5	218.2	173.2
1953.															
January	...	98.0	86.4	131.9	188.9	167.5	144.0	105.4	88.9	162.6	179.1	517.5	133.5	223.9	176.0
February	...	97.9	87.8	133.5	199.6	175.6	147.2	101.4	91.9	165.3	189.7	549.3	148.9	234.2	182.3
March	...	98.2	86.4	136.7	204.1	184.8	144.6	96.8	92.1	165.3	196.0	569.2	155.9	222.4	183.1
April	...	98.1	85.1	135.9	203.7	181.2	144.0	95.3	92.1	168.7	192.2	548.6	153.9	219.3	181.9
May	...	98.1	86.4	136.7	208.7	183.2	148.0	99.6	94.3	173.4	179.1	569.2	164.1	222.9	181.9
June	...	97.8	86.8	133.5	199.2	179.2	144.4	97.1	93.2	166.0	203.7	560.6	161.9	213.6	178.7
July	...	97.6	88.6	135.1	199.2	172.6	140.4	90.7	90.9	164.6	192.6	550.6	161.2	213.1	175.2
August	...	97.6	88.5	134.0	197.6	156.3	135.3	88.8	88.3	162.0	177.6	539.4	162.6	215.1	175.2
September	...	97.7	88.6	131.7	192.6	160.3	132.2	97.1	89.3	160.9	204.1	547.3	169.9	216.3	177.1
October	...	97.5	88.7	135.1	223.9	164.9	136.1	109.4	93.0	173.7	207.1	583.1	171.9	227.0	189.8
November	...	96.1	88.7	134.0	201.7	167.5	144.4	112.5	97.5	180.0	247.4	628.1	171.9	230.1	193.4
December	...	97.8	88.3	138.8	209.5	169.5	140.0	108.5	97.1	184.8	236.8	610.1	168.2	232.2	193.8
1954.															
January	...	97.8	88.2	135.6	217.7	175.1	135.7	130.3	95.4	162.2	244.0	681.2	178.6	239.9	203.3
February	...	97.8	88.0	137.7	228.1	176.8	142.0	148.8	92.8	205.3	242.6	713.0	181.8	254.9	212.4
March	...	97.9	87.9	130.1	223.1	171.5	134.1	140.8	94.1	207.6	258.4	753.4	180.7	248.7	211.6
April	...	97.8	87.6	134.8	222.7	176.6	136.9	134.9	92.4	221.8	261.4	781.2	173.9	255.9	216.8
May	...	97.8	86.9	133.2	220.7	180.7	133.7	153.7	95.4	217.4	288.9	835.5	188.9	261.6	222.8
June	...	98.0	90.7	128.0	238.4	199.5	148.4	171.5	103.3	244.6	314.4	862.7	192.5	289.6	239.8
July	...	98.3	89.3	127.7	236.7	200.5	146.0	162.9	108.5	253.0	350.9	926.3	196.9	294.1	246.1
August	...	98.2	92.6	126.7	238.4	215.3	158.3	179.2	115.4	266.4	379.7	1009.8	198.6	309.5	262.0
September	...	97.9	90.9	129.1	240.8	203.1	163.8	183.8	118.0	270.1	381.0	987.3	206.3	309.0	253.6
October	...	98.2	90.2	128.8	243.4	193.4	136.9	173.1	120.9	255.0	384.0	1012.5	205.3	295.7	258.2
November	...	98.6	90.4	122.8	233.5	176.7	149.2	150.6	109.2	242.6	377.6	916.4	201.6	275.0	233.6
December	...	97.8	90.0	122.8	217.7	165.8	155.1	159.2	107.7	248.3	371.7	936.3	207.0	279.1	242.5
1955															
January	...	97.9	90.3	126.7	218.2	191.9	150.7	160.2	112.8	301.1	399.3	1019.7	205.3	286.3	250.6
February	...	97.8	88.3	122.5	209.5	185.8	146.0	158.0	107.4	297.4	376.8	984.0	202.6	278.6	252.4
March	...	97.8	89.0	127.7	214.0	187.9	153.1	157.7	112.4	309.5	392.1	1040.3	212.6	285.3	260.8
April	...	97.9	89.2	121.2	216.1	199.5	152.7	148.2	114.3	304.1	373.8	1054.2	201.3	289.4	259.2
May	...	98.0	89.0	119.1	215.7	192.9	146.4	152.5	112.4	302.7	347.1	1042.3	195.6	283.2	255.2
June	...	98.1	88.9	118.8	224.3	202.6	150.3	179.8	113.9	315.5	391.2	1105.2	190.3	289.4	271.1
July	...	98.2	87.7	112.8	249.1	211.7	150.3	204.1	121.0	322.9	378.9	1148.3	210.6	302.3	281.8
August	...	98.0	87.8	124.1	241.3	214.3	156.3	231.8	126.8	351.1	366.2	1147.0	224.3	303.3	293.3
September	...	98.1	87.7	119.9	242.5	206.1	149.6	222.3	120.4	336.0	354.7	1099.3	217.3	297.2	289.3
October	...	98.3	87.1	120.1	257.8	203.1	142.8	225.0	130.3	363.9	353.0	1176.8	224.3	317.8	296.8
November	...	98.1	87.7	125.4	278.0	222.4	147.6	219.2	136.3	375.0	349.2	1304.7	223.6	350.3	311.9
December	...	98.3	87.1	131.9	261.5	216.8	140.0	234.2	131.1	356.5	291.1	1301.3	218.6	332.2	302.4
1956															
January	...	98.3	88.4	129.9	245.8	218.4	136.0	225.9	124.4	334.3	292.8	1258.9	198.3	312.1	288.5
February	...	98.5	86.4	122.0	246.6	206.7	132.9	217.0	120.6	331.6	285.4	1242.4	193.6	301.8	282.6
March	...	97.9	86.2	123.3	277.1	207.7	119.8	229.0	124.1	355.5	331.8	1310.0	185.6	298.2	296.6



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Jute

SUBSTANTIAL FALL IN RAW JUTE PRICES

UNDERTONE REMAINS WEAK: GUNNY RATES
ALSO LOWER

APRIL latka settlement considerations dominated activity in the Calcutta jute and jute goods markets during the early part of the week, and speculative trading was depressed rates. As prices in the goods market fell when a large bulb syndicate failed to take up its commitments of B Twills on the due date, holders of raw jute stocks began to get nervous. Already current rates were well below their average holding price, and with the prospect of further losses in the goods market—due, firstly, to the general lack of interest from overseas buyers, and secondly, to the possibility of another increase in mills' stocks of jute goods at the end of April—raw jute began to weaken. It was offered freely at the lower rates. Panic selling by several small holders, who were further influenced by the very favourable market for Crop reports from both India and Pakistan, caused a slump after the week-end. Mills continued to reduce their price offers, and in nearly all cases these were met by sellers. In most transactions, the bargaining centred on the assortment. It appeared that both buyers and sellers had too much middle quality jute, and business usually went to those who offered more of the lower grades.

In view of reports about the lack of overseas interest, it is surprising that U.S. burlap consumption and stocks have remained at a consistently high level. Consumption during March increased by 3 million yards, bringing the monthly average up to 70 million yards, as compared with 66 million yards in the first three months of last year. This in itself is a healthy sign, but the stock figures make it less encouraging. U.S. burlap stocks rose by 8 million yards to 253 million yards, 141 million yards being on hand and 112 million yards afloat. Thus, the American industry has over $\frac{3}{4}$ months' requirements, of which two months' needs are immediately available.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: The gunny markets have shown more price movement during the past week than for some time, but mostly in a downward direction. At the opening last Thursday, depressed conditions prevailed in the absence of any real goods enquiries. B Twills rates dropped by Rs. 1-4 in the near positions to Rs. 106-14 a 100 bags and Rs. 1-8 for forward shipment to Rs. 106-4. Hessian reacted in sympathy, and 40in. 10oz. lost 4 annas for all shipment periods to be quoted at Rs. 38-9 for April and Rs. 39 for July-September shipment. Small interest was shown at the lower levels by shippers and speculators. But their activities tended to push up prices, and they withdrew with very little business transacted. It was reported at this stage that minor overseas enquiries had come in. They did not affect the market much, and were taken up almost entirely by shippers. Interests with bearish ideas who hoped to enter at a profit later. As a result, opening rates on Friday were virtually unchanged. Actual business was most pronounced in B Twills due to local speculative covering in anticipation of a steady tendency, but this was only temporary as there was very little holding power left. Saturday morning's quotations were again marked down, with only passing interest from mills and outside buyers. The business was little movement over the week-end, but quotations were slightly steadier. Monday's opening showed no alteration in the quoted rates. As the day progressed, the weaker tendency in raw jute influenced gunny rates, which declined rapidly. Tuesday's opening rates for B Twills dropped by Rs. 1 to Rs. 105-12 a 100 bags, while hessian lost 4 annas for 40in. 10oz. to rule at Rs. 38-8 a 100 yards. Heavy goods rates were then the lowest since the beginning of October 1955.

At the close the market is quiet and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Quotations on	Ready	May	June	July-Sept.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 8oz.	32-8	32-4	31-12	31-6
40in. 10oz.	38	38-2	38-4	38-8
E Twills	104-4	104-10	104-2	104
Heavy Ceese				
(Plain)	103-12	104-4	104-2	104
A Twills	130	129-8	129	128-8
Liverpools	119-8	119-8	119-8	119
Cornspunks	104-8	105-4	105-12	106

Raw Jute: There was very little activity in the fibre markets at the beginning of the week, and buyers showed no interest due to the declining goods market. Prices were easier and sellers appeared to be anxious for business. Towards the week-end, small business was done, and mills' counterbids were met, resulting in buyers reducing rates. Business was again transacted at the lower levels, as stockists became nervous about their large holdings, and large quantities were put on offer. Very weak conditions prevailed and sellers continued to offer at the lower prices. Upcountry markets followed the collapse in Calcutta, and although prices eased, they were well above the parity of rates quoted to mills. Quotations meant little at this stage, as most of the business was put through below the prices indicated by sellers.

Opening quotations last Thursday were 8 annas a maund below last week's closing rates, and

Upper Assam jute stood at Rs. 27 a maund basis Bottoms for May-June shipment. A large quantity of business was transacted at this stage at a Rs. 2-8 difference between Middles and Bottoms. Sellers were so nervous that they made no protest provided they were able to reduce their large holdings of middle quality jute. Quotations were unaltered up to the week-end, but could be considered nominal as business passed duty below these rates. After the week-end Upper Assam jute dropped to Rs. 26-8 a maund basis Bottoms, but the tendency was weak as buyers indicated even lower rates.

The main business during the week was in Dhurbir-Northern and Assam jute at the same rates of Rs. 26 to Rs. 27 a maund basis Bottoms for 15th May and May-June shipment. Small lots of Indian Northern Tops were done at Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 a maund for May shipment. Interest was shown in Forbesganj (Sripuria quality) jute, and business passed at rates varying between Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 26-4 basis Bottoms. A fair quantity of good quality Daissee and Tossa was done, prices ranging between Rs. 27 and Rs. 27-8 a maund basis Bottoms. Daissee Mesta came in for a great deal of interest and business was concluded at Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 24-12 a maund basis Bottoms. The difference in price between Middles and Bottoms in all transactions varied between Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 a maund

The only business reported in New Crop jute was in Jat Weedings on the basis of Rs. 29 for Low Weedings, with a Rs. 3 difference between the three grades of Low, Medium and Selected Weedings. The delivery period was given as June-July.

At the close, the market is easier and quotations are nominal, as the majority of sellers are willing to sell below these rates. Opening prices on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute (Kutchaj):	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Bottoms	Shipment
Lower Assam	26-4		May-June
Upper Assam	26-4		"
Northern	26 4		"
Marshidabad White	23-4		"
Daissee ex Agency	26-8		"
Daissee ex Cossipore	26		"
Daissee Mesta	24		"
Local Packing (Northern)	26-4		"
Bimbi	24	for F.A.Q.	"
Indian Jute (Pucca):	Rs. a bale.		Shipment.
Mill Firsts $\frac{3}{4}$	175		May-June
Mill Lightnings $\frac{3}{4}$	160		"
Mill Hearts $\frac{3}{4}$	145		"
Pakistan Jute (Kutchaj):	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Bottoms	Shipment.
Jat	30		May-June
District	29-8		"
Northern	29		"
Pakistan Jute (Pucca):	Rs. a bale		Shipment.
Mill Firsts $\frac{3}{4}$	200		May-June
Export Firsts $\frac{3}{4}$	180		"
Export Lightnings $\frac{3}{4}$	165		"
Jat Cuttings	122		"

The Cossipore markets are easier and sellers are keen for business. Holders are releasing large stocks and price cutting by various operators has caused a slump. Imports have fallen off rapidly over the week, and a total of only 355 wagons arrived at the Cossipore sidings. At the close, quotations were based on Kishengani jute at Rs. 26 a maund for garسات quality. There is nothing to report from the Daissee markets as business is slack. Stockists have released small quantities with the recent drop in prices, but their ideas are still above mills' indications. New Crop preparations have been speeded up over the past week following good rainfall in most of the Daissee areas, and large portions of land have now been put under seed. At the close, quotations for Old Crop jute in Sheoraphuli were based on Rs. 27-4 a maund for garسات quality.

from the port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented.

	Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
Hessian			
1st to 25th April, 1956	2,366.9	21,638.3	24,005.2
1st to 25th March, 1956	1,602.3	20,845.8	22,448.1
1st to 25th February, 1956	1,439.3	18,629.2	20,068.5
Sacking			
1st to 25th April, 1956	28,418.1	1,540.6	29,958.7
1st to 25th March, 1956	22,513.1	1,420.5	23,933.7
1st to 25th February, 1956	26,993.3	866.9	27,860.7

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

PRICES WELL HELD

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

RAW jute shippers in Pakistan are maintaining their prices very well, in spite of reports that there only small business is being done. There may be something in the tales of scarcity of old crop jute of decent quality, but it is suspected that the speculative holders of the balance of the crop are holding out for the comparatively high rates now quoted. Reports of the new crop are quite satisfactory and the trade understands that there will be a larger area sown, even up to 25 percent more, it is estimated. Offers are none too freely made of white jute to this centre, where Mill Firsts are available at from £100 to £104 for old crop, with Mill Lightnings from £91 to £94 and Mill Hearts are not under £88, c.i.f. U.K., May-June shipment. New crop prices are very irregular, ranging from £91 for Mill Firsts, £82 for Mill Lightnings and £77 for Mill Hearts, August-September, c.i.f. U.K. Some sellers are asking up to £95 for Mill Firsts and £85 for Lightnings. Mill Hearts are out of all proportion to other grades this season because of the demand for that type of jute. Daissee and Tossa are quite freely offered at the minimum prices for most grades—£91 for good marks of Daissee-2/3 £100 for grade Tossa-2/3 and £90 for fours, but grade Daissee-2/3 is lowest at £87, c.i.f. U.K. Spinners here are buying very little. They are able to pick up an occasional parcel afloat near at hand or ex-quay at a few pounds under shipment quotations. No doubt they will wait until prices come down before they purchase the emergency stocks which the Control has allocated to them, totalling about 60,000 bales.

Calcutta goods have developed weakness and 40s. 100s. Russians are down to 38s. 3s. and 16oz. to 45s. 6d. May and June, with B Twills at 163s, same shipments. L.ob. Calcutta. Consumers in this country are showing no interest in imported goods. Imports of jute fabrics for the three months ended 31st March this year were 54,429,000 square yards, valued at £1,633,654, compared with 76,233,000 square yards (£2,614,079) in same quarter of last year. Imports of jute sacks and bags were 96,446 cwt. (£528,545) and 85,990 cwt. (£528,514) respectively. Some increase is noted in enquiries for jute cloth and bags but there is still not much fresh business taking place.

W. GERMAN JUTE GOODS PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Jute goods production in Western Germany started well with the new year. The January output was placed at 8,500 tons of yarns and 6,500 tons of woven fabrics against 8,100 tons and 6,200 tons in December 1955, reports the *Jute Bulletin* of the Indian Central Jute Committee. Members of the Manufacturers' Association imported about 12,400 tons of raw jute during January, compared with 6,500 tons a month ago. Western German exports of jute goods to the U.S.A. during the first 11 months of 1955 showed a sharp drop to about 1,137 tons from 2,140 tons in 1954 and 7,873 tons in 1953.

NEW JUTE FACTORY IN INDONESIA

Internal manufacture will satisfy about 18 percent of Indonesia's jute bag requirements, estimated at 9 million for the current year. There is already a jute mill in production at Delanggu, Surakarta, giving an annual output of 900,000 bags. Another, estimated to produce 2.5 million bags a year when in full operation, has been officially opened in Sourabaya. It may be possible to obtain an output of 750,000 bags from the new factory this year.

PROTECTION FOR S. RHODESIAN BAG INDUSTRY

In order to protect the grain bag industry in Southern Rhodesia from cheaper Indian and Pakistani imports, a Government-appointed committee has recommended a subsidy of 8½d a bag to the local product, over and above a protective tariff on imported hessian. The Committee has reported in favour of giving the proposed subsidy for a period of two years. The bag industry in Southern Rhodesia has a installed capacity for producing 2.86 million sacks against an annual requirement of 6 million sacks.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment

Commodity Markets

EXPORT DUTIES ON VEGETABLE OILS

TRADE FEARS LOSS OF U.K. MARKET

IN a letter to the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry criticising the export duties on linseed, kerdiseed and nigerseed oils, Rai Bahadur G. V. Swaika, chairman of the Calcutta Grain, Oilseed and Rice Association, explains the effect which the duties, together with the increased imposition on castor oil, will have on the foreign demand for these commodities. He says that in the interests of India's export trade in oils, a sound case exists for the removal of the duties at least for the contracts entered into with overseas buyers before the date on which the duties first became payable.

"It would not be irrelevant", he continues, "at this juncture to review the conditions under which Indian exporters of oils, with the encouragement of the Government of India, have striven to establish their position on the international market. For all practical purposes, the export of Indian linseed oil was, for many years, strictly limited to those countries which, mainly by distance, and therefore increased freightage costs, were outside the sphere of the export trade of the Argentine and Uruguay. Thus Indian exports, in small quantities, were directed to Burma, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and to a lesser extent to Australia. Due, however, to political difficulties in South America, and more particularly, to the preferential U.K. tariff duties on Indian oils, Indian linseed oil has in recent years made very substantial gains in the U.K. It is to be observed, however, that the South American trade has retained a firm hold on Continental markets, thus clearly indicating the inability of Indian exporters to compete in that region without the benefit of the preferential tariff arrangements existing with the U.K. presently to the extent of 15 percent *ad valorem*. This advantage will be positively nullified by the imposition of an export duty on linseed oil of Rs. 250 a ton, i.e., £19 on the f.o.b. price of £142 a ton, or 13.5 percent *ad valorem*. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is clear—the swift loss of the hard-won U.K. market to Indian exporters.

"Similarly, it has only been possible during recent years for Indian exporters to capture foreign markets for niger and kerdiseed oils largely through the Government of India's action in allowing exports freely without the imposition of export duties. But while these international markets have largely been won by virtue of the Government's liberal export policies, a strong additional factor has been evident in the keen competition which has existed between individual exporters. Indeed, it would not be incorrect to regard this competition as having been a vital and necessary factor, as essential as the Government's encouragement and assistance through the non-imposition of export duties. While this minimum margin of profit will naturally vary —on which factual information is naturally somewhat difficult to collate at short notice—it is clear from the experience of members of this Association, that the profits which otherwise would have been gained will, without exception, become clear losses in the hands of Indian exporters on their payment of the export duties now imposed. As a consequence, exporters will in many cases default on their contractual commitments 'to save what can be saved'. The effect of such action on India's goodwill overseas will be disastrous, and I am confident that the Government is no less anxious to avoid this result as are those shippers primarily concerned with the maintenance of their reputation and business abroad."

It is on these grounds that the Rai Bahadur has requested the Minister to reconsider the Association's request that the imposition of the export duties on all contracts effected before the date on which the duties became effective, might be waived. There are recognised precedents for such action on the Government's part and executive measures to ensure its correct application are not unduly difficult, he says.

WORLD OUTPUT OF NICKEL LIKELY TO RISE

QUICK GROWTH IN CANADIAN PRODUCTION

AT the recent annual general meeting of the International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd., Dr. John F. Thompson, Chairman, reported high deliveries of the company's two principal products—nickel and copper—and increased output of most of the other elements obtained from the ores. "The facts that free world nickel production will probably increase and that purchasing for stockpile may be moderated suggest that there should be more nickel available for industry in 1956 and even more in 1957." Non-Communist world nickel output for 1956 was estimated by Dr. Thompson at about 445 million lbs., a gain of some 15 million lbs. over 1955.

The combined total deliveries by all Canadian producers, said Dr. Thompson, had reached a record level estimated at 357 million lbs., or "some-what over 80 percent of the free world supplies." Deliveries by International Nickel alone last year were 290 million lbs., a new high, which represented over 65 percent of the free world's supply. Since the end of the Second World War, he added, Canadian nickel producers had increased their annual rate of production by some 95 million lbs., of which International Nickel accounted for 55 million lbs. The gain in Canadian output had been the greatest factor in the total increase in the free world's supply. During this period, the increase from other sources, such as New Caledonia, Cuba and the United States, had also been considerable. The indicated overall effect of new nickel expansion programmes under way or contemplated was likely to be a further increase in the proportion of the free world's nickel produced outside of Canada.

Price of Nickel

"The belief that nickel prices should not be dominated by short-term considerations to the detriment of the necessarily long-term planning by nickel consumers," Dr. Thompson stressed, "has been an important factor in the progress of the nickel industry." In making the necessary price adjustments from time to time, International Nickel he said, had made every effort to follow rising cost trends as conservatively as possible, always bearing in mind that nickel-containing products were competitive with many that were made of other metals and materials and must be priced competitively if the position of consumers of nickel was not to be jeopardised. The company, therefore, was continuing its long-established policy of selling at prices which encouraged the development and expansion of uses for nickel.

The Chairman stated that the consumption of nickel by uses in the free world in 1955 was approximately as follows: stainless steels 30 percent; engineering alloy steels 17 percent; high-nickel alloys 16 percent; electroplating 15 percent; copper-base alloys 6 percent; jet engine alloys 5 percent; cast irons 5 percent; and industrial chemicals and miscellaneous 6 percent. This consumption was fundamentally affected by the abnormal conditions arising through defence and stockpile requirements and inadequate supply.

"Copper is International Nickel's second most important product," he continued. "Deliveries of refined copper in 1955 amounted to 263 million lbs., a postwar high, and an increase of almost 10 million lbs. over 1954. Canada consumed the bulk of the company's production—nearly 60 percent—the balance going principally to the United Kingdom, the second largest market, and the United States."

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION'S COMING SESSION IN CALCUTTA

Recent developments relating to nutritional problems concerning rice and the use of rice fields for fish culture will come up for discussion at the fifth session of the International Rice Commission which will meet in Calcutta from 12th to 17th November, 1956. According to the provisional agenda, the Commission will consider the reports of its working groups on rice-breeding, better fertilising practices, soil, water and plant relationships in rice production, the mechanisation of rice cultivation and the reduction of losses through improved operational methods. It will also have before it the progress report of the Executive Secretary on the working of the Commission since its last session held in Tokyo in October, 1954. The Commission is at present composed of 26 member countries—is at present composed of 26 member countries—Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Laos, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Thailand, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Viet-Nam. The National Rice Commission, appointed by the Government of India with Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, as chairman, met recently to make arrangements for the session of the International Commission.

sion. It also drew up a programme for organising excursions, holding an exhibition and collecting data on technological research.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FALLS

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) declined by 0.4 percent to 390.6 during the week ended 14th April 1956 as compared with 392.0 (revised) for the previous week. Relative to the corresponding weeks of the last month and a year ago, the index was higher by 0.6 and 13.4 percent, respectively. Lower prices of wheat and gram (6% each), tea (3%) and coffee—plantation P.B. and gur (2% each) brought down the index for Food Articles by 1.1 percent to 360.9 as compared with 364.9 (revised) for the previous week despite an advance in the prices of jowar (+9%), and rice and salt (+1% each). Prices of wet salted cowhides (8%), manganese ore (average export price) (-7%), lac (4%), groundnuts and raw silk (3% each) and raw wool, linseed and cottonseed (-1% each) were marked down while those of gingellyseed (+7%), castorseed (+6%), rapeseed (+3%) and copra (+1%) showed advances, the index for Industrial Raw Materials fell by 0.4 percent to 471.0. The index for Semi-Manufactures advanced by 0.3 percent to 375.0. Items which showed noticeable changes were: castor oil (+5%), groundnut cake and gingelly cake (+3% each), mustard oil in Calcutta and linseed oil in Bombay (+2% each), cutta and linseed oil in Patna (6%), coconut oil in Bombay, mustard oil in Calcutta and copra cake (-3% each). The index for the Manufactures group stood at 375.9 as compared with 375.8 for the previous week, the price of glass (+1%) showed an increase. Higher prices of chillies (+7%) raised the Miscellaneous group index by 0.1 percent to 496.0, although prices of turmeric and cashewnuts (-2% each) and black pepper (-1%) exhibited declines.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS. (Base: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	Week Ended			
	7-4-56	7-4-55	17-3-56	16-4-56
I. Food Articles:	360.9	364.9(R)	354.0	282.4
Cereals	459	457(R)	444	325
Pulses	351	387*	384	216
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	471.0	472.9	474.0(R)	396.0
Fibres	459	460	470(R)	436
Oilseeds	524	524	509(R)	317
Minerals	444	451	453	421
Others	395*	402*	405*	467
III. Semi-Manufactures:	375.0	373.8	369.5	327.7
Leather	410	410	408	393
Mineral oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	510	510	485	326
Cotton yarn	455	452	451	433
Metals	282	282	282	245
Oilcakes	416	411	391	282
Others	362	363	364	328
IV. Manufactures:	375.9	375.8	375.2(R)	377.0
Textiles	409	409	408	420
Jute	397	396	412	450
Cotton	408*	406*	403*	411*
Rayon and Silk	502*	502*	502*	484*
Woolen	274	274	274	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	340
Others	286	286	285(R)	287
V. Miscellaneous:	496.0	495.5	512.9	539.8
All Commodities	390.6	392.0(R)	388.3(R)	344.5

R = Revised * = Estimated.

FOURTH ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP IN 1955-56

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India fourth estimate of cotton for 1955-56 puts the current year's acreage and production at 19,525,000 acres and 3,705,000 bales (of 392 lbs. of cotton lint), as against the adjusted fourth estimate of 17,506,000 acres and 4,072,000 bales respectively for 1954-55. Both the area and production of cotton at the fourth estimate stage registered record figures during 1954-55. The current year's figures show a further increase of 2,019,000 acres or 11.5 percent in area, but a decrease of 367,000 bales or 9 percent in production. The production of cottonseed is estimated at 1,297,000 tons during 1955-56, as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1,425,000 tons, thus showing a decline of 128,000 tons or 9.0 percent.

The details according to staple lengths of the current and previous years' estimates are given below:

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs each)	
	1955-56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	1955-56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
Long Staple	6,492	5,636	1,344	1,149
Medium Staple	9,148	8,087	1,702	1,792
Short Staple	3,885	3,783	659	831
Total	19,525	17,506	3,705	4,072

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all cotton-grow-

ing States, particularly Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh, and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing times. The decrease in production is mostly shared by Madhya Pradesh, P.E.P.S.U., Punjab and Hyderabad, and is attributed to the damage caused by heavy and incessant rains and floods at the growing period. The decrease in production in these States has been offset to some extent by increases in production in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan. As regards the different varieties of cotton, the decrease in production has occurred mostly in Oomras, Jarilla (including Virnar), Americans, Hyderabad Gaorani and Dholleras. Malvi and Broach-Vijay registered some increases. In staple lengths, the decrease in production has been largely shared by short and long staple cotton.

The information given in this estimate relates generally to the period up to the end of January 1956. In parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U., the standing crop was adversely affected by floods and excessive rains. The crop was also damaged to some extent in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay by aphids, "powdery mildew" and other crop diseases. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1955-56. Experience shows that the area at the fourth estimate stage forms roughly 95 percent of the area finally reported. Trade estimates of cotton are generally higher than the official estimates. At this stage, the latest available trade estimates put the size of the current year's crop at 46.52 to 47.8 lakh bales, as against the corresponding estimates of 48.31 to 48.27 lakh bales for the 1954-55 crop.

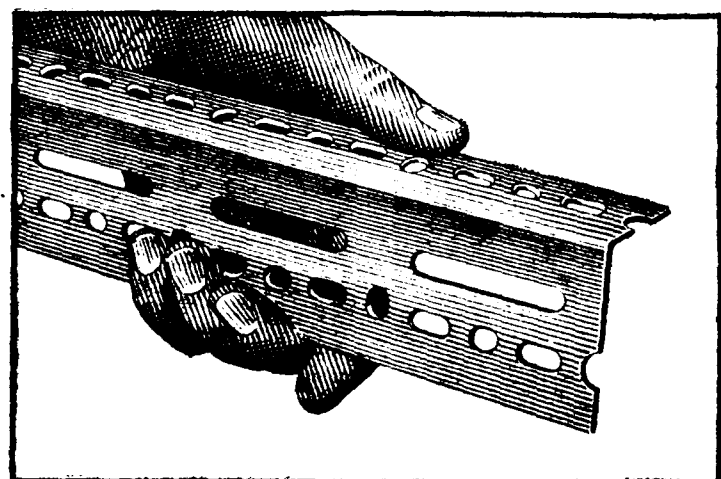
TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR U.K. COAL INDUSTRY

The U.K. National Coal Board (N.C.B.) proposes to spend nearly £1,000 million during the next 10 years on the reconstruction of the coal industry in the United Kingdom. This was announced in the

report *Investing in Coal*, published on 23rd April by the Board. Required investment will represent something of the order of 4 percent, or 10d out of every pound invested within the British economy. Explaining the increase in required investment over that set out in the Board's original Plan for Coal, published in 1950, the report points out that, apart from the rise in prices sending up costs, a number of major projects have been added to the original plans. The revised plan provides for an output of 240 million tons a year in 1965, of which 228 million tons will come from Coal Board mines, 10 million tons from open-cast workings, and 2 million tons from private mines. Output last year totalled 221 million tons.

To achieve the 1965 target, it will be necessary by the end of the period not only to complete the vast majority of the major reconstruction schemes now in progress, but also to start and complete more than another 100. Then, the report concludes, "the country can look forward to a coal industry that will move ahead at a steadily increasing pace over the years to come. And the industry's employees can look forward to far-reaching changes and improvements wherever opportunities exist for them." The Board estimates that the industry in 1960 will require 682,000 mine workers with an output a man-year of 319 tons, and 672,000 in 1965 with an output a man-year of 342 tons. This compares with a manpower in 1955 of 704,000 and an output a man-year of 298 tons.

Some 20 colliery reconstruction schemes were completed at the end of 1955, while at the same time there were 147 in various stages of completion. The Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Aubrey Jones, in a memorandum issued on 23rd April said that he had given his approval to the general lines of development now proposed by the N.C.B. Mr. James Bowman, chairman of the N.C.B. said at a Press conference in London that the plan should not in itself result in higher coal prices. "We are determined that the mining industry shall not lose any chance, now or in the future, of exploiting to the full any technical advance that clearly can help us."



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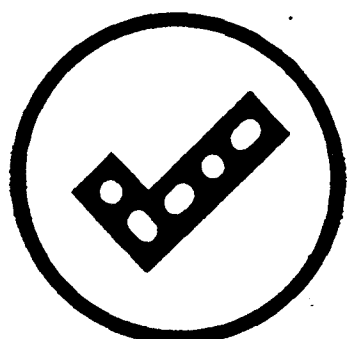
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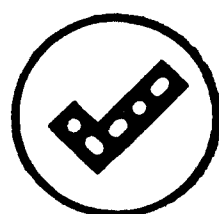
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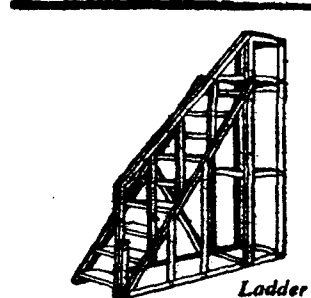
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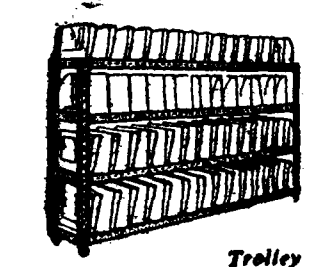
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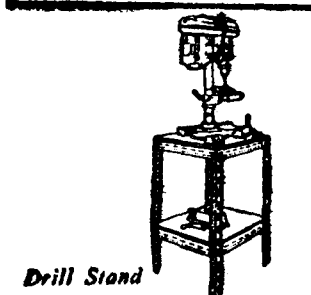
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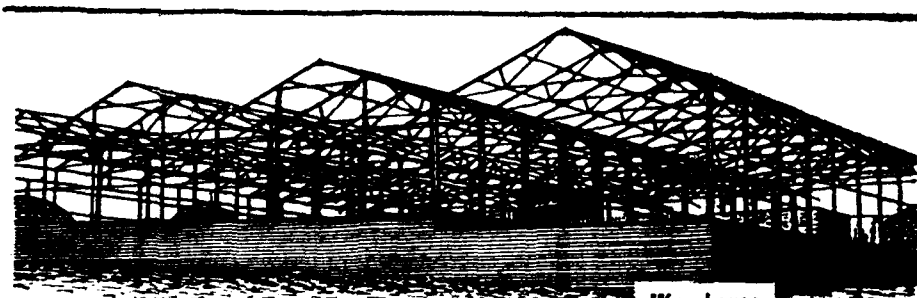
Ladder



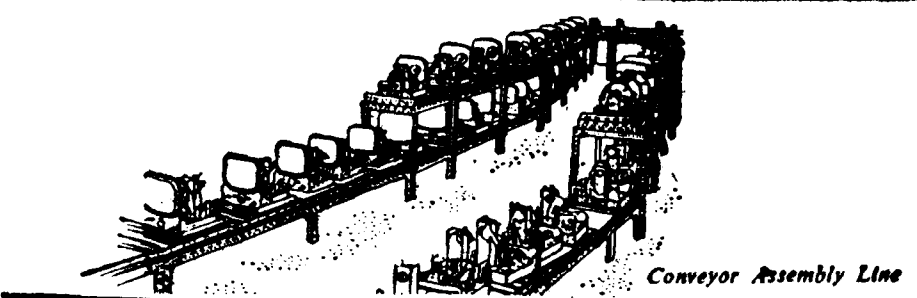
Trolley



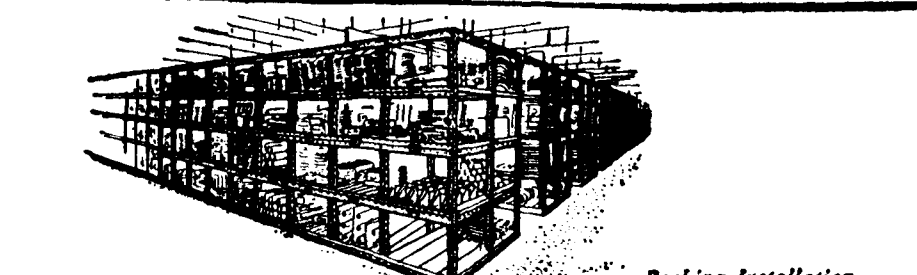
Drill Stand



Warehouse

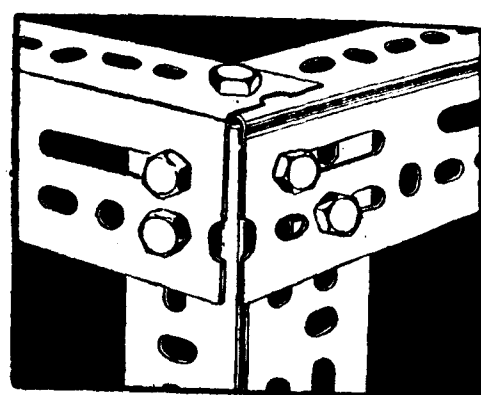


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Plantation Topics

REACTIONS TO SYNTHETIC RUBBER PROJECT

PROSPECTS FOR TEA AND COFFEE IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM A SOUTH INDIAN CORRESPONDENT)

IT is reported that the Central Government has tentatively accepted the U.P. Government's proposal to set up a synthetic rubber plant at a cost of about Rs. 12 crores during the second five year plan somewhere in Uttar Pradesh. U.P.'s claim for a synthetic rubber factory is based on its position as the leading producer of power alcohol, which is an important raw material for the manufacture of artificial rubber. Tapica, which is plentiful in Kerala, is also suitable for producing power alcohol, according to some experts. Since tapioca growers on the west coast suffered last year because prices were too low, it is widely felt in South India that if the Government is seriously thinking of setting up a synthetic rubber factory, it would be better to locate it in Kerala. The project would reduce unemployment and help tapioca growers. Rubber growers do not favour the idea of producing synthetic rubber in India as they fear that it will compete with their product. Competition from synthetic rubber has created difficulties for rubber plantations even in Malaya, Indonesia and Ceylon, where cultivation is more scientific and yields are much higher. Growers claim that the gap between production and consumption in India can be bridged in course of time by extending and improving cultivation, for which conditions are ideal on the west coast.

Production of rubber in south India during the first quarter of 1956 amounted to 4,338 tons, compared with 3,464 tons during the corresponding period of last year. As February and March are a resting period for most estates, the rubber crop in these two months is lower than the normal production in other months; this year, the actual figures for these months are 976 tons and 1,279 tons, compared with 2,083 tons in January. Tapping has commenced in almost all estates with the recent showers. According to official estimates, the shortage of rubber in 1956 will amount to over 8,000 tons, and will have to be met from imports. The Rubber Board has recommended the purchase of 4,600 tons from abroad for the first half of the current year; the position will be reviewed later and more imports will then be recommended. In the world market, natural rubber is now selling at about Rs. 140 a 100 lbs, as against the statutory price of Rs. 155-12 in India. Until recently, the world rate was at a much higher level and the difference between the two prices was about Rs. 75 a 100 lbs at one time.

Record Output of Coffee

South Indian coffee production during the current season will touch a new high of about 32,000 tons. Returns received so far total 30,000 tons, with the final figures for the robusta crop yet to come. The target fixed in the second five year plan is only about 36,000 tons and it seems that production will exceed this figure by 1961. The prospects for the next season are said to be brighter. The Coffee Board has so far allowed the export of 3,000 tons from the current season's crop and its recommendation for the export of another 2,000 tons is being considered by the Central Government. Since domestic requirements this year are officially estimated at 23,000 or 24,000 tons, it seems that more than 5,000 tons can be exported. The Coffee Board is considering a scheme to open coffee houses in more north Indian cities and also in important centres abroad, such as London and Colombo, in order to popularise Indian coffee.

South Indian Tea Crop Down

South Indian tea production has suffered from drought and leaf diseases during the first quarter of this year. Actual figures for January and February are 6.9 million lbs and 6.6 million lbs, compared with 8.3 million lbs and 7.8 million lbs for January and February 1955. March production is unofficially estimated at 8.6 million lbs, compared with 9.2 lbs. in the same month of last year. Production in the first three months of the current year is therefore likely to fall short of the 1955 level by 3 million lbs. Plantation districts in the south have had some useful showers recently and it is hoped that the crop will shortly begin to recover.

Pepper for Russia

Russia's interest in pepper and other plantation products is receiving a lot of attention. She took about 2,000 tons of pepper in March and there are rumours that she is likely to buy another 3,000 tons in May. The steamer which took pepper from Cochin to Russia has also taken some 30 tons of cardamom to Russia. Russia is expected to buy a fairly large quantity of Indian tea and some cashew kernels. The markets for these commodities are improving as a result. Pepper prices have fallen considerably because foreign demand has been poor. American buyers are demanding substantial discounts, being encouraged by lower advices from Singapore, where selling pressure in the case of the old Sarawak black pepper crop is heavy as the new season is approaching. In India, floating stocks on the west coast are rising. Growers are getting nervous in view of the approaching monsoon and the large stocks in terminal markets, so much so that they are prepared to liquidate their holdings even at the current low price of Rs. 725 a candy of 6 cwt. The Central Food and Agriculture Ministry has estimated the 1955-56 pepper crop at 27,200 tons, as against the

trade's estimate of 24,000 tons. Exports during the first three months of the current season, November 1955 to January 1956, amounted to just over 4,000 tons. Shipments in February and March should be higher in view of substantial purchases by Russia. However, if the United States and Russia do not buy large quantities, Indian pepper is likely to face a difficult market in coming months.

Drought Cuts Cashew Production

The current season's cashew crop has been seriously affected by drought and the output so far amounts to roughly 20,000 tons, as against the original estimate of 60,000 to 70,000 tons. Recent showers are expected to improve the second crop's prospects to a certain extent but that alone will not cover the heavy drop in the first crop. Receipts of raw nuts from Africa are considered insufficient to meet the heavy demand from the processing industry. Factories are now working in full swing but most of them may have to close down by August or September if raw nuts are not available.

Lemongrass Oil

The price of lemongrass oil is fairly steady at around Rs. 127-8 a dozen bottles in Cochin and arrivals are limited. The new season will start very soon. The current season's crop is estimated at about 1,000 tons, the highest ever recorded.

BUYERS DISCRIMINATING AT LONDON TEA SALES

THERE has been no relaxation in demand at the Mincing Lane tea auctions, according to trade quarters. Buyers have been discriminating as far as quality is concerned, and where this occurs high prices have been realised. The very best liquoring Upper Assam C.T.C. types, it is reported, realised over 9s a lb. Any parcels possessing autumnal characteristics were also dearer. In contrast, Low Medium broken plain kinds and commonest sorts were less well supported, and were 1d a lb. down, bringing plain broken pekoes to 40d a lb. nominal. The spread between the bottom and top qualities has widened enormously. Meanwhile, the general level of tea prices is not expected to show much easing within the foreseeable future. The trade says that world supply and demand at the moment is finely balanced.

At last week's London tea sales the 67,234 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 11.95d a lb against 4s 10.62d in the previous week. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s 4 1/2d nominal; in the previous week 3s 5 1/2d. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average per lb
Amalgamated	270	4/9 1/2
Assam Frontier	1,019	6/8 1/2
Balijan	126	6/8 1/2
Borhat	360	4/11
Chubwa	672	5/10
Deamoolie	263	6/7
Dekhari	354	6/6
Jetinga	60	3/8 1/2
Jhazie	354	5/1
Jorehaut	1,451	8/
Kanan Devan	402	4/5 1/2
Longai	126	3/24
Lungla	390	3/3
Moabund	432	7/11 1/2
Nedem	634	4/2
New Dimbula	210	6/7 1/2
Rupai	318	5/11 1/2
Scottish Assam	300	4/7 1/2
Standard	409	6/11
Tara	270	6/1

NO CHANGE IN TEA EXPORT DUTY

The Government of India has issued a notification fixing the price of tea, for the purpose of determining the export duty, at Rs. 3-4-3 a lb. against Rs. 2-13-4 a lb. fixed on 1st April, 1956. There is no change in the existing rate of duty of 6 annas a lb.

Calcutta Markets

BETTER DEMAND AT TEA EXPORT SALE

HIGHER PRICES FOR GOOD QUALITY DUSTS

AT Sale No. 45, held on 30th April and 1st May, offerings at the Export auction consisted of 52,000 chests. There was a much better general demand and most descriptions sold at higher rates, although there was an easier tendency towards the close. Clean Black B.O.P.s and O.F.s. were a very strong feature of the Sale and were 2 to 4 annas dearer, and if they had useful liquors, were often higher. Black clean common teas were from 2 to 3 annas dearer, but the poorest kinds, at times a little easier. The very poorest kinds, however, were fully firm. C.T.C. teas on offer were a very strong feature and some very high prices were realised for the few really good teas. Local grades were in fair demand, but the poorer sorts were easier.

Quotations

	Rs.
Clean Black Pekoe	Not quotable
Plain B.P.	1 8 0
Medium Assam B.P.	1 10 0
Best CTC Assam B.P.	Not quotable

At the Internal Sale, Dust offerings consisted of 20,400 packages for which there was a fairly good and general demand. All teas with clean leaf appearance and fair liquors were 1 anna dearer but the poorer types were irregular. The very best autumnal C.T.C. teas were well supported and were 2 to 3 annas dearer, but the poorer descriptions in this category were easier and sometimes difficult of sale. Black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East were a very strong feature of the Sale and were 2 to 3 annas above last rates.

Quotations

	1956 Rs.	1955 Rs.
Medium Docras	1 8 0 to 1 9 0	2 0 0 to 2 1 0
Dust	1 8 0 to 1 9 0	2 0 0 to 2 1 0
Medium Assam	1 8 0 to 1 9 0	2 0 0 to 2 1 0
Grainy Dust	1 8 0 to 1 9 0	2 0 0 to 2 1 0
Best Assam	2 12 0 to 2 14 0 (Nominal)	2 10 0

Offerings of other grades consisted of 4,450 packages. There was a fair demand and prices were irregularly 1 to 1 1/2 annas above last rates.

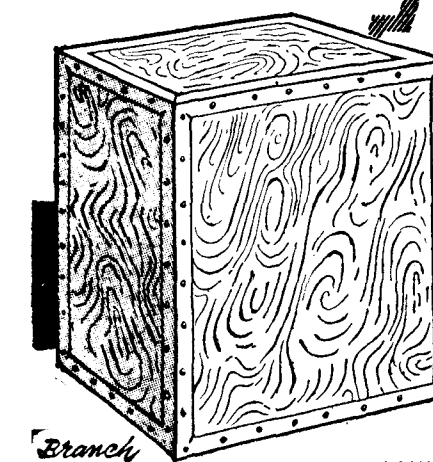
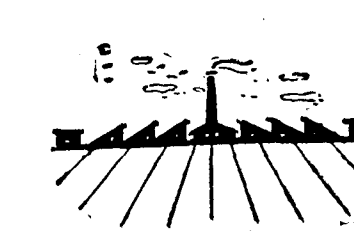
FREIGHT MARKET FIXTURES

THE feature of the market during the past week was the payment of 100s for St. Lawrence U.K. grain, May shipment. A fixture in the American coal trade was reported for four years' consecutive voyages from Hampton Roads to the Continent at 55s, commencement December-January 1957. Two cargoes of grain from the North Pacific to Indian Ports, June-July shipment have been fixed at \$/U.S.122.50. Another fixture of Indian iron ore Vizagapatam-Japan has been reported at 120s f.i.o. Time Charter rates were maintained at recent levels, 43s 6d being paid to a 9,970 ton diesel ship for 12 months' trading. The stevedoring pool gangs' strike ended on 29th April and now the labourers are accepting bookings.

SUGAR MARKET QUIET

During the week ended 2nd May, sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,000 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 2,000 bags and stocks totalled 80,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapukur delivery were Rs. 31-4 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-12 for big grain. Ex-mill prices for the two

(Continued on page 649)



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COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA LIMITED NOTICE

THE 10th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay-1 on Monday, the 14th May, 1956, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :-

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st October, 1955.

2. To declare dividend on Preference and Ordinary Shares.

3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. K. C. Mahindra who retires by rotation under Article 110 of the Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. H. C. Mahindra who retires by rotation under Article 110 of the Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Jal H. Mehta who ceases to hold office by virtue of Article 116 of the Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.

6. To appoint a Director in place of Raja Maharaj Singh who ceases to hold office under Article 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for reappointment.

And to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution of which special notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which as required by Section 173 of the said act is annexed hereto.

Ordinary Resolution—

"Resolved that the age limit prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act 1956 shall not apply to Raja Maharaj Singh who has attained the age of 77 years and who retires under Article 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that he be reappointed a Director of the Company."

7. To appoint a Director in place of Sir D. N. Mitra who ceases to hold office under Article 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for reappointment.

And to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution of which special notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which as required by Section 173 of the said Act is annexed hereto.

Ordinary Resolution—

"Resolved that the age limit prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act 1956 shall not apply to Sir D. N. Mitra who has attained the age of 65 years and who retires under Article 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that he be reappointed a Director of the Company."

8. To appoint a Director in place of Rai Bahadur Isher Das Sawhney who ceases to hold office under Article 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for reappointment.

And to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution of which special notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which as required by Section 173 of the said Act is annexed hereto.

Ordinary Resolution—

"Resolved that the age limit prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act 1956 shall not apply to Rai Bahadur Isher Das Sawhney who has attained the age of 73 years and who retires under Article 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that he be reappointed a Director of the Company."

9. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

10. Section 293, sub-section (1) (d) restricts the total borrowing powers of the Board of Directors to the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves which amount to Rs. 80 lacs. The Company's borrowings from the various banks amounted to Rs. 9,26,49,989 on 31-3-1956. It is therefore necessary to approach the shareholders for approval of these borrowings by the Company.

And to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution as required by Section 293 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956 and the relative explanatory note as required by Section 173 of the said Act is annexed hereto.

"Resolved that the consent of this Company be and it is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors borrowing monies in excess of the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose and that such borrowing shall be exclusive of the temporary loans obtained or to be obtained by the Company from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business. Resolved further that the Company doth hereby ratify and confirm, all borrowings by the Directors after 2nd April, 1956 which are in excess of the aggregate of the paid-up capital and free reserves of the Company."

A member entitled to attend and vote at a Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend

and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,
KESHUB MAHINDRA,
Director.

28th March, 1956.

The transfer books of the Company will close from 30th of April, 1956 to 14th of May, 1956, both days inclusive.

The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 14th May, 1956, and the dividend warrants will be duly posted to them on or after the 25th May, 1956.

The shareholders are requested to immediately notify any change of address.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 173 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956.

In respect of Item No. 6 of the above notice of the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Company it is notified that Raja Maharaj Singh who retires under Article 116 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election is 77 years of age and accordingly the ordinary resolution set out in the said Item is necessary under Sections 280 and 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, to be passed, for his reappointment as a Director and special notice under the Provision of Section 281 has been received by the Company from a member of his intention to move the said resolution at the said Annual General Meeting.

In respect of Item No. 7 of the accompanying notice of the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Company it is notified that Sir D. N. Mitra who retires under Article 116 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election is 65 years of age and accordingly the ordinary resolution set out in the said Item is necessary under Sections 280 and 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, to be passed, for his reappointment as a Director and special notice under the Provision of Section 281 has been received by the Company from a member of his intention to move the said resolution at the said Annual General Meeting.

In respect of Item No. 8 of the accompanying notice of the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Company it is notified that Rai Bahadur Isher Das Sawhney who retires under Article 116 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election is 73 years of age and accordingly the ordinary resolution set out in the said Item is necessary under Sections 280 and 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, to be passed, for his reappointment as a Director and special notice under the Provision of Section 281 has been received by the Company from a member of his intention to move the said resolution at the said Annual General Meeting.

In respect of Item No. 10 of the accompanying notice of the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Company it is notified that the major portion of the borrowings from the Banks is on account of the financing of import of Steel which the Company has been doing on behalf of the Iron and Steel Controller as well as on its own account as a recognised stockist. In the calendar year 1955 out of the total imports of 520,000 tons of Steel in India by the Iron & Steel Controller the Company imported over 187,000 tons which represents about 36% of the total imports. Each ton of Steel costs on the average between Rs. 500 and Rs. 700. Financing of such large imports needs strong banking credits. The Company has been fortunate in securing such assistance from the following Banks: Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bank of India Ltd., Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Mitsui Bank Ltd., National Bank of India Ltd., Bank of China.

The Government of India has entered into several contracts with Governments of Russia, Belgium, Germany and China for the import of Steel and the Iron and Steel Controller has allotted to the various importers of Steel the commercial handling of such business and the Company is receiving its share of such allotments.

With the advance planning to import three million tons of Steel in the next 3 years, the tempo of purchase will continue to increase and consequently the share of your Company in such imports will also increase. This will require provision of additional credit facilities.

The anticipated increased turnover in Jeeps, Spare Parts, and in manufacturing operations will also require additional finance provisions. Trading for the first five months of the current year is well above the average of the past year in all the divisions. In order therefore to maintain and develop its business it is necessary for the Company to have recourse to large credit facilities from Banks and other institutions.

THE SENDRA COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 26th April, 1956, a Dividend of 21% per annum was recommended to be paid for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, without any deduction for income tax paid by the Company.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta.

THE SENDRA COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1956, at 10-40 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividend recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and Auditors, and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 30th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 26th April, 1956.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE CHURULIA COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1956, at 10-30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividend recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and Auditors and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 30th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 26th April, 1956.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 3-30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1956, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and pass the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To elect Directors and appoint Auditors.
4. To transact any other ordinary business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from the 16th May, 1956 to the 30th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

BIRD & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Secretaries.

NOTE:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Chartered Bank Buildings,

Calcutta, 25th April, 1956.

BALMER LAWRIE AND COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, 1, on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1956, at 12 noon to consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification the following resolution, which will be proposed as a Special Resolution, namely:—

"That this meeting consents to Mr. Colin Gordon Montgomery, a relative of Mr. Alexander Thomson Montgomery, a Director of this Company, holding and continuing to hold with effect from the commencement of the Companies Act, 1956, an office or place of profit, namely as an assistant, under the Company."

By Order of the Board,

BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
O. T. JENKINS,
Director.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,

Calcutta, 26th April, 1956.

NOTE: A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE RAMESHWARA JUTE MILLS LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above Company will be held at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1956, at 3 p.m. to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolutions:

Special Resolutions:

- (1) "RESOLVED that the existing Article 109 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following be substituted therefor:

"109—The number of the Directors shall not be less than three nor more than six. The Managing Agents shall be at liberty to appoint not more than two Directors where the total number of Directors exceeds five and one where the total number does not exceed five and further shall be at liberty to remove from office any person so appointed and whenever any person so appointed shall cease to be a Director to appoint another in his place. Such Directors appointed by the Managing Agents shall be ex-officio Directors within the meaning of these presents and such one of them as from time to time shall be named by the Managing Agents or if there be only one Director appointed by the Managing Agents such one shall be Chairman of the Board."

- (2) "RESOLVED that the existing Article 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following be substituted therefor:

"114—Each Director shall with effect from 1st April, '56 be paid out of the funds of the Company the following remuneration for his services: (a) the sum of Rs. 50/- per Board meeting attended by him, (b) such commission, if any, (not exceeding one per cent for all the Directors) on the net profits of the Company as computed under the provisions of the Companies Act, '56 as vision of the Company in General Meeting may determine. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who for the time being is resident out of the place at which any meeting of the Directors may be held and who shall come to that place for the purpose of attending such meeting such sum as the Directors may consider fair and reasonable for his expenses and loss of time in connection with his attending the meeting in addition to his remuneration as above specified."

Ordinary Resolution:

- (3) "RESOLVED that consent of this Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors borrowing moneys in excess of the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose and that such borrowing shall be exclusive of the temporary loans obtained or to be obtained by the Company from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business."

By Order of the Board,

BIRLA BROTHERS PRIVATE LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Muktapur, P.O. Samastipur,

(Darbhanga)

Dated, 28th April, 1956.

N.B. (1) A member entitled to vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

- (2) Explanatory statement in regard to the business mentioned above to be transacted at the meeting.

(a) Under Sec. 255 of the Companies Act, 1956, not less than two-thirds of the total number of Directors shall be appointed in General Meeting.

Further, according to Sec. 377 of the said Act, the Managing Agents can appoint two Directors when the total number of Directors exceeds five and one Director when the total number of Directors does not exceed five. Under the existing Article 109 of the Articles of Association of the Company the Managing Agents could appoint one-third of the total number of Directors and the Maharaja of Darbhanga could appoint two Directors as their nominees on the Board. The above Article therefore requires alteration.

(b) Sec. 309 of the Act provides that remuneration to Directors may be paid either by way of a monthly payment or by way of a fee for each meeting attended. In addition, a commission, not exceeding one per cent on the net profits for all the Directors may also be paid to them, if they do not receive any monthly payment. The existing Article 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company stipulates that a Director shall receive the sum of Rs. 50/- per meeting and a com-

mission, if any, as may be decided by the General meeting, on net profits before setting apart certain sums. The above article, therefore, requires alteration.

- (c) Under Sec. 293 of the Act, the Directors without the consent of the shareholders in General Meeting cannot borrow moneys in excess of the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves. An authority is, therefore, required for the Directors to borrow for the purposes of the Company in excess of the above limits.

- (3) The Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at Muktapur, P.O. Samastipur, (Darbhanga) during business hours.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given in compliance with Section 412(2) of the Indian Companies Act 1956 that the Company intends to apply to the Government of India Finance Department, under Sections 269, 326 and 379 for approval of the following appointments with effect from 1st June, 1956:—

- (1) Appointment of a Managing Director, at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors;
- (2) Appointment of Messrs. Wallace & Company, of 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, as Secretaries and Treasurers, at a remuneration of 7½% of the net annual profits of the Company.

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

The Board of Directors have secured the agreement of Messrs. Wallace & Co., subject to the approval of the Central Government, to resign from the position of Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers of the Company and to assume the position of Secretaries and Treasurers at a reduced remuneration as provided in the Companies Act 1956. In order to secure the continued efficient management of the Company the Board of Directors propose in addition to appoint a full-time or Managing Director to conduct the day-to-day affairs of the Company. A special General Meeting of the Company will be called shortly to consider and if thought fit to pass the necessary resolutions giving effect to the Board's proposals.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. F. PARRY,
Chairman.

Bombay, 30th April, 1956.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION LIMITED.

The following are the returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1956:—

Ore treated	S/Tons.	98517
Average value of ore treated	L/Tons.	2,291
Refined Copper produced	"	1
Refined Copper issued to Mine	"	1
Rolled Brass produced	"	1336
Rolled Brass issued to Mine	"	08
Yellow Metal Circles produced	"	64
Rolled Copper produced	"	81

The results of development work carried out on the properties of the Corporation during the quarter under review are as follows:—

	Footage developed.	Footage Sampled.	Footage payable.
Mosaboni	1485	1094	612
Badia			

By Order of the Board,

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & COMPANY LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Clive Buildings,

Netaji Subhas Road,

Calcutta, 12th April, 1956.

THE MODERN MILLS, LIMITED.

Notice of 15th Dividend.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 5/- and a Bonus of Rs. 3/- per share of Rs. 50/- for the year ended 31st October, 1955, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting held on the 27th April, 1956, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 9th May, 1956, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Members on the 2nd April, 1956.

By Order of the Board,

N. SIRUR & CO. PRIVATE LTD.,
Managing Agents,

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Registered Office:—

Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 27th April, 1956.

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that the certificates for thirty-one shares Nos. 28558, 6441, 18828, 18829, 9463/72, 36564/67, 2152, 7853, 7854, 13027, 25763/65, 35946, 1050, 7020, 10263, 10264, 1985 in the Bank of Bengal last endorsed to Kalipada Basu have been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the State Bank of India, Calcutta and all persons are warned against dealing with the share certificates in any way.

Jitendra Kumar Basu,
Tridibesh Basu,
Receivers to the estate of Kalipada Basu (deceased)
11, Mohendra Gossain Lane, Calcutta-6.

EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

THE Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming General Meeting of Shareholders the following dividends for the year ended 31st December, 1955:—

ON the Cumulative Preference Shares, a final Dividend @ 2½ per cent per annum, as already declared by the Directors and paid on 28th March, 1956, making a total of 5 per cent per annum, less Income Tax.

ON the Ordinary Shares @ 9 per cent per annum, without any deduction in respect of taxation payable by the Company.

By Order of the Board,

BIRD & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Secretaries.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 25th April, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour I.S.T.
Western India Match Co. Ltd.	7-5-56	4 p.m.
Sooran Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	9-5-56	2-30 p.m.
Assam Match Co. Ltd.	14-5-56	12-30 p.m.
Mahindra & Mahindra, Ltd.	14-5-56	4-30 p.m.
New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	14-5-56	4-30 p.m.
Premchand Jute Mills, Ltd.	14-5-56	11 a.m.
Calcutta Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	15-5-56	11-30 a.m.
Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.	22-5-56	12-35 p.m.
Churulia Coal Co., Ltd.	30-5-56	10-30 a.m.
Sendra Coal Co., Ltd.	30-5-56	10-40 a.m.
Eastern Investments, Ltd.	30-5-56	3-30 p.m.
Rameshwara Jute Mills, Ltd. (E)	13-6-56	3 p.m.
Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (E)	18-6-56	Noon.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—New Central Jute Mills Co., Ltd.—Annas 12 per share (a); Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Rs. 17-8 (a) per share including a bonus of Rs. 5 per share; Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.—20 p.c. (a) (a); Sendra Coal Co., Ltd.—15 p.c. (a) (a); Sendra Coal Co., Ltd.—11 p.c.; Eastern Investments, Ltd.—9 p.c. (a); Modern Mills, Ltd.—Rs. 8 per share including a bonus of Rs. 3 per share.

O.—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. L.—Less income tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F.—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend. C.—Cumulative.
† Less Tax at 85 6d in the £

Calcutta Markets

(Continued from page 647)

grains were Rs. 28-4 and Rs. 29-6 respectively. The market was strong at the beginning of the week but became quiet towards the end.

SHELLAC MARKET DULL

During the week ended 1st May, the market was firm at the beginning, but dull at the end. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 122-8, 122, 123-8, 122, 123 buyers.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 124, 125, 123-8 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 118, 120, done and buy-ers, 119 buyers, 120 basis done.

"CAPITAL" STOCK AND SHARE LIST

THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock

Exchange Associations and other sources.

Wednesday 2nd May, 1956.

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GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	77 1/2	30,24,300	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	107
					76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	99 1/2
8,93,35,000	3	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice.	77 1/2	58,02,300	3	1921 1st	1981	92	15,00,000	4	1906	1967	94
					1,50,00,000	4	1921 2nd	1981	144N	44,00,000	4	1907	1968	90
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	2,892,600	4	1923	1953-83	279	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	91
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	93 1/2	2,901,000	4	1924	1954-84	279 1/2	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	91
50,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	38,21,600	3 1/2	1926 1st	1956-86	100	75,00,000	4	1911	1972	91
					99,84,500	3 1/2	1926 2nd	1956-86	100 1/2	30,00,000	4	1902	1962	90
					49,49,500	3 1/2	1927	1957-87	102 1/2	60,00,000	4	1903	1963	90
					1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958-88	103	80,00,000	4	1904	1964	90
										1,02,00,000	4	1905	1965	90
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	95 1/2										
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	93 1/2										
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2										
	2 1/2	1948	1962	93 1/2										
		2nd issue												
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	94 1/2										
14,77,48,000	3 1/2	1949	1976	82 1/2										
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	101 1/2										
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	89 1/2										
1,14,06,89,000	3	1944	1957	99 1/2										
5,85,73,000	3 1/2	1928	1958-68	103 1/2										
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	99 1/2										
1,13,65,64,000	3 1/2	1945	1959-61	98 1/2										
1,58,16,93,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	98 1/2										
1,03,87,91,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2										

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds & Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953 1954 1955	Ra.	2-5-56 25-4-56 A year ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-6 34-5 61-1	10	23 23 22 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	88-74 74-74 81-81	200	530 535 508 6 1/2
4,49,250	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhaldee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	7 7 7 1/2
2,25,000	2,32,638	5,34,591	13,809	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	12,266	57,417	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 16 11 1/2
15,97,000	14,16,665	9,91,175	13,32,076	Bhaipora	9	2	3,13,898	39,978	61 61 61	10	61 61 7 1/2
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bharat Collieries P	6	135	2,52,221	27,433	61 61 61	10	13 13 13 1/2
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	1,65,136	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 13 13 1/2
16,00,000	38,87,276	16,18,636	7,185	Bokarr & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,186	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	12 12 12 1/2
7,50,000	18,84,338	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borra P	6-12	106	1,83,443	98,656	15-12 10-10 10-10	10	26 26 30 1/2
93,32,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,303	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-21 21-21 21-21	10	13 13 12 1/2
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,037	14,019	21 21 21	10	61 61 8
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,152	Central Kurkud P	6-12	323	34,743	82,168	34-34 34-34 34-34	10	11 11 11
6,00,000	1,20,000	1,43,698	1,51,503	Churulia	6-12	106	2,049	12,201	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	4 4 3
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhenc Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	8 8 8 1/2
2,240,000	2,24,668	2,380,653	2,37,456	East Indian	4	128	1,17,640	2,59,767	18 18 18	10	31 31 29
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,205	10-8 74-74 74-74	10	17 17 17 1/2
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,78,338	Ghoshik & Muslia	6-12	307	24,979	24,979	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	17 17 17 1/2
6,50,000	5,88,854	3,15,441	4,95,541	Judhar Kajora	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,467	74-74 74-74 74-74	10	23 23 19
3,50,000	2,91,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Kalapanhari	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	174-10 Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	20 20 20 1/2
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,775	30,704	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	26 26 25 1/2
20,00,000	25,67,864	22,82,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,961	Nil Nil Nil	10	145 145 100 1/2
50,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheria	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20 28-28 25-25	10	9 9 9 1/2
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,777	1,918	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	3 3 3 1/2
5,65,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,560	Mundulpur	6-12	326	79,868	79,868	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	3 3 3 1/2
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	5 5 5	10	10 10 10 1/2
6,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-11 31-11 31-11	10	19 19 20 1/2
17,76,230	31,15,787	20,01,763	3,78,338	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	31-31 31-31 31-31	10	11 11 8 1/2
2,50,000	12,44,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-8	202	45,702	36,426	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	3 3 2 1/2
1,15,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,918	North Damuda	1-7	308	7,954	32,184	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	2 2 2 1/2
1,57,500	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-NU Nil-NU Nil-NU	10	17 17 17 1/2
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Onda P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10 5-5 5-5	10	13 13 13 1/2
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasae P	6-12	207	99,433	7,440	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	22 22 23
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,68,398	38,203	74-81 74-81 74-81	10	6 6 6 1/2
2,50,000	4,82,405	1,45,000	11,530	Pure Silapuri	6-12	1	4,008	18,581	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	11 11 11 1/2
82,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,379	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	21-21 21-21 21-21	10	22 22 21 1/2
13,50,000	1,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 74-74 74-74	10	12 12 15 1/2
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,927	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21 21-21 21-21	10	8 8 8 1/2
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,869	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	17-6/7 17-6/7 17-6/7	10	34 34 25 1/2
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,65,598	5,26,311	Seepore	6-12	2	4,018	12 12 12	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	11 11 11 1/2
8,00,000	4,34,324	5,44,306	3,68,839	Sentri	6-12	106	3,68,839	6,001	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	10 10 10 1/2
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	59,979	51,533	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	10 10 10 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,338	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10 74-74 74-74	10	25 25 25 1/2
10,00,000	15,04,565	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	10-74 5-21 21-21	10	8 8 8 1/2
3,50,000	4,66,000	3,53,000	8,176	Union	6-12	278	4,013	14,167	10-74 5-21 21-21	10	6 6 6 1/2
49,98,000	30,14,812	21,550	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	166	3,98,408	37,691	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 13 13 1/2
7,00,000	32,53,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jampuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 13 13 1/2

N=Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds & Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		2-5-56	25-4-56	A year ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,82,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basant P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	6	6	6		
32,72,340	22,191	505	27,89,976	23,19,989	24,391	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	21	10	38	38	40		
7,11,280	36,830	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,442	Bengal Luxmi	6-12	27	4,96,176	47,818	74-74 74-74 74-74	10	8	8	8 1/2		
27,00,000	11,476	824	33,53,307	15,50,000	1,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	5,23,389	18,199	74-74 74-74 74-74	10	9	9	10 1/2		
15,00,000	38,764	992	31,35,500	1,09,84,251	21,32,642	Bhaipora	6-12	1	5,28,332	4,25,221	30 30 30	10	9	9	15		
6,00,000	42,872	341	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bhulanbararee	6-12	138	84,028	23,47,373	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	165 1/2 r	165 1/2 r	82		
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,393	25,93,976	3,30,362	Bhulanbararee	6-12	138	29,514	11,111	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	8	8	8 1/2		
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	4,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,399	2,94,83,803	Bhulanbararee	6-12	236	1,81,41,278	82,750	9 9 9	10	25	25	38		
1,00,563	12,944	518	25,71,925	1,53,884	1,53,884	Bhulanbararee	6-12	138	1,37,951	1,37,951	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	302	301	2		
19,00,000	34,000	1,200	34,12,181	68,33,360	43,06,583	Bhulanbararee	6-12	236	32,90,464	93,386	10 10 10	10	27 1/2	27 1/2	301		
63,00,000	59,250	4,872	2,38,99,575	1,60,53,952	47,29,209	Bhulanbararee	6-12	236	37,41,719	2,45,435	11 11 11	10	20	17 1/2	17 1/2		
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	17,48,143	2,75,679	14,08,587	Bhulanbararee	6-12	46	2,53,311	3,158	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	17 1/2	18	18		
30,00,000	78,843	1,397	47,44,544	52,19,801	12,65,051	Bhulanbararee	6-12	208	18,77,941	7,77,290	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	107	107	107		
22,89,882	18,848	1,387	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,43,701	Bhulanbararee	6-12	231	18,83,371	13,76,477	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	240	241	147		
3,07,951	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Bhulanbararee	6-12	4	616,936	1,094	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	112	112	112		
5,00,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,638	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Bhulanbararee	6-12	333	43,71,828	7,09,029	9 9 9	10	10	10	101		
17,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bhulanbararee	6-12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25 25 25	100	56 1/2	57	57		
1,78,47,800	120,012	2,770	1,04,12,111	34,10,635	21,74,431	Bhulanbararee	6-12	26	39,29,431	2,69,001	74 74 74	100	191	191	191		
20,00,000	28,000	—	18,03,003	20,32,074	11,26,208	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	1,96,274	27,933	10 10 10	10	5	5	13 1/2		
12,00,000	23,424	407	4,41,098	9,30,000	36,33,300	Bhulanbararee	6-12	188	6,53,104	61,404	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	335	335	345		
20,78,800	50,840	295	47,91,211	12,98,881	22,22	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	7,52,341	10,23,340	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	90 1/2	90	90		
6,50,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	18,25,000	8,77,474	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	2,05,788	2,05,788	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	332 1/2	332 1/2	332 1/2		
23,64,000	48,756	—	1,51,001	21,70,200	78,354	Bhulanbararee	6-12	186	31,41,248	2,209	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	193	193	191		
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	—	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	77,86,509	18,86,813	20 20 20	100	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2		
12,00,000	21,868	803	1,43,164	1,43,164	1,43,164	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	1,43,164	1,43,164	20 20 20	100	114	114	114		
60,00,000	24,252	—	1,43,164	1,43,164	1,43,164	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	1,43,164	1,43,164	20 20 20	100	422	422	422		
13,61,780	4,000	—	1,43,164	1,43,164	1,43,164	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	1,43,164	1,43,164	20 20 20	100	8	8	8		
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	1,43,164	1,43,164	1,43,164	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	1,43,164	1,43,164	20 20 20	100	167	167	167		
7,79,700	15,540	416	1,43,164	1,43,164	1,43,164	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	1,43,164	1,43,164	20 20 20	100	—	—	—		
1,00,000	28,104	270	1,43,164	1,43,164	1,43,164	Bhulanbararee	6-12	131	1,43,164	1,43,164	20 20 20	100	280 x d	300	300		

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary			Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accounts closed	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop	Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Block Account	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Latest Market Quotations as available until							
Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	1953 As P. 1954 As P.	1955 Lbs.			Ra	1952 1953 1954	Ra	2-5-56 25-4-56 A year ago							
CACHAR																				
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcauttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	141	
4,00,000	4,26,232	1,98,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	Nil	..	..	10	104	104	131	
10,00,000	17,11,949	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,994	Nil	Nil	74	100	1003	1003	1003	
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	194	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2-5	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	6,87,760	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	116	
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,00,000	649	3,47,880	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	912	912	912	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattikihra	12	202	13,22,336	Nil	25	40	10	22	22	306	
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallingnjara Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	Nil	15	100	111	111	1074	
3,50,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	399	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	33	3,31,327	Nil	Nil	274	10	261	204	194	
2,00,000	3,35,000	2,50,000	1,350	1,44,302	32-4	7,33,257	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	100	264	264	264	
1,84,000	1,90,329	Nil	485	3,54,900	29-5	..	..	..	Pathemara, P.	12	202	1,64,444	Nil	Nil	..	10	194	194	251	
2,00,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,186	29-7	5,04,720	36-0-4-5	3,84,000	Rupacherra	12	165	4,53,780	Nil	Nil	10	10	224	224	224	
5,25,000	5,25,000	6,28,514	688	3,99,416	39-1	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,000	Rumangmattee	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	Nil	20	35	1181	1181	170	
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7-1-5	5,20,000	Sonai River, P.	12	14	3,77,677	Nil	Nil	124	10	193	19	22	
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilkah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	104	104	104	
DARJEELING																				
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	318	318	64	
2,79,900	2,72,261	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-3	1,41,714	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,14,209	Nil	Nil	30	10	17	17	24	
3,75,000	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,895	Nil	74	40	100	290	290	250	
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,500	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	21	100	250	250	233	
2,00,000	3,13,503	3,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-0	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	Gielle P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	10	432	432	247	
7,00,000	6,25,300	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-31	6,84,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	10	301	301	..	
10,32,000	3,57,576	11,118	761	4,32,323	34-3	5,26,515	46-8	5,89,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	20	20	10	13	13	151	
4,00,000	3,97,134	3,00,000	816	3,99,524	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,581	Nil	74	40	100	181	181	251	
2,00,000	1,75,390	3,10,239	463	1,63,526	42-1	1,82,380	62-4	1,84,000	Seerok	12	279	1,99,221	Nil	20	15	10	300	300	370	
1,59,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9	4,35,016	51-9	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	10	300	300	394	
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okarty, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	374	100	281	281	595	
3,30,000	3,02,868	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	852	Nil	10	30	10	606	284	201
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,918	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	24	15	10	28	28	131	
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,80,000	Puimboing, P.	12	14	2,02,828	Nil	Nil	10	15	15	15	22	
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,729	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	174	58	100	390	390	450	
3,00,000	2,80,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	43-3	1,60,000	Seerok	12	113	1,99,221	Nil	20	15	10	300	300	370	
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,46,857	883	2,36,381	35-8	2,64,000	50-4	2,80,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	20	20	231	
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	883	2,36,381	35-8	2,64,000	50-4	2,80,000	Singtom, P.	12	101	2,87,740	Nil	Nil	5	10	384	384	61	
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	6	30	50	10	61	61	363	
6,25,000	1,10,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,180	37-5	3,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	74	10	291	291	112	
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,82,401	7184	3,40,018	38-2	4,40,947	46-8	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	14	5,54,651	10	15	40	10	444	444	443	
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,88,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,393	Nil	Nil	10	10	141	141	181	
DUARS																				
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	3	51,07,307	174	45	120	100	376	376	585	
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,106	14,08,364	32-3	13,91,320	49-7	13,77,000	Baradighi	12	128	12,94,614	6	30	66	10	494	494	67	
9,00,000	6,05,410	11,03,442	1,112	12,07,536	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	8,45,451	Nil	30	60	10	351	351	275	
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Bhatkawa	12	63	12,02,369	Nil	Nil	20	100	192	192	465	
6,00,000	6,00,000	3,53,093	802	5,83,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	Nil	25	100	252	252	310	
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,880	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	Nil	25	60	100	361	361	500	
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	1,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,32,023	Nil	Nil	15	100	272	272	378	
1,20,000	1,70,317	1,64,000	285	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	39-0	2,80,000	Engo	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	6	110	100	577	577	452	
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,140	28-9	4,75,840	39-0	5,20,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,613	Nil	Nil	50	10	291	291	351	
5,00,000	1,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	9,11,640	33-7	1,62,720	47-1	1,45,719	Gairkhati	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	100	332	332	234	
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,881	29-4	12,26,000	47-11	14,57,249	Hanatarapa, P.	12	99	10,56,463	Nil	16	24	25	329	329	341	
22,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	41-1	31,20,000	Hanatarapa, P.	12	74	36,77,683	24	60	100	100	329	329	341	
32,00,000	25,36,929	60,63,335	4,236	60,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,920	Hansimara, P.	12	12	4,07,920	Nil	25	60	10	391	41	432	
6,25,000	6,40,000	19,78,213	1,450	16,34,560	27-2	1,86,400	42-6	1,70,000	Huldiabari	12	74	19,89,583	Nil	224	80	100	381	381	441	
3,50,000	4,50,225	6,65,000	607	5,46,720	33-4	1,46,814	39-0	1,40,000	Jaybirpara	12	14	7,11,191	Nil	28	65	10	241	241	461	
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	3,99,383	35-0	4,73,830	45-7	9,60,000	Killoot	12	63	10,39,754	Nil	20	411	100	268	268	468	
2,00,000	1,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	9,60,000	Manabarrie	12	217	5,09,183	Nil	10	65	100	793	793	338	
9,00,000	6,00,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,498	33-10	1,69,538	41-1	1,60,000	Nadairpore	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	25	40	100	308	308	354	
2,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,060	1,163	14,82,800	31-3	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Doonara, P.	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	25	40	100	308	3		

MISCELLANEOUS

O Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and D. the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the company's Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	1-5-56 24-4-56 A year ago
PAPER MILLS											
45,00,000	54,01,812	35,81,841	4,21,350	Bengal P.	6-12	24	12,54,725	2,01,825	Nil-61	61-61	81-10 25 127 127 641
63,00,000	37,31,085	66,03,861	69,29,331	India Paper Pulp	3-9	2	5,64,250	83,945	6-6	7-7	10 25 241
25,00,000	15,55,877	10,22,640	5,27,305	Mysore Paper	9	226	3,13,542	9,553	..	..	10 18 18 18
1,48,82,500	3,73,45,917	2,09,26,641	2,41,00,950	Orient Paper P.	3-9	22	54,42,702	2,29,489	10-10	10-10	10 34 35 261
1,25,07,295	59,77,575	57,28,637	1,02,83,843	Shree Gopal Paper P.	6-12	140	22,21,614	1,81,437	10-10	10-10	10 18 18 17
20,00,000	40,34,251	9,34,115	1,35,538	Star Paper P.	3-9	36	64,375	3,51,875	..	..	10 11 11 13
4,37,500PO	2,74,87,803	3,22,75,945	69,17,535	Titagur P.	3-9	106	45,03,619	95,684	5-6	5-6	24Pc 41 41 41
56,00,000AO									10-10	10-10	10A 43 43 44
56,04,800BO									10-10	10-10	10Bc 43 43 44
PRESSING COMPANIES											
8,00,000	4,64,596	5,26,886	9,04,699	Calcutta Hydraulic	6	2	1,35,881	85,479	..	..	100 81 81 81
4,30,000	2,07,345	1,00,495	3,57,613	Camperdown	7	311	26,906	2,301	..	..	100 121 121 121
5,00,000	1,61,434	1,95,000	3,90,372	Central Hydraulic	6	2	60,996	13,957	..	..	100 105 105 105
REAL PROPERTY STORAGE											
10,00,000A	13,50,000	12,34,015	6,83,896	Bengal Bonded Warehouse	4-10	73	72,019	3,040	5-5	5-5	ASOC 890 890 920
1,25,000B									..	..	107 107 113
2,00,000C									..	..	174 174 181
2,00,000D									..	..	224 224 224
25,000D									..	..	83 83 8
7,42,150	11,68,346	4,23,135	33,823	Calcutta Safe Deposit	3	5	81,259	3,142	..	..	10 13 13 11
10,00,780C	22,96,665	6,43,170	7,48,388	Humayan Properties P.	3-9	..	1,43,649	64,398	..	..	1Dc 28 28 11
2,00,000Dd									..	..	100 33 33
94,00,000	93,89,847	35,71,674	62,94,136	Midnapore Zemindary P.	4	2	5,95,498	68,064	..	..	100 33 33
TRAMWAYS & STEAMER											
20,00,000	1,19,92,089	1,08,42,425	23,72,280	Bengal Assam Steamship P	4-10	113	25,522	4,261	10-11	10-11	100 143 143 141
6,25,000	6,17,570	1,75,000	2,01,118	Calcutta Landing & Shipping	6-12	113	90,794	76,939	5-5	5-5	100 112 112 104
12,60,000	23,52,622	9,05,181	4,986	Calcutta Steam Navigation	12	98	2,189,638	22,550	..	..	10 16 16 16
6,700,000	2,85,892	2,52,812	2,525,589	Calcutta Tramways P.	12	98	4,82,620	12,457	..	..	10 107 107 93
3,78,050	2,27,722	2,960,878	6,135,081	India General Nav. Railway P.	12	139	270,306	221,366	..	..	10 8 8 7
2,25,00,000	6,11,69,172	81,57,151	99,26,394	India Steamship P.	3	291	1,30,162	1,28,061	..	..	10 17 17 12
14,08,220	35,14,969	24,75,000	5,94,450	Port Shipping	6-12	2	1,54,518	43,305	5-5	5-5	10 17 17 12

SOUTH INDIAN MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	1-5-56 24-4-56 A year ago
CEMENT											
51,04,620	39,78,019	8,87,097	14,29,937	Andhra Cement P.	12	16	10,73,622	4,636	10	..	100 160 157 136
ENGINEERING											
7,50,000	7,12,101	82,967	15,912	Brunton & Co. P.	12	270	84,162	1,80,754	..	..	10 8 8 7
13,78,660	11,77,029	14,945	18,437	Indian Steel Rolling Mills P.	12	230	1,38,570	Nil	..	..	10 15 14 12
SUGARS											
19,92,000	57,01,920	25,64,000	3,49,248	Deccan Sugar & Akbari P.	5	218	12,39,032	1,12,386	..	..	10 9 9 13
28,00,000A	27,49,840	2,896,278	2,33,344	East India Distilleries Sugar P	9	319	2,217,186	257,296	10	10	16sh.A 27 27 16
2,00,000B									..	..	24 24 24
29,00,000	8,45,826	19,36,515	23,78,860	India Sugar and Refineries P.	9	..	10,68,060	4,30,236	20	27	10 22 22 18
21,79,280	23,64,171	62,95,164	36,13,235	Mysore Sugar	6	264	5,83,036	85,709	..	..	10 48 48 53
6,00,000	6	9,00,000	17,01,004	United Breweries	3	320	2,55,156	3,951	..	..	75 185 185 165
MISCELLANEOUS											
2,00,000	1,84,643	4,01,950	3,69,126	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd.	12	270	67,424	82,011	..	..	10 16 16 12
43,33,400	51,24,761	91,12,163	23,93,662	Champion Reel Gold Mine	12	328	30,17,946	3,548	..	..	10 4 4 3
3,45,96,740	3,07,66,646	3,24,061	34,55,823	Fertilisers & Chemical	12	346	43,90,272	75,018	..	..	10 2 2 2
40,00,000	23,16,662	30,20,149	12,33,322	Metur Chemical Industrial Corp	3	363	4,91,148	6,469	..	..	10 9 9 8
40,49,345	48,82,200	7,67,226	1,00,000	Mysore Chemical & Fertilisers	6	151	24,664	236	..	..	10 24 24 19
3,00,000	2,74,272	6,66,775	78,136	Mysore Chemical & Fertilisers	6	233	1,32,627	6,672	..	..	10 9 9 8
24,81,220	99,94,107	67,63,169	15,68,879	Mysore Gold Mining	9	124	12,838	862	..	..	10 13 13 11
81,33,400	1,67,861	..	79,750	Mysore Match	3	201	10,039	45,631	..	..	10 6 6 4
10,00,000	10,94,415	..	3,079	Mysore Tobacco	12	328	20,43,696	..	..	..	10 17 17 17
37,73,400	48,27,424	51,84,276	3,54,689	Nunddrock Mines	12	328	1,43,422	..	..	..	10 17 17 17
32,10,360	49,89,033	22,24,495	1,75,753	Ooreasum Gold Mining P.	6	221	19,71,470	5,47,067	15	..	10 17 17 17
40,00,000	46,37,599	93,16,946	80,57,471	Spencer (Provisions) P.	6	221	19,71,470	5,47,067	15	..	10 17 17 17

RUBBER COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	Accruals & other Funds	Output Rubber	Estimated Rubber	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	1-5-56 24-4-56 A year ago
17,32,000	9,36,219	4,06,283	4,44,630	2,052	1,45,403	..	Be Be Rubber	3	276	7,82,593	..	..	5	4 4 4
17,94,186	27,46,409	16,19,134	6,03,537	7,270	16,05,848	17,05,000	Cochin Malabar P.	3	210	89,330	..	..	10	20 20 14
4,00,000	3,25,576	27,750	62,784	423	1,77,646	..	Cottanad Plantations P.	3	12	1,13,150	..	..	10	31 31 28
4,00,000	10,03,233	6,04,049	1,37,660	2,536	1,25,186	..	Kaipetta	3	270	4,89,174	..	..	10	26 26 16
27,00,000	84,93,184	13,10,432	11,84,445	1,273	1,93,432	..	Midland Rub. & Prod. P.	4	259	1,18,650	..	..	10	25 24 16
6,00,000	6,63,636	1,46,323	1,12,261	2,456	7,64,246	..	Peninsular Plantations	6	270	3,33,502	..	..	10	10 10 10
13,50,000	36,52,280	2,21,378	1,73,719	1,872	5,25,438	..	Teekay Rubber	3	172	1,92,914	..	..	10	13 13 11
10,00,000	21,09,379	25,000	1,69,126	6,939.5	10,93,214	10,15,000	Travancore Rubber & Tea	12	9	14,96,765	..	..	25	25 25 21
41,00,000	67,21,449	19,13,944	13,12,632	1,150	3,74,540	..	Tropical Plantations	12	271	2,04,028	..	..	10	27 27 21
40,00,000	11,55,155	1,65,000	3,74,540	738	3,74,873	..	Vaikundam	12	114	80,759	..	..	10	27 27 21
26,28,580	6,72,252	2,11,412	2,49,541	..	..	..								

COMPANIES

Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively P next to the names of the accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which the numbers indicated.

Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & Other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Account Closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	1-5-56	24-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9 1/2	8 1/2	10	100	213 1/2	179 1/2
ELECTRIC LGT POWER														
6,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	3	146	35,75,580	188	6 1/2	6 1/2	5	100	100 1/2	105 1/2
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,399	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,255	1,407 1/2
1,49,97,654	1,66,80,152	29,06,229	4,35,123	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	13,82,751	150	8	8	8	100	115	123 1/2
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	21,171	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	37,75,587	27,952	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,255	1,407 1/2
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,342 1/2	1,495
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	15	15	15	100	342 1/2	263 1/2
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Just's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	10	10	10	50	96	93 1/2
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,000	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,391	25,125	10	10	10	100A	13 1/2	12 1/2
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P.	3	150	2,02,006	64,876	10	10	10	100	96 1/2	96 1/2
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	1,06,260	McKenzie	1	283	1,49,085	64,938	10	10	10	100	173 1/2	162 1/2
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,342	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	10	10	10	300	173 1/2	162 1/2
1,81,250F	1,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	90,350	10	10	10	100	152 1/2	237 1/2
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,347	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	244 1/2	235
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
20,00,000	23,84,913	95,96,033	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	10	10	10	100	13 1/2	13 1/2
5,15,000	1,04,84,687	1,95,48,481	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	1,17,555	5,394	10	10	10	100	96 1/2	93 1/2
8,46,120	36,33,999	46,38,803	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	15	1,13,109	5,394	10	10	10	100	96 1/2	93 1/2
18,11,940	4,68,21,051	2,51,34,491	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	15	1,00,728	5,394	10	10	10	100	96 1/2	93 1/2
1,06,81,590	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13 1/2	16 2/3	13 1/2	15	40 1/2	51 1/2
6,00,000	57,83,110	63,46,53,426	63,46,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	1,17,555	5,394	10	10	10	100	96 1/2	93 1/2
18,99,270	26,91,301	38,49,086	38,49,086	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	10	10	10	100	15 1/2	15 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,085	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	10	10	10	100	15 1/2	15 1/2
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	10	10	10	50	226	306
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	16	16	16	125	645	470 1/2
42,30,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,74,431	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	10	10	10	50	246	170 1/2
45,00,000	3,085	19,47,389	1,28,40,002	Industrial Investment Trust	12	199	5,81,909	2,83,136	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	25	72	78
99,39,250	1,86,576	4,78,114	4,78,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,359	4,78,877	10	10	10	100	215	226 1/2
8,00,000	1,86,576	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	National Rayon Corp.	12	352	63,19,604	4,72,076	10	10	10	100	215	226 1/2
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	10	10	10	100	17 1/2	15 1/2
9,39,98,061	18,36,63,413	47,85,000	9,50,113	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	34,37,532	13,381	70	80	80	10	104 1/2	105 1/2
7,00,000	1,06,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	97,597	10	10	10	100	18 1/2	17 1/2
1,39,95,990	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tate Oil P.	1	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	8	8	25	46	47
70,97,475	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,49,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	201 1/2	210

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & Other Funds	NAMES	Account Closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	1-5-56	25-4-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA													
17,24,000	20,82,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	29,367	810	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	59 1/2	59 1/2
21,69,300	32,24,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sagar D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	73 1/2	74
34,00,000	41,80,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,907	810	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	73 1/2	74
19,00,000	29,09,543	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	11	19
17,90,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839	810	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	60 1/2	63 1/2
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh Silgha S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	56 1/2	56 1/2
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Roadway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	56 1/2	56 1/2
2,47,850	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Roadway	3	101	18,097	4,549	11	11	11	10	7 1/2	7 1/2
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Robtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	10	10	10	100	13 1/2	12 1/2
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	98-98	98-98	98-98	100	56 1/2	56 1/2
18,00,000	60,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	72 1/2	72 1/2
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Shekhaia D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	13,310	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	61 1/2	61 1/2
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	1,99,473	810	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,297	810	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	74 1/2	74 1/2
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,331	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146 1/2	146 1/2
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	5,944	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146 1/2	146 1/2

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address.—(Contd.)

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323	Anderson Wright & Co.—11, Wellesley Place Calcutta	332	M. Paspati, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort Bombay.	341	James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	350	K. C. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road Fort Bombay
324	Bathgate & Co.—17/18 Old Court House St. Calcutta	333	Jaisuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	342	U. N. Chatterjee—2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta	351	G. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate Bombay
325	John A. Guthrie—Blackie-Virginia House, 7, Chowringhee Calcutta	334	J. J. Lattimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta	343	Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—10, Clive Row Calcutta	352	C. G. Mahan—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay.
326	Berwala Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta	335	Sahu Jain Ltd.—Lalimnagar.	344	V. J. Pillai—Victoria Bunder Colaba.	353	N. K. Shalimar—14, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta
327	Marwar Estates (Agency) Ltd.—Waudby Road Fort Bombay-1	336	Futside: Kilachand—Scindia House, Douglas Road Bombay	345	The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta	354	L. C. Kanet—P. S. Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
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THE NEED FOR MORE REALISM IN PLANNING

MANY BOTTLENECKS THREATENED: FOOD PRODUCTION FEARS

A Lively controversy was expected at last week's meeting of the National Development Council. It is some consolation that the various resignations which were rumoured, some time ago, to be on the way, have not yet materialised. More distressing than a plan which cannot be fulfilled would be one turned over exclusively to those who are blindly clinging to the illusion that statistics and dreams are adequate substitutes for practical economic possibilities. That tendency has been strong enough in the past few years, and it is a matter for concern that the last has by no means been seen of it yet. But the current differences of opinion on the plan are a sign that experience is beginning to modify some of the more unrealistic ideas and that a school of planners may be growing up which prefers to keep its feet on the ground and deal with facts as they are, not as we would all like them to be.

The view that the plan is too large is one which has been expressed in these columns on more than one occasion. It is no answer to such criticism that the country needs development on this scale; in fact it could do with much more. The limits are set not by needs and desires, but by the relentless logic of economic and social reality. Planning has come to be looked on in this country as a short and easy road to unlimited prosperity, which can be trod lightly and swiftly with any amount of impedimenta. In only a few circles is it realised that the many responsibilities—some without any economic relevance at all—which the plan is being forced to shoulder will seriously jeopardise the chances of its success. It is inevitable that a project of this kind should have its political significance, and the Government would not be doing its duty if it ignored the threat to democracy which any slackening in the pace of development would involve. But there is no doubt that Ministers themselves have inspired much of the day-dreaming which has led to the present plan figures becoming entirely unrealistic considering the country's available resources. Too great a fascination for statistical totals and too prompt a readiness to make every political hobby-horse an immediate charge on the limited means at the disposal of an undeveloped economy, are what is the trouble with this project. Now the country is facing the disappointment and frustration of having to cut down some of the targets, or the serious political risks of the plan failing altogether. The first is not a pleasant alternative for any Government to deal with so close to a general election, while the second could mean the end of democracy in India. There is obviously an over-riding need for a more realistic attitude towards economic progress generally; the pattern of thinking on development problems is still hopelessly confused by too much aspiration and even more sentimentality. Hard thinking and a determination to face facts will help even at this late stage. But the main need now is that the realism which is beginning to creep into current thinking about the plan should be allowed to develop; any attempt to dodge facts by, for example, turning on those who draw attention to them, would be disastrous for planning in the future.

*

It is now becoming clear where the plan's bottlenecks are going to occur. One of the more obvious—and the one which is giving rise to most concern—is the inadequacy of the rail transport provision. The danger is, of course, likely to be great only if the plan comes within reach of being completely achieved. If targets are scaled down, or more likely, quietly left unfulfilled, there will be no need for a larger allocation for the railways. But this does not alter the fact that the initial mistake looks like finding its way into the final plan. The publication of the new industrial policy has given a fair indication of the reliance which is intended to place on State enterprise for developing industry. This is completely justified in cases where the private sector is unable or unwilling to undertake the development required; when it fully understands what its limitations are, it is

but the intentions go much further than that. The public sector has neither the business experience nor the technical talent to initiate the number and variety of the projects planned for. Any attempt to acquire them by squeezing private industry in a manner similar to that already being used to obtain financial resources for public enterprise, may result in stagnation in both sectors. Perhaps the greatest strain on reality has come

what the community projects scheme can do. Exhortatory speeches are a poor substitute for ocular evidence, and the community projects administration is perhaps justified in doing things— with the co-operation of the people whenever possible and without it when necessary—instead of working vaguely for a psychological revolution which would, on a sudden, rouse every Indian villager to corporate activity. A community project hospital or school may look like any other Government effort in this direction; it would certainly have been better if the people themselves had taken a hand in building these things for their own good; but, whatever the authorship, the schools and hospitals will remain, and a demand for them will be created in due course, and in the fulness of time the villagers may not wait for funds and guidance from the State when they want a second school or a second hospital. It is also arguable that a country-wide psychological revolution is not necessarily brought nearer by a determined attack on the minds of the people. The change may come about as a by-product of doing such simple things as digging a well or building a road—if the people have been persuaded to co-operate in the effort.

The community project administration appears satisfied that popular response is encouraging. It is easier to evaluate the number and quality of schools or hospitals than to measure popular enthusiasm, and the possibility of a certain amount of wishful thinking on the part of some people is not to be ruled out. But here is one sphere in which wishful thinking may not be a wholly bad thing. In the final analysis, community projects and all similar schemes are a matter of faith, faith in the Indian people that, given the necessary lead, even they are capable of self-help, that even they can be cured of the centuries-old habit of expecting the Government to do everything for them. There are good reasons to think that the faith is justified; better ones to remember that faith alone may not be enough. The warning is occasioned by Mr. Sampurnanand's reference on Saturday to India's "noble traditions and ancient culture." Culture is outside the scope of this discussion, but it has to be recognised more widely than at present that it is to correct certain deficiencies in India's "noble traditions" that the community projects were conceived. Leaders will have to say so often and more courageously before any real change can be expected.

This somewhat excessive emphasis on the "psychological revolution" apart, the report makes several useful recommendations on the recruitment of project workers, administration and certain other technical details. It is all to the good that the community project administration should be reminded of the psychological aspects of its venture, but there is no reason to play down what are called "physical accomplishments." As has been said earlier, they are a better and more dependable yardstick of work done than vague and invisible changes brought about in the minds of men and women in the villages. Thus the programme evaluation organisation's attention would perhaps be better directed to administrative problems, and here there seems to be a good deal to be done. Something has apparently gone wrong with the definition of the rôle of the village-level worker, who is now being used more or less as an odd-job man. Again, there is a multiplicity of agencies from which villagers can borrow money, and there is inadequate co-ordination, which is leading to a significant increase in the Indian villager's proverbial indebtedness. Nor is easy money the best spur to voluntary effort. It may still be proved that the success of community projects and national extension blocks will depend less on frothy idealism—spirit of service, love of rural areas and rural people and all that—than on efficient administration and businesslike execution of well-defined physical objectives. These achieved, the psychological revolution will be irresistible—even without social education officers working specifically to that end.

EXPANDING CURRENCY AND CONTROLLING CREDIT THE AMENDMENT TO THE RESERVE BANK BILL

THE Reserve Bank Amendment Bill, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha last week, has two main aims. One is to free a large amount of the Government's monetary resources for use in the second five year plan, instead of keeping them tied up as reserves to back the paper currency. The second is to regulate the scope which commercial banks have for creating credit; the idea being to give the country's central banking institution extensive powers to suppress a potential source of inflation. The Bill is thus, in its wider perspective, intended as an antidote against two major weaknesses of the second plan: resources are short, so reserves are to be expended; and inflation is to be curbed, not by reducing overtime operations at the Government's currency printing presses, but by corks down monetary supplies normally available to the private sector. Only time will show

how the powers are likely to be used; meanwhile, it would be idle to deny the possibility that the Bill might turn out to be a shrewdly-conceived instrument which allows the Government to expand the monetary resources available for its own use while putting those normally available for private business and industry into a straitjacket. As such it is of far-reaching significance for the latter.

Under the law, as it stands, the Government is obliged to hold gold and foreign securities equivalent to 40 percent of the total note issue. This has hitherto been considered an effective safeguard to ensure that the currency will not be debased by being expanded freely at will; it is also intended as an assurance to the public that there is something solid to back the currency notes it holds, apart from the wordy assurances it finds written on these notes. The Amendment Bill which has just been introduced implies that a backing of the present proportions is now thought to be unnecessarily high. It says that the Reserve Bank need in the future keep only Rs. 400 crores worth of foreign securities and Rs. 115 crores worth of gold as a reserve against the paper notes it issues. Thus, with a note issue of around Rs. 1,527.36 crores during the week ended 27th April, the Reserve Bank kept foreign securities worth Rs. 681.44 crores. With the Amendment Bill, it could bring these securities down to Rs. 400 crores; in other words, it could sell off Rs. 281.44 crores of securities, and simply pocket the money, to be used later for imports or for the Government's other expenditure. With gold, an even simpler adjustment is proposed. The amount of the metal the Reserve Bank at present holds is valued at Rs. 40.01 crores, on the pre-war basis. Revalued at the present-day International Monetary Fund parity of \$35 an ounce, it will be worth Rs. 118.02 crores. As, under the Amendment Bill, it will be obliged to hold gold worth only Rs. 115 crores, the remaining Rs. 3.02 crores can, the Government thinks, be safely disposed of.

What makes the whole idea of running down the foreign security and gold backing for the currency particularly attractive from the official point of view is that it will release so much foreign exchange; with the planners estimating a foreign exchange deficit of Rs. 800 crores during the second plan period, the temptations offered by the move are obvious. The drawing down of the reserves which back the paper currency, in itself, is no sin—assuming, of course, that domestic and international confidence in the currency is not impaired. But the move would have been more reassuring had it not been so obviously related to the dictates of expediency set by an over-ambitious five year plan. The real danger lies in the fact that it may allow the brave monetary authorities of the future to expand the paper currency without any effective statutory check; and the whole conception of the second plan shows that monetary bravery cannot quietly be ruled out as a purely illusory danger. The basic implication of the Amendment Bill—that the gold and foreign security backing of Rs. 515 crores is adequate for the present note issue of less than Rs. 1,600 crores, and will also be adequate when the Government has printed at least another Rs. 1,200 crores of notes by 1961—is not one which can be accepted too lightly.

While the Amendment Bill thus allows the Reserve Bank to draw down the paper currency reserves, it gives it extensive powers over the size of commercial banks' funds. At present, the law requires that the scheduled banks keep at least 5 percent of their demand deposits, and 2 percent of their time deposits, with the Reserve Bank. The new Bill allows the Reserve Bank to raise these ratios to 20 percent and 8 percent respectively. What is more, the central banking institution might even ask scheduled banks to increase their reserves by an amount exactly equivalent to the increase in their deposits after a certain date. In other words, if the deposits of scheduled banks increase beyond a certain limit, the Reserve Bank could say that not a single pie out of the increase is to be used to create credit; the entire addition would be immobilised by being compulsorily transferred to a special account with the Reserve Bank. To the extent that banks' earnings depend very largely on credit creation, a restriction of this nature could have an important effect on their working; the effect would, however, be mitigated if the interest paid on these reserves were about what the scheduled banks could earn by investing in gilt-edged securities.

The benefits or otherwise of the Bill are not such as can be assessed merely from its form: they depend not on the quality of the powers it confers on the monetary authorities, but on the manner in which those powers are likely to be used. Neither of the two proposals to control the creation of commercial bank credit are new; the system of variable reserves is used in the United States by the Federal Reserve Board there, and the special account requirement is a feature of the Australian banking structure. It is clear that in India the Government is genuinely afraid that if

deficit financing is undertaken on the scale proposed in the second five year plan, the inflationary dangers will be considerable. It knows that as more currency notes are printed, many of them must inevitably find their way into commercial banks, and they may then be used in the normal manner as a basis for manifold expansion of credit. The need for measures to discourage credit creation in certain circumstances is not denied; but it would be unfortunate if the need for measures to control the note issue were meanwhile ignored. To go on issuing more and more currency notes, and then to seek to neutralise the effects by clamping down on the expansion of bank credit, is not a possibility which trade and industry can look upon with equanimity.

STEEL SUPPLIES FOR ENGINEERS

THE shortage of major raw materials seems likely to be the biggest difficulty before the engineering industries over the next few years, and in some quarters it is feared that it might persist even after the present steel expansion plans have been completed. It is estimated that India's domestic steel output will total 4.5 million tons annually by 1959, and 6 million tons by 1961. Meanwhile, the Government proposes to import 3 million tons over the next three years—apparently at prices rather higher than India's own. The prospects for the supply of pig iron are hardly more reassuring. Production of foundry grade material is expected to reach 750,000 tons annually over the next five years; but Mr. A. Rajagopalan, president, told the Engineering Association of India at its annual general meeting in Calcutta last Friday that "the shortage of pig iron for the foundry industry is likely to continue, as far as we can see at present, up to the end of 1958". In this case, an additional difficulty is that India is not likely to be able to import much. Mr. Rajagopalan therefore urged that resources of pig iron and cast iron scrap should be carefully husbanded. Tatas' pig iron and broken ingot mould arisings have already been controlled by the Government. Suggesting that the same be done elsewhere, he said that these materials could then be distributed to the foundry industry. Sardar Swaran Singh, Central Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, had little to say on the subject apart from hoping that "with the import of adequate quantities of steel, the engineering industry will be able to maintain its optimum output and fulfil the demands that have to be made in connection with the second five year plan.... The Government would be prepared to consider private imports of basic raw materials at present in short supply if such imports are essential to maintain industry's output and if the terms of such import are not in conflict with the foreign exchange policy of the Government."

Referring to transport difficulties, Sardar Swaran Singh made the curious remark that "it is expected that with the implementation of the second five year plan, these difficulties will be gradually surmounted." The expectations of the Railway Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, as reflected in his Railway Budget speech, were precisely to the contrary. There he indicated that the railways' carrying capacity is now short of requirements by about 5 million tons a year, and the shortage is likely to be multiplied many times as the second plan proceeds if the railways are not allocated more money. There is no definite evidence yet that they have been given the money, despite the very forceful and plausible note submitted recently by a Planning Commission member, Mr. K. C. Neogy (reported on a later page by our New Delhi correspondent). Sardar Swaran Singh's assertion therefore suggested a complacency shared by few even in Government circles.

CURRENT COIN

Banker on Inflation.—Mr. S. P. Jain's address as chairman of the Punjab National Bank, at the latter page, was a strange attempt to play down the dangers of deficit financing. Part of it was devoted to showing how the increase in scheduled banks' deposits during recent years had been proportionately smaller than the increase in note circulation. On the basis, Mr. Jain seemed to arrive at the rather odd conclusion that the velocity of circulation of money had decreased, and "with this low velocity of money the inflationary pressure of deficit financing will be much less." Most people, perhaps, would be inclined to make a precisely opposite deduction: that if currency notes have not arrived at the bank's vaults, they are presumably circulating, and perhaps circulating quite fast. Mr. Jain went on to say that "in the context of larger doses of deficit financing, fears are expressed about inflationary trends showing themselves. But the price trends as they are do not lend any strength to such fears." He claimed that the rise in the prices of some commodities "is to an extent attributable to the increase in taxes, especially sales tax." That may be true, but it is not the whole story; the prices of many commodities have risen much more than the size of new taxes would

have justified, and for reasons that have more to do with trade manipulation than with the basic facts of supply and demand.

Dividend Outlook for P. & O.—Sir William Currie, chairman, told the annual general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. in London yesterday that costs had continued to increase at the rate of 6 percent to 7 percent a year, but it was "extremely difficult" to match this by an increase in revenue. (His speech is reported more fully on a later page). Tramp earnings were remarkably good, and the group was fortunate in having a substantial tonnage of tramp shipping. Conditions were likely to improve for liner companies in the East. The Australian trade, however, lacked stability, and could decline seriously if economic conditions deteriorated. So much of the company's business, said Sir William, was affected by the current economic stringency that it would be very unwise not to expect a few jolts in the months ahead. Recently, he added, there had been two increases in the price of oil, and the basic wage rates for sea-going staff had been raised; these changes would cost the P. & O. Company alone, quite apart from the rest of the group, £425,000 in a full year. Under the circumstances, Sir William said, the directors could not recommend a higher dividend for 1955, although they had increased the distribution in each of the other years since 1949. It was hoped that this decision would be taken "as a mark of caution and certainly not as a sign of pessimism." It was necessary to build reserves, according to Sir William, the more so now that depreciation was charged strictly on a 20-year life on first cost, which was not in itself sufficient to provide for replacement. The chairman criticised ships using the flags of countries "which had no maritime reality but which offered to shipowners virtual freedom from national taxation and national controls of any kind." When the next slump occurred, he said, shipping companies which bore their national responsibilities fully would find it hard to compete on a price basis with those who could always undercut them by the whole cost of taxation, social services and the like. The British Government and industry were giving close attention to the matter.

Wheat for the Flour Mills.—Mr. K. L. Jatia, president, told the first annual general meeting of the West Bengal Flour Mills Association in Calcutta on Monday that the Government should release wheat for the flour mills more evenly. They had faced considerable difficulties in getting regular supplies from the Regional Directorate of Food; as a result, they often have to work short time while large stocks of wheat lay in Government godowns. Irregular releases, he added, had often caused the retail prices of wheat, atta and flour to rise to very high levels. Mr. Jatia complained that the 500 tons of wheat, which flour mills in Calcutta were being allotted daily at present, was not enough for them to work at normal capacity. After August this year, he thought, there might be some difficulty in getting Indian wheat, unless alternative arrangements were made by the Government to provide more of foreign wheat. He felt that mills should be allowed to import wheat directly from foreign countries, as was done in 1954. Initial negotiations with the Government on this question had been satisfactory, and it was hoped that a scheme would be drawn up soon. Mr. Jatia criticised the decision to give biscuit manufacturers licences for importing flour obtained from hard wheat. Exports of wheat bran, he suggested, should again be allowed.

Better Industrial Relations.—Two recent agreements in Bombay and Ahmedabad between workers and employers have set an example for others to follow in settling disputes that usually mar industrial peace. Admittedly, these agreements cover only a section of industrial labour and there was some give and take on both sides before coming to an agreement. But the spirit of it is important. It is this spirit which Mr. G. D. Somani commended highly in his recent presidential address to the twenty-third annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, as something the influence of which "in paving the way generally for better industrial relations in the country cannot be under-rated." From this point of view, he also stressed the importance of the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour, that is, "the joint consultation machinery at the national level, which has been reconstituted as a purely bi-partite and private body." This body, in his opinion, has made a significant contribution to the cause of harmonious industrial relations, and that is definitely true. But it may not be able to continue doing so, if the mischief started at the recent I.N.T.U.C. conference begins to get hold of the labour movement. It was pointed out there that labour's share in the national product has not risen proportionately with dividends—a highly controversial fact in itself, but quite capable of provoking a round of wage demands in these days of rising prices. What will be the position of dividend-earners after the Exchequer has taken its taxes was conveniently omitted. Mr. Somani did not refer to this, but he referred to some of the provisions of the draft Bill on new labour laws which will not particularly make for better industrial relations. Demand has

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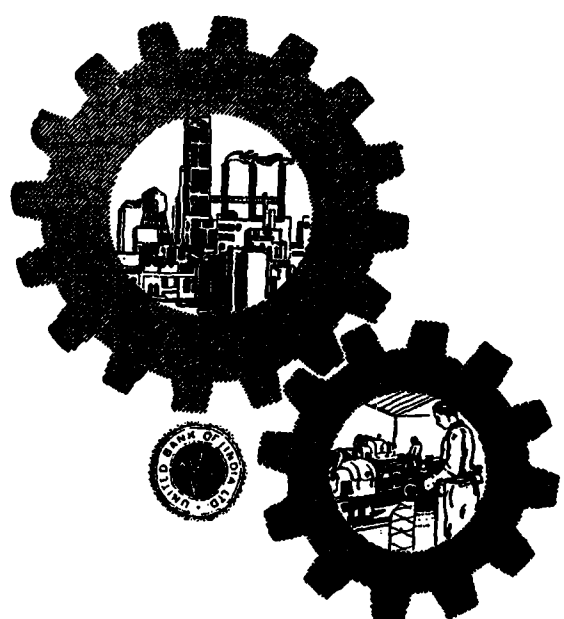
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RIVALS OF INDIGO

FOR many reasons, the trade in indigo is always to be regarded as uncertain and precarious, and it is satisfactory to notice that, during the first eleven months of the last official year, exports had already exceeded those of the whole of the preceding year, both in quantity and value, the relative figures being 8,969 tons=5 crores and 17 thousand rupees, and 8,315 tons=43 crores rupees. The year 1894-95 itself was a good one for the cultivators of the plant in Bengal, northern and southern India, ship-ment to foreign countries being the largest recorded for a considerable period; and although an abundant yield is commonly accompanied by a fall in price, just as a deficient harvest brings about a rise, the demand being limited, in this case the bumper crops more than compensated for the lower market rates. The area under cultivation of the plant increased from 1,155,808 acres in 1891-92 to 1,535,643 acres in 1893-94. The enhanced production, however, had no appreciable effect apparently in checking the import trade in aniline and alizarine dyes; for, although in quantity these fell from 2,808 tons in 1893-94 to 2,689 tons in 1894-95, values increased from Rs. 53,31,040 to Rs. 55,23,440, while last year's imports to the end of February were on a more extensive scale both as regards bulk and value than during the whole preceding twelve months. It is observable that both last year and in 1894-95 the expansion has been much greater in the case of aniline than alizarine dyes, although the former are so much more expensive.

FROM

CAPITAL

13th May, 1896.

Without Prejudice

THE TERMS OF COMPROMISE IN AN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE

LABOUR TRIBUNAL'S "SERMON" ON SOCIALISM CRITICISED
(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THIS case is rather a remarkable one. Remarkable for an extraordinary decision in a perfectly simple case by the Industrial Tribunal concerned in it, and for some unusually forthright and pungent observations of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in reversing the decision on appeal. An industrial dispute between the management of the Balarama Varma Textiles Ltd., Shencottah, and their workmen had been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Trivandrum, for adjudication. The dispute related to the following question: "Is the dismissal of Chudalayandi, worker, from the service of Balarama Varma Textiles Ltd., Shencottah, justifiable? If not, to what relief is he entitled?" In the course of the hearing before the Industrial Tribunal, the parties got together in a friendly way; and the result was that the workman, represented by his Union and advised by it, and the employers themselves settled their differences on what to an outsider would appear to be eminently commonsense terms. Thereafter a compromise petition signed by the representatives of the parties as well as by the workman himself was presented to the industrial tribunal (Mr. K. N. Kunjkrishna Pillai) and it contained the following terms:

"(1) The workman concerned in the dispute, namely, Chudalayandi, having expressed his regret for his misconduct and having promised to be of good conduct in the future, the management have agreed to give him a chance to make good and to re-employ him in the mills.

"(2) The president of the union and worker concerned hereby pray that there be no order on the merit on the reference by the Government in I.D. No. 64 of 1955.

"(3) It is therefore prayed that this Tribunal may kindly be pleased to pass an award in terms of this compromise."

It was not suggested at any time by anyone that any undue influence or unfair pressure was brought to bear upon the workman. His cause had been taken up by the Shencottah Textile Mill Workers' Union and he had the benefit throughout of their advice as well as the expert guidance of the presi-

dent of the Union. Moreover, the workman later in writing, before the Appellate Tribunal, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the compromise and declined to back out of it. In short, the workman had admitted that he had misbehaved, had apologised for it, had promised not to do it again, his employers had taken him back, the parties had, so to say, shaken hands and the trouble was over. Or, putting it more plainly, the object for which the Industrial Disputes Act had been enacted, namely, the securing by its operation of industrial peace and harmony had been secured.

You may read the compromise terms carefully again; and you may be able to discover therein what the writer certainly cannot, namely, some grounds upon which the Industrial Tribunal could reasonably object to accepting the compromise as drawn.

Nevertheless, the Tribunal did object to it and, if one is not reading the English language incorrectly, even seemed to feel personally affronted by some of its terms. In its remarks, referred to later by the Appellate Tribunal as "a sermon", when asked to record the compromise, it not only lectured the manager on his duty of co-operating in "the socialistic pattern of society which is the consummation to be devoutly wished for," but also implicitly criticised the workers' Union for lack of zeal in looking after the interests of a workman who was himself perfectly satisfied with the way in which he had been treated by both and who took the trouble to write to the Appellate Tribunal to say so. The Industrial Tribunal deleted a certain portion of the first clause of the compromise, namely, "having promised to be of good conduct in the future, the management have agreed to give him a chance to make good" and then, with this exception, made the award in terms of the compromise, with the following remarks:

"It need not be assumed by the parties that I have to accept anything in the way of compromise. The Tribunal will accept any compromise only if it is reasonable and conducive to industrial peace and harmony. I accept the compromise deleting the portion under 'inverted commas' in the first term of the petition. I do not know whether (the) parties have acted on the terms or not. The relationship of the management and workers are determined by certain conditions and any imposition on these conditions by either party will be construed as a restriction in the already established conditions of service, ordinarily. It passes my comprehension how the manager would demand 'good conduct' of a worker while the relationship of the parties is governed by standing orders and other

similar rules. The manager, who is a party to the compromise, should not misunderstand his function as a manager and it will be only in the interests of better relationship of the parties if he does not exercise power which is not vested in him over the workmen. I take strong exception to the demand of 'good conduct' by the manager. From the evidence in I.D. No. 92 of 1955 and I.D. No. 111 of 1955 between the parties (petitions filed under Section 33A) and in this case, I am of the opinion that the manager of the concern should take a more democratic and human view towards workmen, as both capital and labour are expected to be partners in the common enterprise which has to fit in with the socialistic pattern of society which is the consummation to be devoutly wished for. The union also should be zealous to protect the interest of the workmen at the cost of any sacrifice. With the above modification, I accept the compromise and pass this award."

On appeal, the Labour Appellate Tribunal at Madras reversed this decision, and held that the compromise ought to have been accepted in full as it stood. In doing so, it indulged in some pretty plain speaking. "The appellant's representative," said the chairman, "urged before us... that instead of accepting the terms in toto and passing an award in terms of the compromise, the Industrial Tribunal chose to modify the said terms without notice to the parties and made an award as per terms so modified. He further urged that the Industrial Tribunal has imported extraneous matter in following the said unauthorised procedure, by referring to the evidence in some other proceedings, and has also made unwarranted and uncalled for remarks based on his personal views. He (the appellant's representative) pointed out that there is nothing wrong on the part of the management to require a guarantee of good conduct in future with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement, and the Industrial Tribunal has exceeded his jurisdiction in deleting this part of the compromise terms. In our opinion, there is great force in the contentions urged before us and the Industrial Tribunal has undoubtedly exceeded his powers in deleting the above said portion and making an award in terms as modified by him. There was nothing wrong if the management took an undertaking for future good conduct on the part of the workman concerned with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement for the purpose of re-employing him in the mills. The worker himself has intimated to us in writing that he signed the compromise petition after understanding its contents and the undertaking to be of good behaviour was voluntarily given by him, and that on the strength of this understanding he had been re-employed in the mills. He is not prepared or willing to go back on this undertaking and he has no objection to the appeal being allowed by suitably amending the lower Tribunal's award as prayed for by the management."

This case gives us some useful reminders about compromises in industrial disputes. Of course, it does not follow as a matter of course that once a compromise petition is presented for recording by both parties, the Industrial Tribunal must automatically accept it and make its award accordingly, though it should have pretty strong reasons for rejecting or amending it, if it does so. But, ordinarily, unless there is something inherently and on the face of it illegal in any of the terms, provided that the parties are at arm's length, separately represented and advised and that there is no suggestion of force majeure, undue influence, pressure or victimisation, it seems to be the duty of the Tribunal, though it might not have come to the same conclusion itself, and may even think the compromise unfair, to assume that the parties know what is best in their own interests and accept the compromise in toto and make its award accordingly.

The Appellate Tribunal decision proceeded: "Instead of following the right procedure, the Industrial Tribunal made the remarks against the manager which should never have been made and has also gone out of the way in advising the Union to be zealous, as he puts it, 'to protect the interests of the workmen at the cost of any sacrifice.' So far as the circumstances of the present case are concerned, there was no necessity or occasion to give any sermon either to the Union or to the manager in the manner the Industrial Tribunal has done, and we are of the opinion that there was nothing objectionable in the original compromise promise in toto in the circumstances of the present case would be more reasonable and conducive to industrial peace and harmony rather than any such undue interference with it on the lines adopted by the Industrial Tribunal."

The appeal was allowed, and the full terms of the original compromise as filed restored.

[Balarama Varma Textiles Ltd. L.L.J. (1) 1956 (April), 451.]

The office-bearers and general committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1956-57 are as follows: Mr. J. F. Sinclair—President. Mr. N. Dandekar, G. Dutt, H. E. Forrester, A. H. Hume, F. H. Kemple, K. G. Milne, E. Parker, K. B. Sethna, R. S. Talyarkhan, N. M. Wagle—Members of the Committee. Mr. B. Barker succeeded Mr. L. A. M. Adviser in charge of the Chamber's Labour Department is Mr. L. C. Joshi.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

tive with the Wine and Food Society: its aim appears to be solely to substitute liquid meals for solid.

I do not remember if rats figure prominently in Aesop. The reason may well be that the old fable-writer was so pestered by these mischievous rodents that he decided to revenge himself by excluding them from his stories altogether. Others, however, have found them worthy of a tale or two and have portrayed their depredations in various places from *The Pied Piper of Hamelin* to Walt Disney's cartoons. But the report from Nawadah in Bihar that the local rat population held a drunken orgy on May Day night beats anything I have ever read, heard, or imagined possible. The P.T.I. says that on this memorable day rodent dipsomaniacs "consumed like connoisseurs 20 bottles of wine that were seized in an excise raid and kept in a Government store house." I cannot say for certain whether this coup was organised to protest about encroaching Prohibition or against the excise regulations. But, for obvious reasons, I am inclined to the view that it was not "wine" that the rats drank; it must have been country liquor. In stating this conclusion, however, I have no pejorative intentions, for I have been assured by experts that in inebriating properties country liquor, better known by the homelier name of toddy, yields to nothing that is bottled in Scotland, Holland, Bordeaux or even the Soviet Union. And although the P.T.I. does not say so, I am quite prepared to believe that the rats, well primed with this drink, went reeling home, mouthing defiant profanities at astonished cats. This is the sort of situation which might have occurred to T. S. Eliot when he composed his *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*. He could still include a poem on it in the next edition. As for the rats' choice of May Day night for this Bacchanalia, I think it would be nothing less than reasonable to conclude that perhaps trade unionism has begun to infect their rank and file. Rats have given us the plague; in return we have given them trade unionism. It is tit for tat.

Even before the film "I'll Cry Tomorrow" came to Calcutta I was told it is one of the best advertisements for Prohibition that has ever appeared on the cinema screen. After I had seen it I was almost inclined to agree—that is until my critical faculties recovered from the fright they got. Unless one accepts that drunkenness is a symptom of mental illness, which psychiatrists say it is, and that Prohibition does not stop the determined drinker but only makes it more difficult and more expensive for him, which we know to be true from the experience of places where it has been tried, then there never has been a particularly weighty argument against the legal banning of liquor sales except, of course, that a man should be able to please himself how he spends his time and money—but that is such an old-fashioned idea nowadays. But if one recognises that diseases, mental or otherwise, should be cured by finding their causes, not by treating only their external manifestations, and that ascetic puritanism and the desire for excessive indulgence are merely two aspects of the same psychological make-up (and history has shown us that its Calvins and Cromwells are infinitely more dangerous than its Casanovas and Marquis de Sades) then Prohibition can never be accepted as the answer to drunkenness. When one also considers the other social vices to which it gives rise, it is true

to say that although drunkenness is a cancer on society, Prohibition is an infinitely worse one. I do not expect reasoned arguments of this kind to make much impression on Prohibitionists though, because it is so often emotion and prejudice which dictate their opinions rather than logic.

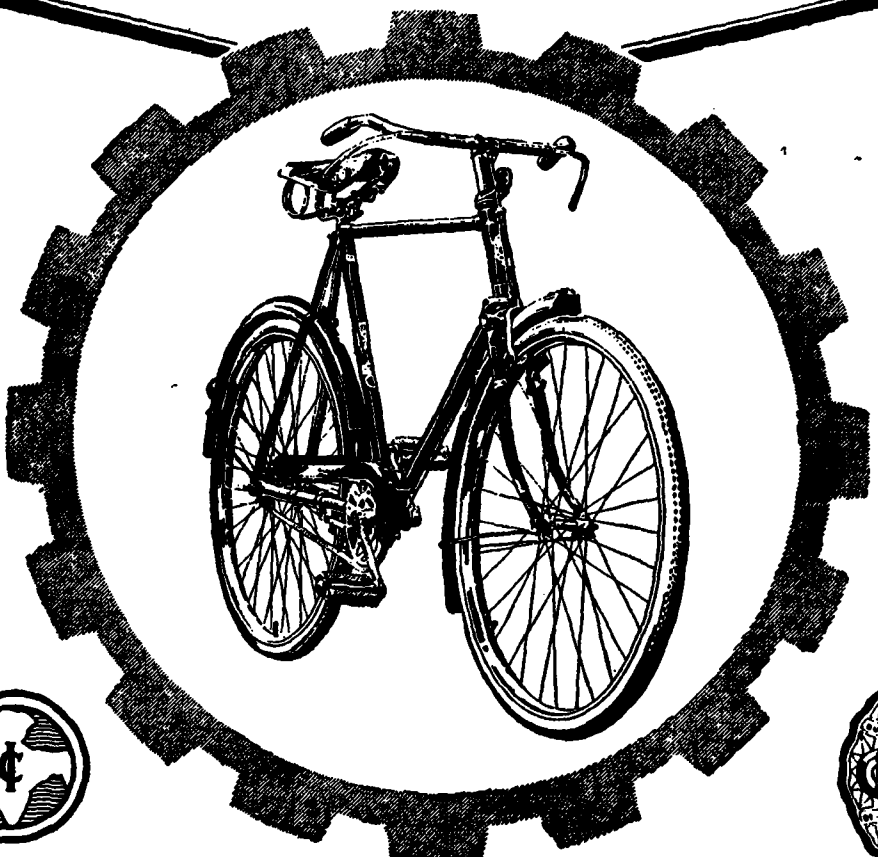
The ghosts of the Luddites have never been properly laid, even now, in this year of grace. In fact, "automation" seems to be giving them a new lease of life, if the Standard Motor strike in Britain is anything to judge from. While India is struggling with the first phase of Ludditism, the one where machines replace the hand-worker, the industrially-advanced countries will soon be in the middle of what might well be the final stage, where machines do all the work. The issue is not as simple as all that. Automation is only another stage in the process of putting more mechanical equipment into man's hands. Being a stage, it is apt to attract more attention than the gradual process of which it forms a part, but really it is nothing more ominous for the worker's livelihood than the gradual accumulation of increasingly complicated and productive mechanical instruments which has been going on since the industrial revolution started. I suspect that workers' resistance to automation will vary inversely as the general level of prosperity and the demand for labour. It is true enough that in Britain at present there are more vacancies registered with employment exchanges than there are workers to fill them, but what is more significant is that resistance has shown itself to be strongest at just the point where disinflation is being most felt. The same holds true for the United States, where again the industries which have been most hit by the present reduced demand are precisely those in which automation has most immediate possibilities. The remedy is clear enough—general prosperity has to be maintained at as high a level as possible consistent with stability. And that, I fancy, holds true in India's case also. There seems to be another reason why trade unions are only reluctantly accepting automation, which is only just becoming apparent—it may mean an end to their power and influence. The operative has always been their backbone. If he is going to be changed by automation into the technologist, technician or maintenance engineer and spread out thinly over a large number of automatic machines, he will be as difficult to lead as circumstances will make it impossible for him to be organised.

The death last week of Satyendra Kumar Basu, West Bengal's Judicial and Land Revenue Minister, should once again bring home to us all the hazards of motoring in this country. It is true he met with his fatal accident far out of Calcutta, but this only shows that the reason for caution does not disappear or grow any the less urgent when one drives on open country roads. A motor-car is an extremely sensitive and temperamental contraption, composed of innumerable parts and gadgets, and any weakness anywhere—a loose screw, an ill-fitted tyre or a defective door—may cause a tragedy. Mr. Basu's death will be widely felt, not only because he was far from old, but also because he was recognised as one of the ablest Ministers in Dr. Roy's Cabinet. He recently rendered the State signal service by piloting through the legislature the Estates Acquisition Bill and the Land Reforms Bill, which have since become law and will set the pattern of landholding in this State for many a long year to come.

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BUSINESS SELECTIVE IN STOCK MARKETS

SUSTAINED ACTIVITY IN OILS: GOLD SHARES LOSE

London, 9th May.

THE general tone of most sections in the Stock Exchange was satisfactory during the past week, although business was selective. Gold shares were the chief exception, recording widespread losses. The most active sections were industrials and oils, particularly the latter, where the leaders reached new all-time peaks under the lead of Shell and British Petroleum. Apart from the April gold reserve figures, there was little new to influence the markets one way or the other. In gilt-edged, a small demand brought a modest improvement in prices. The feature was the firmness of short-dated issues. Dollar stocks were mostly higher in response to Wall Street. The industrial market as a whole was subdued, but the general tone was satisfactory and gains predominated. Most of the more noteworthy movements followed dividend statements, the majority of which were up to expectations. Dunlop, however, lost ground following the dividend statement and Guest Keen also eased, although most of the fall was recovered later. The *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary Index is about three points higher compared with the previous week. Gold shares were depressed and sustained widespread falls, while coppers, although rallying from time to time, were lower in sympathy with the fall in the metal price. Other base metals were generally steady to firm. Diamonds were dull. Oils were active and strong throughout, and many issues reached new all-time highs. The British Petroleum results and the Royal Dutch-Shell report stimulated buying in this market. Rubber shares tended lower following President Eisenhower's Message to Congress on synthetic rubber. Teas moved irregularly and generally within narrow limits.

The Money Market

Comfortable credit conditions continued to prevail during the past week in the money market. The day-to-day flow of funds, however, was rather uneven. The supply of credit on Monday was difficult because of end-of-month factors, and a considerable amount of help was given by the authorities. The turn of the month saw a change and money was very easy, but towards the end of the week, credit was less plentiful, although still ample for market needs. The bulk of the week's business

in Loans was arranged at 3½ percent to 4 percent, while business in July bills was mainly at the level of 4½ percent. A further fall was registered in the Treasury bill rate following the week's tender. Applications for £250 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalled a little over £397 million, of which £240 million were allotted at an average rate of 99s 0.55d against 100s 1.95d in the previous week. Offerings this week consist of £250 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 2nd May showed that bankers' deposits were £6 million higher at around £231 million, while notes in circulation were about £7 million higher at around £1,848 million.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 2nd May shows that the gold stock rose by \$1 million to \$21,743 million. Foreign deposits fell \$2 million to \$335 million, while foreign investments declined by \$68 million to \$3,727 million. The Federal Reserve bought \$130 million worth of bills under repurchase agreements. The total discounts and advances rose by \$44 million to \$901 million, while the aggregate excess reserves of member banks rose by \$63 million to \$290 million. The daily average of excess reserves of member banks fell by \$134 million to \$464 million, while their daily average borrowings rose by \$29 million to \$1,089 million. Business loans of the New York city banks rose by \$122 million to \$9,680 million, compared with the rise of \$727 million to \$7,639 million in the same period of last year.

Rubber Market Quiet

With no important new influence last week, only minor fluctuations occurred in a quiet rubber market. After moderate covering against recent sales to Russia buying interest became spasmodic. Despite dealers' reluctance to co-operate, offers were not pressed. Traders attributed the quietness largely to dealers' difficulties in assessing the trend of the market. President Eisenhower's statement on the future of the synthetic rubber industry tended to foster a bearish sentiment, but it had no immediate effect on prices. On balance, the quotations were unchanged to a farthing lower on the week.

Man-Made Diamonds

The General Electric Company's man-made diamonds, revealed last year as a laboratory achievement, are now being produced successfully in a pilot plant. Such diamonds may have an important impact on U.S. industry and defence, according to a company official. If the cost of the artificial diamonds could be brought down to below those now being mined, then industrial diamonds could become a \$200 million business annually in the next decade, he added.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 4-5-56	Week ended 27-4-56	6-5-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	7,17.57	22,34.90	10,53.87
Notes in Circulation	15,18,51.21	15,05,00.99	13,29,26.10
Total Notes issued	15,25,68.78	15,27,35.89	13,39,79.97
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,81,44.72	6,81,44.72	6,61,97.63
Total A	7,21,46.43	7,21,46.43	7,01,99.32
B Rupee Coin	1,05,53.18	1,07,20.29	1,04,09.22
Rupee Securities	6,98,69.17	6,98,69.17	5,33,71.43
Total	15,25,68.78	15,27,35.89	13,39,79.97

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	55,84.66	58,59.65	50,08.76
(b) Other Govts.	18,11.78	27,00.91	23,21.39
(c) Banks	49,40.33	50,84.10	47,24.33
(d) Others	14,10.25	17,17.55	22,48.38
Bills Payable	5,39.12	6,22.21	2,85.90
Other Liabilities	35,71.27	33,31.02	31,15.30
Total	1,98,57.41	2,13,15.44	1,86,46.06

Assets—			
Rupee Coin	7,17.57	22,34.90	10,53.87
Subsidiary Coin	3.77	8.94	3.93
Bills Discounted Int.	4.36	9.03	6.25
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	36.50	36.50	52.70
Balances held abroad	9,85.42	12,06.50	11,45.78
Loans to Govt.	40,05.31	44,20.22	53,73.36
Other Loans etc.	1,83.00	1,79.00	80.00
Investments	76,88.81	69,71.24	40,49.32
Other Assets	43,89.96	44,18.54	41,48.38
Total	18,45.71	18,30.47	27,43.89

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	6,88.31	7,00.52	6,59.02
(b) Others	6,38,82.78	6,41,30.26	5,80,79.89

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	2,86.30	2,96.30	2,19.54
(b) Others	4,24,32.42	4,24,30.31	3,81,54.20
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	8,19.23	8,81.02	4,96.89
Time Liabilities	37,55.07	37,58.84	34,12.86
Cash	48,55.67	50,67.44	46,60.90
Balances with the Reserve Banks	10,90.06	10,41.96	10,15.94
Balances with other banks in current account	9,14.50	8,20.60	17,10.93
Money at calls and short notice	3,55,09.31	3,53,38.45	2,44,30.70
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	6,05,00.57	6,01,23.75	5,05,45.33
Advances	1,05,60.99	1,03,76.02	81,90.09
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	47,14.89	47,61.85	38,47.94
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	—	—	—

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Ra. Calcutta	(thousands) Bombay
4-5-56	86,06.18	—
27-4-56	58,07.39	—
20-4-56	37,46.36	59,42.39
13-4-56	61,83.08	68,36.70

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 4-5-56	Week ended 27-4-56	Week ended 13-4-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Department	10,07.40	7,78.45	—
Notes in Circulation	2,90,56.09	2,92,80.94	—
Total Notes issued	3,00,63.49	3,00,59.39	—
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58	—
Sterling Securities	86,98.38	86,98.38	—
Government of India Securities	26,53.83	26,53.83	—
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,05.23	43,05.23	—
B Rupee Coin	6,51.41	6,51.41	—
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,20,45.00	1,20,45.00	—
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—	—
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.03	19.03	—
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	—
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	—
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51	—
Total	3,00,63.49	3,00,59.39	—

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	12,07.18	10,74.39	—
(b) Provincial Government	7,04.96	5,13.45	—
(c) Banks	16,67.53	15,20.33	—
(d) Others	20,28.06	20,15.37	—
Bills Payable	7.88	9.81	—
Other Liabilities	6,26.46	6,04.57	—
Total	68,42.87	63,37.52	—
Assets—			
Notes Rupee Coin	10,07.40	7,78.45	—
(a) Pakistan Subsidiary Coin	—	—	—
(b) Pakistan	—	17	16
(c) India	—	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	—	—	—
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	1.21	—	—
Loans and Advances to Govt.	—	13.00	—
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	—	2,43.69	—
Other Loans and Advances	5,71.33	6,99.58	—
Investments	30,30.83	33,29.56	—
Other Assets	13,31.73	13,75.66	—
Total	68,42.87	63,37.52	—

Finance in India and Abroad

RESERVE BANK AMENDMENT BILL

MEASURES TO ALLOW BIGGER INCREASE IN NOTE ISSUE

AMENDING legislation to the Reserve Bank of India Act, seeking to reduce the backing for India's paper currency, was introduced in Parliament last week. A statement of the objects of the Bill says that "existing provisions in the Reserve Bank of India Act in regard to reserve requirements place a serious limitation on the ability of the Reserve Bank to regulate the expansion of the currency to meet the requirements of the second five year plan. The process of planned economic development necessarily implies a certain amount of credit creation, and a consequent increase in the note issue. At the same time, as a result of the same process of investment and development, foreign exchange reserves are likely to decrease. It is therefore necessary to vary the existing minimum currency reserve requirements. Moreover, deficit financing in the plan may also result in a large addition to bank reserves, with the consequent increase in the capacity of the banks to create credit. In order to control such creation of credit by the banks, it is necessary to grant additional powers to the Reserve Bank to regulate credit extension and to check any inflationary trend from developing."

The statement adds that it is considered necessary to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act to achieve these objects. The Bill includes the following principal amendments:

1. Section (33) (2) is being amended to provide for a minimum holding of Rs. 400 crores in foreign securities and Rs. 115 crores in gold in the issue department of the Reserve Bank.

2. Section (33) (4) is being amended to revalue gold at a rate agreed to by the International Monetary Fund.

3. Section 37 is being amended to provide for a temporary suspension of assets requirements of foreign security without payment of any tax to the Government.

4. Section 42 is being amended so that the machinery of Reserve Bank credit control may be strengthened.

The opportunity is also being utilised to carry out certain other amendments of minor importance.

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

INTERBANK CONDITIONS TIGHTER

Wednesday, 9th May.

THE approaching slack season in the money market is taking its time to develop. Although there are signs of an all-round easing in demand for funds, most of the chief sources are still running at a high level. The only exception appears to be the requirements on account of grain and seed storage in upcountry areas where the past week has seen considerable slackening. Demand for credit from the sugar industry is as high as ever, and at a time of year when it usually tails off. Total credit outstanding for sugar is higher than last year. Call for funds from the jute industry has increased slightly in the past week. Conditions are once again tight in the interbank market and although the call rate is unchanged at 3½ percent, it is reported there are borrowers over at this level.

The market for export documents has once again been quiet, with only a few gunny bills coming to hand. Remittance has been moderate. Sterling is a little stronger on the world's markets, and the dollar rate has been reduced fractionally to Rs. 479½.

Silver eased on selling pressure following the Government's decision to license freely the import of Tibetan silver coins. The price dropped from the previous week's level of Rs. 181-2 to Rs. 175-4, quoted today. The price for ready was quoted at Rs. 178-4. The London price was unchanged at 78½d. The price of foreign silver in New York remained the same at 90½ cents.

Gold was quiet in sympathy with silver and the price declined from Rs. 106-15 to Rs. 105-1. The sovereign at Rs. 67-4 was 3 annas lower.

During the week ended 4th May, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 41,98,50,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

A rise of Rs. 13.50 crores in notes in circulation to Rs. 1,518.51 crores was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 4th May, 1956, while the total note issue declined by Rs. 1.68 crores to Rs. 1,525.68 crores. Deposits showed an all round fall. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts declined by Rs. 2.75 crores and Rs. 8.80 crores to Rs. 55.84 crores and Rs. 18.11 crores, respectively. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 49.40 crores were Rs. 1.44 crores lower. Balances held abroad and investments drop-

ped by Rs. 4.15 crores and Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 40.05 crores and Rs. 43.87 crores, respectively. Other loans and advances increased by Rs. 7.18 crores to Rs. 76.89 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 42.64 crores (Rs. 37.51 crores). These advances totalled Rs. 89.97 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances were shown at Rs. 1.83 crores against Rs. 1.79 crores.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 27th April, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 645.72 crores (Rs. 6.89 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 427.29 crores (Rs. 2.96 crores), compared with Rs. 648.31 crores (Rs. 7.01 crores) and Rs. 427.77 crores (Rs. 2.96 crores) respectively in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have declined by Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 2.07 crores to Rs. 37.56 crores and Rs. 48.80 crores respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 49 lakhs in investments to Rs. 355.09 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 757.76 crores reveal a rise of Rs. 5.11 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.0 percent and 70.6 percent against 8.2 percent and 69.9 percent.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 27th April, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 5.16 crores in total deposits to Rs. 229.53 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 94.82 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 10.45 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 51 lakhs to Rs. 135.08 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 16.17 crores or Rs. 2.55 crores less.

The following is a statement of the cash balances of the Central Government on the last day of February, 1956.

	Rs.
(1) At the Reserve Bank of India in India	63,17,18,000
(2) At treasuries in India	1,97,52,000
(3) In England (Sterling converted at 18d. the Rupee)	1,69,86,000
Total	69,84,56,000

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3%
10-2-56	11-5-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-3%
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
May, 1956	...	3,00.00	
June 1956	...	5,00.00	
July 1956	...	1,00.00	
Total	...	9,00.00	



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THE DISADVANTAGES OF STATE TRADING

LESSONS OF EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA AND ABROAD

By B. G. Balakrishnan

IT has often been suggested that to achieve the socialistic pattern of society envisaged at the Avadi Congress session, the Government should start trading in a larger measure. The advocates of this policy point out that an extension of State trading will enable it to secure additional resources for implementing the second plan. An examination of the experiments in State trading carried out in the past as well as at present in some commodities will be of much help in considering this question in its correct perspective.

The idea of creating a State-sponsored agency to handle foreign trade was first mooted during the second world war. The idea was not pursued until 1949, when the Government of India appointed a Committee on State Trading with the following terms of reference: "Whether, having regard to present-day conditions and future trends of international trade it would be of advantage to set up a State-owned or State-sponsored organisation for handling any sector of the foreign trade of the country....If so, what the structure of the organisation should be and what the field and scope of the activities of the organisation should be."

Committee's Report

The Committee, in its report, recommended that the then trading activities of the Government covering foodgrains, fertilisers, steel and coal should be taken over from Government departments by a statutory State Trading Corporation. The Corporation, it added, should take up the export of short-staple cotton and cottage industry products. Subsequently, in October, 1952, the Government felt that the recommendations made by the State Trading Committee should be reviewed in the light of later developments, particularly the falling markets and the uncertain trends in international trade. It, therefore, appointed a small Committee to examine the problem again. The Committee was also asked to study whether, and to what extent, the export of yarn for certain categories of handloom products and of cottage industry products should be undertaken by the State. It submitted its report in 1954.

The commercial community, has often pointed out that State trading is likely to prove wasteful, costly and detrimental to the best interests of the country. The centralisation of buying and selling operations in the hands of a single agency is unsound, because it replaces the many stabilis-

ing forces of the market by the single opinion of a State trading authority. A Government agency bound by rules and regulations cannot adjust itself to changing market conditions which call for quick decisions. Lack of experience in handling trade might lead to huge losses. The advantages, therefore, of entrusting trading activities to the State in certain commodities depend on how far elimination of the forces of competition would be profitable.

The State Trading Committee appointed in 1949 recommended that the export of short-staple cotton should be entrusted to the proposed State Trading Corporation because it believed that the sellers' market for short-staple cotton would continue and the Government might absorb the profits from exports. But the position has changed completely now, with the result that exporters are facing competition from regular sources, particularly Pakistan. Moreover, the present system of licensing has worked smoothly. Similarly, for imports of East African cotton the State Trading Committee suggested bulk purchasing in view of the tight supply position. But the position today has changed and a buyers' market for East African cotton has emerged. It, therefore, appears that the trends in international trade do not require any further experiment in State trading.

Experience of U.K.

Countries like the U.K. have taken steps by restoring to private traders the activities which were taken over by the Government during the war years. For instance, in the U.K., bulk purchase of tin by the Government was stopped in 1949, while private traders were allowed to import lead in October 1952. Similarly, bulk buying of cocoa was ended in 1950. In the circumstances, it is advisable for the Government to allow the normal trade channels to function. It is well-known that the import of foodgrains, fertilisers and steel, and the export of coal, etc., came to be controlled or handled by the State in view of their short supply during the war and postwar years. For foodgrains, departmental imports were a legacy of the war. But the system of purchase of goodgrains in foreign countries, and their import and distribution in India by the Government, has not been very efficient, and has been subjected to considerable criticism in and outside Parliament.

The Imported Foodgrains Clearance Committee in 1949 indicated the drawbacks in the system of departmental imports and mentioned that complaints about the cost of administration and the quality of grain supplied etc "are perhaps to some extent inherent in all systems of State trading". For instance, in the case of purchases of wheat under the American loan, it was reported that the deliveries were not of the required type and that the quality was much inferior. Besides, purchases made by the U.S. Government agency on

behalf of the Indian Government were made indiscriminately. Similarly, on the occasion of the renewal of the International Wheat Agreement in 1953, while Britain was resisting the increase in the American price, the Indian Government was hasty and committed itself to the import of one million tons of wheat each year despite the increase in internal supplies. A minimum import of one million tons a year could now adversely affect the price support policy of the various State Governments. It is also understood that considerable expenditure has been incurred on freight in the movement of foodgrains. As a result, the cost of importing foodgrains has been inflated by about 15 to 20 percent.

Inefficient Handling

The handling and distribution of foodgrains within the country has not been efficient. Distribution charges have been inflated as a result of payment of commission to purchasing agents, export and procurement bonuses, huge freights due to haulage, and losses in transit or storage. It is estimated that as a result of State trading in foodgrains, the consumer had to pay about Rs. 25 crores extra to the Exchequer over four years, while the loss to the Exchequer by way of subsidies was about Rs. 70 crores. If the entire job had been left to the private trade, the net cost would not have been more than 12½ percent. World supplies of foodgrains are much easier than what they were ten years ago and domestic production has increased. It is essential therefore that private traders should be allowed to import foodgrains under the international agreements, as they will be able to do so much more cheaply than Government departments and purchasing agencies.

State imports of fertilisers are also a hangover from the last war, when requirements increased on account of the need to grow more food. But now supplies have increased because of the increase in indigenous production. Further, the world supply outlook is bright. With the expected increase in indigenous production due to the installation of more factories, imports of fertilisers from abroad are likely to be lower in the coming years. In the circumstances, it will not be advisable to leave them to Government departments since private agencies can procure supplies at competitive prices.

Steel Imports

Steel is another commodity for which State purchases were necessary, partly to meet the situation arising out of the last war. Even though the present system of State trading in steel has yielded certain advantages, some of the varieties imported by the Government were found unsalable in the country. The prices paid were too high and this was partly due to the fact that premature publicity was given to the quantities which it was proposed to import. Such mistakes are most likely to occur when commercial transactions of this kind are entrusted to Government departments, the organisations and methods of work of which are entirely unsuitable. However, with increased production in France, Belgium, the United States and Germany, the supplies have improved. Efforts are being made to increase domestic production. In the circumstances, it is essential that the importing of steel should be allowed to private agencies which can obtain requirements at competitive prices because of their experience and knowledge in trade matters.

Recently, the Government canalised imports of certain essential raw materials through the agencies approved by it with a view to ensuring regular supplies to industry at a fair price. This has been applied to caustic soda, soda ash and sodium bicarbonate. The canalisation of imports has in some cases not brought the desired result, and the prices of caustic soda and soda ash have risen. The entry of the Government into the chemicals import trade has deprived a large number of importers and dealers, long established in this line, of their regular income. The sugar industry is one of those which are now destined for a prolonged period of control by the State. Even though the Government has gained certain experience in selling sugar by reserving the imports to itself, the industry has suffered enough because of the inefficient handling of controls.

At present, the Government fixes export quotas for coal on the basis of trade agreements with various countries. Shippers, with the permission of the local Commissioner, entertain enquiries from parties in those countries and secure orders within the limits set. Thereafter, export licences are issued. The present system of licensing coal for export is working satisfactorily, and should be continued. It would be hardly more advantageous to hand over the export of coal to a State Trading Corporation, or any other body set up by the Government. The existing Coal Board is in a better position to handle the supervision of coal exports.

Apart from the basic objections to State trading, the present buyers' market does not warrant any experiment in State trading. The problem today is one of competitive trade; as such the its revenue. The Taxation Enquiry Commission was of the same view when it stated: "State trading requires personnel with specialised experience of business and raises the question of the for the task. Furthermore, the best time to extend State trading would be when prices are generally on the upgrade: the present, therefore, does not seem to be an opportune time for a wider incursion in this field. Altogether, the immediate State activity in the sphere of foreign trade seems to be limited."

Stocks and Shares

HEAVY SPECULATION IN INDIAN IRONS

BULLS IN FULL CONTROL: OTHER SECTIONS INACTIVE

Wednesday Evening.

THE past few days have seen a slightly better feeling in the share market. This has been partly due to better advices from Bombay and the bull support which one prominent operator has been giving to Indian Irons. The greater optimism which can now be felt has been helped by the fact that deficit financing promises to increase sharply in the near future. Other sections of the market have not enjoyed the same buoyancy as Irons. One share among the speculators has even weakened—Indian Copper, which is still troubled by rumours that the bonus issue will be delayed and that the dividend will be lower. What activity there has been appears largely to have been concentrated on the engineering and miscellaneous sections.

This week's rise in Irons has helped to lift the market from the stagnation which has existed for the past few weeks, but while there is so little true investment support, it would perhaps be rash to consider this to be the start of the long-awaited bull market, in spite of the fact that operators are once again talking in terms of Rs. 40 for Irons.

Details of the week's trading follow.

* * * * *

The Government securities market continued firm and prices were marked up once again. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 improved further on strong buying enquiry from Rs. 77-3 to Rs. 77-6 while 3½ Non-terminable was unchanged at Rs. 77-8. In short-dated issues, 3½ 1957 turned slightly easier at Rs. 99-13, but 3½ 1958 continued in demand at Rs. 99-11. In the medium-dated group, 3½ 1959-61 was traded at around Rs. 98-3 while 3½ 1963-65 hardened to Rs. 95-2 and 3½ 1964 was two annas better at Rs. 95-2½. 1961 was taken at Rs. 93-6 and 2½ 1960 was asked for at Rs. 96-3. In National Plan Issues, 3½ 1961 was one anna better at Rs. 99-10, but 3½ 1964 and 1965 were unchanged with business passing at Rs. 98-11 and Rs. 98-10. Long-dated loans continued their upward climb with 3½ 1966-68 at Rs. 93-3 and 3½ 1970-75 at Rs. 90. Provincials were once again steady and interest was centred on discount issues. Four percent Madras 1967 improved further to Rs. 99-13, but closed with sellers, while 4½ U.P. 1967 was better at Rs. 99-11. Four percent Bihar 1967 was in demand at Rs. 99-5 as was 4½ Bihar 1963 at Rs. 100-2 without attracting sellers. Four percent West Bengal 1967 was offered at par.

High quality preference shares met with limited enquiry, but shares of managing agency companies and those of jute companies were not popular, and sellers predominated. In jute, a small lot of Birla was marked at Rs. 103 and Dalhousie were done at Rs. 105. National were crossed at Rs. 119-12. Reliance were placed at Rs. 101 and a small lot of Union at Rs. 113. In the miscellaneous group, Alkali & Chemical were taken at Rs. 105-8 and Bengal Chemical 4½ were crossed at Rs. 86. British India Corporation were better at Rs. 123-8 while Calcutta Electric changed hands at Rs. 11-5. Duncan Brothers were offered at Rs. 63-8 while Indian Iron & Steel were enquired for at around Rs. 107. Martin Burn came to hand at Rs. 105 and Richardson & Cruddas were crossed at Rs. 86. Rohtas Industries "B" were offered at Rs. 64.

Punjab National Bank improved smartly from Rs. 46-8 to Rs. 50-4 while United Commercial were unchanged at Rs. 50. Bank of Bikaner were crossed at Rs. 16-8 cum-dividend and there was an enquiry for Hind Bank at around Rs. 31-8.

In the railway section, Dehri Rohtas were placed at Rs. 13 and a small odd lot of Howrah-Amta at Rs. 59-8.

With the exception of Elgin Mills and New Victoria, which improved to Rs. 27-5 and Rs. 2-10, the rest of the shares in the cotton mill section were neglected. Bowreah were unchanged at Rs. 160 as were Cawnpore Textiles at Rs. 8-5 and Dunbar at Rs. 308. Kesoram were fairly steady at Rs. 17-15.

Coal shares were a little more cheerful this week, and there were buyers of selected issues. Bengal were better at Rs. 530 as were Central India at Rs. 7-3 and Western Bengal at Rs. 7. East Indian improved from Rs. 31-12 to Rs. 32-8 and Equitable from Rs. 28-14 to Rs. 29-8. Burrakur rose from Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-12, but closed easier at Rs. 14-3. There was an enquiry for Rancegunge on rumours of a higher dividend and the shares improved from Rs. 11-2 to Rs. 11-10.

The sharp increase in jute goods stocks disclosed by the latest figures released by I.J.M.A. were received with disappointment although prices of jute shares showed little variation, as will be seen from the following table:

	Opening	Closing
	3-5-56	9-5-56
	Rs.	Rs.
Anglo-India	169	169
Bally	140	140
Dalhousie	104	104
Howrah	22 4	22 12
India	138	138
Megna	77 8	80
National	23 10	24 8
Reliance	10	10

Contrary to the general trend, there was some enquiry for Birla at the higher rate of Rs. 17-14 and Agarpara at Rs. 11-12.

Electric supply shares were extremely dull and the only scrip that was mentioned was Calcutta Electric at around the lower rate of Rs. 13-5.

Sugar shares too were lethargic and a mere handful of transactions were reported. Belsund were quoted at Rs. 10, Gwallior at Rs. 50 and Shree Krishna Gyanodaya at Rs. 11-12. There was some enquiry today for Cawnpore at Rs. 19-12 and Champaran at Rs. 29.

In the engineering section, there was a large turnover in Indian Iron & Steel with the price improving smartly to Rs. 37-1 (the highest touched in the past three months) against an opening quotation of Rs. 34-12. Burn & Co., improved from Rs. 350 to Rs. 354 while Indian Standard Wagon were unchanged at Rs. 181. Braithwaite were marked at Rs. 27-10, and Bhartia Electric Steel were better at Rs. 17-8. Richardson & Cruddas were steady at Rs. 27 as were Jessop & Co., at Rs. 35, despite the lock-out recently declared at the company's works. Textile Machinery recovered from Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 24-6.

In the paper section, Orient provided the outstanding feature improving from Rs. 35-4 to Rs. 36-11. Shree Gopal recovered from Rs. 18-2 to Rs. 18-10 while Titagur were unchanged at Rs. 43-8. India Paper Pulp were better at Rs. 25-6.

Cement shares were active, particularly Sone Valley which improved from Rs. 8-1 to Rs. 8-8 and Dalmia from Rs. 14-10 to Rs. 15-10. Ashoka were better at Rs. 11 as were Assam Bengal Cement at Rs. 6-8.

In insurance, there was some enquiry for Hercules at Rs. 27-4 while Concord were shaded at

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Rs. 11.2 and Great Pyramid at Rs. 3.8. In shipping, India Steamship, on rumours of an impending interim dividend, were fully steady at Rs. 8.12 while India General Navigation were unchanged at Rs. 107 and Port Shipping at Rs. 16.6.

Among miscellaneous industrials, Alkali & Chemical were better at Rs. 20.6 and Aluminium Corporation recovered from Rs. 9.14 to Rs. 10.1. Angelo Brothers were unchanged at Rs. 21.4 while Assam Saws were depressed at Rs. 4.12. Bengal Flour, on rumours that the dividend might be reduced, were marked back from Rs. 28.8 to Rs. 28. Dunlop Rubber were slightly better at Rs. 30.5 while Birds Investments and Eastern Investments were unchanged at Rs. 16.14 and Rs. 15.4 respectively. Hindustan Motors recovered to Rs. 10 as did Imperial Tobacco from Rs. 14.7 to Rs. 14.12. Indian Aluminium met with some enquiry at the lower rate of Rs. 20.14. Indo-Burma Petroleum were unchanged at Rs. 43 as were Indian Wood Products at Rs. 39.6 and Jardine Henderson at Rs. 100. National Carbon improved slightly to Rs. 26.9. Martin Burn were marked at Rs. 25.2 and Metal Box at Rs. 27. National Insulated Cables were steady at Rs. 22.11 while Rohtas Industries were unchanged at Rs. 22.12. Shaw Wallace receded from Rs. 15.10 to Rs. 15.6 and a fair amount of business was put through in Clive Row Investments at around Rs. 11.

In the mining section, Burma Mines again provided the outstanding feature improving from Rs. 4.2 to Rs. 4.9. Tavoy Tin rose from Rs. 13 to Rs. 1 and Western Stockholders Investment were steady at Rs. 1.2. Karanpura Development were better at Rs. 26.4. Conflicting rumours about the final dividend and the fate of the Company's application for bonus shares had a subdued effect on Indian Copper Corporation shares and the price was marked down at the close to Rs. 6.9.

Tea shares were again neglected but prices were inclined to be firmer. Baghmari had buyers at Rs. 29.4 as did Bateli at Rs. 23.4 and Brooke Bond at Rs. 24.12. Brahmapootra fluctuated between Rs. 9.6 and Rs. 9.8 and Dibrugah were slightly better at Rs. 27.6 as also were Dinelakhat at Rs. 21.10. Hattikhira changed hands at Rs. 22.4 and Belgachi were marked up from Rs. 46 to Rs. 47.4. Gungaram were in demand the price improving to Rs. 35.1. Baradighi were crossed at Rs. 50.8 and Hantapara were fully steady at Rs. 34.2 c.b. Huldibari were called at Rs. 36.10 but Jaybirpara were easier at Rs. 26.8. Ranicherra changed hands at Rs. 23.6.

The profit of the SUTNA STONE AND LIME COMPANY was Rs. 7,179 higher at Rs. 69,598 for the half-year ended last December. Providing Rs. 30,000 (Rs. 18,000) for taxation, Rs. 30,679 (nil) for depreciation on investment and bringing in Rs. 11,893, there is Rs. 20,812. The dividend is 1 anna higher at 10 annas a share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 652.

EASTERN INVESTMENTS, LTD., increased its profit by Rs. 1.59 lakhs to Rs. 12.83 lakhs. Allowing Rs. 7.3 lakhs (Rs. 4.94 lakhs) for taxation, including dividend super-tax, bringing in Rs. 3,13,308 and making other adjustments, there remains a balance of Rs. 8,13,572. The ordinary dividend has been maintained at 9%, leaving Rs. 3,06,138 to be carried forward.

The profit of the INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY improved by Rs. 9.03 lakhs to Rs. 57.86 lakhs during the year ended last December. The ordinary dividend has been increased by 10% to 40%, including a dividend bonus of 10%. The

taxation provision is Rs. 4.90 lakhs higher at Rs. 28.90 lakhs. Investment depreciation reserve is given Rs. 2 lakhs (nil). The carry-forward is Rs. 7,112, as against Rs. 63,650 brought in. The company has lately acquired a substantial interest in Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. by buying 20,000 equity shares.

The working of GODFREY PHILLIPS, INDIA LTD. for the year ended last December has produced good results. The profit was Rs. 11.74 lakhs higher at Rs. 18.47 lakhs. Providing Rs. 9.1 lakhs (Rs. 3.1 lakhs) for taxation, Rs. 4.46 lakhs for depreciation, bringing in Rs. 13,30,075 and making other adjustments, there is a balance of Rs. 21,18,499. The ordinary dividend has been doubled to 20%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 11,96,811. Sales rose by Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 24 crores.

Messrs. Tata Industries Private Limited, managing agents for the TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the steel works in Jamshedpur during April 1956 was: pig iron 100,000 tons; steel ingots 87,200 tons; semi-finished steel for sale 19,100 tons; and finished steel 45,200 tons.

STRONG SUPPORT IN BOMBAY MARKET

OPERATORS EXPECT MORE DEFICIT FINANCING

Wednesday Evening.

CHEERFUL conditions prevailed on the Bombay Stock Exchange last week and equity prices gained substantially on a broad front after intermittent profit-taking. Operators have taken a constructive view of the industrial policy statement. It is believed that private industries will be allowed to expand under the second five year plan. The proposed Reserve Bank Amendment Bill seeking to reduce the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the paper currency has been bullishly interpreted as a prelude to increased deficit financing. The market does not seem to have realised the significance of the extensive powers which the Bill proposes to confer on the Reserve Bank to curb credit in the private sector. The official acceptance of the second five year plan by the National Development Council has also been regarded as an additional stimulant.

Fresh bull support, coupled with nervous short-covering, lifted Tata Steels to Rs. 253.4. Indian Iron also improved to Rs. 36.14 in the wake of strong support from Lyons Range. Alcock Ash-down were steady at Rs. 362.8 and Premier Construction realised Rs. 170.8. Larsen and Toubro gained at Rs. 15.14 and Mahindra and Mahindra were better at Rs. 14.13.

Excellent off-take of cloth within the country encouraged strong buying in the mill group. Bombay Dyeing rose to Rs. 657.8 and Century were higher at Rs. 551. Simplex gained at Rs. 218 and Svadeshi came to hand at Rs. 229.8. India United Ordinary met with demand around Rs. 13.5.

Miscellaneous industrials moved higher in sympathy with the general trend. Associated Cement touched Rs. 221.8. Sugar shares were remarkably firm, with Belapur rising to Rs. 234 and Walchandnagar to Rs. 253.12. Shipping shares were initially steady, though the increase of 5 percent in coastal freight has fallen below market expectations. India Steamship closed higher at Rs. 8.10 and Scindia Steam at Rs. 18.7. Automobile shares were better, with Hindustan Motor changing hands at Rs. 9.15. Among mining shares, Indian Copper were subdued around Rs. 6.9 following uncertainty about the bonus issue. Tata Locomotive shot up to Rs. 156 in the expectation of a maiden dividend. Bombay Burmah improved to Rs. 652.8 on a better tea outlook. National Rayon were higher at Rs. 245.8 on hectic support and National Carbon rose to Rs. 26.12 on investment account. Tata Chemicals were taken at Rs. 18.10.

Banking shares were firm on the view that the Government has no intention of nationalising banks for the time being. Central realised Rs. 52 and Bank of India Rs. 158. Insurance shares rose because the Select Committee has recommended improved compensation for insurance companies. New India were higher at Rs. 41.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Ago, the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% Loan (1962)—Rs. 82.12—82.12—82.12—82.12.
2½% " (1970)—Rs. 82.12—82.12—82.12—82.12.
3% " (1986)—Rs. 77—77.11—77—77.11.
3% " (1966-68)—Rs. 93.1—93.3—93.1—93.3.
3% " (1963-65)—Rs. 95.2—95.2—95.13—95.13.
3½% Loan (1961)—Rs. 99.9—99.10—99.9—99.10.
3½% " (1964)—Rs. 98.7—98.12—98.7—98.12.
4% " (1965)—Rs. 98.10—98.10—98.8—98.10.6.
4% " (1960-70)—Rs. 101.5—101.5—101.4—101.4.
4% U.P. (1967)—Rs. 99.7—99.11—99.7—99.11.
4% Madras (1967)—Rs. 99.13—99.13—99.11—99.11.

BANKS

Bank of Bikaner—Rs. 16.6—16.8 c.d.—16.6—16.8 c.d.
Hind—Rs. 31.8—31.8—31.8—31.8—(23).
Hindustan Commercial—Rs. 9.10—9.10—9.10—9.10—(9.7).
Punjab National—Rs. 49—50.4—49—50.4—(42.8).
United Bank of India (D' Share)—Rs. 4.5—4.5—4.5—4.5—(4.8).
United Commercial—Rs. 50.4—50.6—50—50—(44.10).

RAILWAY

D. & G. Rohtas—Rs. 12.15—13.1—12.15—13.1—(10.13).

COTTONS

Basanti (Pref.)—Rs. 7—7—7—7—(7.10).
Benares—Rs. 1.6—1.6—1.6—1.6—(1.8).
Cawnpore Textile—Rs. 8.5—8.5—8.5—8.5—(8.8).
Elgin—Rs. 27.2—27.5—27.2—27.5—(27.4).
Jayshree—Rs. 6.5—6.6—6.2—6.3.
Kesoram—Rs. 17.6—18—17.5—18—(18.4).
New Victoria—Rs. 2.5—2.10—2.4—2.10—(1.7).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 4.6—4.8—4.6—4.7—(3.1).
Swadeshi (P.O.)—Rs. 10.12—10.12—10.12—10.12—(9.8).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 89—89—89—89—(86.8).

COALS

Amalgamated—Rs. 22.12—22.12—22.10—22.10—(22.15).
Bharat Collieries—Rs. 7.5—7.10—7.5—7.7—(13.15).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 49.8—49.8—49.8—49.8—(49.8).
Bavakur—Rs. 13.14—14.12—13.14—14.3—(12.12).
Bengal Bhatdee—Rs. 6.6—6.10—6.6—6.10—(6.15).
Bhulanbararee—Rs. 13.4—13.4—13.4—13.4—(13.4).
Central India—Rs. 7—7.3—7—7.3—(7.10).
East India—Rs. 32.8—32.8—32.6—32.6—(29.8).
Equitable—Rs. 29.14—29.15—29.14—29.15—(29.8).
New Beerbhumi—Rs. 20.1—20.1—19.14—19.14—(19).
Ondal—Rs. 15—15.5—15—15.2—(19.10).
Standard—Rs. 11.10—11.14—11.10—11.14—(11.10).
Raneegunge—Rs. 25.8—26—25.3—26—(18.12).
Simla—Rs. 14.15—13.4 s.t.—13.4 s.t.—(9.10).
South Karanpura—Rs. 9.10—9.13—9.8—9.13—(11.12).
Taher—Rs. 3.7—3.7—3.7—3.7—(3.15).
Union—Rs. 12.1—12.1—12.1—12.1—(18).
Western Bengal—Rs. 6.15—7.6—6.13—7.4—(7.4).

JUTES

Alliance—Rs. 129—130—129—130—(178).
Anglo-India—Rs. 168—170—168—168—(217).
Agarpara—Rs. 11.14—11.14—11.13—11.13—(13.14).
Bally (Pref.)—Rs. 106—106—106—106—(116).
Birla—Rs. 17.1—18—17.1—18—(19.4).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 103—103—103—103—(105).
Budge Budge—Rs. 138—138—137—137—(185).
Barnagore—Rs. 135—135—135—135—(176.8).
Champdany—Rs. 153—153.8—150—153—(262).
Cheviot—Rs. 202—202—202—202—(288).
Chitavalasah—Rs. 15—15—14.12—14.14—(14.3).
Delta—Rs. 201—201—201—201—(251).
Dalhousie (Pref.)—Rs. 105—105—105—105—(117).
Empire—Rs. 18.14—19.1—18.14—18.14—(25.13).
Fort Gloster (Pref.)—Rs. 118—118—118—118—(125).
Ganges—Rs. 68—69—67.8—69—(104).
Howrah—Rs. 22.2—23.3—22.2—23.2—(29.14).
Hooghly—Rs. 39.13—40—35—40—(43.10).
Kinnison—Rs. 163—163—163—163—(186).
National—Rs. 23.6—24.12—23.6—24.8—(33.11).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 119—119—118.8—119—(125.8).
Nellimaria—Rs. 11.4—12.5—11.4—12.4—(12.5).
New Central—Rs. 16.2—17.2—16.2—16.14.
Nudda—Rs. 40—40—38.8—39.8—(26.2).
Orient—Rs. 156—156—153—153—(187).
Presidency—Rs. 5.10—5.10—5.10—5.10—(7.2).
Rameshwara—Rs. 5.12—6.10—5.12—6.2—(7.15).
Reliance—Rs. 10—10—9.15—9.15—(14.9).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 90.1—90.8—99.8—(112).

MININGS

Burma Mines—Rs. 4—4.9—4—4.5—(11.1).
Chesterfield Mica (Pref.)—Rs. 58.12—58.12—58.12—58.12—(64).
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 7.14—8—7.14—8—(6.15).
Consolidated Tin—Rs. 2.10—3—2.10—2.14—(1.15).
Indian Copper—Rs. 6.10—6.11—6.6—6.9—(3.9).
Karanpura Development—Rs. 26—26.12—26—26.2—(18.8).
Metal Corporation—Rs. 10.6—10.7—10.2—10.4—(8.7).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 84—84—84—84—(96).
Tavoy Tin—Rs. 15—Re. 1—As 12—Re. 1—(As 9).

CEMENTS

Ashoka—Rs. 10.5—11.1—10.5—11.1.
Assam Bengal—Rs. 6.5—6.5—6.5—6.7—(6.13).
Dalmia (Bharat) Cement—Rs. 3.12—4—3.8—4—(3.8).
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 3.8—4.1—3.8—4.1—(2).
Do. (Ord.)—Rs. 15.2—15.15—15.2—15.14—(14.6).
Sone Valley—Rs. 8.1—8.9—7.15—8.7—(7.11).

CHEMICALS

Alkali & Chemical—Rs. 20.2—20.3—20.2—20.3—(16.4).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 106—106—104.8—105—(106).
Bathgate & Co.—Rs. 1.8—1.8—1.8—1.8—(1.5).
Bengal—Rs. 103.8—104—103.8—103.8—(101).
Smith Stanistreet—Rs. 16.4—16.4—16.4—16.4—(8.13).

ELECTRICS

Calcutta—Rs. 13.7—13.9—13.4—13.4—(15.5).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 11.5—11.6—11.3—11.5—(12.7).
Patna—Rs. 11.6—11.6—11.10—11.10.

ENGINEERING

Burn & Co. (6%) Preference—Rs. 124—124—124—124—(124).
Brathwaite & Co.—Rs. 28—28—27.8—27.10—(24.2).
Britannia Building—Rs. 8.3—8.4—8.3—8.4—(8.11).
Britannia Engineering—Rs. 18.8—18.8—18.8—18.8—(36.2).
Hooghly Docking—Rs. 114.8—114.8—114.8—114.8—(130).
Indian Iron—Rs. 34.8—36.7—34.8—37—(33.11).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 106—107.8—106—107—(108.8).
Indian Malleable Casting—Rs. 7.14—8—7.14—8—(4.9).
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 4.1—4.1—3.15—3.15—(1.9).
Indian Steel & Wire Products—Rs. 77—77.4—77—77.4—(81.8).
Indian Standard Wagon—Rs. 180—180—180—180—(129).
India Machinery—Rs. 3.2—3.6—3.2—3.6.
Jesop & Co.—Rs. 35—35—34.10—35.1—(35.12).
Kumardhubi—Rs. 10.4—10.4—10.4—10.4—(108.8).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 102—102—102—102—(108.8).
Marshall's—Rs. 6.2—6.7—6.2—6.4—(6.12).
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 7.2—7.3—7.2—7.2—(6.4).
Richardson & Cruddas—Rs. 27.3—27.8—26.9—27.2.
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 86—86—86—86—(84).
Saran Engineering—Rs. 8.2—8.2—8.2—8.2—(8.14).
Textile Machinery—Rs. 23.8—24.9—23.8—24.2—(18.3).

INSURANCE

Concord of India—Rs. 11.2—11.2—11—11—(13.2).

FLOUR MILLS

Bengal—Rs. 27.14—28—27.14—28—(24.1).
United—Rs. 37—37—37—37—(26).

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium Corporation—Rs. 10.1—10.1—10—10—(6.4).
Angelo Brothers—Rs. 21.8—21.10—21.10—21.10—(19.4).
Bharat Airways—Rs. 4.6—4.8—4.6—4.8—(2).
Britannia Biscuits—Rs. 14.5—15.5—15.4—15.4—(12.8).
B. I. Corporation—Rs. 10.15—11.8—10.14—11.7—(8.4).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 122—122—122—122—(141).
Birds Investment—Rs. 16.14—17—16.14—17—(17.12).
Calcutta Tramways—Rs. 16.4—16.4—16—16—(16.2).
Clive Row Investment—Rs. 11.2—11.2—11—11.1.
Duncan Brothers (Pref.)—Rs. 63—63.8—63—63.8—(73).
Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 30.1—30.8—30—30—(35.10).
Eastern Investments—Rs. 150—150—150—150—(162).
Electric Construction Equipment—Rs. 13.3—13.11—13—13.11.
F & C. Osler—Rs. 12.4—12.4—11.3—11.12—(17).
French Motor Car—Rs. 20.10—20.15—20.10—20.15—(18.3).
Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 14.8—14.12—14.7—14.12.
Indian Aluminium—Rs. 20.14—21—20.12—20.15.
Indian Cables—Rs. 31—31—30.13—30.15—(27.1).
Indian National Airways—Rs. 5.8—5.9—5.3—5.8—(6.12).
Jardine Henderson—Rs. 100—100.8—99.12—100.9—(116).
James Wright—Rs. 4.14—4.14—4.13—4.13—(2.4).
Martin Burn—Rs. 25.8—25.8—25.1—25.1—(23.9).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 105—105—105—105—(103).
Metal Box—Rs. 27.8—27.8—27.8—27.8—(20.12).
National Carbon—Rs. 26.4—26.9—26.2—26.9.
National Rolling—Rs. 9.10—9.10—9.8—9.10—(14.7).
National Insulated Cable—Rs. 22.11—22.13—22.10—22.13—(24).
Osler Electric Lamp—Rs. 4.12—4.13—4.11—4.13.
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 81.8—81.8—81.8—81.8—(81.8).
Rallis India—Rs. 33.8—33.12—33.4—33.4—(39).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 59.4—59.4—59—59.
Rohtas Industries—Rs. 22.6—23—22.6—23—(24.1).
Do. (B' Pref.)—Rs. 64—64.8—63.12—64.8—(68).
Shaw Wallace—Rs. 15.4—15.6—15.4—15.6—(14.4).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 84—84—84—84—(85.12).
Walford Transport—Rs. 2.9—2.9—2.9—2.9—(1.6).
Western Stockholders Investment—Rs. 1—1.4—1—1.3.

OIL SHARES

British Burma Petroleum—Rs. 4.1—4.6—4.1—4.6—(3.6).
Indo-Burma Petroleum—Rs. 43—43—42.12—43.

PAPER MILLS

India Paper Pulp—Rs. 25.1—25.9—25—25.5.
Orient—Rs. 35—36.11—35—36.11—(27.6).
Shree Gopal—Rs. 18.1—18.10—18.1—18.10—(16.0).
Star—Rs. 11—11.2—11—11.2—(13.6).
Titagur—Rs. 43.7—43.8—43.7—43.8—(43.14).

SHIPPING

Fraser & Co.—Rs. 14—14—14—14—(14.10).
India General—Rs. 107—108.8—107—108.8—(93.8).
India Steamship—Rs. 8.9—8.13—8.8—8.11—(7.4).

REAL PROPERTIES

Commercial Properties—Rs. 9—10—9—10.
Hindustan Buildings—Rs. 5.7—5.7—5.7—5.7.
Humayun Properties (Pref.)—Rs. 10—10—9.15—9.15—(11).

SUGAR SHARES

Belsund—Rs. 10.1—10.1—10.1—10.1—(10.2).
Dyer Meakin Breweries—Rs. 6—6—6—6—(7.8).
Gwalior—Rs. 48—48—48—48—(45).
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya—Rs. 11.15—12.2—11.11—11.14—(17.12).

TEA SHARES

Ananda (Assam)—Rs. 45—45.4—45—45.4—(37.8).
Baradighi—Rs. 50.8—50.8—50.8—50.8—(67).
Baghmari—Rs. 28.8—29.8—28.8—29.8—(26.12).
Basmatia—Rs. 38—39.4—38—39.4—(46.10).
Bateli—Rs. 23—23.8—23—23.8—(25.4).
Belgachi—Rs. 46—48—46—48—(42.4).
Brahmapootra—Rs. 9.5—9.9—9.5—9.6.
Brooke Bond—Rs. 24.4—24.14—24.4—24.10—(15.8).
Banarhat—Rs. 361—361—360—360—(585).
Bishnauth—Rs. 25.12—25.14—25.12—25.14—(46.8).
Do. (New)—Rs. 22.6—22.6—22.6—22.6—(22.6).
Dhelahtat—Rs. 21.7—22.2—21.4—22.2—(18.4).
Dibrugah—Rs. 27.6—27.6—27.6—27.6—(30.4).
East India—Rs. 25.14—25.14—25.12—25.12.
Gungaram—Rs. 341—353—340—353—(424).
Hantapara—Rs. 332—343—329—343—(340).
Hasimara—Rs. 40—40.4—39.14—39.14—(46.12).
Hattikhira—Rs. 22.2—22.4—22.2—22.4—(30.12).
Huldibari—Rs. 36.8—36.12—36.8—36.12—(44.10).
Jaybirpara—Rs. 26.8—26.10—26.8—26.10—(46.4).
Kyang Tea Seed—Rs. 5.1—5.1—5—5—(9.10).
Kotamullai—Rs. 38—38—38—38—(38).
Kalinagar & Khoreel—Rs. 109—110—109—110.
Methoni—Rs. 24.12—24.12—24.12—24.12—(24.12).
New Doars—Rs. 354—356—353—352—(585).
Putinbaree—Rs. 56.8—56.8—56.8—56.8—(37.8).
Ranicherra—Rs. 23.4—23.6—23.4—23.6—(18).
Tezpur—Rs. 25.6—25.8—25.8—25.8—(30.8).

DEBENTURES

5½% Burmah Shell Refineries—Rs. 103.4—103.4—103.4—103.4—(103.4).
5½% Caltex Refinery—Rs. 102—102—102—102—(102).
6% National Safe Deposit—Rs. 100—100—100—100—(100).
5% Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 100.8—100.8—100.8—100.8—(100.8).
4% Kumardhubi—Rs. 88.6—88.8—88.6—88.8—(88.8).

NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES

R. Sen & Co. (Agents) Private Ltd.—Director, Mr. Milan Sen, 10/1, Elgin Road. Agency business. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

G. K. Sen & Co. Private Ltd.—Director, Mr. Milan Sen, 10/1, Elgin Road. Importers, exporters and ship owners. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

New Sonval Tea Company (Private) Ltd.—Director, Mr. N. M. Dani, Block No. 97, 5th Floor, Stephen House. Planters. Capital Rs. 10 lakhs.

Shippers Ltd.—Director, Mr. L. P. Bagaria, P.21/22 Radhabazar Street. Boat contractors. Capital Rs. 5 lakhs.

LONDON INSURANCE LETTER

BUDGET BOOSTS FOR ANNUITIES

By Air Mail.

SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR THE STEEL EXPANSION PROGRAMMES

SCHEDULES AND DIVISION OF WORK FOR THE DURGAPUR PROJECT

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE impression is gaining ground here that the steel industry alone will create a transport problem of its own. A steel plant of one million tons ingot capacity requires the following materials before it is erected and commissioned: building bricks 45 million pieces; stone blocks 1,000,000 sq. m.; fireclay bricks and fireclay products 90,000 tons; silica bricks and silica products 40,000 tons; magnesite bricks and magnesite products 3,000 tons; chrome-magnesite bricks and chrome-magnesite products 13,500 tons; asbestos cement sheets 700,000 sq. m.; concrete for structures 500,000 cu. m.; prefabricated reinforced concrete structures, pipes, etc. 120,000 cu. m.; asphalt concrete 40,000 tons; rails 10,000 tons; railway sleepers 10,000 tons; structural steelwork 100,000 tons; castings 6,000 tons; pipe work 10,000 tons; locomotives 24; specialised rolling stock 175; electric motors about 8,500; electric transformers about 100; cranes of various types and sizes about 50 or 60; machine tools of various types and size about 100; and many instruments of various types. For the Rourkela plant, 120,000 tons of machinery, 60,000 tons of steelwork and 30,000 tons of other materials will have to be handled at Calcutta port and by the railways between June 1956 and July 1958. Roughly the same quantity of materials will have to be moved through Calcutta port and by the railways over the same period for Tata's expansion programme at Jamshedpur. For the Durgapur plant, 100,000 tons of equipment and 65,000 tons of structural steel will have to be handled by Calcutta port and the railways between December 1956 and January 1957. For the Bhilai plant, Visakhapatnam port and the connecting railways will be called upon to move 100,000 tons of equipment, 60,000 tons of structural steelwork and 30,000 tons of other materials.

Lifting Capacity at Ports

The question which has now arisen is whether, for the commission of these four projects, one in the private sector and three in the public sector, the two ports are adequately equipped and whether the railways have the wagon capacity to transport equipment and material. As far as the ports are concerned, their lifting capacity is inadequate to deal with the incoming traffic for the steel plants. Crane capacity for the equipment is lacking. It has been suggested that the two ports, particularly Calcutta, should have a special berth to handle steel traffic. Unloading facilities will have to be created at the sites of the steel plants also. In all the places, a number of special heavy cranes for lifting loads of 40 to 100 tons will be needed.

As far as the railways are concerned, they have only a couple of "well wagons" to carry equipment weighing more than 100 tons. They will have to create a regular fleet of such wagons. There are only a few hundred medium size wagons of 40 tons carrying capacity. Over 1,000 of them will be needed. The Government has bought one 247-ton crane from Russia. It is 200 feet in height and can lift over 100 tons at a time. It looks like a monster, the like of which has never been seen in India.

Traffic at Tata Steel Works

So much for the installation of the steel plants. As for the traffic generated by one steel plant alone, some idea may be gained from what the South-Eastern Railway carried for the steel plant at Tatanagar during 1955. On an average, 550 wagons containing iron ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese ore and coal were taken every day into Tatanagar. The outward traffic booked from that place,

which consisted of iron and steel in various shapes and forms, was about 150 wagons a day. These figures are in terms of four-wheeled wagons. The average load of a wagon may be taken as between 20 and 22 tons. The figures for the year amounted to over 95,000 wagons of iron ore, over 88,000 wagons of coal, about 28,000 wagons of limestone and dolomite, and about 1,800 wagons of manganese ore. Other miscellaneous commodities amounted to 3,000 or 4,000 wagons over the year. All this meant that about 11 or 12 trains were taken into Tatanagar and from there to the works site. An equivalent number of wagons of which about three train lengths were loaded and the remainder were empties, had to be drawn out from the works site and taken away from Tatanagar station. The limestone and dolomite came mainly from the Rourkela-Birmittapur section, which meant a haulage of 118 miles. Coal came mainly from the Bengal and Bihar coalfields, the average distance being 93 miles. Iron ore and manganese ore were drawn from the Barajamda and Badampahar branches, which involved a lead of approximately 75 miles.

The movement of this traffic calls for detailed planning by the iron and steel works and by the railways. Ordinary as well as special types of wagons are used. The special wagons are mainly hopper trucks, which have the advantage that the load can be discharged either from the bottom or from the sides. There are over 1,300 hopper trucks in use for iron ore and limestone, and about 150 for coal. For moving the finished products, eight-wheeled open trucks are used and the total number owned by the South-Eastern Railway is approximately 1,000. Then there are tank wagons for various by-products such as coal tar, benzol, sulphuric acid, etc. Bogey rail trucks are also used for the movement of machinery, etc., into the works site. In addition, each steel plant has a town of its own where people have to be supplied all their usual requirements.

The Durgapur Project

The British plant is to be constructed at Durgapur, which is about 110 miles north-west of Calcutta on the Damodar river and on the railway from Calcutta to Delhi. Coal and iron ore hauls will be some 50 to 70 miles for normal supplies. Production of pig iron will commence in June 1959, when the first coke oven battery and blast furnaces will be installed. The entire plant will be completed in March 1961. It has been planned and designed for an annual output of one million tons of steel ingots, and up to 350,000 tons of foundry pig iron for sale. The capacities of the coke oven, the blast furnace and the steel-making sections and the primary rolling mills are adequate for 1½ million tons of ingots. The general lay-out and plant units have been so planned that production can be conveniently doubled later. The works may be considered as having four main sections (coke ovens, iron-making unit, steel-making unit and rolling mill) and various ancillary departments (which include the power house, maintenance shops and foundries). The work undertaken by the member companies of the British consortium is outlined below. It is stressed that their responsibilities are not limited to the supply of plant; they are also responsible for the engineering of the sections for which they provide the plant.

The technical co-ordination of the principal sections and ancillary departments, the engineering of the services for gas, water, steam and air supplies, and the planning of road and rail facilities, will be carried out by the engineering department of M.E.E.C.O. For all electrical work, M.E.E.C.O. and I.S.C.O.N. have Messrs. McLellan and Partners as their consultants.

Simon-Carves Ltd. will be responsible for the construction of the coke ovens, the coal washery, the coal handling and blending plants, and the by-product recovery plant. Three batteries of 78 ovens each will carbonise 5,200 tons of dry coal a day, which will be a blend of Barakar and washed Jharia coal. The coke handling and screening plant will deal with 3,900 tons a day of run-of-oven coke. The by-product plant will cater for the recovery of crude tar, benzol and sulphate of ammonia, and a contact sulphuric acid plant is included.

Blast Furnaces

Head, Wrightson and Company Ltd. will construct the three 27-foot-hearth-diameter blast furnaces (approximately 1,250 tons a day each), all ancillary plant, the ore handling, stocking and bedding plant, and two double-strand pig casting machines. The gas cleaning plant will be built in accordance with the designs of the Head Wrightson Research Corporation. Of the three blast furnaces, one will normally produce foundry pig for sale. The ore unloading, handling and bedding plant (Robins Messiter system) will deal with 45,000 tons of ore a week. The average iron con-

tent of the ore fed into the furnaces will be about 55 percent. Provision has been made for the installation of a sinter plant later.

The construction of the entire steel-making plant and ancillary equipment will be undertaken by the Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corporation Ltd. It will include two 300-ton inactive mixers, as well as eight fixed 200-ton and one fixed 80-ton basic open hearth furnaces. Oxygen from two units with a capacity of 50 tons a day will be provided for de-silicising hot metal in transfer ladles after the mixers and for lancing in the open hearth furnaces. The furnace charging system for cold charges will be by ground charging machines with a high-stage charge holding bay and a yard-level scrap loading gantry. Two vertical shaft lime kilns and one horizontal rotary dolomite kiln will be built, and their products will be delivered by conveyor belt to bunkers in the charge holding bay. Mould preparation and stripping will be carried out in separate buildings. Provision has been made for a separate shop for the uncasting of ingots for the wheel, tyre and axle plant.

Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant

The Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd. will build the rolling mills and the wheel, tyre and axle plant. The provisional production programme is as follows:

Forging Blooms (Medium and Heavy)	40,000 tons
Forging Billets	60,000 "
Billets for Re-rolling	150,000 "
Merchant Bar Sections	240,000 "
Light and Medium Sections	200,000 "
Sleepers	60,000 "
Axles	12,000 "
Wheels and Tyres	26,000 "
	790,000 "

The primary rolling mill plant will include ten bottom-fired recuperative soaking pits, each capable of holding 12 standard seven-ton ingots, a 42-inch blooming mill and a 32-inch intermediate mill. The finishing mills will include a 24-inch medium section mill, a Morgan continuous billet and sleeper bar mill and a Morgan merchant mill.

The 32-inch intermediate mill will be manufactured by the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co. Ltd., whose collaboration in this project has been sought by Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd. Equipment for the wheel, tyre and axle plant will include a 6,000-ton wheel forging press and a 2,000-ton dish press, as well as a complete machine shop.

The central power station, which will be engineered and built by Simon-Carves Ltd. and the four electrical companies, will include four gas-fired boilers, each rated at 150,000 lbs. an hour, of which two are equipped for alternative solid fuel firing, three 5,000 kW. turbo-alternators and four large turbo-blowers.

The engineering workshops will provide for all normal maintenance of plant and works rolling stock. A foundry for ingot moulds as well as a general foundry for ferrous and non-ferrous work are included in the plans. Responsibility for the engineering of these departments has been undertaken by Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd.

The electrical plant and equipment will be provided by the British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd., the English Electric Co. Ltd., the General Electric Co. Ltd., and the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co. Ltd. It will include about 2,500 motors of sizes up to 7,000 h.p. for the rolling mill drives. In addition, the companies will be responsible for the general distribution system consisting of nearly 100 transformers and rectifiers, 700 switches and circuit breakers for currents of up to 30,000 volts, the lighting and telecommunications systems, and a vast quantity of cables.

Structural Steel Buildings

Responsibility for the supply of all structural steel buildings will rest with Joseph Parks and Son Ltd., Dorman Long (Bridge and Engineering) Ltd., Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co. Ltd., and Sir William Arrol and Co. Ltd. About 60,000 tons of steel buildings will be fabricated.

The Cementation Co. Ltd., with the Patel Engineering Co. Ltd. of Bombay, will undertake all civil engineering work. The cost of this will be about £15 million and will cover all concrete work, the laying of railway tracks, roads, water service mains, drainage systems etc., and the construction of buildings for offices, laboratories, canteens and other amenities.

According to the tentative construction programme, the major plant units will be installed as follows:

Stage I: The first coke battery, first blast furnace and pig casting machines, with services and transport to suit, and part of the workshop, in June 1959.

Stage II: The second coke battery, second blast furnace, part of the steel plant and the rolling mill up to the billet mill stage, in December 1959.

Stage III: The third coke battery, the third blast furnace, the remainder of the workshops, steel plant and rolling mills, in December 1960; and the wheel, tyre and axle plant in March 1961.

New Delhi

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL APPROVES SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

MR. K. C. NEOGY CRITICISES ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES AND ALLOCATIONS FOR TRANSPORT

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

WITH an eye on the coming general elections, the National Development Council at a two-day meeting last week placed "on record its general approval and acceptance of the objectives, priorities and programmes" embodied in the second five year plan. The West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, who a year ago criticised the impracticability of the plan-frame, offered his "heartfelt thanks" to the Prime Minister for conducting the Council meeting, and said he was sure that "his leadership would help them all in facing the tasks ahead." The hand-outs released by the Government's Press Information Bureau did not say whether the full picture of the expanded plan, indicating an outlay bigger than in the draft outline, was put before the Council. The attitude of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, also created some surprise in New Delhi.

A member of the Commission, Mr. K. C. Neogy, has criticised some of the assumptions made in the plan and the allocations for various items of development, particularly transport. He says: "The calculation of the financial resources for the public sector of the plan, at Rs. 4,800 crores, seems to be characterised by wishful thinking rather than reasonable expectations. Even then, there is an uncovered gap; and large as the gap is, it may well prove to be an under-estimate. There are indications that the revenue surplus may prove disappointing. The assumed foreign aid figure is a measure of our need, but that does not make it easily attainable. It will perhaps be idle to expect State Governments as a whole to fulfil their targets of additional taxation. Tax efforts even at the Centre will have to recognise the limitations at some points. If the plan is seriously attempted to be maintained at its present size, and the visible domestic resources cannot be stretched to provide more than half the outlay in the public sector, deficit financing of the order of Rs. 1,200 crores may no longer be the upper limit, as urged by the experts, but the inevitable minimum. Once inflationary conditions supervene as a concomitant of this order of deficit financing, all monetary calculations of the plan expenditure will be upset, the cost of projects will be increased and the plan fulfilment reduced in real terms. And, in that process, those to be hardest hit would be people in the fixed income groups, who number over five million and include Government servants at all levels, teachers and other non-Government employees. These classes would thus be called upon to bear the brunt of capital formation through deficit financing after they have patiently borne the wartime and post-war decline in their standards of life."

Inflation, Taxation and Controls

"Inflation, progressively heavy taxation and rigid controls that appear to be inevitable may well set in motion forces of reaction and demoralisation at different levels of society. And if demoralisation overtakes the people in general, it will in all conscience be too dear a price to pay for economic progress, even if real progress be possible under such conditions."

"Apart from financial imponderables, there are undoubted uncertainties in the physical and organisational spheres which should not be minimised. The problem of finding managerial personnel for all the projects is no small one; and, until much more is done for technical training, a shortage of skilled personnel may limit practical achievement. The answer to all these uncertainties is sought to be found in the idea of detailed annual plans which will be drawn up in the light of practical experience and are expected to meet the requirements of the situation as it unfolds itself year after year. But the annual plans are not likely to add up to the five year picture as given in the plan. Their sum total will be smaller, because to finance the entire plan and fulfil its physical targets in the five year period is beyond our capacity; and it will also be different because the individual projects and programmes constituting the five year plan are not equally elastic and cannot all be reduced in the same proportion. The ultimate picture that is, therefore, likely to emerge after the operation of the five annual plans may turn out to be materially different in dimensions and content from the five year plan that is now being put forward. The question that arises in these circumstances is whether a less ambitious five year plan should not have been drawn up, such as would be capable of fulfilment in practice and to which the country could pledge itself as a clear and definite programme that would be not merely desirable but also possible to achieve. Such a realistic plan would still be open to some degree of annual adjustment found to be necessary and possible, and be capable of being improved upon by the utilisation of any favourable turn of events from year to year."

Relative Priorities

"In an economy like ours there is a good deal of leeway to be made up in every sphere of national activity, and many are the matters that, directly or indirectly, touch the life of the individual and call for suitable ameliorative action as an unavoidable obligation of an enlightened State. As a matter of abstract reasoning, sufficient progress deserves to be made at the same time on all fronts; but the inexorable logic of circumstances unfortunately sets a limit to any such all-embracing effort. Relative priorities should, therefore, be fixed in a planned programme of development, so that the programme for any five year period allows for discrimination between one project and another for the purpose of determining the degrees of attention to be paid to them, in that period of time. Such a policy would, in due course, work out a satisfactory result in all the desired directions. It is often urged that the nature and size of the plan have been influenced largely by the pressing need of creating employment on a large scale. Such an argument seems to imply that the desired volume of employment can be created by the simple process of enumerating targets, whether or not such targets are attainable in financial and physical terms. In our attempt, however, to cover as wide a field as possible all at once on theoretical grounds of desirability, we have, in my view, failed to recognise the necessary priorities and packed the plan with too many proposals that make it spectacular but are in excess of our financial and physical capacity. In an attempt to reconcile ever-increasing financial demands for various projects with an overall total of Rs. 4,800 crores, the cost of some of them at least appears to have been underestimated. In reality, the plan, as put forward, requires financial resources substantially in excess of the figure of Rs. 4,800 crores. Vague assurances of a somewhat uniform character have been given to the Ministries, that suitable upward revisions would be made in the financial allocations in the course of the operation of the plan. Thus, the authorities concerned will be kept on tenterhooks of expectation of improved financial provision as a result of the annual revisions of the plan. Having regard, however, to the overall shortage of funds, such an assurance, given impartially to different Ministries at the same time, can only lead to ultimate disappointment and confusion, apart from throwing doubts upon the proposals and targets themselves."

Lack of Balance

"It is not surprising that a plan of this character lacks balance; and this defect is best illustrated by the want of correlation between production and transport; and nowhere is that imbalance more glaring than in the case of the obligation of the railways to carry the traffic resulting from industrial and other targets of development. It is being demonstrated today how the failure to provide for the transport capacity of the railways, in spite of the best efforts of the railways, resulted in continued restrictions on the movement of important commodities. It is apprehended that the contemplated development under the second five year plan may also prove seriously unmatched by the transport capacity of the railways. A shortage of railway capacity will surely react unfavourably upon the supply of raw materials and other basic commodities, as also of industry and other basic commodities, as also upon the movement of export articles and distribution of foodstuffs and consumer goods, on the regular supply of which the country can rely for the purpose of countering the forces of inflation. In this view of the matter, all the traffic generated, which may belong to any of the above categories, should be capable of prompt movement. The large foreign exchange content and heavy steel requirements of the railway programme are sometimes pointed out as its inherent difficulties. But even if these uncertainties are a valid argument against a proper railway plan, the effect that inadequacy of transport would produce on the rest of the plan is self-evident. Indeed, no production should be undertaken unless it can be transported; or, in other words, the extent of available transport facilities should set the limit to production."

More Attention to Shipping

"Another form of transport which has not secured adequate attention, due principally to lack of finance, is shipping, whose importance to the Indian economy is difficult to exaggerate. Coastal shipping, which has been reserved for the railways of their burden as much as possible. But overseas shipping is in a sense even more important, particularly from the point of view of earning foreign exchange. Unless an adequate provision is made for the expansion of overseas shipping, every day that passes makes it difficult for us to occupy our rightful position in this trade because of the steady expansion that is taking place in the shipping of various other countries. Apart from this factor, one should not ignore that the merchant marine forms the second line

of defence in any maritime country—an aspect which India could ill afford to overlook. It is an irony, however, that expert advisers are still advocating a further reduction in the allocation for transport, mainly on the strength of abstract formulae borrowed from other lands."

"In my humble judgment, basic schemes of overriding importance should have been carefully selected and given top priority in the second plan, and the rest arranged in a descending order of lower priorities, to be taken up for implementation as and when possible in the five year period. Thus, the second plan should have been primarily treated as marking a momentous transition to a fuller and more comprehensive plan in the third quinquennium, for which the foundations would have been well and truly laid in the second plan period. The plan, as it stands, is however open to the criticism that, as a five year programme, it lacks definiteness, is unrealistic and over-ambitious, and its massive superstructure has been raised on precarious foundations."

Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari's Comments

As a counter-blast to Mr. Neogy's note, the Deputy Chairman of the Commission circulated the following comments to the National Development Council: "I do not think it is possible to reduce the size of the plan at this stage. The plan for Rs. 4,800 crores has been before the country for a long time with the approval of the Cabinet and the National Development Council. As the plan seeks to initiate large-scale industrial development with the emphasis on heavy industries the country should be prepared to find investment of at least 10 to 12 percent of the national income. With the issues placed before the country clearly, the necessary national effort should be forthcoming. In implementing the plan, we have to take all steps needed to see that there is no inflation."

"The most important thing from this point of view is agricultural production. Early in 1955, the Planning Commission addressed a letter to States suggesting that the aim should be to double agricultural production over a period of about ten years. What was envisaged was the doubling of the value of production in agriculture, including foodgrains, raw materials, fruit and vegetables, animal husbandry and dairying and milk supply, poultry, etc. In the second plan, some effort is being made to diversify agricultural production. But, on the whole, the agricultural targets stated in the plan are conservative, even insufficient. With the resources provided in the plan, it should be possible to achieve higher targets. Increased agricultural production is an important 'resource' for development. If an all-out effort is made in National Extension and community project areas and elsewhere, and the agricultural programmes are organised efficiently at the village level, it should be possible to step up production in the third year of the plan to a level at which our agricultural exports can be increased. What I have in mind is an increase of about 40 percent in agricultural production by the end of the plan and a price level of, say, Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 a maund for wheat. The agriculturist stands to gain if production increases by 40 percent and prices decline by 20 percent. His terms of trade should of course be safeguarded, so that his net return is not allowed to diminish. For this, adequate amounts of short-term finance should be assured. Short-term loans are over and above the allocations in the plan. It has been suggested in the draft plan that each district and, in particular, each National Extension and Community project should have a carefully worked out agricultural plan. Within this framework, it is necessary to bring every family into the movement for increased production and to get every village to make its own plan and set up for itself certain standards of performance. Larger quantities of fertiliser should be imported till our new factories come into production. The Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Planning Commission should arrange for discussions with individual States formulating programmes with this end in view."

Industry, Minerals and Transport

"The second aspect to be stressed concerns the related fields of industry, mineral development and transport. In fields other than these, the allocations in the second five year plan are only slightly in excess of the level reached in 1956. In these three fields, however, the public sector is to be expanded and the expenditure is to be stepped up to several times the amount in the first plan. There are large administrative tasks involved; personnel have to be trained and efficient organisations set up. Planning in these fields must take account of uncertainties in the supply of steel and equipment from abroad and in the amounts of foreign exchange available. Within each field in this sector—industry, minerals, railways, etc.—there should be careful priorities, so that adjustments can be made readily. Secondly, programmes in this sector should be worked in a co-ordinated manner. Connected projects—in industry, minerals and transport—should be implemented in an inter-related manner so as to ensure that the expenditure incurred on each group of projects yields the maximum return."

"At one of its meetings, the Planning Commission considered that special machinery would be needed for bringing about co-ordination and integrated planning in these fields. This might take the form of a standing committee consisting of a member of the Planning Commission with Secretaries of the Ministries concerned and the Chairman of the Railway Board. The standing committee should draw up priorities and propose allocations of all resources, including foreign exchange, materials and certain categories of technical personnel. The proposals of the standing

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Bombay

BUSINESS REACTION TO NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN A PLANNED ECONOMY

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

THE new industrial policy resolution is generally considered to be a realistic document by commercial and industrial interests in Bombay. Sir H. P. Mody in a statement says: "It is recognised that in a planned economy the rôle of the State must become increasingly more important, particularly in a country with inadequate capital resources. It is also inherent in such a scheme of things that the private sector of industry has to function in consonance with the defined objectives and under certain regulations. What is of fundamental importance in that connection is that from the point of view of both democracy and economic progress the controls should not be too restrictive and vexatious in character and thus defeat the purpose in view. It is heartening, therefore, to be assured that the Government concedes the necessity of giving 'as much freedom as possible consistent with the targets and objectives of the national plan,' and it is to be hoped that the spirit underlying this declaration will animate the actual application of the various provisions which are to be found in our statute book for the regulation of industrial undertakings. I feel that with the policy now enunciated, industrialists will find it

possible to go ahead with increased confidence and make the fullest contribution possible to the development of the country and the general well-being of the people."

At Poona, Mr. A. R. Bhat, Honorary Secretary of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and a member of the Bombay State Industries Advisory Board, has said: "The resolution modifies the basis already adopted for the formulation of the second five year plan, which has laid special emphasis on the rapid development of basic and heavy industries, and on the growth of cottage and small-scale industries, for increasing the employment potential and satisfying the additional demand for some of the consumer goods. The resolution leaves a vast field open to the private sector which would again have to fit in with the overall plan." Mr. Bhat also observed that the industrial policy resolution "makes no fundamental departure from the policy outlined in the Resolution of April 1948." After tracing the development of industrial policy since Independence, he says that the foundation of the industrial system should be strengthened through the development of basic and key industries. A huge capital outlay is needed while the return on investment was not quick. That logically meant that the public sector should be widened. As capital resources are limited, he adds, regulation of the use of capital is inevitable.

Assurance to Foreign Capital

The chairman of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, has declared that where the Resolution assures that there will be no nationalisation of existing private industries, it is welcome. However, "there is nothing new in the policy."

Mr. S. N. Haji, chairman of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, describes the statement as "a timely document," sizing up the situation in the India of today and re-stating the earlier policy in the light of the events that have occurred since its first enunciation eight years ago. He says it is gratifying to note that the private sector will now be given a bigger rôle in economic development. He welcomes the decision to establish industrial co-operatives, and says that discrimination between large-scale and small-scale industries should be of "as short a duration as possible."

Broadly speaking, he adds, the principles on which the various industries have been grouped in the public and private sectors are inevitable under the existing economic circumstances. "As is essential in the economic field, the divisions will not be rigid, and in addition to the 'concurrent' list, the private and public sectors can co-mingle as and when required. The country will thus have a mixed economy at all levels and both the public and private sectors will be kept adequately employed. Private enterprise has been definitely recognised as an agency for planned national development with the opportunity to expand. The stress laid in the statement on giving a fair and non-discriminatory treatment to both privately and publicly owned units meets the repeated opinion expressed by us in the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation on the discrimination that has so far prevailed, especially in the application of labour enactments."

Mr. J. F. Sinclair, president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has declared that the re-affirmation of the Government's attitude to foreign capital should "particularly be welcomed by the foreign business community." In his view, some aspects of the new industrial policy resolution offer reassurance to private enterprise. "After eight years of conditioning, private enterprise will have anticipated the provisions of the new industrial policy resolution. It seems, in fact, to present in a consolidated form the trend in detail of many different policy statements made and followed in the interval since April 1948. It is a document of clarification and to that extent is to be welcomed."

Mr. Babubhai Chinal, vice-president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has expressed the opinion that the spread of State trading will displace normal trade outlets. State trading, he says, is not essential for a country such as India, because she has a mixed economy. Mr. M. R. Ruia, a leading cotton merchant, believes that the new policy will not encourage the private sector and will hinder capital formation.

Labour Point of View

As a spokesman of labour interests, Mr. G. D. Ambekar, president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has declared that there is nothing in the resolution to encourage workers. Although he welcomes the idea of workers' participation in the management of industries, he complains that nothing has been said about a fair wage for workers. However, he considers the latest policy statement an improvement over the 1948 resolution. He also thinks that it reflects a defeat for the private sector—which has been unable to secure sufficient risk capital for industrial development.

E.I.C.A. Resignations

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas declined to withdraw his resignation at the meeting of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, held on 4th May. Mr. Chimanlal B. Parikh who resigned from the vice-presidency did the same.

Indore Malwa United Mills

Mr. Kudilal G. Seksaria, chairman, addressing the annual meeting of the Indore Malwa United Mills, held in Bombay on 4th May referred to the useful rôle which the managing agency system can still play in the economy of the country; "I may be permitted to say that it is to this much-criticised managing agency system that we owe the initiative and growth of almost all the great industries of India and the building up of the industrial life of the country in the last century. Though the system is still necessary for some time more under the present conditions, I do not however mean that with the advance of time and the growth of experience we should not welcome the necessary change." He went on: "In deference to the wishes of our Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, that labour should be given an honourable place in the management of undertakings, the directors have recently announced their proposal to take a representative of labour on the board of directors of your company. For this purpose, as you are aware, the articles of association of the company have been amended. Now that a great responsibility has devolved on the workers with their share in the management, I hope they will give their fullest and ready co-operation towards obtaining the maximum production of the concern in their own interests as well as in the interests of the whole country."

"As regards the current year, the prospects of cotton crop, to start with, were very good, but unfortunately, due to heavy rains later, the position the result that the price of cotton has suddenly the prospects for the company. The increase in effect us. The increase in excise duty of half an is the main production of the company's mills, is to be seen what proportion of it will be borne by the consumers. In spite of all these handicaps, satisfactory, and is progressively improving. I hope, therefore, that, if not like last year, the result at the end of this year will prove satisfactory to all of you."

Uttar Pradesh

FINANCIAL AID TO PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

GOVERNMENT WORRIED ABOUT STEEL AND CEMENT SCARCITY

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

LOANS totalling a little over Rs. 3 crores, which were sanctioned by the State Government for private industries, have been criticised by the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and by the left-wing elements of the U.P. Congress Committee. An adjournment motion to stop further disbursement was moved, but it failed because the money provided in last year's supplementary Budget had all been paid. Denying charges of favouritism, the Chief Minister, Dr. Sampurnanand, pointed out that each loan was decided on its merits and that every pie was secure because the advances had been made against repayment guarantees given by the State Bank of India and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The loans carry 5 percent interest and are repayable in ten equal instalments commencing from 1958. The amounts represent only 66 percent of the capital cost of the industries it is proposed to start, and the rest will have to be found by the industrialists themselves. Uttar Pradesh has no money market of its own and the State Industrial Finance Corporation is primarily concerned with giving assistance to medium and small-scale industries. The various industrial advisory committees, the Chief Minister declared, had also been consulted before the loans were sanctioned.

Steel and Cement Shortage

A setback to the progress of the State's second plan is apprehended due to insufficient allotments of steel and cement by the Centre. The supply of cement during the current year is expected to be less than half the demand, and that of steel less than one-third. U.P.'s demand for steel in the current year is estimated at about 5,55,000 tons, but the allotment by the Centre is only about 400,000 tons. In the case of iron and steel, the demand is for over 91,000 tons while the allotment amounts only to 28,500 tons. Until March 1956, iron and steel allotments were made on a quarterly basis, but since then the Government of India has switched over to annual allotments. The State Planning Minister, Mr. C. B. Gupta, is worried that the Centre should take, as the basis for present allotments, the average of the past few years when free quotas were given to States according to demand. "To determine present allotments on the basis of past quotas," he says, "is unreasonable."

Allotment of Coal Wagons

The Centre is giving the States 25 percent of its pool of 1.8 million tons of steel, made up of one million tons of indigenous production, 200,000 tons of additional indigenous output and 600,000 tons of imported steel. Imported steel, according to Mr. Gupta, costs Rs. 200 a ton more than indigenous steel. The price of imported cement is also about Rs. 60 a ton more than that of the local product. Increased use of imported steel and cement will thus push up the cost of many plan projects. The State Government, however, has made a request to the Centre that separate quotas of steel and cement should be given to the Rihand dam and other irrigation projects. Coal is another commodity in scarce supply, but, according to the State Government, the scarcity is entirely due to discrimination in wagon allotments. U.P. is getting at the moment barely 28,000 railway wagons for carrying brick-burning coal, as against a minimum requirement of 50,000 wagons a year. As against an estimated requirement of 20,000 wagons for soft coke for domestic purposes, U.P. gets at present only 6,000 wagons. The Government has demanded that the State should be bracketed with West Bengal and Bihar for wagon allotments. As the latter two are coal-producing areas, a wagon is able to make the trip from the collieries to consuming centres in those States and back in a short time, and hence, it is stated, no restrictions are placed in the allotment of wagons. U.P. claims to be nearer the coal-producing areas than the other States, so the same treatment as is given to West Bengal and Bihar, it is argued, should be given to it also.

Sales Tax Bill

A Bill to replace the Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance issued on 1st April has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. Salt, which was subjected to sales tax by the Ordinance, has been exempted in the Bill. Otherwise, there is no change either in the rates of tax or in the list of commodities. But one or two small concessions have been made to traders. The minimum taxable turnover, which was reduced by the Ordinance from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 10,000, has been raised by the Bill to Rs. 12,000. The Bill also provides that a dealer whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 15,000 may have the option of paying a "composition" fee, to be fixed by the assessing authority in place of the annual tax payable by him, so that he may save himself the trouble of keeping elaborate accounts. At the moment, there is only one revising authority for sales tax. In future, there will be one more such authority to cope with the extra work which an increase in the number of tax-paying traders will create.

New Law on Cane Cess

By another Bill introduced in the Assembly last week, the State Government proposes to regularise the levy of the sugarcane cess which has been in operation for over 17 years now. Doubts about the present law relating to the imposition of the

cess having been raised, it is considered desirable to substitute it by new legislation. The Bill provides that the State Government may impose a cess not exceeding 4 annas a maund on the entry of sugarcane into the premises of a sugar factory. The cess imposed on cane used by a factory is payable by the owner. Power is taken to recover the dues from a defaulting factory owner together with 6 percent interest on arrears. Defaulting owners are liable to a fine of Rs. 5,000 or imprisonment of six months, or both. In case of "continuing contravention," the offender is liable to a further fine of Rs. 1,000 for each day during which the contravention continues. The yield from sugarcane cess amounts to Rs. 5.5 crores annually, but the chief criticism against it has been that the money is not spent as it should be on the improvement of sugarcane cultivation in the State. If the cess revenue had actually been devoted in full to the purpose for which it was collected, the sugar industry would have been in a healthier state. The U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase Act, 1953) allocating sugarcane supply zones to the various factories, which was challenged in the Supreme Court some time ago, was declared *intra vires* by the Court last week. The petition was filed by members of the Ganna Utpadak Sangh, a body opposed to the co-operative development units established and recognised under the Act.

Hydro-Electric Power Station

The Khatima hydro-electric power station on the Sarda canal, completed at a cost of a little over Rs. 12 crores, was formally opened by the Chief Minister last week. The station will serve the needs of the area north of the Ganges in the central region of the State between Moradabad and Lucknow. It is equipped with three machines of 13,800 k.W. each. The biggest hydro-electric power station to be erected so far in the State, Khatima will generate about 112.4 million units of electricity

every year. The anticipated revenue is Rs. 73.3 lakhs annually.

Locomotive Component Works

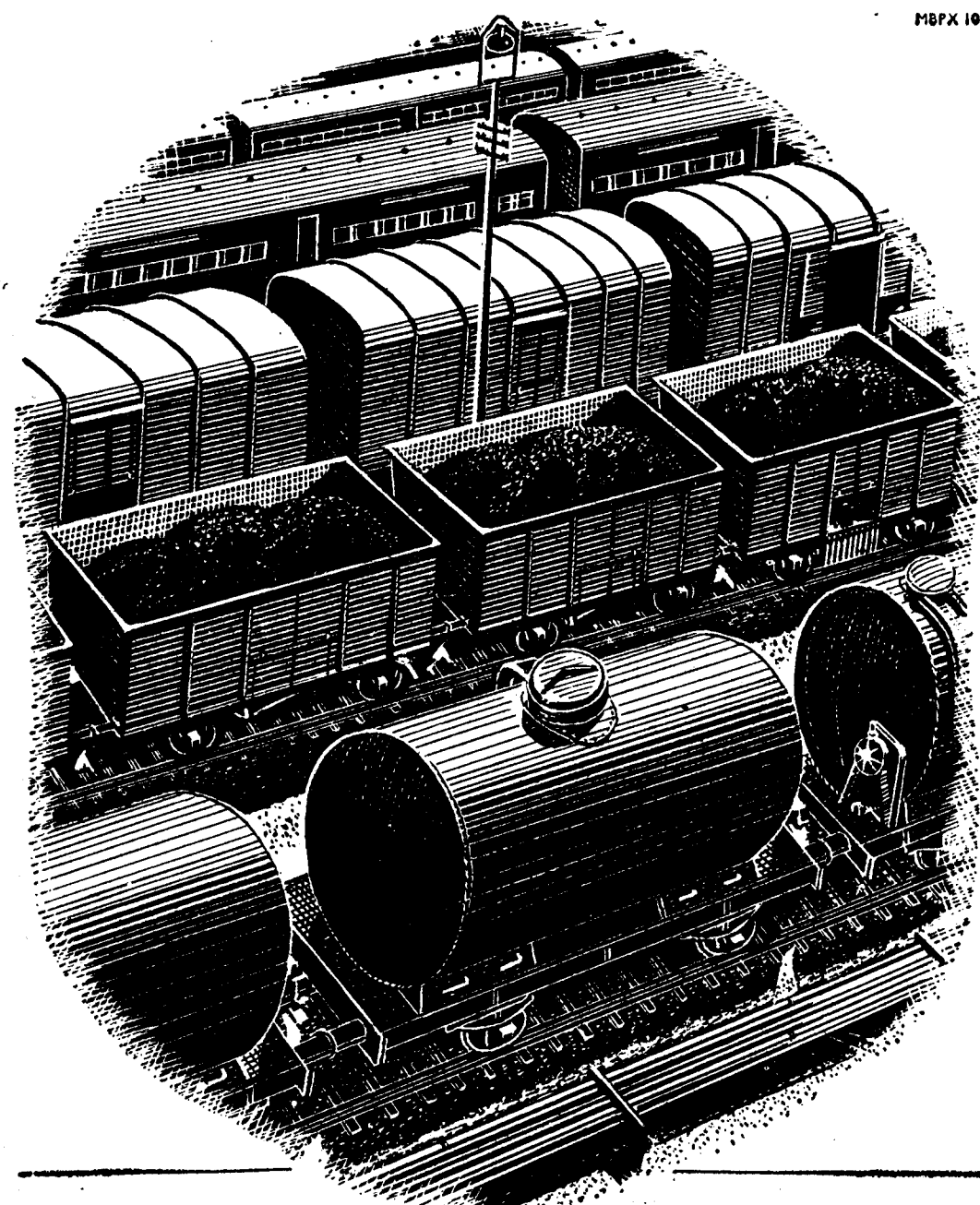
The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, laid the foundation stone of the Indian locomotive component works at Manduadih, four miles from Banaras, last week. The factory will be erected on a 300-acre plot, at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 crores. It will give employment to over 3,000 men. The Railway Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, announced that local labour would be given preference and that a school to train workers would also be set up.

Closure of Textile Mills

The Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Acharya Jugal Kishore, said in the Legislature that five textile mills in U.P. were closed at present. The John Mills of Agra had been closed due to litigation among the shareholders. The Lalla Mall Hardeo Das Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills of Hathras had been closed because of continuous losses. The Banaras Cotton and Silk Mills had been closed for a similar reason. The Kanpur Cotton Mills, Juhi branch, was closed due to a fall in the price of yarn.

Rising Food Prices

A two-day meeting of Regional Food Controllers held in Lucknow towards the end of April discussed the question of rising food prices in the State. These are said to be 40 percent higher than they were at the corresponding period of last year. Wheat prices are about Rs. 13 a maund, as against Rs. 9 last year. Gram is quoted at Rs. 10 a maund, compared with Rs. 5-8 last year. The barley price of Rs. 7-8 a maund compares with Rs. 4-8 of last year. Crops this year have not been normal, and there is no tendency for prices to fall even after the arrival of new crops in the market.



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COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity Prices —		VALUE		Commodity Prices —		VALUE	
Description	Present	A year ago		Description	Present	A year ago	
Lightnings per bale of 400 lbs. ...	1551 0 0	1901 0 0		Tobacco Leaf Poolah (F. A. Q.)	25 0 0	60 0 0	
Firsts per bale of 400 lbs. ...	1751 0 0	2051 0 0		per B md. (Medium)	...	...	
YARN (CAL.) Grey, 10s. per 10 lbs.	12 11 0	...		Salt Indian Fine (ex-ship) per 100	195 0 0	210 0 0	
(Indigeneous)	17 14 0	...		mds. loose Grade 1	...	...	
Do. Do. 20s. ...	...	...		Sugar Manufactured (Kanpur)	29 14 0	32 0 0	
INDIAN COTTON RAW	...	...		per md.	...	...	
per candy of 784 lbs. (Bom.) ...	795 0 0	740 0 0		Kerosene (Superior) per tin (bright	6 5 9	6 15 6	
COTTON PIECEGOODS.	...	...		plate) of 4 gallons	...	...	
Dhoties crown 43.4" x 9 yds. per	...	5 11 9		COAL	...	...	
pair (Bom.)	...	...		Selected grade Jheria A per ton	16 10 0	16 4 0	
FOOD, GRAINS OIL, Etc.	...	...		Selected grade Jheria B per ton	15 0 0	15 4 0	
Flour Wholemeal, per md. ex-Mill	21 4 0	21 8 0		Grade I Jheria per ton	14 12 0	14 6 0	
Shellac T. N. per B md.	108 8 0	172 0 0		Dishergath per ton	16 7 0	16 4 0	
Ghee, Sree per md.	210 0 0	180 0 0		IRON & Steel	...	...	
Mustard Oil loose ex-Mill per B md	77 0 0	65 8 0		Structurals per ton (untested)	545 0 0	425 0 0	
Groundnut Oil, per candy of 500	...	...		Bars per ton	535 0 0	430 0 0	
lbs. (Mad.)	315 0 0	220 0 0		Plate per ton	620 0 0	480 0 0	
Castor Oil, ord. per md.	66 0 0	52 0 0		Black Sheets per ton	570 0 0	512 0 0	
Castor Oil, per candy of 500 lbs	...	...		Galv. Sheets per ton	770 0 0	700 0 0	
(Mad.)	228 0 0	180 0 0		PIG IRON F.O.R. CALCUTTA.	...	...	
Coconut Oil Cochiti per candy	396 14 0	470 0 0		Foundry No. 1 per ton	163 0 0	163 0 0	
Coconuts per 1,000 (Cochiti)	130 0 0	145 0 0		Foundry No. 2 per ton	159 0 0	150 0 0	
Copra fair average quality per	...	...		Foundry No. 3 per ton	155 0 0	155 0 0	
655 lbs. (Cochiti)	262 0 0	319 14 0		Foundry No. 4 per ton	153 0 0	153 0 0	
Linseed Oil "Lion" brand D/B	...	...		CHEMICALS, PAPER, BUILDING	...	...	
per gallon	...	...		MATERIALS, HIDES, Etc.	...	...	
Groundnut Oilcake loose ex-Mills	...	...		Ind. Portland Cement (Swastika)	...	...	
per B md.	8 6 0	8 9 0		Castle and Cannon Bds F.O.R.	...	...	
Unseed Small \$1 Ready (Bom.)	30 4 0	20 12 0		Cal F.W.L. per ton	84 4 0 X	89 0 0	
per cwt.	...	...		Bricks 1st class per 1,000	56 0 0	56 0 0	
Linseed Bold \$1 Ready (Bom.)	32 10 0	22 4 0		Sand Fine per 100 mds. of 225 cft.	70 0 0	76 0 0	
per cwt.	...	...		Slacked Lime Bira (free delivery)	195 0 0	195 0 0	
Castorseed \$1 Hyderabad quality	27 10 0	18 4 0		Grey Artificial Stone Flooring 1 in.	...	...	
(Bom.) per cwt.	...	...		Thick per 100 s.f.t.	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Gingelyseed \$1 White Bold (Bom.)	51 0 0	28 0 0		Hides Cow Wetsalted (Ordinary)	...	...	
per cwt.	...	...		per lb.	...	0 12 7 1/2	
Groundnuts Bold \$1 Ready (Bom.)	33 4 0	23 11 0		Hides Cow Wetsalted (Slaughter-	...	...	
per cwt.	...	...		ed) per piece	15 8 0	19 2 0	
Do "Machined" ...	153 0 0	115 0 0		Skins Goat Salted (Wet) 100 pcs	326 8 0	347 8 0	
per candy (Mad.) of 531 lbs	...	...		Tanned Cow per lb. (Mad.)	2 14 0	2 11 3	
Rapeseed Yellow per B md.	31 8 0	...		Tanned Buffalo per lb. (Mad.)	2 4 6	2 0 6	
Rice (wholesale) per md.	21 0 0 M	17 8 0 M		Tanned Goat Skins per lb. (Mad.)	5 8 6	4 14 3	
Tea for Int. Consumption Av price	1 12 8	1 15 6		Sodium Bicarbonate Refined B.P.	26 7 0	26 10 0	
per lb. (Dust)	...	...		Quality in 2 cwt bags	...	...	
Coffee Plantation A per cwt.	219 8 0	221 8 0		Borax Granular (U.S.A.) in	31 4 0	31 5 0	
Wheat Chandausi per md.	14 10 0	12 8 0		1 cwt bags	16 0 0	13 4 0	
	...	...		Alum (Ferric) per cwt.	...	...	

N.B.—Average price is given in all cases wherever more than one quotation for a commodity is obtained. Prices are not available where left blank.
A—Maximum Buying Rate. B—Bottom. C—Cents. D—Dues. E—Expeller quality. F—per tin of 38 lbs. H—Household. I—Controlled Rate. K—Kurdish and Ex-ship. N—Nominal. P—per lb. R—Maximum Controlled Price. S—These are mill rates for chief stations throughout India. T—Includes Sales Tax. U—No stock.
*Exclusive of the Sales Tax of Rs. 1-6 per gallon. **per candy of 531 lbs. †—Ex-ship. ‡—per candy of 500 lbs. ††—for Mills. ‡‡—per cwt of 112 lbs. †††—per md. of 82-2 1/2 lbs. ††††—V-New. X—Plus Excise Duty @ Rs. 5 per ton. †††††—Ex-wholesale distribution centre. Unless otherwise stated prices are of Calcutta market.

Jute

RAW JUTE PRICES STEADIER ON DOUBTS
ABOUT SUPPLIES FROM PAKISTAN

BIG INCREASE IN INDIAN MILLS' GUNNY STOCKS

THE raw jute markets came under varying influences during the past week, most of them calculated to create firmer conditions. Reports from Pakistan, although not yet confirmed officially, gave the impression that the export of jute to India would become more difficult for the rest of the season; the prices at which E.P.C. forms would be passed would make it virtually impossible for the Indian mills to purchase Pakistani jute, and they would therefore have to rely on indigenous fibre to see them through. This caused most sellers to change their minds, and stockists who a week ago were keen for business now started to talk of a possible squeeze. But the mills pointed out that with stocks in Cossipore standing at the exceptionally high figure of 10,00,000 maunds, there would be ample jute. What they did not point out, however, was that the greater proportion of the stocks held by operators was middle quality jute, in which they have no further interest, or jute from the jungli districts.

Weather conditions in the jute-growing areas also tended to steady the markets. Rainfall in the north was very heavy, causing a rapid rise in river levels and flooding in several Assam districts. Although the floods were by no means serious, and in many instances did not affect the jute fields, reports of this sort, as always, had an immediate effect on the Calcutta markets. Prices became firm just when they appeared to be on the slide, and sellers adopted a reserved attitude, although in most cases they were quite willing to sell at the full quoted rates. Conditions in other parts of India, especially in the Daissee districts, continued to be favourable, and recent rains allowed Daissee farmers to put their land under seed. New Crop reports from Pakistan were very favourable, but they had little effect on prices due to the uncertainty about the export of jute to India in the new season. Sowings in nearly all districts had been completed, and germination in many cases was almost double that of last year at the same time. It was estimated that the crop would be about 12½ percent larger. In both India and Pakistan, work was about one month ahead of last year at this time.

A feature of trading in jute over the past few weeks has been the almost complete lack of interest in New Crop. At this stage last year, practically all mills had fairly large quantities of New Crop jute on their books, but this year most of them have yet to open their New Crop account. This is believed to be due partly to the fact that early purchases and deliveries of New Crop in 1955 were far from satisfactory, and partly to the bearish views held by the trade.

Rise in Jute Goods Stocks

The gunny market saw some erratic fluctuations during the past week. The big rise of 12,300 tons in mills' stocks of jute goods at the end of April 1956 caused a temporary slump in prices, but they soon recovered. The recent dock strike, which brought work virtually to a standstill in the last week of April, may have been one reason for the increase. Total stocks at 107,300 tons are now the highest since September 1953, and sacking stocks at 62,700 tons the highest since April last year. Speculative activity at one stage during the past week had brought goods prices down to a very low level, and local shippers took advantage of the situation to cover against the recent overseas orders which they held on their own account. The main transactions were in sacking, where price fluctuations were heavy. Hessian was neglected and price movements were most in sympathy with heavy goods.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: The market opened last Thursday on a steadier note, and sacking prices showed a slight improvement. May shipment B Twills advanced by 4 annas to Rs. 104-14 a 100 bags while October-December shipment moved up by 2 annas to Rs. 103. Hessian was comparatively neglected and rates lost 1 or 2 annas for 40in. 10oz. to be quoted at Rs. 38-1 for May shipment and Rs. 37-14 a 100 yards for October-December. Speculative activity caused prices to fluctuate within narrow limits throughout the day, but towards evening a definitely upward tendency developed on local covering. On Friday morning, sacking was 4 annas up on the previous day's opening quotations, and hessian showed a rise of 2 annas. Heavy selling pressure from both bazaar operators and mills caused prices to decline rapidly throughout the day. By the evening, the previous day's gains had been lost, and Saturday brought a very weak market. Local shippers did some covering business at this stage, but over the week-end there was very little movement, and on Monday markets were virtually unchanged. Shippers again began covering in the afternoon and this, coupled with the improved jute markets, caused gunnies to recover. By Tuesday morning, B Twills had risen by Re. 1 to Rs. 105-14 for May shipment and hessian advanced to Rs. 38 in sympathy. Sacking was now about Re. 1 higher than the week's opening quotations, but hessian was more or less the same.

Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	May	June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
40in. 8oz.	Rs. 31-14	Rs. 31-10	Rs. 31-4	Rs. 30-12
40in. 10oz.	37-15	38	38-2	37-10
B Twills	106-2	105-10	105	104
Heavy Cees	105-4	105-4	105	104
A Twills	129	128-8	128	127
Liverpools	119-8	119	118-8	117
Cornsacks	106-8	106-12	106-12	105-12

Raw Jute: Calcutta mills took a little more interest in the raw jute markets at the beginning, and successfully undercut prices by 4 annas a maund in purchasing about 75,000 maunds. They continued to make almost daily purchases on a much smaller scale, but eventually prices rose again due to the steadier upcountry markets, and mills lost interest. After the week-end, however, business of about 50,000 maunds was done at the higher levels in spite of sellers' attempts to look reserved. The main difficulty in all transactions was again the question of assortment, as most holders of jute are carrying large quantities of middle quality jute. In an attempt to even out their position, many sellers offered high assortments of middle jute at a premium of only Rs. 2-8 a maund over bottom quality, but only small business was reported on this basis, as mills' stocks of the higher grades were more than adequate.

Opening quotations were based on Upper Assam jute at Rs. 26-4 a maund basis Bottoms for May-June shipment, and although business was steadily done at 4 annas below this level, these rates remained in force until the week-end. In the circumstances, they could only be regarded as nominal and were not a true guide to the state of the market. After the week-end, in sympathy with upcountry markets, quotations advanced to Rs. 26-8 for Upper Assam Bottoms, and sellers were then successful in resisting buyers' attempts to undercut the market. A fair amount of business was done at this level. Towards the close, sellers were again reserved, and prices had a tendency to rise.

Once again, mills paid the same rates for Dhurri, Northern and Assam types of fibre. Fairly good business was done at prices ranging between Rs. 25-12 and Rs. 26-8 a maund, basis Bottoms, for May and May-June shipment. Ready bills of lading also changed hands at Rs. 26 for Bottoms only and Rs. 28 for Middles only. Daissee and good class Tossa were also done in large quantities and prices paid varied between Rs. 26-4 and Rs. 27 a maund basis Bottoms for May shipment. A large mill paid bottom for May shipment. A large mill and group took an interest in Local Northern jute and paid Rs. 25-12 to Rs. 26-4 a maund basis Bottoms for one month's delivery. Daissee Mesta came in for a good deal of interest and business was done at Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 24-8 a maund, with a difference of Rs. 2-8 or Rs. 3 between middles and bottoms. In the pucca bale cuttings at Rs. 120 and Rs. 122 a bale for ready delivery ex Calcutta.

At the close the market is steady and prices have advanced about 8 annas a maund. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute (Kutch):		Landed at Mills		Shipment	
		Rs. a md. basis		May-June	
Lower Assam		27		"	
Upper Assam		27		"	
Northern		25-12		"	
Murshidabad White		27-8		"	
Daissee ex Agency		27		"	
Daissee ex Cossipore		25		"	
Daissee Mesta		26-8		"	
Local Packing (Northern)		24-8		for F.A.Q.	
Bimili		24-8		"	
Indian Jute (Pucca):		Rs. a bale.		Shipment	
Mill Firsts		180		May-June	
Mill Lightnings		165		"	
Mill Hearts		150		"	
Pakistan Jute (Kutch):		Landed at Mills		Shipment	
		Rs. a md. basis		May-June	
Jat		30		"	
District		29-8		"	
Northern		29-8		"	

I.J.M.A. STOCK FIGURES FOR APRIL

The Indian Jute Mills Association reports total stocks of jute goods at the end of April, 1956 as follows:

Description	30th April, 1956		31st March, 1956		Increase over (+) or decrease from (-) last month		30th April, 1955	
	Lakh Yds.	Tons	Lakh Yds.	Tons	Lakh Yds.	Tons	Lakh Yds.	Tons
Hessian Cloth and Bag	13.25	35.9	11.17	30.3	+2.08	+5.6	15.03	39.0
Standard Hessian (included in above)	9.24	25.1	7.88	21.4	...	...	12.33	32.1
Sacking Cloth and Bag	14.85	62.7	13.05	55.2	+1.80	+7.5	14.09	62.9
Standard Sacking (included in above)	11.68	48.2	10.65	44.2	...	...	12.71	56.7
Others	...	8.7	...	9.5	-0.8	...	...	1.5
Grand Total (000 Tons only)	...	107.3	...	95.0	+12.3	...	...	103.4

N.B.—These figures are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhal.

COMMODITY STATISTICAL TABLES

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF GROUPS OF ARTICLES IN CALCUTTA
(Prices in July 1914=100)

		1954				1955												1956				Bales of 400 lbs. each			
Commodity/Group		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.				BOMBAY						
																			1955-56	1954-55					
Cereals	..	310	302	280	282	282	272	274	293	311	311	335	351	343	343										
Pulses	..	297	300	298	287	273	274	324	323	335	326	369	396	389	403										
Sugar	..	335	331	331	332	340	336	332	350	358	357	382	364	352	353										
Tea	..	711	738	711	603	658	720	678	485	408	328	377	340	290	303										
Other Food Articles	..	853	842	856	841	848	836	851	868	859	871	874	894	907	909										
Oil Seeds	..	393	391	393	357	326	329	335	386	404	405	422	479	501	520										
Mustard oil	..	325	306	258	246	212	251	214	243	243	236	243	263	272	263										
Raw Jute	..	278	313	333	288	311	278	278	278	256	248	256	271	286	295										
Jute Manufactures	..	336	357	361	346	341	325	320	327	315	302	301	322	317	318										
Raw Cotton	..	282	274	266	242	240	243	248	258	266	272	278	295	299	296										
Other Textile Wool and Silk	..	496	502	507	494	491	480	490	512	509	506	496	504	480	496										
Hides and Skins	..	209	217	225	217	201	197	189	189	193	195	199	195	209	217										
Metals	..	348	348	352	354	357	358	358	358	361	362	376	378	383	384										
Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	..	397	405	385	372	348	350	346	353	349	352	360	359	354	339										
All Commodities	..	420	422	419	406	401	397	403	411	412	410	424	437	437	440										

Commodity Markets

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

The official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939 = 100) advanced by 0.4 percent to 392.1 during the week ended 21st April 1956 as compared with 390.5 (revised) for the previous week. The index was lower by 0.1 percent when compared with the corresponding week of the last month, but was higher than that of a year ago by 14.2 percent. The index for Food Articles moved up by 0.1 percent to 361.3 as a result of an advance in the prices of wheat at Hapur (+4%), rice and bajra (+2% each) and gur (+1%), despite a decline in the prices of tea (-9%), wheat at Amritsar (-7%), dal arhar (-2%) and gram (-1%). Higher prices of raw silk and groundnuts (+6% each), manganese ore (average export price) (+4%), castorseed (+3%), Punjab-American raw cotton in Bombay, raw jute and linseed (+2% each) and rapeseed, cottonseed, and conra (+1% each) raised the index for Industrial Raw Materials by 0.9 percent to 475.4, although the prices of lac (-10%), gingellyseed (-7%), raw wool (-6%), Bengal cotton (-2%) and jarilla cotton (-1%) in Bombay exhibited declines. The index for Semi-Manufactures advanced by 0.9 percent to 378.4 as compared with 375.1 (revised) for the previous week. Items which witnessed significant variations were: mustard oil (+9%), linseed oil in Bombay and copra cake (+4% each), gingelly cake (+3%), coconut oil, groundnut oil and gingelly oil (+2% each) and copper (-3%). The index for the Manufactures group stood at 375.8, as compared with 375.6 (revised) for the previous week; prices of jute manufactures (+1%) moved up, while glass (-2%) and dyestuffs (-1%) were marked down. The Miscellaneous group rose by 0.1 percent to 496.5 as a result of higher prices of phillies (+4%) and betelnuts (+2%) despite a fall in black pepper (-4%) and turmeric (-2%).

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August 1939 = 100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	21-4-56	14-4-56	7-4-56	21-3-56
I. Food Articles:	361.3	360.9	362.5(R)	279.7
Cereals	464	459	448(R)	324
Pulses	347	351	389	211
Others	233	236	244	230
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	475.4	471.9	484.6(R)	395.9
Fibres	461	459	470	436
Oilseeds	536	524	543	319
Minerals	448	444	463(R)	417
Others	388	395	400	499
III. Semi-Manufactures:	378.4	375.1(R)	375.0(R)	327.0
Leather	409	410	410	395
Mineral oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	535	511(R)	521(R)	329
Cotton yarn	457	455	453	429
Metals	281	282	282	245
Oilcakes	426	418	402	277
Others	362	362	364	329
IV. Manufactures:	375.8	375.5(R)	373.9(R)	377.0
Textiles	409	408	406	420
Jute	401	397	400	451
Cotton	408	408	403	411
Rayon and silk	502	502	502	494
Woolen	260	260(R)	274	310
Metal products	371	371	371	340
Others	286	286	285	287
V. Miscellaneous:	496.5	496.0	494.3	538.6
All Commodities:	392.1	390.5(R)	392.5(R)	343.4

R = Revised

* = Estimated

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN INDIA

The world crop production in 1953 was better than in the previous year, especially in respect of rice and wheat in India. The year has generally been regarded as a period of comparative economic stability in this country since World War II. There was a large-scale increase in the output of foodgrains, as well as of commercial crops, except in areas which suffered from adverse weather conditions. This led to an easing of prices. Among the commercial crops, oilseeds and oils witnessed a steep price rise due to speculative activity, while cotton prices fell mainly because of better prospects of the current year's crop. These facts are revealed in a publication entitled *Agricultural Prices in India 1952-53*, brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This issue is the fourth in a series of issues under the above title, and presents in a single compass commodity-wise and State-wise information for 1939 and from 1950 to 1953 on wholesale, retail and farm (harvest) and controlled prices.

MAJOR WOOL EXHIBITION IN AUSTRALIA

The biggest wool exhibition ever attempted in Australia will be held in Melbourne during the Olympic Games. Wool interests throughout the country will combine to conduct the exhibition from 29th November to 4th December. It will be held at Wirth's Olympia, Melbourne's biggest circus and fair ground, which will be re-designed for this purpose. The organisers of the exhibition propose to spend £A100,000. Its organising director, Mr. Maxwell Gibb, announced recently: "We aim to present the woolen industry from shearing to the latest fashions in clothing."

MIDDLE EAST OIL PRODUCTION UP

Production of crude oil in the Middle East totalled just over 43,000,000 metric tons during the first quarter of 1956. This represents an increase of 13 percent over the production figure for the same period of last year. The three largest producers were again Kuwait, with 14,300,000 tons, Saudi Arabia, with 12,400,000 tons, and Iraq, 8,600,000 tons. The largest increase, however, was achieved by Iran, with 5,500,000 tons, which represents an increase of 70 percent above the first quarter of 1955, and nearly 20 percent over the final quarter of last year. Of the other Middle Eastern oil-producing areas, Qatar produced 1,500,000 metric tons, and Egypt, Bahrain, and the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone lesser quantities.

MOISTURE-PROOFING COMPOSITIONS FOR PRESERVING METAL STORES

To preserve metal stores, it is necessary to wrap them properly to avoid the removal of preservative films during subsequent handling, and then to treat the wraps with a suitable material to prevent the entry of moisture. Moisture-proofing compositions are extensively used for this purpose. At present, India's requirements are mostly met by imports. A suitable composition has been developed by the Technical Development Establishment (Labs), Kanpur. It can be conveniently applied to cartons and other packages wrapped in paper, cloth or hessian. The raw materials are of indigenous origin and are easily available. The manufacturing process is simple, it is stated, and the equipment required can be easily fabricated. Production can be undertaken by industrial units already making allied stores. The process is covered by the Indian Patent No. 47272. The demand for the composition is limited at present, but with the establishment of more and more engineering industries, the requirements may be expected to increase. Parties interested in undertaking the commercial development of the process may correspond with the Secretary, National Research Development Corporation of India, Mandi House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.

Engineering and Transport

FASTER P. & O. SERVICES TO THE FAR EAST

FASTER and more frequent shipping services to the Far East were announced in London by Mr. A. J. M. Crichton, one of the general managers of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. As from June, P. & O. will provide three, instead of two, services on Far East routes, with both passenger and cargo vessels running to faster schedules. Mr. Crichton told British users of shipping to the Far East that P. & O. was considering a 40,000-ton vessel to carry passengers and cargo to and from Australia at 27 knots, but that immediate development was concerned solely with Far East services. Delivery of the new ships *Salsette* and *Sabarna* would permit extension and improvement of freight services to and from the Far East as from June.

Mr. Crichton summarised the company's objective as follows: Firstly, by rationalising ports of discharge between three sets of ships they would shorten voyages but continue to cover all ports now served. Secondly, by giving increased frequency and improved coverage, shippers would have a wider range of choice and greater space for cargo. Thirdly, the company, for the first time in its history, would provide a direct service from the east coast of Scotland by loading and discharging at Grangemouth. Fourthly, the revised schedules would provide a fast freight service terminating and turning in China. Fifthly, the improvements would give a better freight service from Continental ports to the Far East.

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR OUTDOOR TYPE DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, to elicit comments, a draft Indian Standard Specification for outdoor type distribution transformers up to 100 kVA 11kV. The draft covers oil-immersed, self-cooled, three-phase, outdoor type distribution transformers with Class A insulation of capacities up to 100 kVA for use on systems with nominal voltages up to 11 kV and a frequency of 50 cycles a second. The importance of interchangeability of parts; special needs such as those of tubewells; service conditions, especially high ambient temperatures, etc. have all been considered. The draft is intended to bring about uniformity in production, as far as possible, among different manufacturers. Classification of insulating materials and admissibility of insulation other than Class A have also been given in an Appendix. The draft has been prepared by the Electrical Plant and Switchgear Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution, on which are represented organisations like the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, army, navy, air force, railways, Government Test House, National Physical Laboratory of India, Central Water and Power Commission, and reputed manufacturers and users of transformers in the country. The Indian Standards Institution will receive comments on this draft up to 15th June.

INDIAN ENGINEER TO STUDY STEEL-MAKING

A young Indian engineer from Bihar, Mr. J. M. Naim, has been invited by the East German Republic to spend six months studying steel-making techniques in that country. Mr. Naim will spend the first month in the Metallurgical Department of Berlin University and will then visit various steel plants. His special subject of study is low-shaft furnace practice, a technological innovation which, it is claimed, has helped East Germany to treble her output of steel since the war. A pilot plant using this practice is proposed to be set up in Jamshedpur by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited. Mr. Naim is employed in Tata Steel's Research and Control Laboratory.

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N. GOPALA IYER, Secretary

Plantation Topics

TEA PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW SEASON

STATISTICAL POSITION CONSIDERED "REASONABLY SATISFACTORY"

THE Calcutta tea-broking firm of W.S. Cresswell and Co. Private Ltd., has issued its report on the 1955-56 season which contains the following assessment of the outlook for the coming year. It is stated that "production in 1955, by countries for which figures are available, showed an increase of 28 million lbs. while consumption, in our estimation, advanced by some 32 million lbs. India, Pakistan and adjoining countries being the principal areas of expansion. Such an assessment might be considered erroneous when it is known that on 1st April, 1956, there is a carry-forward of the 1955 north Indian crop of about 50 million lbs. still awaiting disposal. This however is explained by the peculiar circumstances of the 1954 boom and the crash which so dramatically followed it in early 1955. At that time, it became apparent that overseas buyers, particularly those in the U.K., had panicked and they were faced with heavy financial losses when the market fell. This combined with the growing credit squeeze, resulted in U.K. imports of tea in the past 12 months falling by 95 million lbs. In consequence, while consumption showed little change, stocks in the U.K. have, in recent months, steadily declined and are now at a fairly low level. Viewed in this context the carry-forward of 50 million lbs. with producers in India loses much of its significance and should not be considered an unwanted surplus.

"Prospects, then, for the coming season are, we think, brighter than they were a year ago. There is no doubt that the consumption of tea is steadily expanding, particularly in India, now on the threshold of rapid economic development, while stocks overseas, particularly in the U.K., are comparatively low and can be said to offset the carry-forward of the 1955 north Indian crop. Although, statistically, we can consider the outlook to be reasonably satisfactory, there are a number of factors in the background which cause us to qualify our optimism. First and foremost is the lack of any international agreement among growing countries for the regulation of production and exports. While the market for tea is an expanding one, indiscriminate extension of tea areas by individual countries could rapidly lead to disaster for the majority. It is in this context that we find the ever-increasing cost of production of Indian tea very disturbing. Recent wage and bonus awards, combined with a multitude of taxes, are, in our opinion, slowly pricing the planter varieties of Indian tea out of the world markets. Low cost tea, notably from Africa, is steadily gaining on the Indian product in the London market and, while an alternative outlet exists in India, valuable foreign exchange is being lost. Another depressing aspect of the present cost structure is the increasing difficulty being experienced by many producers in finding the replanting and development programmes often essential for progress and future prosperity. It is against this background of increasing competition from other producing countries, often on a lower cost basis, that the question of quality assumes special importance.

"Quantity at the expense of quality is often profitable as a short-term policy, but in the present circumstances we consider it both dangerous and not in the general interest. If Indian tea is to maintain and develop its position in the world's markets its product must be able to stand comparison in quality and appearance with similar varieties from any other quarter. In conclusion, we think it fair to anticipate a satisfactory season for growers, provided world production remains within reasonable bounds and costs are not forced up still further. We expect a particularly rewarding year for producers of the best quality teas; and to those who, by their geographical position, cannot aspire to come into this category, we recommend the maintenance of a standard of plucking which will ensure a good appearance."

NORTH INDIAN TEA CROP REPORTS

The following summary of crop and weather telegrams has been received for the month of April 1956:

Upper Assam: Weather generally seasonable; rainfall above normal in Dibrugarh and Panitola; immediate prospects fair.

Central Assam: Weather generally seasonable but dry in Jorhat; hailstorms with little damage to crops reported from Moran; immediate prospects fair; year in Nizira; some red spider reported from Jorhat.

Lower Assam: Weather generally seasonable with good rain at Tezpur; abnormally hot in Mangaldai; immediate prospects fair to good.

North Cachar: Weather hot and rainfall below normal in Happy Valley; good rain has fallen in North Cachar and prospects are brighter; severe storms with hail reported from Lakhimpur; red spider prevalent throughout the district and is severe in North Cachar; outlook last month normal to poor.

South Cachar: Weather generally hot and dry with deficient rainfall; severe hailstorms reported from Haikakandi with considerable damage to crops; red spider blight prevalent at Chargola and Longai; immediate prospects fair; outlook good to normal.

Eastern Doonars: Weather favourable; outlook last month about normal; slight red spider; immediate prospects fair.

Western Doonars: Rainfall for the month has been deficient; outlook to date is slightly over last year; red spider blight prevalent; immediate prospects fair.

Darjeeling: Outlook last month good; immediate prospects fair; weather seasonable; severe hailstorms are reported and severe damage has resulted to crops, red spider blight severe; thrips prevalent generally.

Terai: Drought conditions prevailing but useful rain since fallen; crop prospects only fair; red spider blight prevalent; helopeltis in evidence.

TEA EXPORT UNDER SPECIAL LICENCE

As a considerable portion of the tea crop could not be exported during the year 1955-56 due to certain difficulties, the Government of India has decided to extend till 30th June, 1956, the period of validity of special export licences issued during 1956 under the Tea Act. A notification to this effect has been issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 5th May.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 1 held on 2nd May, approximately 4,50,000 lbs. were on offer. There was much less demand than has been noticeable in recent sales and withdrawals were heavy. Best liquoring High-grown received less enquiry and sold at 2 to 4 annas below last rates. Good Mediums, Wynaad descriptions and Low Mediums were irregular, but generally declined 1 to 3 annas while residuals were barely steady. There was an increased demand for Black Leaf Middle East descriptions but these sorts also followed in the general decline and were 2 to 3 annas easier. There were fairly strong buyers of Special Licence at 4 pies. In new Season's quota, business has been transacted at 33 pies. Export Sale No. 11 will be held on 15th May. Internal Sale J will be held on 17th May.

LONDON TEA SALES

At last week's London tea sales the 69,918 packages on offer realised an average price of 5s 0.24d a lb. against 4s 11.95d in the previous week and 4s 1.69d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s 5.5d nominal; in the previous week 3s 4.1d nominal. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages.	Average a lb.
Amalgamated	588	4/4 1/2
Amgoorie	125	8/2
Assam Frontier	1,119	6/11 1/2
Attaree Khat	216	5/5
Badulipar	54	4/11
Balijan	174	6/4 1/2
Borjan	240	4/10 1/2
British Indian	192	4/0 1/2
Cons. Tea and Lands	2,869	6/9 1/2
Deamoolie	276	6/9 1/2
Dickwella	114	5/7 1/2
Deolabat	258	6/8 1/2
Eastern Produce	822	6/6 1/2
Greenwood	432	5/11
Hakim	359	4/9 1/2
Jedina	270	3/7 1/2
Jhanjee	796	5/5 1/2
Jorehaut	1,327	7/9
Kanan Devan	252	4/5 1/2
Koomsong	136	7/0 1/2
Lanka	258	6/3 1/2
Lungia	366	3/5
Majuli	480	4/7 1/2
Moabund	270	4/7 1/2
Pabbajan	370	6/11 1/2
Rajawella	747	4/4 1/2
Rajmai	246	4/6
Rupai	198	6/5 1/2
Scottish Assam	300	4/8 1/2
Sephinuri-Bheel	132	4/0 1/2
Surmah Valley	108	4/7
United Planters	502	6/6

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	Closing prices on 27-4-1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period (Rupees a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Sheet Cuttings 1		90
Sheet Cuttings 2		85
Crepe:		
Water White		
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.22	1.24 1/2
R.M.A. No. 1	1.20/21	1.22 1/2
Crepe No. 2		1.20 1/2
Crepe No. 3		1.17 1/2
Scrap Crepes:		
Sc. Crepe No. 1	1.03 Nom.	1.05 1/2
Sc. Crepe No. 2	.95/97	.99 1/2
Sc. Crepe No. 3	.85/95	.92 1/2
Flat Bark	.75/80	.80 1/2
Sc. Crepe 3X		.96

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 53.4 cents a lb in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.4 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

Calcutta Markets

GOOD GENERAL DEMAND AT TEA EXPORT SALE

DUST PRICES MOSTLY IRREGULAR

AT Sale No. 46, held on 7th and 8th May, offerings at the Export auction consisted of 53,000 packages. There was a good general demand, and most descriptions were fully firm and sometimes dearer. Black leaf Fannings and many teas with bright liquors were a strong feature, while the few good liquoring C.T.C. teas on offer met with keen competition and sold well. Plain and medium Broken were sometimes a little easier, but the plainest sorts were often dearer. As very few teas were of a truly representative description, no quotations have been given this week.

At the Internal Sale, offerings of Dusts consisted of 20,800 packages for which there was a good general demand, but with the exception of a few black leaf teas on offer and any teas with autumnal quality, prices were an irregular 1 to 1 anna below last rates. The very best autumnal C.T.C. Assams were 1 to 2 annas dearer.

Quotations	1956	1955
Medium Broken Dust	1 8 0 to 1 9 0	1 14 6
Medium Assam Grain		
Dust	1 9 0 to 1 10 0	2 0 0 to 2 1 0
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 12 0 to 2 14 0	2 7 0 Nom.

Offerings of other grades consisted of 5,800 packages for which there was a good demand, but the rates were very irregular.

Sale of New Season's Teas

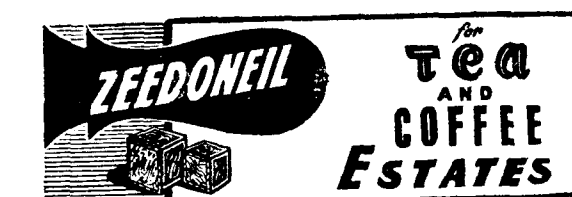
Some new season's teas were put up for auction in Calcutta at Export Sale A on 9th May. The offerings consisted of 4,290 packages of 1956 Darjeeling teas. There was a good general demand and a few flavoury invoices realised prices above valuations. Stylish leaf grades and fannings were the strongest features, but most of the ordinary descriptions met with less demand and were disposed of at prices irregularly below brokers' valuations.

FREIGHT RATES CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVEL

COAL and grain movements again dominated the market in the past week, and owners were quite confident that there was sufficient demand to hold rates at their present high level. Rates in the American coal trade were fully maintained with the single voyage at 76s 6d on French account. South African grain shippers concluded a fixture for the Continent with U.K. options at 122s 6d a ton. The fixture for grain from the Gulf to the Antwerp-Hamburg range was made at 130s a ton on German account. It is reported that a fixture has been made for ore from Bombay to the Continent at 130s. The Indian ore market featured a time charter fixture of a motor ship delivery Persian Gulf, redelivery Japan, trip at 54s for ore India-Japan. Another fixture of ore, Vizagapatnam-Kawasaki, has been concluded at 120s. Good enquiry is maintained for tonnage for both the trips and for period trading with ore from Marmagao and India to Japan.

SUGAR MARKET STEADY

During the week ended 9th May, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,000 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 1,500 bags and stocks totalled 50,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 28-2 for ordinary grain and Rs. 29-4 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates were



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Rs. 28-2 and Rs. 29-4 for ordinary and big grains of sugar respectively. The market remained steady.

LINSEED RISES

Prices registered a notable advance last week and trading was on a somewhat increased scale, with buyers showing keen interest. Scarcity of ready goods was the main feature, and crushers were keen to secure all available stocks, thus causing a rapid rise in local prices of seeds. Market conditions upcountry remained firm. The entry into the market of a few large shippers who were loading linseed oil in tank vessels caused a sharp rise in the oil section, with buyers over and sellers demanding increased prices. Latest quotations were as follows: Ready Rs. 23 a maund; May-June Rs. 23 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS QUIETLY STEADY

The market ruled quietly steady. Stocks were less than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 1st May and 7th May, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord) 6,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 8-4; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 17,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12 to Rs. 18-8.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) Rs. 235 to Rs. 325 and Rs. 370 to Rs. 380; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 11,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 250 to Rs. 280; Purneah-Kissengani 4,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 229 to Rs. 280; Muzafferpore-Patna 2,09,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 215 to Rs. 255.

Bazaar Stocks

(7th May, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted 2,60,500 pcs.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 11,000 pcs; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri-Murshidabad 98,000 pcs; Muzafferpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kissengani 3,89,000 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET FIRM

During the week ended 8th May, the market remained firm. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 123 to 131-8 buyers.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 118 to 133-8 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 119-8 to 128-8 buyers.
F.O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 113-8 to 122-8 buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 108 to 117 basis done and buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 100-8 to 108 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 121-8 value, 121-8 to 127, 126 buyers.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 112 to 121-8 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhum)	Rs. 110 buyers, 115-8, 120 done, 118-8 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 104-8 to 113-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) under 5%	Rs. 94-8 to 106-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 88-8 to 100 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 38 to 41-8 buyers.

Shipments during May until the 5th were 3,905 packages comprising shellac 3,284, seedlac 435, buttonlac 104, and others 82 packages.

INDIAN BUYERS AT BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Indian buyers, numbering 350, formed the largest contingent among the 4,000 overseas buyers who visited the Olympia (London) section of the British Industries Fair (B.I.F.) during its run from 23rd April to 4th May. The Fair was held simultaneously in London and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Other countries which were represented by large contingents of buyers were Australia (300), South Africa (200), New Zealand (160) and France (140). Altogether more than 28,000 people visited Olympia where office appliances, printing and packaging machinery, and scientific instruments were on show. The Indians were mainly interested in electrical plant, communications and lighting equipment, drugs, fertilisers and chemicals for crop protection. Indian buyers were also well to the fore at the Birmingham section of the Fair. Other countries particularly active here included New Zealand, Australia, Holland, Sweden, the U.S.A. and Canada. Business was heavy in the electrical and engineering sections which, it was estimated, attracted three-quarters of all the visiting overseas buyers, who came from 108 countries and represented 114 trades.

"A successful fair concluded and the prospect of an even better one next year", was the note on which the B.I.F. closed its doors at Birmingham, writes a special correspondent. In 1957 the event will take on a new look as a general samples fair, with individual Commonwealth firms taking part for the first time since the war. Already, exhibition bookings for the next fair are higher than at the same time last year, and Birmingham, which will have Britain's annual "shop-window" all to itself in future, is preparing for record business. "In a final-day tour of the stands", adds the correspondent, "I found many exhibitors—some of them newcomers to B.I.F.—whose order books were considerably better than on the opening day. Orders and firm enquiries have ranged over bronze valves for a Persian housing scheme, motor lawn-mowers for Sweden, plastic door-handles for Russia, parcel balances for the Netherlands Post Office, windows for the new Parliament building at Baghdad, and aluminium teapots for the U.S.A."

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday the 15th day of June, 1956 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. N. D. Sirur who retires under Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company but who is eligible for re-appointment.

And to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which special notice as required by Sec. 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company.

Special Resolution—

"RESOLVED that in view of the provisions of Sec. 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, Mr. N. D. Sirur an Associate of N. Sirur & Co., Private Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company, who retires under Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company, be and he is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company as required by the provisions of the said Section."

4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas who retires under Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company but who is eligible for re-appointment.

5. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. B. D. Kulkarni who retires under Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company but who is eligible for re-appointment.

And to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which special notice as required by Sec. 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company:—

Special Resolution—

"RESOLVED in view of the provisions of Sec. 261 of the Companies Act, 1956 that Mr. B. D. Kulkarni, an Officer of The Modern Mills Ltd., which Company is under the management of the Managing Agents, Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Private Ltd., who are also the Managing Agents of this Company, who retires under Article 100 of the Company's Articles of Association, be and he is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

6. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-appointment.

And to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution, of which special notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company:—

Ordinary Resolution—

"RESOLVED that the age limit prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy who has attained the age of 73 years and who retires by rotation under Article 109 of the Articles of Association and that he be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

7. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Maneklal Premchand who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-appointment.

And to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution, of which special notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company:—

Ordinary Resolution—

"RESOLVED that the age limit prescribed under Sec. 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to Mr. Maneklal Premchand who has attained the age of 67 years and who retires by rotation under Article 109 of the Articles of Association and that he be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

8. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following ordinary resolution:—

Ordinary Resolution—

"RESOLVED that the consent of the Company under the provisions of Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956 be and it is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company borrowing monies for the purposes of the Company even if such borrowings (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) together with the monies already borrowed by the Company exceed the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

9. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following ordinary resolution:—

Ordinary Resolution—

"RESOLVED that the Registers, Minute Books and documents of the Company required to be maintained and disclosed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and particularly under Sections 49, 118, 143, 144, 150, 151, 152, 157, 163, 193, 196, 301 to 304, 307, 356 to 360, 362 and 372 of the said Act, be kept open to inspection by the persons entitled thereto under the aforesaid provisions, to the extent, in the manner and on payment of the fees, if any, specified in the aforesaid Sections, at the Registered Office of the Company on any working day between the hours of 12 noon to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) except on Saturdays and between 11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) on Saturdays, provided however that the Register required to be maintained under Sec. 307 of the Act shall be open to the inspection of any member or holder of debentures of the Company (if any) as aforesaid during the period prescribed by clause (a) of sub-section (5) of Sec. 307 of the said Act."

10. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

An explanatory statement concerning Resolutions Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 is being posted to the shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th day of May, 1956 to the 9th day of June, 1956, both days inclusive.

A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a Proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO., PRIVATE LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 27th April, 1956.

N.B.—The dividend when declared will be made payable at the State Bank of India, Bombay, on and after Friday the 22nd June, 1956 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 15th May, 1956 and who have paid all dues to the Company whether in respect of the calls on their shares, interest thereon or otherwise. The Dividend Warrants will be made negotiable at par at the State Bank of India, Bangalore. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address, if any.

This Notice is more particularly addressed to:—
(1) Mr. Jose Floriano Jervis Mecario Pinto, (2) Mr. Victor Rodrigues, (3) Mr. Albert Crowther and George Lister, (4) Mr. Alcina Pacheco Figueiredo, (5) Mr. Domingos Rogue De Souza and (6) Mrs. Rosie Martin.

EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, at 3-30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1956, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and pass the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To elect Directors and appoint Auditors.
4. To transact any other ordinary business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from the 16th May, 1956 to the 30th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Secretaries.

NOTE:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 25th April, 1956.

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that the certificates for thirty-one shares Nos. 28558, 6441, 18828, 18829, 9463/72, 36564/67, 2152, 7853, 7854, 13027, 25763/65, 35946, 1050, 7020, 10263, 10264, 1985 in the Bank of Bengal last endorsed to Kalipada Basu have been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the State Bank of India, Calcutta and all persons are warned against dealing with the share certificates in any way.

Jitendra Kumar Basu,
Tridibesh Basu,
Receivers to the estate of Kalipada Basu (deceased)
11, Mohendra Gossain Lane, Calcutta-6.

BHARTIA ELECTRIC STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the members of Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 42, Shib-tolla Street, Calcutta on Monday, the 4th June, 1956 at 4 P.M. to transact the following business:—

- (i) To consider and pass the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st December, 1955 and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors of the Company.
- (ii) To declare a dividend.
- (iii) (a) To appoint Directors in place of Mr. B. P. Khaitan, Mr. N. L. Bhartia and Mr. P. R. Bagri who retire by rotation and also by virtue of the provisions of Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) To appoint Directors in place of Rai Moongtullal Tapuriah Bahadur and Mr. R. L. Bhartia who also retire by virtue of the provisions of Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Separate special resolutions will be proposed for re-appointment of each of the said Mr. B. P. Khaitan, Mr. N. L. Bhartia, Mr. P. R. Bagri, Mr. R. L. Bhartia and Rai Moongtullal Tapuriah Bahadur as Directors of the Company. The said Rai Moongtullal Tapuriah Bahadur has attained the age of 69. Notice is hereby given that the resolution relating to his re-appointment will provide for a declaration that the age limit of 65 years shall not apply to him.

(iv) To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and fix their remuneration.

(v) To transact any other admissible business with the permission of the Chairman.

Explanatory Note with regard to agenda

(iii) (a) & (b) mentioned above:—

Messrs. B. P. Khaitan, N. L. Bhartia, R. L. Bhartia and P. R. Bagri, who are directors of the Company and are proposed to be re-appointed, are also directors of the Managing Agents M/s. Bhartia Company Ltd., Rai Moongtullal Tapuriah Bahadur is the father of Sri Bajinath Tapuriah, one of the Directors of Messrs. Bhartia Co. Ltd. The Managing Agents, by virtue of the Managing Agency Agreement with the Company, are entitled to nominate a director on the Board of this Company. In the premises, having regard to the provisions of Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, special resolution is required to be passed at the next Annual General Meeting for their re-appointment as Directors. All the said persons have been on the Board of this Company for several years past and take keen interest in the welfare of the Company. It will, therefore, be proposed that the said persons be re-appointed directors of the Company. Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, provides that a person who has exceeded the age of 65 can be appointed director if the appointment is approved by a resolution passed by the Company specifically declaring that the age limit shall not apply to him. In the circumstances so far as the resolution for re-appointment of Rai Moongtullal Tapuriah Bahadur who has attained the age of 69 is concerned the same will have to comply with the requirements of Sec. 281 of the Companies Act 1956.

By Order of the Board,
BHARTIA COMPANY LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

42, Shib-tolla Street.

Calcutta, 24th April, 1956.

Note:—(1) The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from 18th May to 4th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

(2) A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

(3) Dividend declared, if any, at the above meeting shall be paid only to the Registered Shareholders of the Company as on 4th June, 1956 or to their order or to their bankers.

THE BENGAL FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.

THE Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Ordinary General Meeting of the Company a dividend @ 15% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 7th May, 1956.

I.L.O. REPORT ON SAFETY IN COAL MINES

Coal mines are safer today than they were a quarter of a century ago, the International Labour Organisation declares in a worldwide survey of safety in coal mining. But, says the report, the fall in the frequency rates of accidents over the past 25 years has been slow compared with the considerable efforts made to reduce them. The report suggests the need for continued research into the causes of accidents in coal mines, with particular attention to the importance of human factor. The report will be discussed by Government, worker and employer delegates of 16 leading coal producing countries at the sixth session of the I.L.O. Coal Mines Committee which is being held in Istanbul. The Committee will also consider the question of recruitment and vocational training in coal mines.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 29th May, 1956, at 12 noon to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
- (2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. M. I. KeeKeeBhai and H. J. Silverston, Directors, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
- (4) To pass a Special Resolution for the re-election of Mr. J. N. C. Killick who is an employee of the Managing Agents and who retires by rotation and is otherwise eligible for re-election. (See Special Resolution and Special Notice below.)
- (5) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1956, and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is further given that the Ordinary Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th May, 1956 to 28th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION

That Mr. J. N. C. Killick who is an employee of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Company Limited, the Managing Agents, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The above Special Resolution is in accordance with section 261(1)(f) of the Companies Act 1956, since Mr. J. N. C. Killick is an employee of the Managing Agents, and it will be necessary for the Shareholders to pass a Special Resolution if they decide to re-elect Mr. Killick a Director.

By Order of the Board,
STEEL BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Clive Buildings,
Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 30th April, 1956.

N.B.—A member entitled to attend and vote at the abovementioned Meeting may appoint a Proxy who need not be a member to attend and, on a poll, to vote on his behalf.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour (S.T.)
Assam Match Co. Ltd.	14-5-56	12-30 p.m.
Mahindra & Mahindra, Ltd.	14-5-56	4-30 p.m.
New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	14-5-56	4-30 p.m.
Premchand Jute Mills, Ltd.	14-5-56	11 a.m.
Calcutta Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	15-5-56	11-30 a.m.
Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.	22-5-56	12-35 p.m.
Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.	29-5-56	Noon.
Churulia Coal Co. Ltd.	30-5-56	10-30 a.m.
Sendra Coal Co. Ltd.	30-5-56	10-40 a.m.
Eastern Investments, Ltd.	30-5-56	3-30 p.m.
Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd.	4-6-56	4 p.m.
Rameshwara Jute Mills, Ltd. (E)	13-6-56	3 p.m.
Minerva Mills Ltd. (Bombay Cotton)	13-6-56	4-30 p.m.
Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (E)	18-6-56	Noon

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Churulia Coal Co., Ltd.—Six paise per share; Sendra Coal Co., Ltd.—1½ p.c.; Godfrey Phillips, India, Ltd.—20 p.c.; Sutta Stone & Lime Co., Ltd.—Annas 10 per share; Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association—5 p.c.; Eastern Investments Ltd.—9 p.c.; Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.—Rs. 2 per share (f) (o), National Rayon Corporation Ltd.—Rs. 12 per share (o); Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—½ p.c.

O.—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. L—Less Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend. C.—Cumulative.
† Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £

SOUTHERN BANK LTD.

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office:

24, NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD, CALCUTTA.

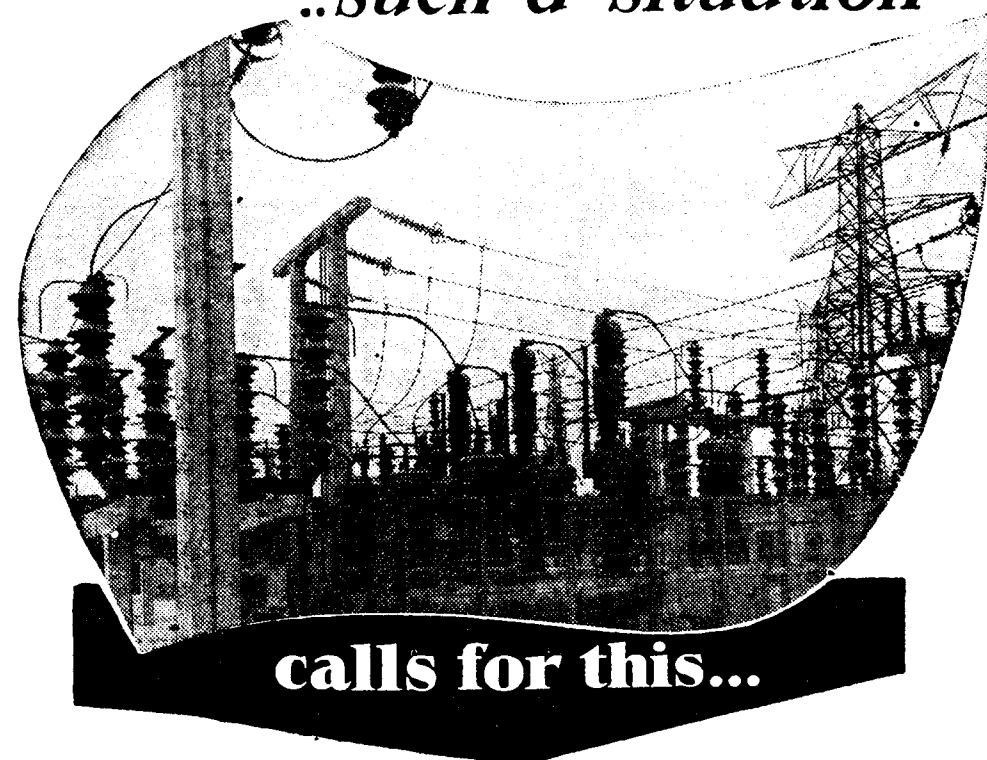
Phone: 22-5988, 22-5989.

BRANCHES: BURRABAZAR, SHYAMBABAR, SHOWANIPUR, BASIRHAT & KHULNA.

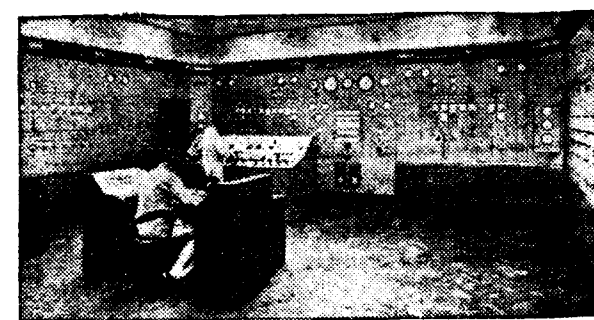
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"CAPITAL" STOCK AND SHARE LIST

THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock

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Wednesday 9th May, 1956.

GOVERNMENT LOANS				PORT TRUST LOANS				IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS			
Amount Outstanding	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations
Ra			Ra	Ra			Ra	Ra			Ra
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA											
2,48,91,47,000	1946	1986 or later	77½	30,24,300	1914	1974	99	10,50,000	1904	1964	100
8,93,35,000	1896-97	At the option of the Government of India after 3 months' notice.	77½	76,90,100	1915	1975	99	15,00,000	1905	1965	100
57,00,69,000	1946	1961	93½	88,32,300	1921 1st	1981	82	14,00,000	1907	1968	100
45,63,07,000	1946	1960	96½	1,50,00,000	1921 2nd	1981	144N	40,00,000	1909	1970	100
50,35,63,000	1951	1958	99½	£892,600	1923	1953-83	£79	75,00,000	1908	1969	100
1,16,17,46,000	1938	1963-65	95½	£901,000	1924	1954-84	£79½	16,00,000	1910	1971	100
1,10,11,78,000	1943	1966-68	93½	38,21,600	1926 1st	1956-86	100	75,00,000	1911	1972	100
75,86,72,000	1947	1962	93½	99,84,500	1926 2nd	1956-86	100½	30,00,000	1901	1961	100
	1948	1962	93½	49,49,500	1927	1957-87	102½	60,00,000	1902	1962	100
	2nd issue			1,49,30,000	1928	1958-88	103	60,00,000	1903	1963	100
30,33,10,000	1950	1964	95	30,00,000	1931	1991	95	30,00,000	1904	1964	100
14,77,48,000	1946	1976	82½	2,835,100	1932	1962	£91½	30,00,000	1905	1965	100
63,30,26,000	1926	1950-70	101½	90,00,000	1935	1965	97½	20,00,000	1906	1966	100
1,15,58,83,000	1945	1970-75	90	50,00,000	1936	1976	84½	15,00,000	1907	1967	100
1,14,36,89,000	1944	1957	99½	50,00,000	1937	1967	85½	10,00,000	1908	1968	100
5,85,73,000	1928	1958-68	99½	50,00,000	1938	1968	86½	5,00,000	1909	1969	100
75,28,00,000	1951	1961	99½	50,00,000	1939	1969	87½	5,00,000	1910	1970	100
1,13,65,64,000	1945	1959-61	98½	50,00,000	1940	1970	88½	5,00,000	1911	1971	100
1,38,16,95,000	1954	1964	98½	50,00,000	1941	1971	89½	5,00,000	1912	1972	100
1,03,67,91,000	1955	1965	98½	50,00,000	1942	1972	90½	5,00,000	1913	1973	100
				50,00,000	1943	1973	91½	5,00,000	1914	1974	100
				50,00,000	1944	1974	92½	5,00,000	1915	1975	100
				50,00,000	1945	1975	93½	5,00,000	1916	1976	100
				50,00,000	1946	1976	94½	5,00,000	1917	1977	100
				50,00,000	1947	1977	95½	5,00,000	1918	1978	100
				50,00,000	1948	1978	96½	5,00,000	1919	1979	100
				50,00,000	1949	1979	97½	5,00,000	1920	1980	100
				50,00,000	1950	1980	98½	5,00,000	1921	1981	100
				50,00,000	1951	1981	99½	5,00,000	1922	1982	100
				50,00,000	1952	1982	100½	5,00,000	1923	1983	100
				50,00,000	1953	1983	101½	5,00,000	1924	1984	100
				50,00,000	1954	1984	102½	5,00,000	1925	1985	100
				50,00,000	1955	1985	103½	5,00,000	1926	1986	100
				50,00,000	1956	1986	104½	5,00,000	1927	1987	100
				50,00,000	1957	1987	105½	5,00,000	1928	1988	100
				50,00,000	1958	1988	106½	5,00,000	1929	1989	100
				50,00,000	1959	1989	107½	5,00,000	1930	1990	100
				50,00,000	1960	1990	108½	5,00,000	1931	1991	100
				50,00,000	1961	1991	109½	5,00,000	1932	1992	100
				50,00,000	1962	1992	110½	5,00,000	1933	1993	100
				50,00,000	1963	1993	111½	5,00,000	1934	1994	100
				50,00,000	1964	1994	112½	5,00,000	1935	1995	100
				50,00,000	1965	1995	113½	5,00,000	1936	1996	100
				50,00,000	1966	1996	114½	5,00,000	1937	1997	100
				50,00,000	1967	1997	115½	5,00,000	1938	1998	100
				50,00,000	1968	1998	116½	5,00,000	1939	1999	100
				50,00,000	1969	1999	117½	5,00,000	1940	2000	100
				50,00,000	1970	2000	118½	5,00,000	1941	2001	100
				50,00,000	1971	2001	119½	5,00,000	1942	2002	100
				50,00,000	1972	2002	120½	5,00,000	1943	2003	100
				50,00,000	1973	2003	121½	5,00,000	1944	2004	100
				50,00,000	1974	2004	122½	5,00,000	1945	2005	100
				50,00,000	1975	2005	123½	5,00,000	1946	2006	100
				50,00,000	1976	2006	124½	5,00,000	1947	2007	100
				50,00,000	1977	2007	125½	5,00,000	1948	2008	100
				50,00,000	1978	2008	126½	5,00,000	1949	2009	100
				50,00,000	1979	2009	127½	5,00,000	1950	2010	100
				50,00,000	1980	2010	128½	5,00,000	1951	2011	100
				50,00,000	1981	2011	129½	5,00,000	1952	2012	100
				50,00,000	1982	2012	130½	5,00,000	1953	2013	100
				50,00,000	1983	2013	131½	5,00,000	1954	2014	100
				50,00,000	1984	2014	132½	5,00,000	1955	2015	100
				50,00,000	1985	2015	133½	5,00,000	1956	2016	100
				50,00,000	1986	2016	134½	5,00,000	1957	2017	100
				50,00,000	1987	2017	135½	5,00,000	1958	2018	100
				50,00,000	1988	2018	136½	5,00,000	1959	2019	100
				50,00,000	1989	2019	137½	5,00,000	1960	2020	100
				50,00,000	1990	2020	138½	5,00,000	1961	2021	100
				50,00,000	1991	2021	139½	5,00,000	1962	2022	100
				50,00,000	1992	2022	140½	5,00,000	1963	2023	100
				50,00,000	1993	2023	141½	5,00,000	1964	2024	100
				50,00,000	1994	2024	142½	5,00,000	1965	2025	100
				50,00,000	1995	2025	143½	5,00,000	1966	2026	100
				50,00,000	1996	2026	144½	5,00,000	1967	2027	100
				50,00,000	1997	2027	145½	5,00,000	1968	2028	100
				50,00,000	1998	2028	146½	5,00,000	1969	2029	100
				50,00,000	1999	2029	147½	5,00,000	1970	2030	100
				50,00,000	2000	2030	148½	5,00,000	1971	2031	100
				50,00,000	2001	2031	149½	5,00,000	1972	2032	100
				50,00,000	2002	2032	150½	5,00,000	1973	2033	100
				50,00,000	2003	2033	151½	5,00,000	1974	2034	100
				50,00,000	2004	2034	152½	5,00,000	1975	2035	100
				50,00,000	2005	2035	153½	5,00,000	1976	2036	100
				50,00,000	2006	2036	154½	5,00,000	1977	2037	100
				50,00,000	2007	2037	155½	5,00,000	1978	2038	100
				50,00,000	2008	2038	156½	5,00,000	1979	2039	100
				50,00,000	2009	2039	157½	5,00,000	1980	2040	100
				50,00,000	2010	2040	158½	5,00,000	1981	2041	100
				50,00,000	2011	2041	159½	5,00,000	1982	2042	100
				50,00,000	2012	2042	160½	5,00,000	1983	2043	100
				50,00,000	2013	2043	161½	5,00,000	1984	2044	100
				50,00,000	2014	2044	162½	5,00,000	1985	2045	100
				50,00,000	2015	2045	163½	5,00,000	1986	2046	100
				50,00,000	2016	2046	164½	5,00,000	1987	2047	100
				50,00,000	2017	2047	165½	5,00,000	1988	2048	100
				50,00,000	2018	2048	166½	5,00,000	1989	2049	100
				50,00,000	2019	2049	167½	5,00,000	1990	2050	100
				50,00,000	2020	2050	168½	5,00,000	1991	2051	100
				50,00,000	2021	2051	169½	5,00,000	1992	2052	100
				50,00,000	2022	2052	170½	5,00,000	1993	2053	100
				50,00,000	2023	2053	171½	5,00,000	1994	2054	100
				50,00,000	2024	2054	172½	5,00,000	1995	2055	100
				50,00,000	2025	2055	173½	5,00,000	1996	2056	100
				50,00,000	2026	2056	174½	5,00,000	1997	2057	100
				50,00,000	2027	2057	175½	5,00,000	1998	2058	100
				50,00,000	2028	2058	176½	5,00,000	1999	2059	100
				50,00,000	2029	2059	177½	5,00,000	2000	2060	100
				50,00,000	2030	2060	178½	5,00,000	2001	2061	100
				50,00,000	2031	2061	179½	5,00,000	2002	2062	100

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 1000 Rs	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 1000 Rs	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					9-5-56	A year ago						9-5-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131 1/2	135	1920	Birds' Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	80 1/2
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb Aug.)	11.25	7	100	100	121	1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	151	151
1899-97	Dorrea (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	117	119	1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb Aug.)	15	8	10	151	151
1901-7	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122	124	1937	British Leyton Corporation (14) (Apr Mar.)	7.50	6	10	122	112 1/2
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	6 1/2	10	82	81	1937	Burntong (1st & 2nd) (Feb Aug.)	13.00	7	100	140 1/2	144 1/2
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	116 1/2	120 1/2	1937	Burntong Engineering (Feb Aug.)	15.00	6	100	124	124
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar Sept.)	1.93	5	10	5	6	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar Sept.)	21.900	5	2 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
1920	New Beerboom (Jan July)	2.00	7	10	134	122	1937	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	55	60
1898-99	Nandl (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	114	1937	Calcutta Tramways (Jan July)	2.250	5 1/2	21	81	81
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	110	1937	Carew & Co (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	106	96
1894	Bangalore (Jan July)	6.00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1946	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb Aug.)	10.00	9	100	144	144 1/2
1938	Bangalore (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	7	7 1/2	1937	Chatterjee Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	53 1/2	63
1896	Bengal Nagpur (Apr Oct.)	3.00	7	100	110	105	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	100	94	94
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr Oct.)	6.00	7	100	134	135	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3.500	6	100	99	98
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr Oct.)	6.00	7	100	134	135	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	40	39	31
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1945	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	132	133
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1945	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	104	104 1/2
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1945	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	93	91 1/2
1912	Central India (Apr Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1945	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	63 1/2	73
1912	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan July)	40.00	6	100	129	127 1/2
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	135	152	1928-29	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	97	100
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1928	East India Distilleries (Jan July)	2.000	7	21	17 1/2	17 1/2
1919	Esrom (June Dec.)	20.00	7	100	134	131	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	..	..
1924	Khatu Mankaji (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1.00	8 1/2	100	78	75 1/2
1930	Muti (Feb Aug.)	30.00	6	100	185	185	1947	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	66	69
1931	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	28.00	6	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	1947	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	66	62
1931	New Victoria (Apr Oct.)	28.00	6	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	73	67
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1948	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68	68
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	6	100	115	115	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	69	60 1/2
1937	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	89	86 1/2	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12.00	8	10	9 1/2	11
1937	Vasanta (Apr Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	73 1/2	72
1938	Vishnu (Apr Oct.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	101	101
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan July)	10.00	7	100	118	120	1927	Indian Cable Co (Nov.)	12.88	6	10	31	24 1/2
1927	Alibon (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	100	111	1928	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1.966	7	100	140	138 1/2
1927	Alexandra (Feb Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	105	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2.09 1/2	5	100	107	108 1/2
1927	Alliance (Mar Sept.)	15.00	6	100	93	102	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	76	75 1/2
1917	Anglo India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	115	119	1938	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	93	93	1945	James Wright (Jan July)	1.30	6	50	40	35
1947	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	74	75 1/2	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	77	78 1/2
1918	Bally (Jan July)	20.00	7	100	106	116	1945	Jessop & Co	10.00	5	100	106	106
1896	Barnagore (Oct Dec.)	4.200	5 1/2	100	48	48	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	10	..	..
1916	Belvedere (Jan July)	1.00	7	100	118	120	1916	Kumardubi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	102	108 1/2
1947	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	118	119	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116	113
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23.84	7 1/2	100	96	96	1915	Marlin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	105	103
1896	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	119	118	1945	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	69	67 1/2
1934	Calcutta (Jan July)	6.00	6 1/2	100	90	83	1936	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	76	77
1947	Calcutta (June Dec.)	6.00	6 1/2	100	116	119	1936	Metallurgical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1919	Calcutta (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	116	119	1949	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.75	5	100	92	92 1/2
1928	Chitavalah (Mar Dec.)	10.00	7	100	101	119	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	2.00	5	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
1930	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	6.00	7	100	115	112	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	80	80 1/2
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	101	94	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	69	69 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	105	117	1944	Northern India Oil (Jan July)	2.00	6	100	68	68
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	5	100	115	95	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1912	Empire (Jan July)	10.00	6	100	118	116 1/2	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104	104
1899-98	Fort Gloster (Jan July)	7.00	7	100	118	125	1937	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	5	100	118	125	1937	Puttapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	10	15 1/2	16
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	118	125	1937	Ramchandrase & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1916	Ganges (June Dec.)	6.00	6	100	114	127 1/2	1937	Robt Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	132	154
1895-94	Gangotri (June Dec.)	25.50	6	100	98	104	1937	Robt Industries "B" (Apr.)	96.00	4 1/2	100	64 1/2	68
1934	Gangotri (July Jan.)	25.00	6	100	100	106	1947	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	84	85 1/2
1914	Gangotri (June Dec.)	6.00	6	100	114	127 1/2	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	125	126
1937	Gangotri (June Dec.)	25.50	6	100	98	104	1937	Shree Krishna Granoday Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	95	100
1914	Gangotri (July Jan.)	25.00	6	100	100	106	1937	Shree Krishna Granoday Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	6	100	90	72 1/2
1903-06	Howrah (Jan July)	17.50	7	100	433	433	1937	Smith Stanstreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	65	65
1919	Kumuchand (Jan Dec.)	40.00	7	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1937	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	31.492	7 1/2	100	126 1/2	126 1/2
1898-94	Kamarhaty (Apr Oct.)	18.00	6	100	109	108	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan July)	23.20	6 1/2	10	161 1/2	161 1/2
1900	Kamarhaty (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	103	108	1937	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan July)	38.80	6 1/2	10	101	94 1/2
1903	Kamarhaty (Apr Oct.)	2.00	7	100	95	90	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1893-99	Kamarhaty (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	115	120	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1900	Kinnison (July Jan.)	25.00	6	100	104	104	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1910	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	112	112	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1912	Kinnison (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	113	117	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1906-14	Kinnison (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95	92	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1905	Kinnison (July Jan.)	10.00	7	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1943	Kinnison (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	123	113 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1917	Kinnison (May Nov.)	10.00	4 1/2	100	79	79	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1939	Kinnison (Apr Oct.)	5.00	6	100	119	123 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1913	Kinnison (Jan July)	14.00	7	100	102	115 1/2	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1908-14	Kinnison (Jan July)	15.00	5 1/2	100	112	94	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1905-14	Kinnison (Jan July)	7.00	6	10	10	91	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	84
1901	Kinnison (Feb Aug.)	20.00	7	100	99 1/2	112	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Portfolios Share If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	9-5-56	2-5-56	A year Ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-6	31-5	61-1	10	222	23	221
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-71	71-71	81-81	200	530	530	508
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	6	7	6
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,809	Bengal Naspur P	6-12	2	16,266	57,417	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	16	16	11
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaigorah	9	152	3,13,899	39,978	61	61	61	10	64	64	7
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	2,52,221	27,433	61	61	61	10	71	71	77
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	1,65,136	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	13	13	13
16,00,000	39,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokarr & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,196	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	12	12	12
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borrae P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-12	10-10	10-10	10	26	26	29
90,92,490	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-12	10-10	10-10	10	14	14	12
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	186	1,33,037	14,019	21	21	21	10	7	7	6
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-31	21	21	10	11	11	7
6,00,000	1,43,698	7,51,503	1,43,698	Churulia	6-12	106	2,048	12,201	10	10	10	10	4	4	4
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dheme Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	8	8	8
2,40,000	2,24,668	2,30,653	2,37,455	East Indian	4	128	2,17,507	93,265	18	18	22	21	11	11	20
29,83,760	1,02,83,132	7,84,250	2,17,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,265	10-81	71-71	71-71	10	21	21	17
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,972	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	10	10	10	10	17	17	14
6,50,000	5,06,856	3,31,555	4,95,544	Juzdar Kajora	6-12	20	2,415	2,401	10	10	10	10	21	21	21
8,00,000	2,81,943	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurridadih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-71	71-10	121-10	10	23	23	19
3,50,000	6,45,323	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapahari	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,262	171-10	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	21	21	20
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	10-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	26	26	18
5,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,861	Nil	Nil	21	100	145	145	100
1,38,490	6,75,000	95,000	11,06,432	Katras Jherriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	23-28	25-30	10	55	55	50
5,65,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,560	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
7,48,240	2,82,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Mundulpur	6-12	326	79,868	79,868	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	10	3	3	3
7,00,000	5,13,413	26,611	61,641	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	5	10	10	10	7	7	7
17,76,230	31,15,787	20,01,763	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-11	31-71	71-10	10	10	10	10
2,50,000	12,34,425	85,000	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	3-5	31-31	31-5	10	10	10	19
6,00,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	69,829	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,902	36,426	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	21	21	9
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,918	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	3	29,656	14,968	21-11	Nil-11	61-71	10	19	19	11
1,57,500	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,611	1,05,531	10-10	5-5	5-10	10	15	15	19
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	5,64,291	Parasae P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	10-11	31-10	10	10	13	13	20
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,65,359	38,203	71-81	11-71	71-10	10	22	22	22
2,50,000	2,82,405	7,500	11,536	Pure Sitapur	6-12	6	2,008	18,581	10	10	10	10	6	6	4
3,99,500	36,06,324	18,07,108	40,370	Raneesunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-11	21-21	21-10	10	11	11	11
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-11	71-61	81-10	10	12	12	22
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samla	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21	21	71	10	13	12	9
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	25	25	30	21	8	8	8
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebore	6-12	2	1,20,776	40,187	121-121	115-10	17 6/7-10	7	34	34	24
8,00,000	23,624	3,68,939	3,68,939	Sendra	6-12	106	3,68,939	6,801	Nil-11	Nil-11	11-11	10	11	11	9
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	59,079	51,533	11-11	11-11	11-11	10	9	10	11
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10	71-71	5-10	10	26	25	18
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	10-71	5-21	21-10	21	3	8	3
3,50,000	4,86,000	3,53,000	8,176	Union	6-12	279	4,033	44,167	10-71	5-21	21-10	10	12	12	14
49,98,000	30,14,812	21,550	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	166	3,99,468	37,694	31	31	5	10	7	7	18
7,00,000	32,55,182	1,38,199	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10	13	13	13

N=Nominal.

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Portfolios If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		9-5-56	2-5-56	A year Ago	12 months Ago
Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basant P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	6	6	41			
32,72,340	22,197	506	27,69,976	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	21	10	12	11	14			
86,300	932	171,712	2,20,369	30,447	30,447	Bengal Laxmi	6-12	236	3,68,176	47,818	10	10	10	10	10			
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,424	Bengal Naspur P	6-12	236	5,23,399	18,199	10	10	10	10	10			
15,00,000	38,764	962	31,35,500	1,09,84,251	21,32,642	Birla Cotton	9	12	5,28,332	4,25,221	10	10	10	10	10			
6,00,000	42,872	841	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bowrah P	6-12	138	84,028	23,47,373	10	10	10	10	10			
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,393	25,93,976	3,30,067	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	2,93,258	29,514	10	10	10	10	10			
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	4,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P	6	138	1,81,41,278	82,759	10	10	10	10	10			
1,00,563	12,944	518	34,12,181	25,71,925	1,53,884	Dunbar	6-12	138	9,92,376	1,37,951	10	10	10	10	10			
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	26	32,80,464	93,386	15	10	10	10	10			
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,38,99,575	1,60,53,952	47,29,268	Kesoram P	9	22	37,41,719	2,45,435	10	10	10	10	10			
6,00,000	35,854	864	17,48,143	9,75,673	14,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	4,158	10	10	10	10	10			
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	12,65,051	Mutr P	12	206	18,77,941	7,77,290	10	10	10	10	10			
30,00,000	78,848	1,587	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,101	New Victoria P	12	131	18,63,971	13,76,473	10	10	10	10	10			
22,99,892	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	616,936	1,094	10	10	10	10	10			
3,07,085	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	10	10	10	10	10			
5,00,000																		
1,57,50,000																		
Po																		
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W C Silk F	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	100	567	562	477			
1,78,41,800	12,012	2,770	3,20,71,000	1,87,39,278	23,80,514	Buckingham Carnatic F	12	26	1,01,66,078	2,38,445	10	10	10	10	10			
80,00,000	28,000		18,03,003	20,32,074	11,20,239	Cambodia P	12	20	1,96,274	27,593	10	10	10	10	10			
32,00,000	23,864		4,41,058	9,00,000	36,35,902	Chambore Cotton	12	188	6,53,150	21,593	10	10	10	10	10			
72,832	407	47,31,212	7,98,681	22,227		Chambore Sp & Wvg	6	46	7,52,342	10,23,340	10	10	10	10	10			
80,76,900	50,840	295	12,25,505	17,20,000	18,77,434	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,05,780	7,577	10	10	10	10	10			
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,50,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	10	10	10	10	10			
23,64,000	48,756		15,01,051	1,21,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	10	10	10	10	10			
7,75,02,480	4,65,324		2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,500	18,86,813	20	20	20	15	52	50	141	
12,00,000	21,856		3,43,161	3,45,463	10,32,881	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	340	85,193	84,039	20	20	20	15	52	50	145	
60,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,213	39,00,000	11,29,14	Mettur Industries	3	29	37,00,499	1,43,408	22	35	35	200	115	114	120	
13,61,780	8,000		14,15,505	9,30,278	1,34,661	Mysore Spur Silk	3	142	4,750	3,986	10	10	10	10	455	422	335	
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	3,36,608	5,00,000	34,24,300	Palani Andavar P	12	30	7,49,437	2,687	10	10	10	10	71	8	4	
7,79,700	15,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,65,911	Sitaran Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	10	10	10	10	155	187	111	
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,456		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price realised for crop	per lb	Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	1953	1954	1955				Ra.	1952	1953	1954	Ra	Ra	Ra
CACHAR																
3,00,300	3,40,887	1,75,600	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	10	12	12
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	Nil	10	101	101
10,00,000	17,71,849	813,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,900	Nil	100	100	100
2,50,000	91,753	Nil	794	3,90,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2/5	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	100	116	116
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	10	912
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,926	35-0	16,00,000	Hatikhura	12	302	91,071	Nil	25	40	10
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinkhura Khoreal	12	313	13,22,836	Nil	15	100	110
3,80,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpho	12	63	3,31,927	Nil	271	10	201
7,00,000	4,00,329	Nil	1,350	7,44,302	32-4 1/2	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	20	264	264
1,84,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	985	3,54,900	29-5	3,54,180	29-5	3,84,000	Pathemara, P.	12	302	1,64,414	Nil	10	194	194
5,25,000	6,28,514	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	5,99,410	33-9	5,80,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	10	221	221
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,49,336	36-7 1/2	5,20,000	Rungamatie	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	50
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Sonai River, P.	12	74	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	121	192
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tilakah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	20	101	101
DARJEELING																
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	10	312
2,79,300	4,72,561	1,25,000	407	1,06,586	42-3/4	1,41,714	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	20	10	17
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	71	40	100
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dillaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	21	100	280
2,00,000	3,15,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-0/4	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,000	Guelle, P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	25	10	250
7,00,000	6,25,300	11,118	1,049	5,83,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-3/4	6,64,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	431
10,32,000	3,57,576	..	761	3,09,323	34-3	5,26,515	48-8/4	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	13
4,00,000	4,67,134	3,00,000	816	1,53,320	42-1/4	1,62,380	62-4	1,84,000	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	71	40	181
1,59,300	1,75,390	1,30,239	493	1,03,520	39-1	1,82,080	63-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	279	4,44,268	Nil	20	50	300
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-9/2	4,35,016	42-4/4	4,80,000	Nagri Farm	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	371	281
1,00,000	4,20,500	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Pashok	12	139	852	Nil	10	30	600
3,30,000	4,02,668	2,61,118	776	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	21	15	281
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	389	1,72,120	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	1,60,000	Pusimpong P.	12	74	2,02,628	Nil	Nil	10	131
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	570	1,64,382	39-1	1,77,704	58-3	1,60,000	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	171	50	100
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,382	39-1	1,77,704	58-3	1,60,000	Seyok	12	63	1,99,321	Nil	21	15	390
6,25,000	9,98,413	1,459	747	1,63,185/4	34 44/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,80,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	Nil	Nil	Nil	20
9,00,000	9,27,423	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-8/4	2,64,300	50-4/4	2,80,000	Singtom, P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	5	10	381
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	3,30,160	37-5/4	3,76,000	54-5	3,90,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	6	30	50	61
6,25,000	11,06,947	9,62,401	382	1,84,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8/4	4,00,000	Sungma	12	74	5,54,671	10	15	40	12
3,00,000	4,86,000	2,90,000	1,781	6,08,393	35-6	7,11,945	50-5/4	7,76,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,671	10	15	40	12
6,01,359	10,96,000	6,92,401	1,666	6,68,933	35-6	7,11,945	50-5/4	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	Nil	10	141
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUARS																
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4/4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	2	51,07,307	171	45	120	360
8,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,394	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,000	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	65	501
9,00,000	6,05,410	11,03,442	1,112	13,97,526	30-9	1,112	..	..	Bhaskawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	100	180	191
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,569	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	30	20	100
6,00,000	6,00,000	3,53,092	602	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	22	25	100
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	3,82,560	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	90	361
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Engo	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	Nil	15	100
1,20,000	1,70,317	64,000	265	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Elneibari	12	2	3,49,633	Nil	5	110	577
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,39,140	28-6	4,75,844	39-9	5,20,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	50	10	291
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	9,11,840	32-7	1,69,720	47-4	1,60,000	Gairikhat	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	332
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,891	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,239	Gopalpur	12	99	10,50,463	Nil	16	24	25
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Hantapur	12	63	39,77,805	21	25	60	343
8,25,000	52,36,929	60,33,333	4,236	60,95,289	32-7	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	Hasmimara, P.	12	74	49,76,920	Nil	25	60	391
8,25,000	4,90,000	19,19,215	1,452	18,54,630	27-2/4	16,07,368	42-5	17,20,000	Hulidhari	12	74	19,89,593	Nil	22	80	361
3,50,000	4,50,225	6,65,000	447	5,46,420	32-9	4,89,400	49-4	6,00,000	Jaybirpara	12	63	7,17,191	Nil	20	411	261
9,00,000	6,75,000	1,12,233	937	11,48,814	39-4	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	Killoot	12	63	10,39,754	Nil	25	65	10
2,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	..	Manabbarie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100
9,00,000	9,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,498	33-10	1,69,538	44-5	9,00,000	Nagaisurur	12	63	13,28,501	Nil	25	40	300
9,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,666	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	New Duars, P.	12	2	26,36,284	171	45	110	300
3,20,000	5,96,142	3,80,000	678	5,04,560	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,00,000	Oodlabari	12	2	8,18,256	171	45	110	300
2,50,000	4,30,300	2,79,541	345	2,52,023	32-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,40,000	Phaskowa	12	63	2,61,201	Nil	20	75	10
6,00,000	6,29,490	4,01,034	764	8,79,040	30-4	..	..	..	Rajabhat	12	165	4,69,550	Nil	15	..	261
7,85,900	10,13,372	4,43,438	1,635	10,13,380	29-6 1/3	..	..	..	Ranicherra	12	165	1,17,707	Nil	Nil	30	261
7,46,100	22,28,247	29,20,000	1,766	18,17,923	33-6	11,33,200	49-6 1/3	11,33,200	Ryda	12	128	26,10,113	10	50	100	231
3,46,400	5,45,381	6,97,500	663	5,99,200	31-7	6,01,920	46-4	6,72,000	Sarugaon	12	2	10,50,327	10	121	110	801
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TERAI																
4,50,000	1,06,3145	1,64,527	607													

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	Rs. Rs. A year ago Rs.
SUGAR BREWERIES, ETC.											
11.00.000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Saven Sugar & Gur	5	140	95,437	52,275	.. ..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
9.00.000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purtiabpur Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	.. 7 1/2 7 1/2	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
18.59.820	26,52,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar P.	8	92	18,11,504	20,350	20 15	20	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
19.99.600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	.. ..	10	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
8.00.000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	.. 5 ..	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
11.99.000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,922	8,477	5 6 Nil	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
20.00.000	72,62,286	36,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15 15 17 1/2	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
7.94.500	13,54,858	11,65,175	11,16,368	Shree Sitaram Sugar	3	140	1,90,057	7,991	.. ..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
9.99.950	14,54,274	1,54,304	1,42,696	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	1,39,513	1,39,513	Nil Nil Nil	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
16.00.000	6,07,894	7,99,778	42,252	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5 12 1/2	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
8.00.000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	8	227	10,24,525	82,931	25 25 25	10	94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
12.00.000A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	1	301	10,83,339	35,370	.. ..	100AC 12 1/2 BC	127 15 127 15 127 15
2.00.000B											
MISCELLANEOUS											
8.00.000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	.. ..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	62,71,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	Nil ..	100	.. ..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	Nil ..	100	.. ..
5.50.000C	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil Nil Nil	100	.. ..
20.00.000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	.. ..	25 Dd	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
30.00.000	10,11,675	37,63,779	14,41,315	Angelo Bros	4	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	6 7 1/2	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
30.00.000	17,54,431	27,66,265	5,49,634	Assam Match	12	274	8,35,902	1,18,395	12 1/2 12 1/2	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
13.99.998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	2,98,498	4,17,492	Nil Nil Nil	3	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
20.00.000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	.. ..	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
80.01.400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,906	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20 13	100	177 177 177
12.00.000	2,65,000	8,24,890	1,80,023	Baraee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7-7 7-7 7 1/2-7 1/2	100	177 177 177
6.00.000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	6,43,164	1,19,103	.. ..	100	44 44 44
50.00.000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,959	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3,19,889	3,19,889	.. ..	100	44 44 44
20.00.000		7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	9	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2 12 1/2	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
45.97.020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,498	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,518	5 10 10	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
22.50.000	13,98,796	14,18,775	3,38,375	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,958	.. ..	7 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
5.55.000A	59,89,738	1,18,60,521	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	30,23,938	27,36,584	10 1 1/2	Nil	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
32.50.000A											
32.50.000B	2,10,569	5,83,876	1,16,62,849	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	6,87,704	22,189	5 5 6	10A 10B	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
5.00.000	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,111	22,586	.. ..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
90.00.000	17,38,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10 12	100	123 123 123
1.60.00.000	2,94,09,046	3,14,86,174	4,04,79,333	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,134	11,71,685	15 15 15	100	150 150 150
51.26.000		53,95,152	1,39,92,341	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	11,24,452	3,13,308	9 9	100	151 1/2 151 1/2 151 1/2
75.00.000	13,79,357	4,32,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Osler (India) Ltd. P.	3	54	4,32,825	5,26,954	.. ..	100	111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
7.50.000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,83,120	French Motor Car	3	81	19,33,237	1,02,809	.. ..	5	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
14.00.000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10 7 1/2-7 1/2 7 1/2-7 1/2	100	179 179 179
2.25.000		17,671	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2-2 1/2 2 1/2-2 1/2	75	43 43 43
65.50.000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	1	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	14	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
20.00.000	27,68,449	50,00,000	12,84,357	Gladstone Lysall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	208	7,02,392	34,255	.. ..	100	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
40.00.000	34,13,703	7,02,390	51,922	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	7,15,189	13,30,375	17 1/2 10	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
30.00.000	32,80,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	.. ..	250	240 240 240
10.00.000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	.. ..	5	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
35.20.000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,868	.. Nil	10	7 7 7
15.16.00.000	1,29,49,459	1,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	1	325	18,18,055	25,00,738	4 1/2 6 8	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
1.60.00.000	2,41,97,583	53,33,989	10,13,114	Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd. P.	12	293	26,79,662	14,18,074	Nil Nil	9	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
1.52.89.220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	10 12 1/2	10	30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2
5.00.000C											
83.75.000D	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	12,62,371	.. ..	100	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1.25.00.000											
8.27.970	6,57,319	8,08,900	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	3	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	.. ..	10	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
20.00.000	4,64,735	18,15,487	10,03,705	Indian Wood Products	9	88	17,28,038	2,76,619	.. ..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
5.00.000		1,45,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	3,201	2 1/2-2 1/2 2 1/2-2 1/2	100	39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
2.40.000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1,39,321	36,496	.. ..	2	65 65 65
5.87.500C											
1.17.50.000D	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,685	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	6 Nil	50	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
2.00.00.000	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	100	100 100 100
6.34.000C	3,17,363	6,02,358	3,21,617	Macfarlane & Co.	1	133	14,078	4,849	.. ..	100	.. ..
66.00.000D											
1.50.00.000	82,21,900	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneill & Barry Ltd. P.	4	334	37,93,020	62,175	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	100	.. ..
1.37.53.000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	17,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2	100	.. ..
40.00.000C	79,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10 17	10	25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
5.00.000D	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,203	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	5 12 10	100C 100Dd	240 240 240
1.15.00.000											
20.00.000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,606	2,22,282	10 10 12 1/2	10	27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
10.00.000	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,683	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,65,549	31,724	.. 5 1/2	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
23.32.100	61,97,285	78,53,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,162	9,03,430	Nil 5	15	10 9 1/2 10 9 1/2
20.00.000	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	.. ..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
50.00.000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavious Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	.. ..	75	65 65 65
14.98.250	92,250	37,321	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	1	295	1,34,306	45,137	.. 7 1/2	100	.. ..
1.75.00.000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,032	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1,15,866	45,137	.. ..	100	.. ..
2.25.00.000	1,13,34,882	6,41,684	28,78,531	Rallis India Ltd. P.	1	332	22,02,273	63,99,179	12 1/2 Nil	25	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O, P, F, D, G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares V viz	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		8-5-56	1-5-56	A year ago
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
CEMENT															
12,67,59,33	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9	64	10	100	221½	213½	178½
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
5,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	3	146	35,75,580	188	6	6	5	100	98½	100½	103½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7	7	7	1,000	1,207½	1,255	1,371½
1,62,50,000	1,90,34,397	34,92,925	4,61,194	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	16,94,290	203	7	7	7	100	115	115	122½
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	..	100	146	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec Power Supply P	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7	7	7	100	125½	129	144½
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,361	27,992	7	7	7	1,000	1,307½	1,342½	1,460
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	362½	342½	260
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Joist Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	100	96	96	93½
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,300	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,99,390	25,125	10	10	10	100	131½	131½	121½
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs Corpn Ltd. P	3	130	2,02,006	64,676	..	..	..	100A	..	..	..
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,290	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	..	100	96½	96½	96½
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,147	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	..	300	178½	173½	160
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng P.	3	69	50,350	50,350	..	..	..	100	155½	152½	132
4,18,72,400	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng P.	3	69	50,350	50,350	..	..	..	100	155½	152½	132
9,63,75,000	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,948	28	14	14	750	253½	244½	235
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	138	138	131
5,15,000	..	11,04,34,887	4,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	100	875	875	700
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	48,38,803	Indian Mercantile	15	15	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	15	454	454	444
18,79,940	90,315	4,68,21,351	2,51,34,491	Jupiter General P.	12	25	..	5,33,930	..	..	..	20	91½	91½	91½
1,06,81,500	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,92	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13	16 2/3	..	15	41	401	51
8,00,000	..	57,87,130	33,48,53,426	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	..	..	..	200	3,900	3,900	7,400
15,99,270	..	26,81,301	38,49,086	Vulcan	12	255	2,39,959	1,71,124	..	..	..	10	15½	15½	15½
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	-15,61,405	-37,22,790	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	235	226	304
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmab Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	16	21	125	651½	645	466
42,00,000	1,21,04,353	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	..	..	25	247½	246	172
45,00,000	1,21,04,353	31,74,431	31,14,908	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,81,909	2,83,136	4	4	4	100	72	72	78
99,99,250	3,085	19,47,388	1,28,40,992	Kemp (Chemists)	3	97	4,99,359	4,78,677	..	..	..	200	215	215	226
8,00,000	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	National Rayon Corpn.	12	352	63,19,604	5,72,076	9	10	..	100	213½	213½	..
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	24	24	20	181½	177½	158½
9,39,98,06	18,36,63,413	12,48,31,677	1,10,16,95	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	35,49,059	21,661	70	80	80	100	104½	104½	67½
7,00,000	27,45,055	57,30,000	11,27,080	Tata Chemicals P.	6	288	13,55,026	57,597	..	..	..	100	181½	181½	141½
1,39,95,990	1,36,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,834	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	9	25	48½	48	39
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,546	22,50,261	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	202½	201½	204
2,75,00,000	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,49,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	202½	201½	204

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Stock Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1953	1954	1955		9-5-56	2-5-56	A year ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	-29,367	..	24	24	24	100	59	59	56
21,69,300	32,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D B G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	73	73	74
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,607	..	24	24	24	100	58	58	63
19,00,000	29,09,543	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	11	11	19
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839	..	4	24	24	100	60	60	63
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparnukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	48,823	7,100	12-1-29	12-1-1	12-1-1	100	66	66	62
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatka Ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12	5-1-1	Nil	6	7	7	51
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	11	21-1-1	24	10	7	7	3
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	6	7-1-1	10	10	13	13	10
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	-1,02,611	5,714	98-98	99-1	1-1-1	100	56	56	57
16,00,000	50,48,406	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	72	72	73
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheakhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,250	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	51	51	57
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	-1,99,473	..	24	24	24	100	61	61	60
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	4	5	..	100	74	74	74
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	-1,10,300	14,331	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	140	140	158
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezporo Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	-43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address—(Contd.)

320. K. W. J. Penn—Unitco Breweries Ltd. Bangalore-1.	355. G. G. Robertson—16, Strand Road, Calcutta.	388. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—101/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
321. C. J. Williams—14, Old Court House, St. Calcutta.	329. J. V. D. Bhagat—18, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	339. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348. Shahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
322. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort, Bombay-1.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	340. K. O. Cheriyan—Travancore, Calcutta.	349. Chandmull Batta—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	331. N. U. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
324. Batigatti & Co.—17/19, Old Court House, St. Calcutta.	332. M. Paspati, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. S. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballari, Kataka, Bombay.
325. John Rutherford Blake—Virginia House, 7, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	333. Jaipuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahant—Kwari House, Brue Street, Fort, Bombay.
326. Barwala Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	334. J. Latimer—2, Parile Place, Calcutta.	344. V. J. Piliat—Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay.	353. N. K. Bhattacharya—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
327. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	335. Sano, 1/10, Dalminagar, Calcutta.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanoo—P. S. Mission Row, Astoria, Calcutta.
328. John Taylor & Son (India) Ltd.—Mysore, Oorgram, South India.	336. Palsidas Kiliachand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	346. Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Elcor Factory, Alwaya.	
	337. Bervais & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.		

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DEMOCRACY, PROSPERITY AND STATE ENTERPRISE

DR. MATTHAI OPENS THE DEBATE

THE main feature of the new industrial policy announced a fortnight ago is the increased scope it provides for the expansion of State enterprise. A good deal of the justification for this is, of course, openly admitted to be ideological, and regrettable though this may be, it is probably inevitable considering the present trends in public thinking. But there has never been any lack of economic argument in favour of extending the public sector both absolutely and relatively and not all of them are to be dismissed as the dreams of impractical idealists. It is now obvious that there is a great need for serious discussion on this proposition, if it is to play the part in economic development which is apparently being assigned to it. Some of the more important points have already been raised in these columns but it is rare that any leading intellectual figure, whose motives and opinions are known to be free from the influences of both public office and private gain, takes the trouble to express a personal and objective view about the possibilities of State industrial enterprise in this country. That is why the address which Dr. John Matthai, Chairman of the State Bank of India, and Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, gave to the Bombay Rotary Club last Tuesday is of such value. Dr. Matthai has helped start a debate which should now be joined by all who hold the prospects of future economic prosperity above motives of personal jealousy and prejudice. His initiative should also help to remind those who are calling for an end to all discussion about the relative merits of public and private enterprise that the issue is fundamental to the problems of rapid economic development in a modern democracy and cannot be solved simply by being ignored.

The first principle which Dr. Matthai recommends is one which may have lurked in the minds of those who drafted the industrial policy statement, even if there was no attempt to acknowledge it in the preamble. It is that all decisions about whether private or public enterprise is to prevail should be based "not on a priori considerations applicable to industries generally or to categories of industries but to particular industries on the merits of each." This is a formula which excludes all judgements made on grounds which exclude economic expediency and long-term political considerations. It is important to realise that every concession made now to unthinking ideology or popular prejudice involves a heavy economic cost to the community, and one which may well increase as time goes on due to the establishment of strong vested interests beyond the practical scope of normal democratic government. Until the implications of State ownership and management in this country's industries are fully understood, it would be inadvisable to push ahead too rapidly with expanding the public sector, especially when this involves restraints and discouragement for private industry. Hard, objective thinking is required on all aspects of the problem now if mistakes are to be avoided. There is no lack of foreign experience on which discussion can draw and it should not be difficult to accumulate and interpret that which is already available here in India. It is certainly essential that the debate should be lifted permanently above the level at which it has been dealt with in recent Lok Sabha sessions. Matters of such importance cannot be settled in an atmosphere of spiteful threats, vehement accusations and equally indignant denials.

On the present preference for public ownership and management in industry, Dr. Matthai delivers himself unequivocally in the following terms: "I would reverse the order of emphasis and make free enterprise the normal practice..." He justifies this view on two main grounds, that nationalisation is not essential to socialism and that State enterprise does not necessarily guarantee the speedy development of industry. The first is a conclusion drawn from Britain's experience which has far more relevance for India, with her intentions of maintaining democratic government, than has that of the Soviet

Union. The attitude of the British socialist in the '30s was very similar to that of his Indian counterpart now; and there too there was massive support from the trade unions. Now, after up to ten years' experience of nationalisation in the coal industry, on the railways, in gas, electricity and steel and in road and air transport, the picture is one of disillusionment for the intellectuals, cynical scepticism from the electorate and open hostility on the part of all but the most extreme communist-led unions. The point has been reached where the Labour Party dares no longer advocate nationalisation as an election slogan for fear of making itself appear too reactionary, and a Conservative Government is able to return the road transport and steel industries to private ownership without the least sign of public disapproval. The reasons for this remarkably rapid retreat from a policy advocated for almost half a century have been chiefly two in number—nationalisation has achieved none of the economic and social advantages expected of it, while it is plain for all to see that its bureaucratic tendencies and its need for a large measure of autonomy strike directly at the basis of democracy.

If it is accepted that State enterprise must play a more positive rôle in economic development here than in Britain (and there are few who will deny this) then it is essential that these criticisms are understood and steps taken to counter them. Few of those who at present advocate indiscriminate nationalisation appreciate that far from reducing social inequalities, it is more likely to perpetuate them. The replacement of the entrepreneurial society by the managerial is no step towards decentralising economic power, or ensuring equality of economic opportunity for the individual. Nor is it likely to ensure greater efficiency if Dr. Matthai's comments on the prospects of the present administration being able to maintain its standards and integrity are considered. Paradoxically, the move towards expanding public enterprise is intensifying in direct proportion to the desire to see the administration reduced to financial and intellectual penury. The Civil Service appears to be falling victim to the hatred which is increasingly being directed in this country against all forms of personal efficiency and success; and this at a time when

PAKISTAN'S FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

ALMOST since her inception, Pakistan's economic development has followed a rather haphazard course. To some extent, this has been inevitable, for she started with at least three huge handicaps: a serious refugee problem, widespread administrative disorganisation, and an obvious lack of diversity in her economic structure. To these were added a considerable measure of inexperience and political instability. The smoother progress of recent years indicates that problems are now being solved more efficiently; and the draft five year plan announced from Karachi this week

shows that the earlier policy of depending on temporary shifts and expedients to surmount economic difficulties may now be giving way to a logical, reasoned and long-term approach. The plan is an ambitious one; but that does not detract from the fact that in most of its important aspects it is fairly conceived. There is a welcome emphasis on the development of water and power resources in a country where agriculture is by far the most vital of economic activities and whose energy shortage has been an outstanding handicap. Village aid and farm programmes are given special attention, in contrast to the neglect of earlier years which has made formerly food-surplus areas now almost steadily dependent on imports. Transport and communications are to be improved. Industrial development, although planned on a modest scale, is to pay closer heed to the limitations set by the lack of diversity in physical resources, and will to a large extent be left to private enterprise. The dependence on foreign assistance is heavy, but perhaps not unrealistically so in view of Pakistan's recent friendships.

The attention which it is proposed to give to agriculture and rural betterment generally is probably the most reassuring feature of the draft plan; this is described as "its most important objective". The basic target is that by 1960 there should be a secure food supply for the country's growing population and that a substantial begin-

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ning be made towards a more diversified agricultural output. Among the targets recommended are a 13 percent increase in foodgrain output, and larger increases in cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables. The Planning Board, which has drafted the plan, points out that these targets will not be easy to achieve because not enough attention has been given so far to agricultural development. The increases in production, it is intended, will be achieved by using better seeds, more manures and chemical fertilisers, and by bringing about 3 million acres of new land under cultivation. Storage capacity will be expanded, and more effective measures taken to control pests and diseases. A far-reaching scheme of land reform is proposed, with specified ceilings on holdings of various types of land; this scheme, however, is likely to be the subject of vigorous political controversy, and the sources of political power in Pakistan being what they are, it would be surprising if it were easily accepted. Karachi's planners have nevertheless done their country a great service by deciding to prick the semi-feudalistic interests of its social structure.

The industrial development programmes in the five year plan aim at a 70 percent increase in production. The Planning Board has emphasised that because of the limited resources available, it is important to select those lines of industrial development which promise the maximum results and which contribute most to balanced economic development. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 236.4 crores, Rs. 188.8 crores is expected to be in the private sector and Rs. 107.6 crores in the public sector. The more striking targets are for cement, fertilisers, sugar, jute manufacture and cotton spinning. Ambitions are also entertained for setting up a shipbuilding yard and a steel industry. The last of these, in particular, might seem a somewhat over-ambitious hope for a country which suffers an acute shortage of both iron ore and coal.

The financial assumptions of the draft plan are interesting, though they cannot yet be looked upon as anything other than largely tentative. Total resources available for development over the five years to 1960 are taken as Rs. 1,160 crores. Of this, as much as Rs. 420 crores are expected from abroad—Rs. 40 crores only in the form of net foreign investment and Rs. 380 crores as foreign loans and aid. Private savings, it is hoped, will total Rs. 590 crores, and public savings (representing the excess of State revenues over non-development expenditures) Rs. 150 crores. Deficit financing up to about Rs. 70 crores is planned for, although it seems risky for a country which is still struggling with domestic inflation and where larger food supplies can hardly yet be taken as assured. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,160 crores on development, it is proposed that Rs. 800 crores will be in the public sector (allowing for a shortfall of over Rs. 123 crores), and Rs. 360 crores in the private sector. Pakistan's capitalists have yet to show that they are not shy; until they do, many of the planners' dreams may not materialise. Their deficiencies could of course be made up to some extent if foreign aid exceeds present estimates, and that it well might.

CURRENT COIN

Indian Copper Wins Case.—The shares of the Indian Copper Corporation have been remarkably steady during the past week. There are three main reasons. One is that the company has won the litigation between it and the Bihar Government over the renewal of kyanite mining leases in Kharwan. The second is that a formal announcement on the terms of the proposed bonus issue is expected very soon. The third is that some in the market believe the ordinary distribution, when announced later, will be good. The judgment of Mr. T. P. Mukherjee, First Sub-Judge in Patna, on the litigation over the Kharwan kyanite leases is important and logical. The judge has dismissed the title suit filed by the State of Bihar for compensation amounting to over Rs. 43.78 lakhs for alleged breaches of the terms of the lease by the Corporation, as well as the Government's claim that because of these alleged breaches it is entitled to determine the lease and to re-enter the leasehold property. In a 151-page judgment, the court has determined 15 main issues. It has held that the covenant of the lease should be so construed as to effectuate the contract and not to frustrate it. The object of the Mines and Minerals Act and Mineral Concession Rules, it states, is the development of mines and conservation of essential minerals. "The object is defeated if leases are granted for short terms and that is why there is provision in the Mineral Concession Rules for compulsory renewal." It has held that to use the Mineral Concession Rules to negate the Corporation's right of renewal would be to defeat the very object for which they stand. On these considerations, the Rules are no bar to the renewal of the lease granted to the Corporation in 1926. As for the charges about breach of terms and conditions of the lease made by the State Government against the Corporation, the court has held that these have not been substantiated. On the

contrary, the Corporation has performed and observed all the terms and conditions of the lease with scrupulous exactitude.

Future of Hooghly Mills.—Shareholders of the Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd., jute manufacturers, have been invited to an extraordinary general meeting tomorrow, which may be decisive for the future control and management of the company. The present managing agents of Hooghly Mills are Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd., but an important group of shareholders seeks to remove them. It is the latter which has requisitioned the extraordinary general meeting, at which it proposes to sponsor resolutions removing four of Hooghly's present directors and appointing three of its own nominees instead. It is believed that the opposition group jointly holds slightly under half the total shares in Hooghly Mills. Gillanders hold 27 percent, and they think that if the remaining shareholders support them, they will be able to get slightly more votes than the group, "although this is by no means certain." They explain why it is in the shareholders' interests to give them the support. Gillanders say that, as far as they are concerned, they are quite prepared to sell their holdings to the group and drop the managing agency. But they feel that the group should offer all other shareholders the same price as it pays to Gillanders. This it has not yet agreed to do. Gillanders do not propose to sell their holding and relinquish the managing agency unless it agrees. Gillanders say therefore that it is to safeguard their own interests that these remaining shareholders should support the present managing agents at tomorrow's meeting; they can do this by appointing a Gillanders representative on the Hooghly Mills board as their proxy for the voting.

Hope for Private Enterprise.—The Government's latest industrial policy means many things to many men, thanks to the clever language its authors have employed. But it has at least one merit. It has acknowledged the fact, though not quite so explicitly, that in an under-developed economy trying to develop itself at a quick pace, private enterprise has as vital a part to play as enterprise by the State. Whether the Government will always act up to the fact is still a question mark for most business men, and it was with this aspect of the Government's economic policy that Mr. N. L. Kanoria's presidential address to the thirtieth annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, held last week, was largely concerned. "Under the revised policy," said Mr. Kanoria, "the activities of the State are to be widened further and that of private sector correspondingly restricted. To me it seems the more important and urgent question is to increase the national wealth so that it is possible to raise the standard of living of the people and give them a fuller and richer life." Such an end cannot be fulfilled by nationalising the existing private concerns since that means merely the transfer of assets from one sector to another and no new addition to the national wealth results in the process. Mr. Kanoria pointed out that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 had shown a correct appreciation of this fact. Nothing has happened in the meanwhile to justify the introduction of radical changes into the Government's economic policy, and private enterprise has performed its task of increasing production and adding to the productive wealth of the country more than could have been expected of it under the circumstances. Besides, Mr. Kanoria stressed the point that in a country where industrial or managerial talent is not so abundant, the experience and talent of the existing industrialists should not be allowed to run to waste if the basic need of raising production is to be successfully met. The new Policy, however, has in it elements that can encourage industrial expansion through private enterprise—such as the assurance that in the industries reserved exclusively for the public sector, expansion of the existing private units can be permitted "in the national interest," the promise of financial and fiscal assistance and that of non-discriminating treatment to public and private firms in the same industry. The private sector can and does take heart from these. But the ultimate test of the Government's sincerity lies in actual practice. Mr. Kanoria concluded with a note of "fervent hope that the policy will be adhered to for a reasonable length of time so that industry is free from doubts and uncertainty in regard to its future and is thus able to plan and execute its programme of expansion and development with confidence."

Bombay State Financial Corporation.—Mr. Purushottam Kanji, chairman, told shareholders of the Bombay State Financial Corporation at the annual general meeting last week that most of the Corporation's funds are now employed as loans to industrial concerns. The portfolio of Government securities has been reduced, and will be brought down further in the next couple of months when more payment are made against loan commitments. Loans have been disbursed at a steady rate during the year ended March 1956. Over Rs. 62.7 lakhs have already been given, and there are firm commitments for another Rs. 25.44 lakhs under the con-

tracts already signed. Cases involving Rs. 22.26 lakhs are being investigated, and part of this sum will become payable when the Corporation's solicitors have examined title deeds and transactions have been completed. Instalments totalling Rs. 2.25 lakhs have been repaid in time. Mr. Kanji pointed out that as the loan commitments of the Corporation have now exceeded the issued share capital, measures to raise additional resources are being considered. He added that of the 39 applications sanctioned during the past year, 28 were for fresh loans and 11 were for additional loans from those who have already been given loans by the Corporation. Of the fresh loans, five were sanctioned for the development of new projects and 23 were mostly for acquiring fixed assets for expansion or modernisation. Some of the concerns which required further long-term accommodation as a result of the revision of their schemes or an increase in the prices of the fixed assets they proposed to acquire asked for additional accommodation and this was given on the merits of each case. The Corporation has served small-scale as well as medium-scale units, though most small-scale units are now being provided for under the State Aid to Industries Rules.

Tighter Money in U.S.A.—The drop in the bond markets and the increases in Federal Reserve Bank discount rates have made April an eventful month in business, says the First National City Bank of New York in its monthly letter on U.S. business and economic conditions. A heavy demand for money is in itself a sign of high activity and expansive trends, and general business reports reflect the same conditions. However, the effect of money market tightening and the purpose of Federal Reserve policy is to put a little more pressure on the brakes. It is not surprising that the month's developments have led to a fresh analysis and reappraisal of the outlook. In doing this, most people ask two questions. First, what is the importance of the well-advertised "soft spots"? They are unlikely to disappear soon. Well over 800,000 new 1956-model passenger cars are in dealers' stocks and must be worked off before the introduction of new models in the early autumn. Current passenger car production rates are roughly in line with domestic sales; before inventories can be reduced substantially, sales must be boosted or production cut. Inventory reduction is also necessary in agricultural machinery and to a lesser marked extent in some other lines. Even the booming steel industry faces a possibility of lower demand in the third quarter because of inventory liquidation. Inventory liquidation in these lines may offset accumulation elsewhere during the summer months, and to that extent the pressure of demand may be lightened. Business inventories (non-farm) rose during the fourth quarter of 1955 at the rate of \$5.1 billion annually, and during the first quarter of this year at the rate of \$4 billion. On the whole, however, stocks are no greater in relation to sales than a year ago. The second question is whether tighter money will reduce investment and construction expenditures below previous expectations. Inventory liquidation is unlikely to go far or to have a major depressing effect as long as capital expenditures are maintained. There is little reason to doubt the firmness of business expansion and modernisation plans. They are parts of long-term programmes for cost-cutting, introduction of new products, and supplying growing markets. The extent to which commitments have already been made is evident from heavy unfilled orders for machine and other tools, dies, and specialised capital goods of all kinds, including shipping and railway freight cars. For the remainder of 1956 at least, the prospects of any material slackening in the heavy goods industries are small indeed. They promise to be exempt from the "rolling readjustment" that is affecting some sections of the economy, and the direct and indirect employment that they give will provide strong support for consumer income and expenditures.

Thoughts on the Plan.—The central theme of Mr. G. Basu's presidential address to the sixty-ninth annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, last week, was the second five year plan. He also dealt with some of the practical aspects of the Government's policy for executing it. As the draft plan has just been finalised for Parliament's consideration, Mr. Basu's comments are timely. He has no differences with its broad approaches. But the plan, he thinks, aims at achieving too many things within a period of five years, and it shows a lack of balance between the scale of investment proposed for heavy industries and that for transport. Moreover, considered from the resources point of view, the plan is over-ambitious. Mr. Basu belongs to that school of thought which pleads for a cautious approach to planning. Recalling the Prime Minister's statement that there will be a series of several such plans, since planning is a continuing process, Mr. Basu suggested that fullest consideration should be given to all cognate factors such as the resources, the competitive claims of different sectors of the economy and, finally, the capacity of the people to bear the burden. "The limit to which the present may be made to pay for the future cannot

be extended too far." But the present official policy apparently shows scant regard for this, and judging from the way in which resources are being raised, it seemed to him that "having decided on embarking upon an ambitious plan, they could not afford to let go any opportunity of collecting additional revenues." But while the Government is bent upon collecting more and more funds, the private sector is being left with less and less because all resources come from the same pool of savings. Mr. Basu was glad that the latest Industrial Policy took note of the private sector's problem of finding adequate finance for its needs. But he was not sure if the central aim of the Policy itself had been soundly conceived. Considering that at any given time there are definite limits to the resources of the State, and the Policy envisages a considerable extension of the public sector, the Government, he suggested, should have allowed a much wider field of industrial enterprise to experienced business men. Yet they are expected "to supplement the deficiencies in the public sector and catch up with the intended pace of industrialisation in case the public sector does not move fast enough for the purpose." Mr. Basu was not sure whether the Policy had the right flexibility for such an eventuality.

Compensating Life Insurers.—The Indian Insurance Companies Association, Bombay, has criticised the compensation formula in the Life Insurance Corporation Bill, as amended by the Select Committee. It says that shareholders of Indian insurance companies showing surpluses will receive only 42 percent of the value of their property. Adjustments are made under the formula which curtail the valuation of the interest of shareholders, firstly, by averaging the last two valuations, and secondly, by arbitrarily reducing the allocation to shareholders from 71 percent to 5 percent. The amended Bill provides for compensation on the average business in force for the six-year period, 1950-55. In consequence, as against a business in force of about Rs. 1,020 crores on 31st December, 1955, only a business of Rs. 800 crores enters the compensation calculations. In other words, companies are compensated not on the current basis but on the basis of business in force of 1952 or earlier. This reduces the actual compensation by 21.8 percent. Instead of basing the compensation on the surplus-earning capacity on 31st December, 1955, the Bill compensates according to the average rate of the surplus-earning capacity over the period of the last two valuations. The Government has contended that an average of two valuations is necessary to eliminate chance variations. This argument overlooks the fact that it is normal for insurance operations to bring an increasing quantum of surplus at successive valuations. The Government's compensation formula, in introducing an average, takes into account not more than 80 percent of the earning capacity on the basis of the last valuation alone. In the case of 43 companies, by reducing the percentage of valuation surplus normally allotted to shareholders from 71 percent to 5 percent, the amount of compensation is further reduced by one-third to 41.7 percent. In India, the Association says, 71 percent is a small allocation, because the size of the portfolio of most companies is small and the amount received by their shareholders annually is meagre. The Government itself is taking 5 percent of the surplus under the Bill, despite the economies of large-scale trading, the advantage of operating as a monopoly, and the ambitious goal of a fourfold increase in business. If it is fair for the Government to take 5 percent in future on the total portfolio of business, including cases where policyholders received more than 95 percent of the surplus, there are no convincing reasons for compensating shareholders on a lower basis than their current expectations of future earnings. The Government formula reduces the compensation to 41.7 percent of what shareholders should reasonably expect to receive on a proper appraisal of the value of their interests. This serious reduction in compensation is not the only fault of the formula. It also fails to deal uniformly with all companies. It does not provide for equity and fairness in compensation between different units by ignoring the rate of growth of their business and efficiency of organisation.

Developing the Villages.—The central theme of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari's address to the Naini Tal Conference of State Development Commissioners was the special measure that it is proposed will be undertaken to develop India's five million villages during the current plan. The approach, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission pointed out, is an integrated one, because rural improvement is "a single, permanent process which is co-extensive with the whole range of rural life." The programme of development is both economic and social because, in an under-developed country such as India, without a far-reaching social change, defined in this context as the change in the traditional attitudes and habits of the people, as also in ownership and the modes of production, quick economic growth will be impossible. For the moment, the king-pin of the plan is production and employment, and for securing a higher level of producti-

vity and thus higher agricultural output (without which employment cannot be promoted), the National Extension Service is being organised all over the country. The N.E.S. blocks will be permanent structures covering specific areas, and they will pass through four stages before attaining this status. In its penultimate stage, an N.E.S. block is called a community development project. The principle of National Extension Service is to introduce science to agriculture, and Mr. Krishnamachari stressed strongly the need for raising agricultural output with the help of the Service not only to raise the national income, but also to check inflation. Rising agricultural production, he thought, is the key to economic development without inflation in this country. The Planning Commission aimed at doubling this production in 10 years, and Mr. Krishnamachari explained it to mean "the doubling of the value (italics his) of production in agriculture, including foodgrains, raw materials, fruit and vegetables, animal husbandry, dairying, milk supply and poultry etc." Much can be done in this matter in the existing community development and N.E.S. block areas, where an appreciable amount of work has already been done. The effort, as Mr. Krishnamachari pointed out, needs to be multiplied. Relevant to this problem is the provision for adequate agricultural finance, particularly for people in the lowest income brackets, who, for that matter, have been denied membership of agricultural co-operative societies. Mr. Krishnamachari suggested a change in the policy of State Governments, who, under the Constitution, are administratively responsible for these projects, of judging the credit-worthiness of a person according to the assets he commands. The right criterion, he said, should be the purpose to which credit will be put, and all abuses can be checked by advancing loans in kind.

World Experts Confer on Textiles.—About 100 delegates from both sides of the Iron Curtain were expected to attend a four-day meeting of textile technologists which opened at Southport, England, on 15th May. The visitors, from at least 14 countries, are all members of the International Organisation for Standardisation and have gone to Southport for the third meeting of I.S.O.'s Textiles Committee. The object of their meeting is to facilitate international trade by reaching world agreement on methods of test for textiles. Among the subjects they will discuss are: (1) Waterproofness testing, which is intended to evaluate properties of cloths which have been treated to give a water-resistant finish; (2) Cloth strength testing; (3) Commercial weights of textiles, to standardise methods of calculating the moisture content of textile materials; (4) Atmospheric standards for textile testing, to secure reproducible conditions under which tests are carried out; (5) Measurement of cloth dimensions, to remove avoidable variations created by extensibility, compressibility, moisture content, etc., in the determination of length, width, thickness and weight a unit area. The delegates will also try to agree on an international method of setting out the contents of textile standards so as to facilitate comparison between the requirements of individual national standards. The countries which have said they will be represented at Southport are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and the U.S.S.R. The absence of India is notable.

"ROBBERY UNDER ARMS"

ANOTHER bill for India, that is what it means. The precedent of a most disgraceful instance of common robbery is, according to Lord George Hamilton, to be the guiding rule for English statesmen. We dislike having anything to do with English politics in this country. If a poll were taken among Europeans in India, the majority would probably be found to favour the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist parties. But if the attitude which Lord George Hamilton has chosen to adopt towards India during his tenure of office is a specimen of his party's sense of justice and an example of its highest administrative ability, the sooner we all declare ourselves red-hot Radicals the better. In the matter of the cotton duties, and now in the question of the cost of Indian troops employed in Egypt, the noble Lord is determined to shut his ears to all remonstrances from India. Under any circumstances, it is not even made clear why Indian troops should be sent to Egypt at all. We are inclined to believe that the spirit of jingoism which still haunts the ranks of the old Tories is responsible for much of the naval and military extravagance which has lately been indulged in. We, at any rate, may add our small voice to the millions which will be raised in this country at being mulcted "according to precedent" of large sums of money without any vestige of benefit or compensation.

FROM
CAPITAL

19th May, 1896.

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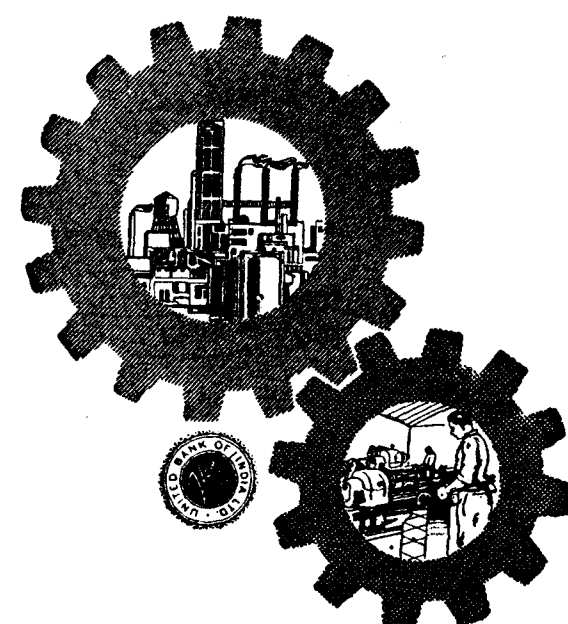
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INDUSTRIAL TRENDS IN THE U.K.

THE CHANCELLOR'S PROMISE AND FULFILMENT

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

IT is now an open secret that while there may continue to be much show of taking far-reaching economic and financial measures to combat inflation, the Government has at least half turned away from any really salutary measure in this field. That conclusion could have been drawn from the mild proposals contained within the recent Budget, coming as these did after the loud preliminary heraldings that everyone would be called upon to make sacrifices on an unprecedented scale. As the sharp rises in share prices have shown, investors have found ground for reassurance in the Chancellor's roarings. There has been, after all the prophecies to the contrary, no halt called to rises in salaries and wages, and, in fact, the Government has been well in the van of making the upward gradient still more steep. It has also increased pensions in a number of directions and rendered them easier to get—acts within the professed aims of the welfare State, but not those of trustees of the economic health of the nation. The chairmen of industrial companies in the first rank have viewed these generous developments askance and their speeches have referred just as emphatically as they did a year ago to the stern necessity of doing everything to conserve resources "in the present difficult national economic situation." For them, with their weight of commitments, the crisis has not passed. But if their view is a cautious one, it has to be added that the trading community, without exception, welcomes the Government's change of mood and prays that it be long-lived.

What new factor of general warmth has emerged that the Government's erstwhile alarm has so soon changed into comparative confidence? The nationalised industries of coal and transport are still losing money, hand ever fist; relating rises in wages to rises in output has ceased to be a topic of discussion, let alone of putting into practice; prices are still soaring and cotton mills continue to close. The miss of a typist commands her £6 to £10 a week—and more. Cosmetics are in undiminished demand. Borrowings from the banks have fallen, but only by a nominal amount. On

the other hand, export figures are distinctly better, with a consequent improvement in the balance of trade and a strengthening of sterling. The unemployment which suddenly manifested itself a few months ago has entirely disappeared, and, indeed, shortage of labour has become more acute than ever. The latest official figures show that whereas 1,651,000 workers are on overtime, only 65,000 are on short time—mostly in the textile and furniture industries. The motor industry has a certain amount of short time, but it is not persistent, the position changing from week to week. It should be borne in mind that the description "short time" means, in the majority of cases, the loss of only one working day on an operative a week.

The Slogan of Automation

If, as we have noted above, there has been some staying of adverse tendencies, sufficient perhaps, political principles being as elastic as they are, to justify the Government's slowing down of unpopular measures, the major explanation of the easing of policy has to be sought elsewhere. It is to be found in the Government's discovery, proclaimed through the Press and radio, that by the practice of "automation" all Britain's material problems can be solved. This has been the theme of the speeches of various Cabinet Ministers during the past few weeks, and it is to be the subject of a White Paper promised by the end of May. The ideas associated with "automation" will not be unfamiliar to the readers of this letter, for they have been frequently discussed here during the past two years, although we have hesitated to use the word "automation", disliking it very much, and preferring instead the words mechanisation and instrumentation. But automation we must use more often in future, not only because it has received approval in high places, but by reason also that it is rapidly coming to imply not alone physical changes in industry, more especially relating to equipment, but to indicate a philosophy of life itself, meeting the needs of a materialistic world.

This amplifying of meaning, as is only to be expected, is being accompanied by a good deal of loose thinking, and "automation" is already rather a catchword in the popular mind, symbolising some vague cure-all connected with an increase of horse-power and necessitating the minimum of personal attention. Some industrialists, of the more reflective kind, have thought it desirable to utter a warning that automation will create fresh

problems as well as, it is to be hoped, solve old ones. But all the evidence points to the movement gaining impetus. This is to be gathered, whether one looks to Government, industrialist or trade unionist circles. The support which the trade unions gave to pressing on with increased mechanisation, when discussing the subject at their recent conferences, came as a surprise, and was significant, having regard to the former widespread fears among workers that the increased use of machinery should be contested, as it means the growth of unemployment. Those fears, however, were entertained in days very different from our own, when unemployment, spectre-like, was always near at hand and unemployment pension a pittance. Moreover, the average worker now looks upon his swollen wage packet as dependent upon machine production for its maintenance and further expansion.

Mechanisation of Farming

There is, in fact, nothing which can be termed public opinion in a substantial sense which stands in the way of automation's advance. Much is heard from members of the older generation about the depressing nature of changes which are being brought about in the countryside through the super-mechanisation of agriculture. But these utterances must be classified in the world we know as simply sentiment, although it may be that, in reality, they are far more than that, expressing as they do an overthrown pastoral ideal. The farmers have put their ideas bluntly—and they have the full support of the local agricultural committees, which take their cue from the Ministry of Agriculture's experts at Whitehall. The countryside, say the farmers, is not primarily a place for the enjoyment of amenities; it is a district where food is produced to keep an ever-growing population alive, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with the efficient performance of its proper functioning. And so the bulldozers clear the waste lands spared hitherto (erstwhile home of the goldfinch and the nightingale) that they may be made to yield something eatable with the help of modern methods and modern fertilisers, tractors on the farms get more powerful, hedges give place to wire fences and the cosy nook is made into a car park. Battery hens can now be numbered by the million, (their output duly registered by recording devices), piglets take their nourishment from artificial mothers while their mothers are persuaded to get on with the job of producing more piglets, the cow provides more calves, and so on and so forth.

The farmer is sure of a market for every additional ounce of corn or meat he produces. But what of the industrialist who cannot claim to be supplying such fundamental needs? Can he be equally certain of a market for all the increased volume of goods that he will be able to turn out with the aid of automation's ingenious machinery and equipment? To increase and yet further increase output is officially said to be the imperative duty of every patriotic manufacturer. Duty or not, the manufacturer will be unable to stand outside of the general trend, although it would be hypocritical to pretend that many industrialists would not rather keep within limits of their own making. We are told that, standards of living being low in so many countries, the world's potential demand for goods is virtually unbounded. If that be so, then provided the requisite purchasing power can be forthcoming, there should be no undisposed surpluses as a result of the great accession to supplies which, granted no lack of raw materials, automation will bring about. But it would probably be over-optimistic to believe that an exact equation between purchasing power and available goods can be accomplished quickly, dependent as that is upon the notoriously laggard growth of political wisdom. That being so, a period of severe competition or world trade can hardly be avoided at some time or other in the future.

Conditions of Success

A query which arises out of automation is the extent to which it can be applied with economic success to the older industries, other than agriculture—which has no rival. Its equivalent has yielded so far less than was expected in the coal industry. Must mechanisation be on some occasions for its own sake and supported by State subsidy? Undoubtedly, some of the research work in the older industries begins to show signs of a going over the same ground again and again in a vain effort to find something of value that had been overlooked. Against this, we have the fact that research problems to be solved in connection with nuclear energy mount up every day and they extend over increasing areas of industry. Automation of itself cannot maintain the prosperity of industries in the first throes of obsolescence. The introduction of isotopes may be able to regenerate some of the old industries as well as to bring into existence new ones. Here once more is the ancient question of whether it is possible to put new wine into old bottles. However we look at these related matters of automation and atomic energy, it is beyond question that the amount of capital which will be required for their exploitation is tremendous. The Government's policy at the moment toys with the idea that if it fosters the spirit of change, then inflation will be offset without having recourse to the financial measures it only recently contemplated. It must be admitted that this is not a wild dream—provided that we know how to find the capital needed and use it far less wastefully than we have reason to hope from our economic history of the last 50 years or so.

A DITCHER'S DIARY

community of merchants and industrialists which controls the lion's share of this country's private economic wealth. The former Ditcher went on to say that "impartial observers will judge the new Chamber solely on its record." And that is probably as good a text as any for an inscription should it ever be considered worthwhile to have one over the door of this new building in Royal Exchange Place Extension.

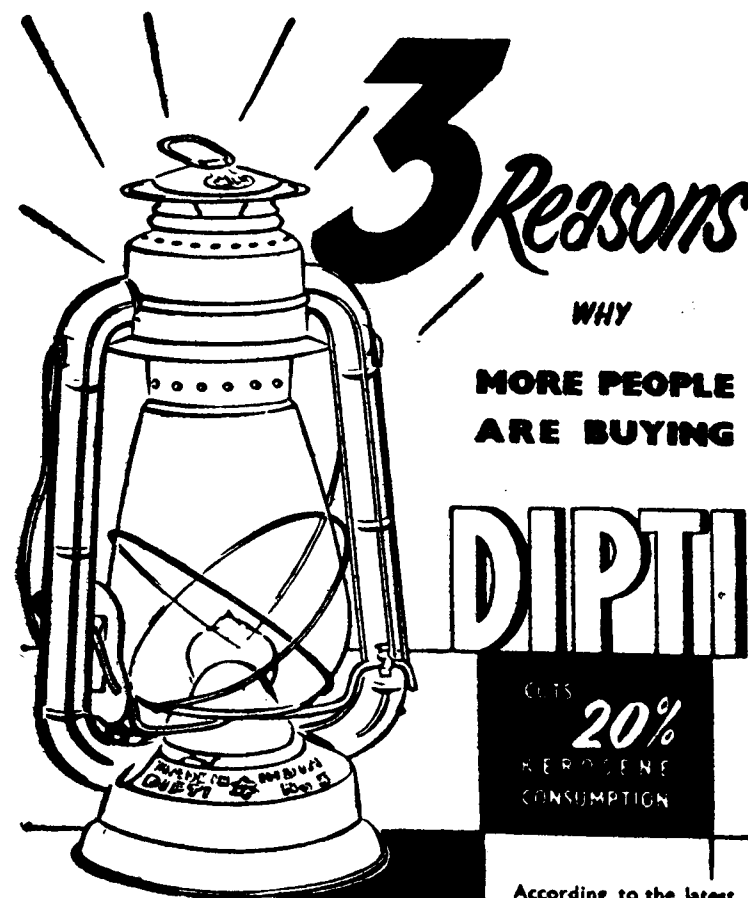
I would not go as far as to say with Ben Jonson that titles are "birdlime for fools". They are, to my mind, an essential part of a highly sophisticated society. These decorations become ludicrous only when worn, as they sometimes are, to hide a small mind and to satisfy a large ego, or are chased for their own sake through the back-alleys of politics. No sensible man would think that a person who, in earlier days, considered that he was ensuring for himself a Rai Sahibship by flashing a bright smile on a District Magistrate's chaprassi was a particularly edifying sight, or that a person hanging round No. 10 in the hope of picking up an M.B.E. is any better. But even admitting that titles do have a place in our scheme of things, I have at times felt that there is more glory in laying them aside when conscience demands than in pursuing or clinging to them. Bertrand Russell is none the less great for having allowed his peerage to fall into disuse while much the same can be said of George Bernard Shaw for refusing the honour he was offered. The case of Mr. Allan Legge Gardner of U.P. is, however, tragically different. As a fairly full story in *The Statesman* said last week, he is the lost heir to a lost glory. Seventy-five, near-blind and sunk in poverty, all that he now has to remind him of the ancestral peerage which is his of right is the yearly form he, along with his sixty or so poor relatives, receives from Debrett's. It seems a pity, all the more so because little appears to have been done about it by the British régime under which he has lived for most of his life. But such regrets are perhaps moderated when one remembers that, at this moment, there may be quite a few of the descendants of the Great Moghuls or the illustrious house of the Nawabs of Oudh or of Tipu Sultan, eking out a miserable existence somewhere by selling milk and vegetables, or doing odd chores, who have been left behind by an age which has all too little time to be sentimental about the glories of the past.

The last paragraph has prompted a brief investigation into the present state of Europe's aristocracy. It appears none-too-happy. Of the nine hundred and fifty-odd peers in the U.K., although most are on the verge of penury, several still possess enormous wealth and treasure into which income-tax and death duties have as yet made no appreciable inroads. When, for example, the Duke of Buccleuch visited the Louvre, the curator, who had previously seen the Duke's ancestral collection of French furniture, said, "I apologise for the furniture, M. le Duc." But for one Duke of Buccleuch there are many Fortinbras. According to a recent article by Nancy Mitford in *Encounter*, Lord Fortinbras appears to typify the aristocratic attitude towards money. It can be enjoyed and spent, but not worked for. In the '30s, Lord Fortinbras shut up most of the rooms of his house, sent away the servants and got the Dowager Lady Fortinbras and her sister to cook and clean for the family. He has sold off everything bit by bit to keep the wolf and the creditors from the door, but it has never occurred to him to get a job. Many others in For-

tinbras's straits have thrown their country houses open to sight-seers and tourists. The takings maintain them. Unlike the U.K., the Continent is still full of fake titles. In another issue of the same magazine an article by Luigi Barzini tells us that the craze for these is so great in Italy that many title-hunters, shortly before King Umberto II left the country, wrested from him patents of nobility of dubious value. They are now called, jocularly, "Counts of Ciampino", from the Roman airport where the King took off. In Rome alone there are two Emperors, both of whom bear titles longer than that of the King of Nepal. One of them is the comedian Toto. On the stage he is a buffoon, off it he is addressed as "Your Highness". While a few of the Italian aristocrats are in big business, most are out-at-elbows and down-at-heel. Some are on public charity, and in the prison at Arezzo there is a Countess locked up on the charge of being the leader of a band of thieves. In Florence, Rome and Venice many Countesses keep antique shops. In one of the great Florentine houses, now up against money difficulties, guests at table are asked to turn over their glasses if they do not want wine.

I could not agree more with those who say that Indian newspapers should seek a better coverage of Asian news. And there is nothing like a complete silence about what might be important happenings in one of this country's neighbours to underline the need. I do not know what is taking place in Tibet, perhaps nothing untoward at all, but I was grieved when I learned from a foreign newspaper that something might be. In the absence of authoritative reports, rumours are the only thing one has to go on and rumour has it that there has been a full-scale rebellion in Tibet, that five hundred Chinese soldiers and several thousand Tibetans have been massacred and that the Chinese are using bombing planes to restore order. It seems a tall story to me and I would not be surprised if it were all nonsense, but so far as the Press in this country is concerned, these rumours might not exist for all the notice that has been taken of them. What inadequate reports have been published here have come from abroad and apparently owe their existence to the initiative and perhaps imagination of foreign newspapermen. They cannot, therefore, hope to carry the conviction here which they might have done had they originated from an Indian correspondent. If the world is not to be forced into relying on notoriously unreliable communist-government handouts for its news about events in the greater part of the Asian continent, it is up to the Pressmen of this country to fill the gap, and I cannot see that they are doing it when these disturbing rumours about Tibet are left without comment, verification or denial. In the meantime, what is really happening up there in those rare altitudes? Is it true that the Chinese are ruthlessly subduing a people whose centuries of independence have made them reluctant to accept domination by the remote and unrepresentative government of what has come through time to be recognised as a foreign power? Or is this another example of secessionary tendencies among irresponsible elements in an outlying province unused to the type of paternal interference which is inseparable from modern government, whether democratic or totalitarian? The answer to this question is of great interest to the whole world and of supreme importance to India. It should not be the sole responsibility of foreign newspapers to find it; if Indian newspapermen are sincere in wishing to prove the value of a free Press in this country now is their chance.

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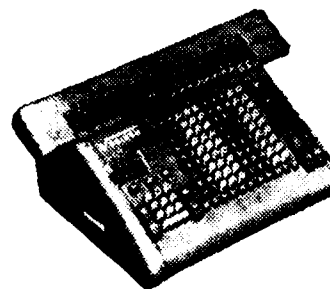
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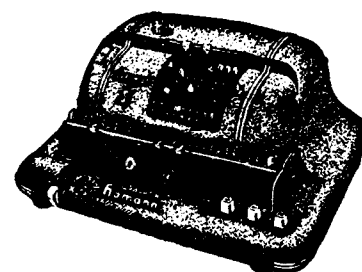
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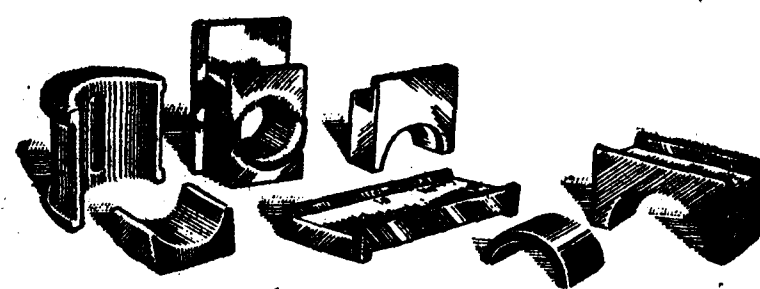
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STOCK MARKETS FOLLOW WALL STREET FALL

WIDESPREAD LOSSES IN MOST SECTIONS

London, 16th May.

CONDITIONS deteriorated in the stock markets during the past week, and widespread losses were sustained. A number of adverse factors were responsible for the decline, including the local election results, April overseas trade figures, the Prime Minister's economic warning and further evidence of the effects of the credit squeeze, but the over-riding influence was the uncertainty of Wall Street. The favourable effects of a satisfactory medical report on President Eisenhower were more than offset in New York markets by the difficulties of the U.S. motor industry, and the implications of Russian disarmament moves. Wall Street suffered quite a sharp fall and this was reflected in the London markets. Business in most sections was small, although oils were active. Earlier gains were more than lost later under Wall Street's influence. Gilt-edged securities were unsettled and lost ground in the absence of support to record widespread falls up to over a point. The flow of small new issues and the prospect of further Government issues restrained the gilt-edged market. The *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary index was around four or five points down on the week. Many of the more notable movements in the industrial market followed dividend statements or other specific items of news. Gold shares were active and strong prior to the setback on Wall Street, but gains were more than lost in later dealings. Rubbers inclined to ease, but tea shares held fairly steady in very quiet conditions.

The Money Market

Credit conditions were not quite so comfortable on the London money market during the past week. The day-to-day situation alternated between tightness and comfort. Monday was rather a difficult day, when there was a large outflow of funds to the Revenue Department on account of customs and excise duty. At no time, however, was the market under great pressure, and the highest rate paid was 4½ percent, while a lower rate of 3 percent was touched when the position was comfortable. Bill rates on the whole kept steady with July maturities at 4½ percent. There was scarcely any change in

the Treasury Bill rate at the week's tender. Applications for £250 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalled £404,480,000, and were allotted at an average rate of 98s 11.66d percent against 99s 0.35d percent in the previous week. Offerings this week comprise £250 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 9th May showed that bankers' deposits were £3 million lower at around £228 million, while notes in circulation were about £27 million higher at around £1,855 million. Fine trade bills were unchanged.

Stock Market Prospects

The *Investors' Chronicle* market news letter writes: London industrial shares seem to have reached saturation point for the time being on the buying side. Speculation in oils is overdone for the time being. Rhodesian coppers are uninteresting as large profits are overshadowed by the weakness of the metal and the substantial rise in costs. Wall Street has turned hesitant. Interest rates appear to have stopped rising. The British industrial situation is clouded by wage claims, and doubts over automation, but the undertone of the London Stock Exchange remains firm. An immediate rally is unlikely, but so is any sharp decline. Any rebuff to the Government at the local elections might be a useful opportunity to buy steel shares.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 9th May shows that the gold stock rose by \$25 million to \$21,768 million. Foreign deposits rose by \$1 million to \$336 million, while foreign investments rose by \$11 million to \$3,738 million. The Federal Reserve sold \$109 million worth of bills under the re-purchase agreement. Total discounts and advances rose by \$102 million to \$1,003 million, while the aggregate excess reserves of member banks rose by \$113 million to \$403 million. The daily average of excess reserves of member banks rose by \$127 million to \$591 million, while their daily average borrowings rose by \$25 million to \$1,114 million. The business loans of New York city banks fell by \$65 million to \$9,615 million, compared with the rise of \$5 million to \$6,644 million in the corresponding period of last year.

Hongkong Gold Steady

Hongkong gold steadied in sympathy with the U.S. dollar. A leading bullion merchant said that part of the sudden activity in the market was due to refugee capital being used to buy U.S. dollars, which induced local traders to cover their sales of dollars by buying gold. An additional factor was the uneasiness in Hongkong over sterling, and Socialist successes in the local elections in the U.K. After an early decline, fresh buying later in the week pushed values higher to close steady. The official offtake was 5,200 taels, unofficial 33,100 taels and the carry-over charges totalled 204 cents in favour of sellers. Arrivals in Macao were 80,000 ounces; and the forward contract was done at \$(U.S.)37.91.

Platinum Market Steady

Platinum consumption remained fairly brisk in the past week, especially in the petroleum trade, where its use as a catalyst in oil cracking processes is absorbing increasing quantities. Meanwhile, available supplies remained relatively tight and the market was quite steady. Dealers are making offers anywhere from \$(U.S.)105 to 110 a troy ounce, but the higher figures in this range are quoted in exceptional cases. Leading refiners still allot the metal to regular customers at \$(U.S.) 97 to 99, which is the rate they have been maintaining for over six months. Offerings from Europe are very limited.

Firm Undertone in Quicksilver

The undertone of the London quicksilver market is definitely firmer, according to dealers. The ex-warehouse price is still quoted at £85 a flask, but available supplies for immediate delivery are reported to be much tighter than recently. Exports have been rather small of late, while certain quantities have been re-exported, dealers say. But whether the spot statistical position has tightened sufficiently to reverse the downward drift in prices which persisted for so long is problematical. However, a slight hardening in prices will come as no surprise, according to dealers.

World Output of Rubber

Advance statistics issued by the International Rubber Study Group show that world production of natural rubber in the month of March totalled 127,500 long tons. Consumption amounted to 150,000 tons including estimated imports into Russia of 11,000 tons and into China of 600 tons. Stocks at the end of the period totalled 805,000 tons, of which producing areas had 227,500 tons, consuming areas 402,500 tons, and afloats were 175,000. The stock figures exclude those not available to the industry in the U.K., the U.S.A. and France. Synthetic rubber production during the month was 105,000 tons and consumption 95,000 tons while stocks held at the end of the period were 202,500 tons.

Trading in Shellac

An agreement has been reached on the form of contract and the basis of trading for a London Shellac Terminal Market Association, it was officially announced on Monday. Trading will commence on 22nd June in December 1956, February 1957 and April 1957 deliveries. The market will operate at the London Commodity Exchange and will have three sessions daily. The contracts will be guaranteed by the London Produce Clearing House Ltd. The new market does not at present supersede the London shellac futures market, which is expected to continue until the expiry of the October position in that month.

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

DEMAND SLIGHTLY EASIER

Wednesday, 16th May. INDUSTRIAL credit requirements have eased slightly in the past week. The seasonal slackness is taking time to develop, but already the demands of the sugar industry have passed their peak and funds are beginning to return. The needs of the jute industry are still high, but here again there has been a slight decline. Call for accommodation against grain and seeds storage is slackening but there has been an increase in that provided against oilseeds. The interbank market remains tight, with the call rate unchanged at 3½ percent, borrowers over.

There has been an appreciable improvement in the market for export documents this week, with a fair quantity of gunny bills in evidence; there have been a few tea bills. Remittance has been very good. Sterling continues to fluctuate in value and the dollar rate has increased to Rs. 480½.

Silver was quiet on profit-taking induced by the import of Tibetan silver coins. The price declined slightly from the previous week's level of Rs. 175-4 to Rs. 174-8 quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was Rs. 177-15. The London silver market was quiet, with rates unchanged at 78½d. The price of foreign silver in New York was the same at 90½ cents.

Gold was steady on good spot demand and rose from Rs. 105-10 to Rs. 106-10. The sovereign made Rs. 67.

During the week ended 11th May, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 10,42,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

Rises of Rs. 8.98 crores and Rs. 7.37 crores to Rs. 1,534.66 crores and Rs. 1,525.88 crores in the total note issue and notes in circulation were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 11th May, 1956. The of India for the week ended 11th May, 1956. The currency expansion was covered by raising rupee securities by Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 708.69 crores. Deposits of the Government of India increased by Rs. 9.53 crores to Rs. 65.37 crores while other Government accounts fell by Rs. 11.44 crores to Rs. 6.67 crores. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 49.72 crores were Rs. 32 lakhs higher. Investments dropped by Rs. 10.12 crores to Rs. 33.75 crores presumably due to a transfer to the Issue Department. Balances held abroad declined by Rs. 3.51 crores to Rs. 36.54 crores. Other loans and advances increased from Rs. 76.89 crores to Rs. 98.07 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 52.08 crores (Rs. 42.64 crores). These advances totalled Rs. 107.22 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances rose from Rs. 1.83 crores to Rs. 2.58 crores.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 4th May, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 3.45 crores in deposits to Rs. 226.08 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 76 lakhs to Rs. 94.06 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 10.45 crores. Advances including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased, have advanced by Rs. 4.26 crores to Rs. 139.34 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 14.32 crores or Rs. 1.85 crores less.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 4th May, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 637.89 crores (Rs. 7.06 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 429.60 crores (Rs. 2.86 crores), compared with Rs. 645.72 crores (Rs. 6.89 crores) and Rs. 427.29 crores (Rs. 2.96 crores) respectively in the previous week. Cash has declined by Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 36.91 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have advanced by Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 49.18 crores. There is a rise of Rs. 25 lakhs in investments to Rs. 355.34 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 763.37 crores show an increase of Rs. 5.41 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts, are, in consequence, shown at 8.1 percent and 71.5 percent against 8.0 percent and 70.6 percent.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 4-4-56

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5%
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6%
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6%
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6%
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5%
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-5%
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6%
17-2-56	18-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-3%
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
May, 1956		2,00,00	
June, 1956		5,00,00	
July, 1956		1,00,00	
Total		8,00,00	

LONDON GOLD MARKET REGAINS PREWAR EMINENCE

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S BULLION REVIEW

THE annual bullion review of Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd has made a somewhat later appearance than usual this year on account of the recent dispute in the printing trade, but is none the less informative and useful because of that. The outstanding point that it makes is that 1955, the first full year of operation of the London gold market since 1938, confirmed the 1954 experience that it had more than regained its prewar eminence. Probably the main feature was the activity of many of the central banks in the market, which for the first time in its history took the place of that of other institutions, some of which had been specifically constituted for the purpose of handling international gold movements. It was also the first year since the war which saw the price of free gold under the official parity of \$35 a ounce for a considerable period of time, and this despite an estimated increase in private hoarding demand of some 30 percent over 1954. Gold coin markets continued active in 1955, despite a diminution of the threat of, and fear of, war, for coin prices are usually the most sensitive reactors to the state of uncertainty in world affairs. The most outstanding feature was the resurgence of confidence in sovereigns, which reached the highest premium over their gold content for some years. The easing in international tension had another effect. A greater number of travellers went to Russia and the Press, generally speaking, encouraged more than ever speculation about the extent of Russian gold production. Finally, the I.M.F. meeting at Istanbul heard the usual expressions of fervent advocacy, and just as strong rejection, of a higher official dollar price for gold. It is fair to add that neither aroused any speculative interest in gold whatsoever.

The Gold Market in 1955

Seventeen years have gone by since comment was possible on the operations of the London gold market during a complete year. An exact comparison between the gold markets in 1938 and 1955 is difficult because the prewar practice of publishing the total turnover at the daily "fixings" was not resumed when the market reopened in March 1954.

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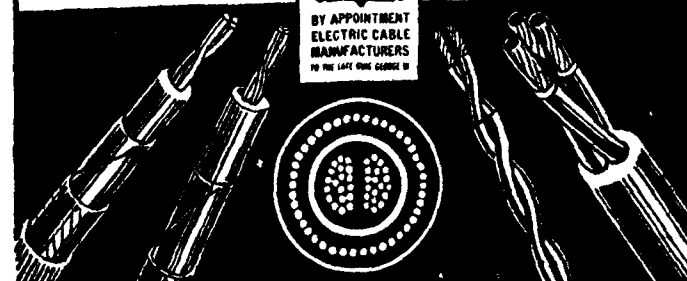
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United Kingdom	88,073,878
India and Pakistan	225,999,904
Netherlands	27,500,000
Saudi Arabia	22,347,431
Australia	11,773,093
Ethiopia	5,425,000
Fiji Islands	196,364
Total	381,315,670

*After deducting 6 million ounces already arrived in the U.S.A. but not yet entered in U.S. Treasury accounts.

It is estimated that the Bank of England's silver stocks were increased by about 10 million ounces last year as a result of the refining of silver coin withdrawn from circulation, and by some 6 million ounces purchased in the market.

Forward Dealings

In the postwar London market, nearly all the buying is for prompt delivery whereas quite a large proportion of the supplies are tendered for forward delivery. Hence the loans of silver which the Bank of England continued to make from its stocks to market members during 1955 were of very great assistance in bringing this gap between supply and demand and maintained the discount on forward silver within reasonable levels. The market, however, cannot count on these facilities being fully available during the present year, as the Bank will have to commence making shipments of silver some time in the second half of the year to ensure delivery of the very large amount due for repayment to the U.S.A. against Lend-Lease obligations. Unlike the New York market, London has always maintained a quotation for forward delivery and before the war dealing in this delivery, especially with the eastern markets, formed an important part of the turnover. With the disappearance of China as a factor in silver and the sealing-off of the Bombay market by Indian import and currency restrictions, buying interest in the forward market is very small. Many years of control and stable prices have accustomed buyers in the U. K. and on the Continent to covering their needs by spot purchases only. Now, when silver prices have become, and are likely to remain, much more fluid, with the prospect of spot silver commanding greater premiums over forward when the Bank withdraws or restricts its silver loans, it may be that buyers will revive the technique of covering their future needs by making full use of the facilities afforded by the London market in forward dealing.

Attempted Repeal of U.S. Silver Legislation

Last year in March a Bill was introduced into the U.S. Senate which sought the repeal of the

Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the Act of 31st July, 1946. The former Act empowered the U.S. Government to purchase silver of foreign and domestic origin at prices within the discretion of the Treasury, and also imposed a tax of 50 percent on profits arising from all silver transactions within the U.S.A. No purchases have been made under this Act since 1942. By the 1946 Act the U.S. Treasury is obliged to purchase at 90¢ cents an ounce (1000/100 fine) all newly mined domestic silver produced within 12 months prior to sale, and empowered to sell silver from its non-monetary reserves at not below 91 cents an ounce (1000/100 fine). This repeal Bill met with strong opposition and was first referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and then to a Sub-Committee on the Federal Reserve which held hearings last July, to which representatives of various Government departments and other interested parties were called.

Future of the Silver Market

Although the sharp increase in the price levels of silver in London and New York last year was directly attributable to the announcements of Mexico's large sales to Saudi Arabia and western Germany, these two items were only reminders of factors which had existed for some time. Saudi Arabia had been coining silver for several years and had made previous purchases both in the London market and direct from Mexico. Similarly, the offtake for western Germany is no fresh factor but has been developing apace with her postwar industrial revival over the past few years.

The fundamental cause of the present firmness of the silver markets that the world production of the metal since the war has been quite inadequate to meet the increasing world consumption, a fact that had been masked to a great extent by the huge supplies available from the demonetisation of silver coins by various countries, and to the heavy sales by Russia from the stocks accumulated as a result of her abstention from the silver market over a long period. However, both these factors ceased to be effective some two years ago. Apart from the free silver reserves of the U.S. Treasury, from the free silver production sources that could be tapped now are the silver holdings of Spain and Japan. It is understood that there is no prospect of the former making any sales in the near future, and there are conflicting reports about the intentions of the Japanese Government for the disposal of its silver, but in any case no very large amounts are likely to be offered in the current year. Messrs. Samuel Montagu therefore regard the future of the silver market as firm, with the price in New York ranging between the U.S. Treasury buying and selling prices, but prices in London, of course, may fluctuate to a much wider degree in the absence of any stabilising influence such as the U.S. Treasury exercises on the American market.

WORLD SILVER PRODUCTION

(In ounces)

	1955 (Estimate)	1954	1953	1952	1951
Mexico	45,000,000	39,900,000	47,900,000	50,400,000	43,800,000
United States of America	36,000,000	37,100,000	37,700,000	39,800,000	39,900,000
Central and South America	31,000,000	32,400,000	34,100,000	32,600,000	28,700,000
Canada	27,700,000	30,700,000	28,300,000	25,200,000	23,100,000
Australia	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,500,000	11,400,000	10,800,000
Russia	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Japan	6,800,000	6,900,000	6,000,000	5,900,000	4,600,000
Rest of World	23,200,000	25,200,000	25,900,000	28,100,000	24,200,000
World Total	204,700,000	207,700,000	216,400,000	216,800,000	199,100,000

WORLD GOLD PRODUCTION

(Excluding Russia)

(In thousands of ounces fine)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
South Africa	11,705	11,664	11,516	11,819	11,941	13,237	14,591
Canada	4,124	4,441	4,393	4,472	4,069	4,366	4,545
U.S.A.	1,922	2,289	1,895	1,927	1,970	1,859	1,891
Australia	893	861	895	880	1,075	1,118	1,055
Gold Coast	677	689	699	691	731	787	687
Southern Rhodesia	528	511	487	497	501	536	525
Philippines	288	334	394	469	481	416	415
Mexico	406	408	394	459	483	396	380
Colombia	359	379	431	422	437	377	381
Congo	334	339	352	369	371	365	375
Japan	132	155	189	228	258	300	289
India	164	197	226	253	223	241	212
Brazil	151	163	171	160	147	153	145
Chile	179	190	174	176	131	125	125
Peru	114	148	158	135	140	147	145
New Guinea	93	80	94	127	121	86	75
Fiji	104	103	96	78	70	72	70
Tanganyika	69	67	65	68	70	72	70
Sweden	80	79	70	66	70	70	71
New Zealand	85	77	75	59	39	42	70
Elsewhere	1,447	1,386	1,155	1,128	1,129	1,083	1,064
World Total	23,854	24,560	23,930	24,583	24,464	25,850	27,150
excluding Russia							
British Commonwealth	18,511	18,760	18,605	19,108	18,904	20,623	21,930
British Commonwealth percentage	77.6	76.4	77.7	77.7	77.3	79.8	80.8
South Africa's percentage	49.1	47.5	48.1	48.1	48.8	51.2	53.7

¹ Estimated or provisional figure.

Union Corporation Ltd., which has prepared this table, makes the following observations: "From information received to date it is estimated that in 1955 the world production of gold, excluding Russia, was about 27,150,000 ounces fine, an increase of about 5 percent on the previous year.

This increase was by no means uniform. South Africa reported a record production with a gain of 10 percent, while Canada and the U.S.A. were the only other large producers to report an increase. Lower production was reported by most of the other producers."

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	11-5-56	4-5-56	13-5-56
Liabilities—				
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,77.98	7,17.57	8,51.70	
Notes in Circulation	15,25,80.38	15,18,51.21	13,31,09.40	
Total Notes issued	15,34,66.36	15,25,68.78	13,39,61.10	
Assets—				
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71	
Foreign Securities	6,81,44.72	6,81,44.72	6,81,97.61	
Total of A	7,21,46.43	7,21,46.43	7,01,99.32	
B Rupee Coin	1,04,50.76	1,05,53.18	1,03,90.42	
Rupee Securities	7,08,69.17	6,98,69.17	5,33,71.56	
Total	15,34,66.36	15,25,68.78	13,39,61.10	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

	Week ended	11-5-56	4-5-56	13-5-56
Liabilities—				
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—	
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	65,37.70	55,84.66	51,92.40	
(b) Other Govts.	6,67.24	18,11.78	19,24.49	
(c) Banks	49,72.66	49,40.33	47,96.52	
(d) Others	12,86.10	14,10.25	22,34.10	
Bills Payable	7,86.14	5,39.12	3,88.04	
Other Liabilities	36,04.04	35,71.27	32,96.51	
Total	1,98,53.88	1,98,57.41	1,88,32.46	

	Week ended	11-5-56	4-5-56	13-5-56
Assets—				
Notes	8,77.98	7,17.57	8,51.70	
Rupee Coin	1,04.50	1,05.53	1,03.90	
Subsidiary Coin	4.68	4.36	5.77	
Bills Discounted Int.	32.50	36.50	53.80	
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	9,78.55	9,85.42	11,16.40	
Balances held abroad	36,54.10	40,05.31	52,07.27	
Loans to Govt.	2,58.00	1,83.00	80.00	
Other Loans etc.	86,07.56	76,86.81	44,52.40	
Investments	33,75.02	42,86.96	41,47.21	
Other Assets	18,57.67	18,45.71	29,06.05	
Total	1,98,53.88	1,98,57.41	1,88,32.46	

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	4-5-56	27-4-56	6-5-55
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
(b) Banks	7,05.96	6,89.31	8,22.65
(c) Others	6,30,83.49	6,38,82.38	5,72,72.17

	4-5-56	27-4-56	6-5-55
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
(b) Banks	2,86.30	2,56.30	2,09.54
(c) Others	4,26,73.96	4,24,32.42	3,81,76.60
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	10,54.84	9,19.23	6,73.74
Time Liabilities	36,91.11	37,56.67	34,11.69
Cash	49,17.75	48,79.90	46,21.27
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,16.53	10,90.06	10,13.78
Balances with other banks in current account	8,37.87	9,14.50	15,15.65
Money at calls and short notice	3,55,34.17	3,55,09.31	3,44,73.22
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	6,11,36.72	6,05,00.57	5,05,96.95
Advances	1,06,29.48	1,05,60.99	82,73.01
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	45,51.15	47,14.69	37,79.27
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	—	—	—

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)
		Calcutta	Bombay
11-5-56	52,86.81	86,98.34	86,98.34
4-5-56	66,06.18	96,25.44	96,25.44
27-4-56	56,47.39	64,28.37	64,28.37
20-4-56	57,46.36	56,42.39	56,42.39

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	27-4-56	20-4-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Department	12,57.01	10,07.40	
Notes in Circulation	2,88,17.95	2,90,56.09	
Total Notes issued	3,00,74.96	3,00,63.49	

	Week ended	27-4-56	20-4-56
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.56	11,19.56	
Sterling Securities	86,98.34	86,98.34	
Government of India Securities	26,53.83	26,53.83	
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,05.23	43,05.23	
B Rupee Coin	6,62.88	6,51.41	
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,20,45.00	1,20,45.00	
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—	
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02	
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51	
Total	3,00,74.96	3,00,63.49	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

	Week ended	27-4-56	20-4-56
Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	10,87.73	12,67.18	
(b) Provincial Government	7,46.99	7,04.96	
(c) Banks	17,77.94	16,67.53	
(d) Others	21,39.43	20,29.66	
Bills Payable	8.62	1.88	
Other Liabilities	5,56.56	6,26.46	
Assets—			
Notes	69,57.29	68,42.67	
Rupee Coin	12,57.01	10,07.40	
(a) Pakistan	—	—	
Subsidiary Coin	—	—	
(b) India	—	—	

	Week ended	27-4-56	20-4-56
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	—	—	1.21
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	—	—	—
Loans and Advances to Govt.	2.26	—	—
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	—	—	—
Other Loans and Advances	5,20.40	5,71.55	
Investments	30,18.46	39,30.53	
Other Assets	12,58.90	13,31.13	
Total	69,57.29	68,42.67	

Stocks and Shares

HEAVY BUYING IN IRONS AFTER CLEARING

COPPERS FIRM ON BONUS RUMOURS: OTHER SCRIP QUIET

Wednesday Evening.

THE stock market has been quiet during the past week with the price of the market leader, Indian Irons, shaded slightly after last Wednesday's interim clearing. The undertone, however, has remained very steady and a great deal of speculative buying in Irons has taken place in unofficial dealings following today's clearing. Most of the support for Indian Irons appears to have come from one prominent bull operator, who has succeeded in pushing the quotation up to Rs. 37-7. A feature of the week's trading has been Indian Copper, which improved rapidly after the announcement of a victory for the company in the Bihar Government's case against it. There have also been rumours in the market that the expected bonus issue is to be announced soon and that an increased dividend will be announced with it. Once again, most of the support for the scrip appears to be coming from a solitary bull operator.

Apart from the speculative issues, other shares have remained quietly steady or dull. What activity has taken place has largely been in the engineering section in sympathy with Indian Irons.

Details of the week's trading follow.

* * * * *

The enquiry in Government securities was fully maintained and a fair volume of business was reported. Money was, however, reported to be tighter in Bombay and there has been evidence of selling pressure in certain loans though prices on the whole have remained fairly steady. Three percent 1986 ruled steady and the price improved further to Rs. 77-8 while 3% non-terminable paper was traded at the same rate. Short-dated issues, but however, found more sellers than buyers, but prices were unchanged. Three percent 1957 was quoted at Rs. 99-13 and 3% 1958 at Rs. 99-11. In the medium-dated group 3% 1959-61 was traded at around Rs. 98-3 while 3% 1963-65 had buyers at the higher rate of Rs. 95-2-6. Three percent 1964 was asked for up to Rs. 95 without attracting sellers, 2½% 1961 met with enquiry at Rs. 93-6, 2½% 1960 was slightly better at Rs. 96-4, while 2½% 1962 was asked for at Rs. 93-15 cum-voucher and later quoted at Rs. 93-14 ex-voucher. In National Plan loans, 3½% at Rs. 99-8, Saurashtra at Rs. 99-10, and Bihar 1967 at Rs. 99-6. Three percent U.P. State Loans were asked for at the quoted rates, but business was reported only in small lots.

In State loans, the demand for discount issues was stronger than ever

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RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED IN CONVENIENT DENOMINATIONS.

In the miscellaneous group, Associated Cement and Digvijay Cement improved to Rs. 219-12 and Rs. 194 respectively, on reports of rights issues. Sugar shares were firm, Belapur coming to hand at Rs. 233 and Walchandnagar Industries at Rs. 252-8.

Associated Mining (Defd.)—Rs. 5-8-5-10-5-8-5-10.
Burma Mines—Rs. 4-4-4-7-4-2-4-3.
Chrestien Mica (Pref.)—Rs. 57-12-57-12-57-12-57-12
(64).
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 7-10-7-11-7-10-7-11-(6-15)
Consolidated Tin—Rs. 2-15-2-15-2-12-2-12-(1-14).
Indian Copper—Rs. 6-8-7-1-6-6-7-(3-3).

Burn & Co.—Rs. 365—365—363—364—(270).
British India Elec. Cons.—Rs. 8-12—8-13—8-12—8-13—(7-7).
India Machinery—Rs. 3-4—3-7—3-4—3-4.
Indian Iron—Rs. 36-13—36-15—36-7—36-11—(33-10).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 107-8—108—106-8—107—(108-8).
Indian St. Wagon—Rs. 181-8—181-8—180-8—180-8—(129).
Jessop & Co.—Rs. 34-12—35—34-4—34-14—(35-6).
Kumardhubi—Rs. 10-4—10-6 x. 10-4—10-6 x. 10-6—(12-2).
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 103-103—102—102—(108-8).
Marshalls—Rs. 6-6—6-9—6-5—6-9—(6-9).
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 7-2—7-15—7-2—7-15—(6-4).

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raise the sources required. If you scrutinise the money raised during the first plan period by the various State Governments, it is there; facts and figures speak for themselves. If we, in our enthusiasm, agree that we are able to raise so much money by way of taxation, I am afraid, sir, it may not materialise. How these things actually work, we know in the States. So far as the printed books on glazed paper with photos are concerned, all these things look very excellent. I want the members of the Planning Commission to come incognito and see how these social welfare centres and projects are working. I am not going into the details here. I want them to go and see incognito how exactly they are working. To begin with, the Social Welfare Board, I am told, was meant for the mere distribution of grants. You have got National Extension services, you have got community projects and more or less the same thing is being done there.

"In the first chapter, you have been emphasising the need for co-ordination of the various activities and reduction in expenditure and the like. In this plan, sir, if it is properly scrutinised from the point of view of co-ordination and economy in expenditure, I dare say that you can save Rs. 50 crores. Each Ministry is very anxious, and naturally so, that it must have several items of work and it wants to expand its field of activities and in its anxiety it forgets and overlaps. So far as these Ministries are concerned, I do not want to go into details. I hope the committee that you propose to appoint will deal with these questions effectively. But I want to say that there is a good deal to be done by way of effecting co-ordination. The community projects idea and the National Extension services idea are excellent. Let all these things be brought under that scheme. Then we will be able to save so much expenditure."

Sugar, if not Steel

The Finance Minister of Madras said: "I come to the vexed question of regional disparities. I do agree that each State cannot have everything of everything, but at least something of everything—of industrial development and agricultural development. I am even prepared to go to the extent of saying that each State's requirements should be taken into consideration now that we have come to have a zonal conception, namely, that we are divided now into five areas—at least with reference to each zone there should be a certain amount of development. In each State, the investment plan should be worked out and we should be informed what would be the order of investment for each State. Till now, we have not been supplied the figures. It would be helpful not only with reference to the financial side but also about the extra employment. Without that you cannot have a realistic figure for each State in the plan. With reference to each zone there should be a sense of satisfaction that these zones have been properly looked after and there has been a free and equitable allotment. Now, if the Southern Zone is taken into consideration in which the new Andhra, Karnataka and Madras will be, I am afraid the plan allotment to this zone is very inadequate, not only with reference to the State plan but also the Central plan, where it is much more inadequate. Therefore, if it is not possible to have in these areas a steel plant because of non-availability of coal and other essentials for the purpose, certain other things should be given. For example, take the case of the sugar industry. There is great scope, particularly in the south, for putting up sugar factories. The standard of sugar content in the sugarcane produced in the south is much more than in other parts for the purpose of extracting sugar."

The Chief Minister of Andhra declared: "I know of a case where a licence was refused in Andhra. What Mr. Subramaniam is trying to suggest is this: in the case of steel, iron, etc., you say there is no possibility for their development in the south. But in the case of sugar, cement,

etc., there is excellent possibility for development. Why not give a little preference to them?"

Raw Materials

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid no industry has been assigned to the north. It is a wrong conception altogether. We allocate industries on the basis of availability of raw material, not to favour any particular areas.

Mr. Chairman: What is north, Mr. Subramaniam?

Madras Finance Minister: Those are the zones which you yourself have created. At the moment I am talking about the Southern zone which consists of Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Madras.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Subramaniam, a question is being asked, I think today or tomorrow, about the number of licences granted for textile mills. The preponderance of textile mills in the south can be argued. It is not a question of first come, first served. The same thing applies to every other industry. The question of raw material is most important in the location of industries, not our partiality as such.

Mr. Subramaniam: I am not complaining in that spirit.

Mr. Chairman: I think your point has been made quite clear.

Madras Finance Minister: I would like to point out another instance. The electrical industries which ought to have gone to any of the southern States have been located in Bhopal. The transport bottleneck is another problem. We have to carry sugar from the northern areas to the southern areas.

The Chief Minister of Mysore stuck to his guns almost to the last. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the resolution approving the plan, because "the point about injustice done in the matter of regional distribution of expenditure" was not included in it.

Prime Minister: You mean it is a dissent?

Chief Minister of Mysore: One thing we were harping upon was this regional distribution and there is not one word about it in the resolution.

Dr. B. C. Roy: If we go on putting that in the main resolution, then everybody has got something.

Mr. Nanda: I do not think it was intended to be in the resolution. It was only meant for the record.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: To invoke the procedure of the United Nations, such a thing is kept on record but does not form part of the resolution which is carried unanimously.

Prime Minister: There is not one person here, including some members of the Planning Commission, who has not got his own viewpoint in regard to some matters contained in the second five year plan. Every one of us has some point of reservation or views of disagreement. But what this resolution says is that we record our general approval and acceptance of the objectives, priorities and programmes.

The resolution was adopted.

Agricultural Co-operatives and Warehousing

The Lok Sabha passed the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill, last week. The Act designed to promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing, import and export of agricultural produce through co-operative societies. The Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. A. P. Jain, has described the scheme under the Act as a "pipeline". At the village level, there will be small storehouses owned by co-operative societies. From here, the produce of small growers will flow through co-operative marketing societies to State and Central warehousing corporations. They will secure the full price for it and send back the money to the primary producers. The Minister announced that the Government would set up a council to give advice on co-operative matters to the Food

and Agricultural Ministry, the proposed national co-operative development and warehousing board and the Reserve Bank.

Permission for New Cotton Mills

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, told the Lok Sabha that the Government had permitted the setting up of a new cotton mill of 12,000 spindles in Tirupati. Two similar applications for 22,600 spindles had been granted to mills in Travancore-Cochin, three applications for 34,000 spindles to mills in Mysore, 55 applications for 606,944 spindles to mills in Madras and five applications for 90,560 spindles to mills in Andhra. He also gave details of the quantity of medium and coarse cloth produced in India during 1955-56, including the yardage of dhories and saris. Here are the figures:

Medium	3,744 million yards
Coarse	606 " "
Sarees:	
Medium	483 " "
Coarse	2 " "
Dhories:	
Medium	364 " "
Coarse	11 " "

Decline in Textile Exports

Mr. Krishnamachari admitted that textile exports had declined by 13 percent during 1955 as compared with the previous year. The main reasons for the decline were: (1) readjustment of trade in the various markets; (2) suspension of the O.G.L. in Burma; (3) labour strike in Bombay port and in the U.K. during 1955; (4) competition from Japan, China and Russia in some of India's traditional markets in Asia and Africa; (5) increased world trade in rayon and other synthetic fibres; (6) shrinkage of world trade in cotton textiles; (7) some of the cotton-growing countries which were large importers of Indian cotton textiles had started manufacturing cloth for their domestic consumption and (8) higher prices ruling in the internal market.

Salary at the State Bank

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha, the Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure stated that prior to its conversion into the State Bank of India, the managing director of the Imperial Bank got a salary of Rs. 7,500 a month, plus an entertainment allowance of Rs. 500 a month. He was also receiving two months' salary as bonus each year, besides the benefits of free residence at Bombay and Calcutta and free conveyance. On his appointment to the same office at the State Bank of India his remuneration was reduced by the Central Government to Rs. 4,500 a month, plus house rent for his residence at Bombay, together with a personal allowance amounting to Rs. 2,000 a month in the first year from 1st July, 1955, Rs. 1,000 a month in the next year, and nothing thereafter. The entertainment allowance of Rs. 500 a month, which was discontinued on the establishment of the State Bank, was subsequently restored. Bonus equal to one month's salary for the last half-year had been sanctioned for all employees except the managing director. The lower emoluments fixed for the managing director by the Central Government were expected to bring about a saving of Rs. 18,000 during the first year, in addition to the cost of a free car and free residence at Calcutta. This saving would be reduced by Rs. 6,000, or equal to a year's entertainment allowance at the rate of Rs. 500 a month, which has since been restored.

Check on Bank Advances

Replying to another question, the Minister said that the Reserve Bank had asked all scheduled banks and two important non-scheduled banks to submit fortnightly reports on their advances against commodities, bullion, shares and debentures. The circular sent by the Reserve Bank, the Minister added, replaced an earlier one issued in March 1950, which asked the banks to submit to the Reserve Bank a monthly statement of advance made against specified commodities and bullion. The information now had to be sent fortnightly and in greater detail so as to enable the Reserve Bank to examine more closely the extent to which accommodation was granted for financing trade in essential commodities, bullion and equities and to take appropriate steps to check any tendency for excessive speculation.

Import and Export Policies

The Import and Export Advisory Councils will meet this week-end to discuss the policy for the next half-year commencing from 1st July. As already indicated, a curb on imports is regarded as a certainty. India, as is known, will be importing 5 million tons of wheat in 1956. Steel imports have been stepped up. Cement has been added to the list of imports. The new pattern of trade has necessitated a greater economy in foreign exchange expenditure. As imports of the industrial raw materials and capital goods needed for industrial expansion cannot be reduced, the axe is likely to fall on goods which are manufactured in India or are regarded as luxuries. Investigation of the scope for cutting down imports is continuing, particularly for items whose output has been expanding. But the rise in prices cannot be ignored. One method of checking inflation is to import goods which are in short supply. The fiscal aspect of the problem will also have to be examined. Curtailment of imports of consumer goods means a corresponding reduction in customs revenue. It is true that foreign exchange has to be conserved for the import of capital goods and industrial raw materials. But it is also true that funds are needed to finance the second five year plan. And Customs duties are an important source of revenue.

London

CREDIT SQUEEZE LITTLE HELP IN CURBING INFLATION

INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE REMAINS HIGH

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

REPORTING to the National Production Advisory Council on Industry last week on the progress of the Government's anti-inflationary measures, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to admit that the credit squeeze had not yet succeeded in restricting demand enough to suit his purposes. The main trouble is that investment is still running "at a high level", but in addition to that, consumer demand for most goods is also still too high and "it is still too early to say that the dangerous trend in the balance of payments has been reversed." The President of the Board of Trade was no more encouraging, for although he said exports were still rising, they were not doing so as fast as they should, and last year our share of world trade in manufactured articles had fallen by an amount equivalent to £70 million worth of exports, whereas Japan and Germany had increased their shares. Finally came a report from the Minister of Agriculture, who said it was imperative to save or do without 1,000,000 tons of animal feeding-stuffs this year, or the equivalent of one quarter of the 1955 balance of payments deficit.

Prospects of an easing of these pressures on the economy are not as bright as they might be. To maintain our competitive position in world markets means that we must keep pace with others in the matter of investment; consumer spending power is being sustained by the large pay increases recently granted and being negotiated; and rising costs, especially those of iron and steel to come into effect this week, and anticipated for coal in June as an inevitable sequel to the National Coal Board's deficit of £18,000,000 last year, raise the accumulated deficit to over £36 million. On the other hand, it is good to be able to record that coal output has improved sufficiently in recent weeks to raise the total output so far this year to a figure higher than for the comparable period of last year. The N. C. B.'s report anticipates 1956 production will be the same as for 1955 and that demand will also be the same, which means further substantial imports, one of the big contributors to our adverse balance of payments.

New Problems for Government

The situation as a whole presents the Government with some fresh problems calling for Labour support for their adequate solution. One of these is the strengthening of Parliamentary control over the expenditure of nationalised industries, particularly in view of the fact that, under Mr. Macmillan's new proposals, the Treasury is taking over responsibility for meeting the needs of some over the next two years and suggests an increase in the borrowing power of others. The Government's idea is a Parliamentary Select Committee to enable a closer scrutiny to be maintained of the whole system of accountability of the State-owned industries, without affecting the Boards' day-to-day responsibility nor Ministers' powers and duties as laid down by the various statutes. It will be concerned with the major interests of the public money invested in these industries. Further inquiries into administration, efficiency and general organisation—on the lines of the recent Flack investigation into the Coal Board and the Herbert Committee's into the electricity undertaking—are not, of course, excluded. Annual reports would be specially studied by the Committee with the object of commenting on development policy.

The other problem is represented by the general reaction to the introduction of automation in industry, which has been proceeding for some time without much opposition—with plant, it is interesting to learn, supplied by Western Germany—but has run into difficulties with the strike at the Standard Company's works occasioned by the proposal to introduce automation in the tractor works and render a proportion of the labour force redundant. The D.S.I.R. has spent more than two years preparing a technical report on the subject, and on the publication of this the Government hopes to have talks with both sides of industry. In view of the fact that the latest unemployment figures (on 16th April) show a fall of 14,000 less than a year previously, labour's fears of redundancy seem rather overdone, but the Minister of Labour has emphasised several times how essential it is that firms which are planning to introduce automation should consider from the beginning how it will affect their workers, and consult them early on. He said there were bound to be employment problems involving the re-deployment of labour. New skills would certainly be required, but the problems could be "satisfactorily resolved" if the Government and both sides of industry worked in close co-operation. He recognised the "very natural anxiety" which automation might cause among workers.

Investment in Industry

One of the Government's miscalculations in dealing with the inflationary situation, and an explanation of the continued boom in industry, are shown by the latest statistics made available by the Board of Trade of expenditure on new industrial buildings and equipment. Three months ago the total for 1955 was estimated to be 18 percent higher than in 1954. It is now seen to have been as much as 27 percent more. One part of this is covered by the rise in prices. The largest increases in expenditure last year were in the motor

industry, which nearly doubled its outlay compared with 1954, and in the paper and printing trades, which showed an increase of 50 percent. The metal-using trades, other than vehicles, and the food, drink and tobacco trades increased their outlay by one-quarter. The "miscellaneous industries" group spent one-third more. Much the greatest increase was in building work. In the motor industry more than three times as much was spent on this account in 1955 than in 1954 (£90 million against £29 million). In the paper and printing group, the outlay on building work was nearly doubled. For manufacturing industry as a whole it was 48 percent up. On the other hand, the outlay for plant and machinery increased only by 20 percent and that for vehicles by 29 percent. In "other industries", as opposed to manufacturing industries, total expenditure rose by 31 percent.

If estimates for the current year prove as much below the mark—and "approvals" of building proposals so far at least suggest they might well be—Mr. Macmillan's plans with regard to savings and debt funding could easily fail. Maybe it was this fresh warning—in addition to labour's reaction to automation, of course—which influenced him to give the public yet another warning this week of the perils which face the country if his proposals failed and the benefits to be expected if they succeeded.

Motor Trade and Industry's Problems

Labour's rather muddled reaction to the introduction of "automation" in industry—as represented particularly in the Communist-inspired strike at Standard Motors and the efforts being made to spread this throughout the engineering industry—invites attention to problems facing this particular section of industry, and from the export point of view an important one. To judge from the hire-purchase figures, there has been a normal seasonal recovery in motor sales, but the trade remains appreciably below the level of a year ago. According to Hire Purchase Information, the number of contracts for motor vehicles in April was 64,247, which is some 16 percent more than in March but 15.8 percent below April, 1955. As a guide to the latest trend in the motor trade, these figures are far from perfect, but as the car registration figures lag three months behind they are the best available. Lower home trade sales compared with 1955 are not the only trouble in the motor trade. Exports of cars and taxis in the first quarter were in value 16 percent below the first quarter of 1955. A fall of 16 percent in market demand is not extreme and ought not to be thought unusual, but the motor industry has made itself vulnerable by its great efforts to raise production last year, as indicated above. In the last two months of 1955, production was 14 percent higher than in the first two months. Broadly, the position seems to be that demand has fallen by 16 percent both at home and overseas while capacity has increased by 14 percent. The figures lead to the rather interesting conclusion that capacity is now 26 percent in excess of demand. Fortunately, the trade in commercial vehicles is much better.

Mysore Gold Disagreement

Mr. Arthur Taylor, Resident Director in India of the Kolar gold mines that are to be nationalised by the Mysore State Government, is now in London discussing the matter with his agents. For the

three mines, Mysore Gold, Champion Reef and Nundrydroog, the State Government has made an offer worth about £620,000. This is based on Stock Exchange values prior to the nationalisation proposals last June. Against this, the companies' claim appears to be about 10 times as large. They are working on the value of net assets and loss of earnings through premature termination of leases.

The Mysore Government has quoted the Iron and Steel Act, 1949 as the justification for its valuation. But, as Mr. Taylor points out, Indian gold shares have been depressed over many years by special imposts, references to nationalisation and doubling of royalty. Unfair treatment of the Kolar mines would have a discouraging effect on foreign capital and for that reason, if for no others, it is believed that the Central Government at Delhi may step in to facilitate a more equitable agreement, though not necessarily on the basis of the impartial valuation of assets which the companies want. About 85 percent of the mines' capital is held in Britain.

The Late "Jack" Hardaker

Those of his friends who are still in Calcutta will learn with regret of the death of Mr. John Hardaker, Press Officer of the Cotton Board, which event occurred suddenly at his home at Marple Bridge, Cheshire, on 6th May. He was only 54. John Hardaker started in journalism with the *Yorkshire Observer* group. Later he went to India to work on *The Statesman* at Calcutta. On his return to this country he joined the staff of a Manchester freelance agency specialising in industrial and commercial news. He also worked with a sports agency, for whom he wrote about golf and Association football. After serving with the army in Italy, he returned to freelance work, and in 1946 became golf correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*. He joined the Cotton Board as Press Officer at the end of that year.

Brevities

The World Bank has made two loans, aggregating \$19,350,000, for the improvement of Burma's transport system. These are the first World Bank loans to Burma. Of the total amount, \$14 million is being lent to the Port of Rangoon and is guaranteed by the Government. The second loan of \$5,350,000 is being made to the Union of Burma.

The former British destroyers *Gabbard* and *Cudizz*, 2,315 tons, and *Creole* and *Crispin*, 1,710 tons, recently bought by Pakistan, are to be modernised and refitted in Britain. Funds for the work have been made available by the United States under the Mutual Defence Assistance Programme.

A big improvement in profits and a larger dividend are announced by James Finlay and Co., the merchant bankers, shipping and insurance agents, with large interests in tea, cotton and jute in India and Ceylon. The total dividend is raised from 7½ percent to 9 percent, with a second interim of 6 percent in place of a final payment. Profit increased from £565,342 to £1,103,476 before charging £620,000, against £310,000, for taxation.

Indonesia has signified to the Tin Council her willingness to join the International Tin Agreement. Inauguration of the pact has been held up pending Indonesia's ratification, and once this is deposited in London, the Tin Council can be called together within 30 days.

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Bombay

SERIOUS FALL IN INDIA'S
TEXTILE EXPORTSKEEN COMPETITION ABROAD AND
RISING INTERNAL PRICES

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

THE textile trade is perturbed at the recent fall in cloth exports. In the first four months of this year, exports of cotton piecegoods totalled 238 million yards as compared with 243.3 million yards in the corresponding period of last year and 292.4 million yards in the same period of 1954. These losses have occurred in India's traditional markets, mainly Africa, Burma, Malaya and Indonesia. The entry of some communist countries, notably Bulgaria and China, and of western Germany in the textile export field has adversely affected India's trade. Even Pakistan has emerged as a competitor. Bulgaria is reported to have done considerable business with the Sudan, which has so far been one of India's important customers. It is understood that in recent months, Pakistan has exported approximately 2 million yards of grey sheeting to the Sudan, Mombasa and Aden. Sizeable quantities of other varieties have also been shipped to Malaya and Indonesia. The indications are that competition will stiffen in the immediate future, and there is every reason to think that India's export target of 1,000 million yards will remain unfulfilled.

Pakistan is expected to follow up her initial successes. She has the advantage of modern equipment which helps materially to reduce her production costs while her constantly increasing crops of home-grown cottons put Pakistan in an extremely favourable position. In addition to the deliveries already made, Western Germany has recently signed a textile agreement with Burma,

under which she will supply cotton textiles and yarn valued at approximately Rs. (B)12.5 million. Payment will be made in terms of raw cotton made available to Burma by the U.S. Government.

Abolition of Duty

Alarmed at these developments, the textile trade here feels that some steps must be taken immediately to remedy the situation. It intended to move the Government to abolish the 64 percent export duty on coarse cloth which the Government has already done. The Bombay Stock Exchange anticipated the Government's action, and textile shares rose sharply last week. In his Budget estimates, the Finance Minister took credit, on account of the export duty on coarse cloth, for Rs. 1 crore during the current financial year. In view of the relatively greater importance of foreign exchange earnings, the Government of India has agreed to forgo this revenue.

It is doubtful whether the abolition of the export duty will lead to permanent results or even help solve the problem temporarily to any appreciable degree. The problems of the Indian textile industry are far too deep-rooted for that. The situation has been aggravated by rising internal prices. Local prices have risen by 15 percent since the beginning of this year and there is no evidence to suggest that this upward trend has been checked. Whereas domestic markets have to pay increased prices, overseas customers have turned to India's competitors. Larger supplies have therefore been diverted to the home markets. This process will continue to operate unless the production of cloth is increased. In these circumstances, it is feared, the effect of the abolition of the export duty may be neutralised by rising prices.

Production Policy

This raises the issue of the Government's future textile production policy which fundamentally revolves round the distribution of output between the organised mill industry and the various components of the small-scale industry. An ambitious programme has been planned for the cottage industry at the expense of mill production. It has been proposed that the production of the organised mill industry should be pegged at 5,000 million yards and the balance of 3.20 million yards should be supplied by the smaller units engaged in handloom and the cottage system of production. The present combined production of the two sections is estimated at 1.6 million yards annually which means that to meet the estimated demand, they must increase their output by 100 percent within the second plan period. Apart from the financial outlay involved in equipping the small-scale industry to play its assigned rôle, there is a serious risk that for a variety of reasons, it may fail to achieve the target set for it. Such a failure would inevitably create a scarcity of cloth and soaring prices. India's export trade would then be threatened gravely.

It may be worthwhile to reconsider the problem and to set a more realistic target for the small-scale industry. The export question is a serious one because cotton textiles are expected to earn a substantial proportion of the foreign exchange needed for financing the second five year plan. The question of rationalisation is frequently discussed and shelved. The fact remains that newcomers to the world textile trade derive much of their competitive power from the very latest machines which they have installed and which reduce production costs to the minimum. The Indian industry, on the other hand, has remained static and there has been little rehabilitation. According to official figures, 95 percent of the machinery in use at present is 25 years old and of the 453 mills in production, more than 150 have ceased to be economic units. If India is to compete successfully in world markets, the question of rationalisation cannot be delayed much longer. It is imperative that the Indian industry be based on a fully competitive footing, otherwise its products are liable to be priced out in the international scramble for markets.

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Madras

REGULATION OF STOCK
EXCHANGESMISUSE OF OFFICIAL POWERS
FEARED

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

THE retiring president of the Madras Stock Exchange Association, Mr. H. Subramaniam touched on a number of subjects at its annual general meeting, held recently. Although he welcomed the Stock Exchange Bill as essentially regulatory in character, he had to re-state the unanimous opinion of all the stock exchanges that the Government might have trusted them a little more. They had been verbally assured that these provisions would not normally be invoked. But, Mr. Subramaniam said, it was difficult to take comfort from these assurances, particularly after what had been seen in recent weeks in the case of the East India Cotton Association in Bombay. Once power was vested by a Parliamentary statute in a bureaucratic body, the question as to what constituted an emergency was one on which it was possible to develop strong or hasty opinions and take no less hasty action. The legislation, he said, should be such as not to impair the elasticity of the Stock Exchange mechanism, which was one of its greatest assets.

He also referred to the nationalisation of life insurance and to the new company law. There was some misgiving at the outset about insurance executives continuing to play their important rôle in the gilt-edged market. Thanks to the prompt action taken by the Government, it proved unfounded. The Custodians of insurance companies continued to impart the necessary fluidity and life to the gilt-edged market, thus dispelling many of the fears that were entertained at the time of the promulgation of the ordinance. About the new company law, he said that, by and large, the policy of all the amendments made and the administrative machinery created was to give protection to the investor in joint-stock companies. He, therefore, hoped that the managerial class, the investors and the stock exchange community would give unstinted co-operation to the Government in the sensible and discriminating administration of this Act.

Sources of Plan Finance

Speaking on finance for the second five year plan, Mr. Subramaniam thought that it would be wise and realistic for the stock exchange community to recollect itself to a period of intensive taxation, direct and indirect, in order that the anticipated revenue surpluses might be available both at the Centre and in the States, as the first source of plan finance. It was also quite obvious that large borrowings would be made in the coming five years both by way of market loans and Treasury bills and also through small savings schemes. The Stock Exchange, he said, was bound to play an active, constructive and helpful part in the mobilisation of subscriptions for these loans. As for deficit financing, he said that this, more than anything else, was likely to influence the course of prices on the stock markets as perhaps of prices in other sectors. The mainstay of the stock market had been the middle-class investor. Increased prices, on the one hand, and increased excise and import duties, on the other, were bound to aggravate his distress. It was of the utmost importance that the middle-class man should not have his economy thrown out of gear and be made to feel bitter about difficult living conditions caused by inflation. He trusted that the scale and manner of deficit financing would be properly correlated with the scale of increased productivity during the second plan period.

Reaction to Industrial Policy

The new Statement of Industrial Policy has not evoked much comment in Madras, although the Press has dealt with it in editorials. The president of the Madras Stock Exchange Association, however, thinks that there is to be no hard and fast rule as to which industry belongs to which sector, because the Government has reserved the right to go into any industry under the statement of the plan. He is also aware that the statement on State trading has caused no small concern in trading circles. He could only express the hope that it might not be the intention of the Government to deprive the merchant of initiative or zest by any drastic narrowing of the field of commerce and trade—domestic or international. The Press here has generally taken the line that the extension of State enterprise should be determined by pragmatic tests of how the public interest can be served best. There should be a cautious expansion of public enterprise—as the training of suitable industrial and business personnel to run public enterprises has been hardly taken up yet. The continuance of a steadily shrinking private sector under conditions of suffrance is described as one of the two features of the new Policy.

Curtailed Imports

The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports told members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce that imports were likely to be more restricted in the years to come. Though the total might be more, machinery would make up a large part of imports, and those dealing in consumer goods might have to be satisfied with smaller licences. The Government did not want any industry to close down for want of raw materials.

It only wanted the raw materials available in India to be used. The Chamber represented that permission should be granted for the import of ebonite rods and tubes for fountain pens as the standard of indigenous products was not up to the requirements of the industry. A member of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce represented that he proposed to start a factory for the manufacture of playing cards of high quality, but he found it difficult to secure suitable card paper of quality produced by indigenous manufacturers. Another member pointed out that indigenous liquid glucose was not up to the standard required for the confectionery industry. The two members pleaded that licences should be issued for the import of card paper and liquid glucose. The Controller said that the actual user's licence would have to be continued even though some cases of misuse were reported. He also stated that several cases of misuse of licences by consumers' co-operative societies were under investigation in Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore and Bombay.

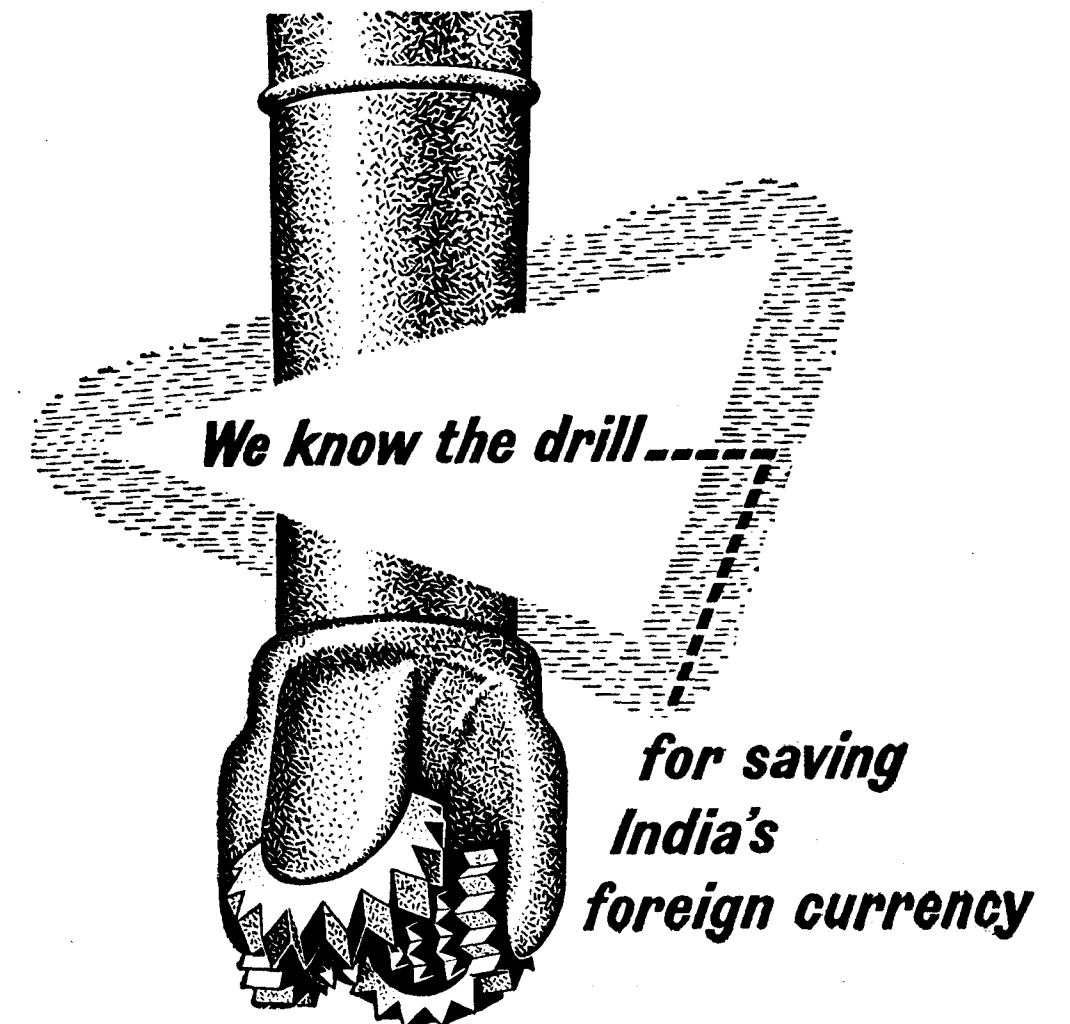
Rise in Food Prices

Local foodgrain merchants made some representations about the recent rise in rice prices to the Director-General of Food, Government of India, during his visit here. They told him that the rise in prices was not due to profiteering by merchants, but only due to hoarding by the ryots themselves who were offered liberal loans lest the price of rice should fall to an uneconomic level. They blamed the Government for purchasing rice in

the open market in Andhra at the rate of Rs. 17-8 a maund when the ruling price was only Rs. 14 a maund. The Government also purchased rice in Hyderabad at Rs. 18-7 a maund. The Director-General of Food did not accept the explanation. If rich ryots hoarded, taking advantage of the credit facilities, it would mean that they also turned traders. The allegation, however, would have to be substantiated. But, as far as the merchants were concerned, it was a fact, he said, that the quantity of rice pledged with the banks in the current year was about twice the figure for the previous year. As for the Government's purchase of rice, he said it was for the Army. Since the Army specification was high, a higher price was offered. In any case, the Government had now stopped all purchases.

Electricity Return

The Madras Electricity Department has reviewed its activities in the year 1954-55. The aggregate demand for power under the Government systems during the year was 181,700 k.W. as against 151,925 k.W. in the previous year. The gross revenue was Rs. 597 lakhs as against Rs. 481 lakhs in 1953-54. The net revenue realised yielded a return of 6.4 percent on the capital outlay as at the end of the year 1954-55. The net profit earned by the Department, after meeting the interest charges, was 2.08 percent on the capital outlay. The total of transmission and distribution lines in operation during the year was very nearly 12,000 miles of which H.T. lines accounted for just 50 percent.



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Commodity Markets

BRITISH TEXTILE REVIEW
PROMOTING WOOL GOODS

It is not always realised that Britain's consumption of wool by a person is less now than it was before the war, whereas even cotton is being consumed in proportionately greater quantities, and the relative improvement in the man-made fibres is, of course, much larger. In the home market the wool industry has failed to get its share of the benefit of the expansion of demand for textiles. It is because its export trade compares so favourably with cotton's that so much less complaining is heard from Yorkshire than from Lancashire. The industry has begun to recognise that it ought to do more to publicise its goods. Employers' organisations have been discussing the matter; but at present they seem to be concerned with promoting trade abroad rather than at home. The first problem is finance; not that the industry is short of money, but the levy on its production is allocated largely to research and the sum available for promoting sales—in the export field—is only modest. The recent annual report of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation showed a prospective annual income of £110,000 from the levy and a prospective annual expenditure of £130,000. At this rate of deficiency, the Corporation's reserve of £40,000 will be exhausted in two years.

On this reckoning there is nothing at all available for the home market, for none of the inadequate levy can be diverted there; and the Corporation's income is so small a proportion of an export turnover of roughly £150 million that it is surprising that so much sales promotion has been done in the dollar markets, even though the effort has been concentrated there. It is likely that the industry will make more finance available for promotion, and will at the same time direct more effort to the home market. But the problems of publicising wool as such will not be easily overcome. The industry does not make what the consumer buys but what the clothing industry uses as its material; and much cloth that is mainly wool is advertised now as containing other fibres with other properties.

Publicity for Cotton

The cotton industry in also planning a sales campaign, in this case specifically for the home market. Its purpose is not to compete with the wool industry but to counteract the growth of demand for attractively priced goods based on Asian cloth. In the past month, the industry has continued its deputations to the Government in the hope of breaking down the resistance to the idea of controlling imports from the Commonwealth, but many people feel that the method of self-help is prefer-

able. The plan is scheduled to begin in September and to spend about £250,000 at a rate of about £100,000 a year, advertising on the theme, "Buy Britain's Cottons". All sections of the industry, including the operatives' unions, are willing to contribute financially, and the Cotton Board has agreed to provide "a substantial amount" for the campaign. In its internal affairs, the industry is thinking still in terms of stabilisation by agreement. After almost 14 years of discussion, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association formulated last month proposals for fixing minimum prices in the weaving section. But the scheme, put forward in a questionnaire, is not wholeheartedly supported. While its advocates argue that nothing but confusion results from wide differences in quotations for virtually the same product, its critics argue that almost indiscriminate price-cutting is sometimes necessary to maintain a basic minimum of turnover. The present time, when efforts are being made to compete with Asian imports, is hardly the most appropriate for any price-fixing scheme.

Varied Exports to Russia

Before the Russians' "shopping list" was presented to the British Government, the textile trades had noticed a significant development of interest in British fashion goods on the part of Russian buyers. The authorities were not particularly helpful on either side, but representatives of the dress firms here and of the fashion business in Moscow cut through red tape and were soon doing business. As a result of their initiative, scores of models will be flown to Moscow early in June, and they will include, by special request of the buyers, as many glamorous dresses as useful ones. There is no restriction on prices: it appears that some Russian women are able to pay well. At the same time, a useful trade in foundation garments is developing.

The official "shopping list", however, was rather disappointing to the textile trades, which had hoped that the interest in fashion goods signified a broader interest in textiles generally. An unspecified amount of woollen cloth was included in the list, but the idea of a big open market for any of the U.K.'s "surplus" textiles has had to be abandoned. Raw wool is another item in the list, but it is not clear whether the intention is to import more wool or to divert some buying from the primary markets to London. However, wool textiles, at least, are apparently welcome within limits, and in another field, textile machinery, substantial imports into Russia are envisaged. Just after the list was presented, but without relation to it Textile Machinery Makers announced that its subsidiary, Platt Brothers, had contracted to supply carpet looms and ancillary equipment worth more than £2 million, and in the list itself dyeing and finishing equipment is a prominent item.

Textiles in Industry

The National Industrial Textiles Trade Fair has

provided a further reminder of the variety of textiles' industrial uses, and also of the continuing predominance of cotton in this field. It is not surprising that more and more firms in Lancashire are looking with interest at the industrial possibilities. At the best, there is no dramatic expansion of demand for clothing in prospect, whereas post-war experience has confirmed that industrial expansion brings in its train a corresponding increase in demand for industrial textiles, for conveyor belting, electrical insulation, and innumerable other purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FALLS

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) declined by 0.4 percent to 390.4 during the week ended 28th April, 1956, as compared with 392.1 for the previous week. The index was almost the same as in the corresponding week of last month, but was higher by 14.3 percent as compared with 341.5 a year ago. The average for April 1956 stood at 391.2, as against 387.3 for March 1956 and 345.1 for April 1955. A decline in the prices of jowar (-9%), gur (-7%), rice in Calcutta (-4%) and at Vijayawada (-1%), wheat at Jabalpur (-3%), gram (-2%) and coffee (-1%) brought down the index for Food Articles by 1.2 percent to 356.8, despite an advance in the prices of wheat at Amritsar (+8%) and at Hapur (+2%), rice at Patna (+6%), dal arhar (+2%) and salt (+1%). The index for Industrial Raw Materials also declined by 0.8 percent to 471.5 due to a decrease in the prices of ginglyseed in Bombay (-21%), manganese ore (average export price) (-8%), castorseed (-5%), raw jute and raw silk (-3% each) and linseed and copra (-1% each), although the prices of ginglyseed at Jhansi (+11%), lac (+6%) and rapeseed (+2%) showed advances. The index for Semi-Manufactures, however, moved up by 0.6 percent to 380.7. Items which recorded noticeable changes were: mustard oil (+5%); castor oil (+3%); cotton yarn (+2%); gingly oil and gingly cake (-3% each); sheepskins and coconut oil (-2% each). The index for Manufactures declined by 0.1 percent to 375.4 as a result of a fall in the price of jute manufactures (-1%). Higher prices of chillies (+6%) and black pepper (+4%) raised the Miscellaneous group index by 0.5 percent to 499.0 as compared with 496.5 for the previous week.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended Aug. 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	28-4-56	21-4-56	31-3-56	30-4-55
I. Food Articles:	356.8	361.3	358.8	274.9
Cereals	461	464	447*	314
Pulses	345	347	355	212
Others	227	233	243*	230
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	471.5	475.4	477.9(R)	396.2
Fibres	457	461	465	431
Oilseeds	532	536	538 (R)	325
Minerals	440	446	438	423
Others	392*	388*	401*	445
III. Semi-Manufactures:	380.7	378.4	375.1(R)	328.5
Leather	406	409	411	396
Mineral oils	206	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	542	535	525 (R)	331
Cotton yarn	464	457	453*	429
Metals	281	281	282*	244
Oilcakes	420	426	396	300
Others	361	362	363	329
IV. Manufactures:	375.4	375.8	373.0(R)	376.8
Textiles	408	409	405	418
Jute	397	401	395*	439
Cotton	408*	408*	403*	411*
Rayon and silk	502*	502*	502*	494*
Woolen	260	260	274	310
Metal products	371	371	371	340
Others	286	286	286 (R)	287
V. Miscellaneous:	499.0	496.5	494.1*	537.8
All Commodities	390.4	392.1	390.3(R)	341.5

R = Revised * = Estimated

Groups and Sub-Groups	Monthly Average April, 1956	March, 1956	April, 1955
I. Food Articles:	360.9	351.6	283.6
Cereals	461	439	327
Pulses	357	373	217
Others	234	233	235
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	472.8	475.6	398.6
Fibres	459	471	437
Oilseeds	529	511	323
Minerals	446	453	414
Others	394	406	461
III. Semi-Manufactures:	377.0	369.4(R)	327.8
Leather	409	408	393
Mineral oils	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	525	486(R)	330
Cotton yarn	457	452	432
Metals	282	282	244
Oilcakes	419	379	286
Others	362	364	329
IV. Manufactures:	375.6	374.8(R)	377.1
Textiles	408	408	421
Jute	398	410	452
Cotton	408*	403*	411*
Rayon and silk	502*	502*	494*
Woolen	260	274	310
Metal products	371	371	340
Others	286	285	287
V. Miscellaneous:	496.7	508.1	541.2
All Commodities	391.2	387.3	345.4

* = Estimated R = Revised

Calcutta Markets

LOWER PRICES AT TEA EXPORT SALE

HIGHER RATES FOR GOOD DUSTS

AT Sale No. 47, held on 14th and 15th May, offerings at the Export auction, consisted of 52,060 packages, for which there was fairly good demand, but at somewhat lower rates. Better liquoring teas declined by about 2 annas a lb., while Medium kinds, particularly B.P.'s were a full 1 anna lower. The poorest kinds were fully firm to occasionally dearer, while stylish B.P.s and well-made whole leaf grades were also firm to dearer. Once again, no quotations are given.

At the Internal Sale, dust offerings consisted of 21,700 packages. There was a fair general demand. Black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East were the strongest features of the Sale and were often several annas dearer. Good liquoring Mediums and non-wither Doars were fully firm and occasionally dearer, while the very best C.T.C. Assams received good support and advanced by 1 to 2 annas a lb. Commons, poorer mediums and the more ordinary C.T.C. Assams were irregularly 1 to 2 annas easier and the very fibrous residue C.T.C. teas were a weak feature and often difficult of sale. Offerings of other grades consisted of 6,500 packages, for which there was a fair demand but at an irregular 1 to 3 annas below last rates.

	Quotations	
	1956 Rs.	1955 Rs.
Medium Doars	1 8 0	1 14 6 to 1 15 0
Dust		
Medium Assam Grains	1 9 0 to 1 10 0	2 0 0 to 2 1 0
Dust		
Best Assam CTC	2 12 0 to 2 14 0 (Nom.)	2 7 0 to 2 9 0
Dust		

FREIGHT MARKETS
QUIET BUT FIRM

IN the past week, the markets remained fairly quiet but very firm. A fixture of American coal on French account was concluded at 78s 6d for May-June single voyage, and owners are now asking for 80s. There was not much activity in the Pacific grain market, but charterers are open for September and October shipments from British Columbia to Peru at about \$ (U.S.) 10.50, 1,000 free discharge. Tonnage for July shipment is sought for North Pacific ports to Vizagapatam, Madras and Calcutta. It is reported that a fixture for scrap Calcutta Kobe has been concluded at 150s f.o.t. The time charter market was also steady for trip and period trading. A Liberty obtained 47s 6d delivery Persian Gulf redelivery Japan for the trip out via India. An 8,000-ton motorship accepted 52s delivery passing Suez redelivery Japan via Indian ore ports.

A fair improvement has been shown in the coal docks and it is likely that there will not be any waiting for coal berths by the end of May. A threatened strike at Vizagapatam has been postponed from 15th May until the end of the month. A strike there now would be disastrous, as ore loaders are waiting up to three weeks for berths, and there is no sign of improvement.

SUGAR STEADY

During the week ended 16th May, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 5,000 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 1,200 bags and stocks totalled 75,000 bags. Sales for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 31-8 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-12 for big grain; ex-mill prices were Rs. 28-6 and Rs. 29-6 respectively. The market was steady.

LINSEED SLIGHTLY EASIER

There was no notable change last week, but a slightly easier tendency was apparent towards the close with buyers showing little interest. Seeds prices reacted slightly, following an improvement in arrivals from upcountry; crushers, however, were seeking lower levels and covering for their immediate requirements only. Trading in the oil market was poor and sellers were more in evidence than buyers. With the exception of an enquiry for ready oil from a prominent shipper, activity was negligible. Latest quotations were as follows: Ready Rs. 22-10 a maund; May-June Rs. 22-10 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market ruled dull and prices showed a downward tendency. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 8th May and 15th May, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted (Slaughtered) 12,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 20.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 16,750 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. Rs. 350 to Rs. 375 and Rs. 245 to Rs. 300; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 6,400 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 265; Purneah-Kissanganj 6,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 260; Pakur-Patna (Ord) 9,500 pcs. on the basis of

COMPANY NOTICE

THE CALCUTTA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

A dividend of Rs. 6/4/- per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, has been declared payable at once in the Indian Union.

HOARE MILLER & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

5, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta, the 15th May, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS
DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour I.S.T.
Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.	22-5-56	12-35 p.m.
Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.	29-5-56	Noon
Churulia Coal Co. Ltd.	30-5-56	10-30 a.m.
Sendra Coal Co. Ltd.	30-5-56	10-40 a.m.
Eastern Investments Ltd.	30-5-56	3-30 p.m.
Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd.	30-5-56	4 p.m.
Rameshwara Jute Mills, Ltd. (E)	13-6-56	3 p.m.
Minerva Mills Ltd. (Bombay Cotton)	15-6-56	4-30 p.m.
Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd. (E)	18-6-56	Noon

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Churulia Coal Co. Ltd.—Six pias per share; Sendra Coal Co. Ltd.—11 p.c. (o); Godfrey Phillips, India, Ltd.—20 p.c. (o); Sutna Stone & Lime Co., Ltd.—Annas 10 per share; Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association—5 p.c.; Eastern Investments Ltd.—9 p.c. (o); Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.—Rs. 2 per share (f) (o); National Rayon Corporation Ltd.—Rs. 12 per share (o); Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—7½ p.c.; Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—6½ p.c.

O—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P—Preference Dividend. F—Final Dividend.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. L—Less Income Tax.
D.—Deferred Dividend. Cm.—Cumulative.
† Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £

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P-13, MISSION ROW EXTENSION, CALCUTTA.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 000-Rs	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 000-Rs	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					16-5-56	A year ago						16-5-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15,00	6	100	131 1/2	135	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24,00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	80 1/2
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb Aug.)	11,25	7	100	100	121	1935-36	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15,00	6 1/2	250	..	..
1898-97	Borra (June Dec.)	1,00	6 1/2	100	117	119	1903-4	Britannia Sisculit (Feb Aug.)	15	8	10	153	153
1901	Burra (June Dec.)	22,98	7	100	122	124	1937	British Leyton Corporation (Apr. Mar.)	7,50	6	10	122	140
1946	Burra (June Dec.)	4,50	6 1/2	100	81	81	1937	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81,00	8	100	122	140
1895	equitable (May Nov.)	1,00	6	100	110	120 1/2	1906	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb Aug.)	13,00	7	100	140 1/2	144 1/2
1931	Khas Kailora (Mar Sept.)	1,80	5	10	125	125	1909-1	Burn Engineering (Feb Aug.)	15,00	6	100	124	124
1920	New Beerboom (Jan July)	2,00	7	10	122 1/2	13	1937	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar Sept.)	21,900	5	21	11 1/2	12 1/2
1898-99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2,00	6 1/2	100	113	114	1906	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2,00	6	100	55	60
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr Oct.)	10,00	6	100	110	110	1940	Calcutta Tramways (Jan July)	2,250	5 1/2	21	81	81 1/2
1884	Bangalore (Jan July)	5,00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1935-24	Carew & Co. (January)	8,00	6 1/2	100	106	96
1938	Sasanti (Oct.)	3,00	6 1/2	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	1946	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb Aug.)	10,00	8	100	144	144 1/2
1896	Bengal Nagpur (Apr Oct.)	3,00	7	100	105	105	1937	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30,00	5 1/2	100	57 1/2	64
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr Oct.)	6,00	6	100	134	135	1945	Dacca Electric Suply (July)	6,00	6	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
1900	Bowreah "B" (1) (Apr Oct.)	6,00	7	100	72	82 1/2	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3,500	6	100	101	98
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan Dec.)	14,75	7 1/2	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2,372	6	40	41	31
1928	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan July)	21,30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1946	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	9,00	7 1/2	100	135	135
1912	Central India (Apr Oct.)	50,00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1948	Deshgahar Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16,00	6	100	104	104
1920	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20,00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1926	Deshgahar Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12,00	4	100	93	91 1/2
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11,00	6	100	135	152	1948	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45,00	4	100	63 1/2	73
1943	Elgin "B" (May Nov.)	4,20	5	10	91	91	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan July)	30,00	6	100	129	127 1/2
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	2,00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	6,00	6 1/2	100	97	100
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20,00	7	100	134	131	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan July)	42,00	7	21	17 1/2	17 1/2
1923	Khatu Mankani (Nov.)	10,00	6	100	88	88	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2,500	5 1/2	100	..	..
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12,00	6	10	104	104	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1,00	5	100	76	75 1/2
1900	Muir (Feb Aug.)	30,00	6	100	80	80	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1,00	6 1/2	100	68	69
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	4,00	5 1/2	300	18 1/2	18 1/2	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr Oct.)	2,500	5 1/2	100	71 1/2	71 1/2
1920	New Victoria (Apr Oct.)	26,00	6	5	58 1/2	58 1/2	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15,00	6 1/2	100	96	62
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	15,00	6	100	115	115	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30,00	5 1/2	100	73	73 1/2
1927	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	35,00	6	100	89	86 1/2	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6,75	7	100	68	68
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	3,00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5,00	7	100	69	60 1/2
1931	Vasanti (Apr Oct.)	16,00	7	500	350	350	1940	Humayan Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12,00	6	10	9 1/2	11
1935	Vishnu (Apr.)	16,00	7	500	350	350	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar Sept.)	40,00	5 1/2	100	73 1/2	72
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan July)	10,00	7	100	118	120	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan July)	30,00	7 1/2	100	107	101
1909	Albion (May Nov.)	9,00	7	100	100	101	1945	India General Navy & Railways	2,244	6	210	80	78
1905	Alexandra (Feb Aug.)	9,00	7	100	98	105	1909	Indian Cable Co (Nov.)	12,88	6	10	31	24 1/2
1930	Alliance (Mar Sept.)	15,00	6	100	93	102	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1,968	7	100	140	138 1/2
1910	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40,00	6	100	115	115	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2,689 1/2	5	100	107	108 1/2
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10,00	6 1/2	100	95 1/2	93	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2,00	5	100	76	75 1/2
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15,00	6 1/2	100	74	75 1/2	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2,00	6 1/2	100	68	68
1918	Bally (Jan July)	20,00	7	100	106	116 1/2	1945	James Wright (Jan July)	1,30	6	50	40	35
1896	Barnagore (Oct Dec.)	4,200	5 1/2	100	44	48	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50,00	5 1/2	100	77	78
1906	Bevedere (Jan July)	1,00	7	25	119	120	1945	Jesop & Co.	10,00	5	100	106	105
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10,00	5 1/2	100	96	90 1/2	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4,90	6 1/2	10	..	..
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23,54	7 1/2	100	103	105	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12,00	6	100	102	108 1/2
1896	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	4,00	7	100	119	119	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2,00	7	100	116	113
1934	Calcutta (Jan July)	6,00	6 1/2	100	90	83	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30,00	5	100	105	104 1/2
1919	Calcutta (June Dec.)	10,00	7	100	116	119 1/2	1946	McLeod & Co.	10,00	5 1/2	100	68	67 1/2
1919	Chivori (June Dec.)	10,00	7	100	101	119 1/2	1930	McLeod & Co.	40,00	6	100	76	77
1928	Chitavalash (Mar Dec.)	5,00	7	100	115	112	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20,00	6 1/2	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
1930	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	5,00	6	100	91	91	1949	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20,00	6 1/2	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
1935	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	5,00	7	100	101	94 1/2	1949	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20,00	6 1/2	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15,00	7	100	105	116	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	2,00	5	10	9 1/2	11
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5,00	6	100	115	95	1930	National Insulated Cable	10,00	5 1/2	100	..	..
1912	Empire (Jan July)	10,00	6	100	118	116 1/2	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25,00	5	100	90	80 1/2
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan July)	14,00	7	100	87	125	1944	National Tobacco (Jan Dec.)	20,00	4 1/2	100	69	69 1/2
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	10,00	7	100	118	87	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan July)	2,00	6	100	48	48
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10,00	7	100	106	106	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd (June Dec.)	4,00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1916	Janges (June Dec.)	6,00	6	100	114	127 1/2	1925	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10,00	6 1/2	100	104	104
1895-94	Jourapore (June Dec.)	26,50	6	100	98	104 1/2	1922	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15,00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1913	Kandla (Jan July)	25,00	6	100	100 1/2	106	1936	Preston (Sugar) (Oct.)	6,00	10	10	15 1/2	16
1913	Kandla (July)	11,00	10	10	133 1/2	124 1/2	1936	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1890	Kowrah (Jan July)	11,00	10	10	133 1/2	124 1/2	1933-34	Robbas Industries (April)	20,00	7	100	122	125
1903-06	Kowrah "A" (Jan July)	17,50	7	100	113	113	1936	Shah Industries "B" (Apr.)	86,00	4 1/2	100	64	68
1919	Kukumchand (June Dec.)	40,00	7	100	109	118	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75,00	6 1/2	100	94	85 1/2
1898-94	Kamarnahat (Apr Oct.)	16,00	6	100	108	108	1937	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	125	126
1900	Kankarnahat (Apr Oct.)	10,00	6	100	103	108	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6,00	6	100	95	100
1935	Kandarnahat (Jan July)	2,00	7	100	95	90	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	6,00	6	100	95	100
1907	Kelvin (Mar Sept.)	7,00	7	100	109	120	1936	Smith Street (Chemists) (Nov.)	5,00	10	50	60	65
1895-99	Khardab (May Nov.)	25,00	6	100	104	104	1906	South Bihar Sugar (Oct.)	5,00	7	100	101 1/2	101 1/2
1900-1	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15,00	7	100	113	117	1936	Spencer & Co "A" (Provisions) (Jan July)	23,20	6 1/2	10	91	104
1910	Lansdowne (July Jan.)	15,00	7	100	113	118	1936	Spencer & Co "B" (Provisions) (Jan July)	38,80	6 1/2	10	101	101 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5,00	7	100	95	92	1937	Star Paper (Apr Oct.)	10,00	6	100	94	94 1/2
1909-37	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10,00	5 1/2	100	95	92	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5,00	6 1/2	100	131	131
1918	Lotian (June Dec.)	7,00	7	100	113	109	1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	80,00	6	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1905	Nabha (July Jan.)	10,00	7	100	123	113 1/2	1939	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept Mar.)	99,28	7	100	121 1/2	121 1/2
1945	Nabha (Jan July)	7,00	7	100	123	113 1/2	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75,00	6 1/2	100	108 1/2	111 1/2
1917	National (May Nov.)	5,00	6	100	119	125 1/2	1906	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (Mar.)	8,93 1/2	7 1/2	100	129 1/2	130
1939	Nellmarla (Apr Oct.)	5,00	6	100	102	102 1/2	1918	Tata Power (May Nov.)	86,97	7 1/2	100	127 1/2	127 1/2
1915	New Central (Jan July)	14,00	7	100	112	115 1/2	1919	Tezpur-Balipara (Jan July)	2,25	6			

COAL COMPANIES

O Po F and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary, Founders' and Deferred shares respectively P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Reserves	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra				Ra	Ra	1953 1954 1955	Ra	10-5-56 9-5-56 A year Ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	269,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-8 3-5 6-1	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,06,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,95,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	3-7 7-7 8-1	200	53 1/2 53 1/2 49 1/2
4,49,350	4,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,809	Bengal Naspur P	6-12	3	12,266	57,417	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhaigora	9	152	3,13,899	39,978	6-1 6-1 6-1	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 7
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,62,320	Bhulanbarjee P	6-12	335	2,52,221	27,433	6-1 6-1 6-1	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbarjee	6-12	106	16,884	-1,65,136	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 13 1/2
10,00,000	38,67,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokar & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	-79,196	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	26 1/2 26 1/2 29 1/2
7,50,000	31,15,737	23,00,000	8,18,200	Borra P	6-12	106	1,83,443	98,856	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,37,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,037	14,019	3-2 3-2 3-2	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
8,00,000	16,67,572	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	3-2 3-2 3-2	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
6,00,000	1,43,676	7,32,536	3,35,989	Churulia	6-12	106	-6,374	2,129	3-2 3-2 3-2	10	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
16,30,300	2,76,131	1,20,000	3,35,989	Dharm Main	6-12	19	70,801	-2,43,279	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
2,40,000	2,274,668	2,380,653	2,374,656	East Indian	4	128	1,37,640	2,59,767	1-1 1-1 1-1	21	32 1/2 32 1/2 30 1/2
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	92,265	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,444	Juzdar Kajora	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
8,00,000	2,81,943	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurraladh	6-12	2	-1,08,650	-2,96,262	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalaphari	6-12	21	-19,675	-30,704	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	-19,675	-30,704	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	3	21	2,23,402	2,691	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriab	6-12	326	4,72,048	1,26,128	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
5,65,750	10,94,977	85,000	9,560	Mundulpur	6-12	326	-79,868	-79,868	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	6-12	347	82,501	25,598	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
1,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
17,78,230	31,15,737	20,00,000	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,84,716	94,383	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
6,00,000	12,44,425	35,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,002	36,426	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
2,50,000	1,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	-32,184	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	7-7 7-7 10-10	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 19
1,57,500	1,57,500										
1,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Onal P	6-12	106	1,07,611	1,05,531	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
8,34,000	9,40,674	12,942	3,04,291	Persa P	6-12	207	99,433	7,443	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pur Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	6	2,008	-18,581	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 21 1/2
20,00,000	23,74,261	1,52,027	1,01,427	Samsa	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	2-2 2-2 2-2	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searole	6-12	353	1,05,156	21,070	2-2 2-2 2-2	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,85,598	4,26,311	Seepore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2
8,00,000	23,624	5,29,306	6,32,757	Sendra	6-12	106	-4,093	7,503	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	-59,079	-51,533	1-1 1-1 1-1	10	9 1/2 9 1/2 11 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	-1,24,337	7,937	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	26 1/2 26 1/2 18
10,00,000	15,04,565	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	-2,375	-3,86,911	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
3,50,000	4,66,000	3,53,000	8,176	Union	6-12	276	-4,033	44,167	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 18
49,98,000	30,14,812	21,550	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	160	3,99,468	37,694	3-3 3-3 3-3	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
7,00,000	32,55,152	13,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	-1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 16 1/2

N=Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Reserves Share if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									1953	1954	1955		10-5-56	9-5-56	A year Ago
Ra			Ra	Ra	Ra				Ra	Ra			Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,006	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227				10	6	6	
32,72,340	22,197	506	47,69,676	23,18,900	24,351	Benares P	3-8	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	24	--		10	1 1/2	1 1/2	
7,11,280	36,900	932	17,17,126	2,20,369	30,242	Bengal Luxmi	12	27	3,66,176	47,818				10	6	6	
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,309	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	-5,23,389	18,199	24-Nil	Nil		60	38	38	
15,00,000	38,164	992	31,35,500	1,09,84,251	21,32,642	Birla Cotton	12	22	5,28,332	4,25,221	24-Nil	Nil		10	8 1/2	8 1/2	
6,00,000	42,872	641	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bowman P	6-12	138	84,028	-23,47,373	Nil-Nil	Nil		10	96	95	
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,309	25,93,976	3,30,362	Jawnpore Textiles	3	25	-2,93,259	29,514	111	Nil		100	146	165x.r	
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	3,94,63,169	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	9	9		25	38	38	
1,92,563	42,944	518	34,12,181	25,71,925	1,53,884	Dunbar	6-12	138	9,92,376	1,37,951	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil		24	38	31	
63,00,000	94,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,383	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,464	93,386	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil		100	302	302	
1,20,00,000	99,250	1,872	2,38,99,575	1,60,53,952	47,29,268	Kesoram P	3	22	37,41,719	2,45,435	111	81		10	27 1/2	27 1/2	
6,00,000	35,894	864	17,48,141	3,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	46	9,53,316	6,158				20	17 1/2	17 1/2	
33,96,288	38,000	1,825	17,44,344	52,19,601	12,65,0551	Muir P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290				25	18	--	
30,00,000	78,846	1,367	43,25,577	28,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	-18,83,371	-13,76,473				10	86	107	
3,28,0954Dd														210	22	21	
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,738	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	616,926	1,094	Nil	61		1DD	111	111	
5,00,000Dd											Nil	Nil		10	111	111	
17,50,000						Swadeshi P (Cawnpore)	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	9	74		100	10 1/2	10 1/2	
1,57,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,689	2,65,04,931	32,30,412						9	111		100	11	10 1/2	
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W. C. S.N.K. F	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30		100	570	567 1/2	
1,78,47,800	1,20,012	4,770	3,20,71,600	1,87,39,278	27,80,514	Buckingham Carnatic	12	26	1,01,66,075	2,38,445	10	10	30	100	570	567 1/2	
20,00,000	18,003	302	18,03,003	20,32,074	11,26,239	Embold P	12	10	1,96,274	27,593	74	Nil	10	100	203 1/2	201	
12,00,000	43,864	407	4,41,056	4,00,000	36,33,302	Ombarator Cotton	12	188	6,33,450	61,404				10	133	133	
20,76,900	12,832	407	47,91,212	17,90,300	1,98,081	Ombarator Sp & Wvg	6	46	-7,52,342	-10,23,340	Nil	--	--	100	340	337 1/2	
6,50,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	8,77,434	Kaleswarar	12	139	2,05,780	1,777				50	98	98 1/2	
24,00,000					74,379	Kothari Textiles P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382				100	332 1/2	332 1/2	
23,64,000	48,756	1,310	15,01,06	21,70,200	78,950	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,309				10	17 1/2	17 1/2	
1,75,02,480	1,65,324	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	3,44,100	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,813	20	20		50	203 1/2	198	
12,00,000	1,25,354	303	3,00,81,211	39,00,000	1,14,000	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	240	-85,190	-4,40,039					515 1/2	52	
60,00,000	24,252	600	14,15,399	5,90,275	1,34,662	Mettur Industries	12	29	37,00,499	1,43,038	22 1/2	25		200	115	115	
13,61,785	6,000		3,38,608	5,00,000	24,24,306	Patani Andavar P	1	162	1,793	3,386	Nil	Nil		10	461 1/2	455	
4,00,000	10,137	Nil	3,38,608	5,00,000	24,24,306	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	1	162	1,793	3,386				50	155	155	
7,79,700	15,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,85,911	Vasanta P	12	47	18,37,459	3,083				100	280	280 1/2	
1,00,000	28,104	270	12,96,563	18,23,501	11,71,924												

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price realised for crop	Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	1953 As P. 1954 As P.	1955 Lbs.	Lbs.	1952 1953 1954	Paid-up Capital Ordinary	16-5-56 8-5-56 A year ago		
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	..	..	..
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	..	..	..	..
2,50,000	57,753	..	794	3,80,734	3-4	7,00,450	4-2/5	..	..	..	..
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	..	..	..	..
12,00,000	18,45,955	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	..	..	..	..
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,80,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	993	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	..	..	..	..
7,00,000	4,25,600	2,50,000	1,350	1,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	..	..	..	..
1,84,000	3,00,329	..	486	3,54,000	29-6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,80,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	5,04,720	36-4/5	..	..	..	..
5,25,000	3,25,909	6,28,514	688	5,99,411	33-9	6,76,800	41-11	..	..	..	..
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,336	36-7 1/5	..	..	..	..
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	5,12,000	..	..	..	..	..
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	..	..	..	..
2,79,900	4,72,061	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-3	1,41,174	62-0	..	..	..	..
3,75,000	3,75,000	..	991	..	..	1,60,000	..	..	..	..	..
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	988	1,04,500	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	..	..	..	..
2,00,000	1,13,500	3,53,585	500	..	..	1,28,000	..	..	..	..	..
7,00,000	6,25,300	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-10	2,84,204	49-13	..	..	..	..
10,32,000	3,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	6,54,740	58-10	..	..	..	..
4,00,000	4,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,09,321	42-4	5,26,315	48-8	..	..	..	..
1,59,000	1,75,390	3,10,239	645	1,63,521	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	..	..	..	..
2,99,000	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,143	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	..	..	..	..
4,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	..	..	..	..
3,30,000	3,02,868	2,61,118	776	..	..	1,47,589	35-9	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,03,418	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	..	..	..	..
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,72,721	40-8	1,80,720	56-0	..	..	..	..
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	2,80,000	1,458	747	1,63,187	34-4/5	2,05,035	47-0	..	..	..	..
6,25,000	5,98,413	71,302	389	2,36,391	35-8	2,94,790	50-4	..	..	..	..
9,00,000	2,97,823	1,46,857	683	2,67,892	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	552	3,30,160	37-5	3,78,300	54-5	..	..	..	..
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,585	384	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8	..	..	..	..
9,01,352	10,96,000	9,62,401	1,666	6,68,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	..	..	..	..
85,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,887	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	..	..	..	..
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,364	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	..	..	..	..
9,00,000	9,05,410	11,03,442	1,112	12,07,520	30-9	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	..	..	..	..
6,00,000	5,23,083	6,00,000	602	5,53,226	34-2	6,04,104	35-10	..	..	..	..
6,00,000	5,97,972	12,00,000	901	8,82,266	32-2	10,68,880	49-4	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	2,16,473	2,50,000	500	4,41,781	33-4	4,91,284	42-8	..	..	..	..
1,20,000	1,70,517	2,64,000	265	2,14,321	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	..	..	..	..
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,39,444	28-9	4,79,840	39-9	..	..	..	..
5,00,000	1,38,424	6,50,000	1,253	9,11,344	33-1	7,62,720	47-1	..	..	..	..
10,00,000	14,08,402	19,75,674	996	11,88,981	29-4	12,20,090	47-11	..	..	..	..
24,50,000	3,00,000	5,23,083	2,427	3,22,771	35-4	3,71,277	41-11	..	..	..	..
82,00,000	52,36,929	60,63,335	4,236	60,95,289	32-2	60,95,289	44-1	..	..	..	..
8,25,000	19,79,213	1,452	1,452	18,54,631	27-2	18,07,368	44-5	..	..	..	..
3,50,000	5,90,925	8,65,000	807	3,46,724	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	..	..	..	..
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,381	35-0	11,46,814	39-4	..	..	..	..
9,00,000	4,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,241	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	..	..	..	..
9,60,000	3,60,000	12,80,223	1,121	10,53,808	31-10	16,93,538	44-5	..	..	..	..
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,664	1,163	14,82,804	31-3	15,32,400	44-2	..	..	..	..
3,20,000	3,96,142	4,80,000	578	3,64,561	29-1	6,23,200	44-2	..	..	..	..
2,50,000	2,30,000	2,79,541	348	2,52,923	29-4	2,58,097	42-0	..	..	..	..
2,85,000	6,29,490	4,01,034	1,694	7,89,044	40-4	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,46,400	10,93,372	4,43,438	1,635	10,13,281	29-6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,64,400	12,28,747	19,20,000	1,761	18,17,923	31-7	19,10,000	48-6	..	..	..	..
3,46,400	5,45,381	8,37,500	663	5,99,500	31-6	6,01,920	46-4	..	..	..	..
4,50,000	10,83,145	1,64,527	607	3,84,960	28-0	3,99,840	44-7	..	..	..	..
2,50,000	1,98,062	6,35,401	450	3,56,134	29-11	3,23,610	36-0	..	..	..	..
8,00,000	6,06,445	17,07,195	1,589	15,36,889	38-4	15,36,889	47-2	..	..	..	..
5,00,000	3,11,388	8,15,000	517	5,02,971	32-1	13,20,702	48-7	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	3,91,676	7,28,010	509	3,99,940	27-4	4,50,544	49-8	..	..	..	..
4,50,000	1,50,000	8,50,871	972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,50,000	2,86,140	8,98,145	970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,00,000	1,90,000	1,64,733	263	2,05,846	28-0	1,35,179	58-5	..	..	..	..
2,20,000	4,30,815	6,00,156	549	5,20,240	29-2	5,99,280	42-2/5	..	..	..	..
1,25,000	1,25,000	1,59,950	473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,40,000	2,40,000	2,59,992	838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,00,000	2,00,000	11,350	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	5,00,603	4,80,000	614	3,61,920	25-10	6,23,840	39-5	..	..	..	..
6,00,000	4,50,440	4,46,656	244	4,37,780	37-6	4,13,880	56-0	..	..	..	..
2,46,000	2,58,934	..	432	2,58,874	37-1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,63,890	5,18,418	57,990	550	5,01,120	28-0	5,35,120	39-6	..	..	..	..
4,00,000	5,30,001	4,88,000	988	10,05,800	19-0	10,13,200	31-8	..	..	..	..
36,00,000	22,95,169	35,74,501	613	29,28,401	31-7	56,62,400	51-9	..	..	..	..
5,00,000	1,90,000	1,40,000	613	3,88,000	20-1	3,91,600	32-6	..	..	..	..
9,00,000	9,00,000	3,72,055	1,178	11,84,210	37-6	10,66,720	56-6	..	..	..	..
1,25,000	1,25,000	1,59,950	473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,40,000	2,40,000	2,59,992	838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,00,000	2,00,000	11,350	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	5,00,603	4,80,000	614	3,61,920	25-10	6,23,840	39-5	..	..	..	..
6,00,000	4,50,440	4,46,656	244	4,37,780	37-6	4,13,880	56-0	..	..	..	..
2,46,000	2,58,934	..	432	2,58,874	37-1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,63,890	5,18,418	57,990	550	5,01,120	28-0	5,35,120	39-6	..	..	..	..
4,00,000	5,30,001	4,88,000	988	10,05,800	19-0	10,13,200	31-8	..	..	..	..
36,00,000	22,95,169	35,74,501	613	29,28,401	31-7	56,62,400	51-9	..	..	..	..
5,00,000	1,90,000	1,40,000	613	3,88,000	20-1	3,91,600	32-6	..	..	..	..
9,00,000	9,00,000	3,72,055	1,178	11,84,210	37-6	10,66,720	56-6	..	..	..	..
1,25,000	1,25,000	1,59,950	473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,40,000	2,40,000	2,59,992	838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,00,000	2,00,000	11,350	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,00,000	5,00,603	4,80,000	614	3,61,920	25-10	6,23,840	39-5	..	..	..	..
6,00,000	4,50,440	4,46,656	244	4,37,780	37-6	4,13,880	56-0	..	..	..	..
2,46,000	2,58,934	..	432	2,58,874	37-1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,63,890	5,18,418	57,990	550	5,01,120	28-0	5,35,120	39-6	..	..	..	..
4,00,000	5,30,001	4,88,000	988	10,05,800	19-0	10,13,200	31-8	..	..	..	..
36,00,000	22,95,169	35,74,501	613	29,28,401	31-7	56,62,400	51-9	..	..	..	..
5,00,000	1,90,000	1,40,000	613	3,88,000	20-1	3,91					

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	15-5-56 9-5-56 A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES ETC.											
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	.. ..	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purbapur Sugar r.	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	.. 7 1/2 7 1/2	10	13 17 18
16,59,820	26,52,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	5	1	18,11,504	20,350	20 15 20	10	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
19,99,800	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,211	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	.. ..	10	 19 1/2
9,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,162	1,85,111	Ryan Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	5 ..	10	 20 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	5	15	-79,022	8,477	.. ..	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2
20,00,000	72,62,286	36,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15 15 17 1/2	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
9,94,500	13,54,858	11,85,175	11,18,398	Shree Sitarang Sugar	3	140	1,90,957	7,991	.. ..	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 13
9,99,950	14,54,274	1,54,304	1,42,696	Sitalpore Sugar	5	94	-1,39,515	-1,39,515	Nil Nil Nil	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,178	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,980	39,051	5 12 1/2	10	10 1/2 19 1/2 24 1/2
9,00,000	39,92,308	21,57,550	9,69,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	5	227	10,24,523	82,931	25 25 25	10	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
12,00,000 A	12,87,227	16,58,379	9,76,174	Upper India Sugar	1	301	10,83,339	55,570	.. ..	100AC 12 1/2 BC	127 15 15 15
2,00,000 B											
MISCELLANEOUS											
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	.. ..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-4,02,785	-14,30,401	.. ..	100	 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10,51,340	30,205	.. ..	100	 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
47,50,000 D	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	.. ..	100 2 1/2 Dd	10 2 1/2 2 1/2
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	.. 7 1/2	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
90,00,000	10,11,875	37,83,719	14,41,315	Angele Bros.	5	288	11,84,131	3,43,961	12 1/2 12 1/2	20	21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
90,00,000	17,54,434	27,06,265	54,634	Assam Match	12	274	8,35,902	1,18,995	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,095	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	5	22	-2,98,492	-17,492	.. Nil	5	4 1/2 4 1/2 5
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,840	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	1	204	12,44,032	9,249	.. ..	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
90,01,400	33,80,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20 13	100	177 177 161
92,00,000	2,85,000	8,24,890	1,80,023	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	1-7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2
6,00,000	78,414	Nil	30,72,474	Bengal Timber Trading P.	5	128	-6,43,164	-1,19,103	.. ..	100	44 44 44
90,00,000	19,53,822	7,95,430	19,59,245	Bharat Airways* Ltd.	3	160	-3,18,536	-3,18,536	.. ..	10	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
90,00,000	45,97,029	71,47,578	27,44,414	Birds Investments P.	3	50	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2 12 1/2	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
95,07,020	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,377	Britannia Biscuit P.	5	100	8,44,363	1,98,548	5 10 10	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 12 1/2
92,50,000	59,89,738	1,18,80,524	2,50,83,650	British Ceylon Corporation P	12	8	27,75,295	1,85,955	.. ..	10	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
92,50,000	59,89,738	1,18,80,524	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-30,23,938	-27,36,584	10 1 1/2	Nil	11 1/2 11 1/2 9 1/2
22,50,000 A	2,10,569	5,83,876	1,16,62,849	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P	9	235	6,87,704	22,189	5 5 6	10A 10B	8 1/2 8 1/2 6 1/2
22,50,000 B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,111	22,586	.. ..	10	 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
90,00,000	17,88,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10 12	100	121 1/2 123 1/2
90,00,000	2,94,89,946	3,14,86,174	4,04,79,333	Gunpowder Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,154	11,71,685	15 15 15	10	30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2
91,25,000	54,12,212	1,48,29,523	1,48,29,523	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	12,83,240	3,06,138	9 9 9	100	150 150 162 1/2
95,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	E. & C. Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	5	94	-4,28,354	-5,26,354	.. ..	100	11 1/2 11 1/2 10 1/2
95,00,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	.. ..	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 18 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10 7 1/2-7 1/2 7 1/2-7 1/2	100	179 179 188
2,25,000	17,871	6,86,072	4,86,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2-2 1/2 2 1/2-2 1/2	75	43 43 43
85,00,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gilanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	1	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2 7 1/2	14	13 1/2 14 1/2 11 1/2
90,00,000	27,68,949	5,00,324	12,84,367	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd. P.	12	310	7,02,192	34,255	.. ..	10	 20 1/2
90,00,000	31,71,333	7,81,000	98,384	Jodrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	10	19,01,201	1,96,611	17 1/2 10	20	20 1/2 20 1/2 16 1/2
90,00,000	32,90,016	17,22,295	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	5	225	5,30,759	16,373	.. ..	250	240 240 250
80,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	11	43,777	24,274	.. ..	5	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
85,00,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,433	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91,339	67,868	.. Nil	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
95,00,000	7,28,49,459	7,23,38,779	5,90,97,498	Imperial Tobacco	1	325	18,18,053	25,00,793	4 1/2 4 1/2	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
95,00,000	2,41,97,583	53,33,999	10,13,114	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	283	26,79,662	14,18,074	.. Nil	9	10 21 1/2 20 1/2
95,00,000	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	5,99,322	Indian Cable P.	3	94	77,23,781	28,98,462	10 10 12 1/2	10	31 1/2 30 1/2 26 1/2
95,00,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	-12,62,971	.. ..	100	5 1/2 5 1/2 4 1/2
1,25,00,000	6,57,319	8,08,100	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	1	173	4,07,288	1,36,845	.. ..	10	 10 10 10
90,00,000	4,64,735	18,15,487	10,03,700	Indian Wood Products	9	88	17,28,039	2,76,719	25 27 1/2 30	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2
95,00,000	1,53,622	1,45,789	3,20,757	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	2 1/2-2 1/2 2 1/2-2 1/2	10	38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2
95,00,000	1,53,622	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	36,496	.. ..	2	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
5,87,500 D	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	5,299	5 5	60	4 1/2 4 1/2 2 1/2
1,17,500 Dd	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	.. 7 1/2 7 1/2	100	 100 100 100
95,00,000	3,17,393	6,02,358	3,21,611	Macfarlane & Co.	5	133	-14,378	-4,449	.. ..	100	 100 100 100
1,50,00,000	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	1	334	37,93,520	6,21,756	7 1/2 7 1/2	10	 10 10 10
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	9	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2 13 1/2	100	25 25 25 1/2
90,00,000	17,18,459	72,61,000	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10 17	10	240 240 240
1,00,00,000	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,293	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	35,21,178	14,43,141	10 10	100D	27 1/2 27 1/2 20 1/2
20,00,000	19,80,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,606	2,22,282	10 10	12 1/2	10 22 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2
10,00,000	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,67,865	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	1	18,55,549	31,724	.. 10	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2
79,97,100	61,97,295	75,53,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,169	9,03,430	.. 6	10	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
32,32,100	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	.. ..	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
90,00,000	1,51,285	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavus Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	.. ..	75	68 68 68
14,98,250	92,230	67,331	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	1	295	61,906	45,126	21 1/2 21 1/2	100	 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
1,75,000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,092	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1,15,866	45,517	.. ..	10	 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
2,25,00,000	1,13,34,982	6,41,681	28,78,531	Rail India Ltd. P.	1	332	-22,02,273	-63,99,779	12 1/2 12 1/2	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
1,14,00,000	4,08,39,719	1,57,10,208	22,22,141	Rohas Industries P.	10	385	83,77,395	4,91,624	10 15		

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. Po. F. Dd. G. and R. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares, respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Stock Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Market value	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	15-5-56	8-5-56	A year ago
CEMENT															
12,67,59.33	16,16,27,889	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	52	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9%	6%	10	100	219½	221½	176
ELECTRIC LTG POWER															
6,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	35,75,580	188	6%	6%	5	100	97½	98½	104½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,186½	1,207½	1,365
1,62,50,000	1,90,34,397	34,92,925	4,61,194	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	16,94,290	203	8	8	7	100	114½	115	121½
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	..	100	146	146	151
2,34,45,225	3,37,85,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Supply P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7½	7½	7½	100	125	125½	143½
5,02,76,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,275	1,307½	1,447½
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	350	362½	252½
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Joel's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	15	50	96	96	96
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,300	7,51,075	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	100	131½	131½	131½
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs. Corp'n Ltd. P	3	130	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	Nil	100A	..	..	..
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	..	100	96½	96½	96½
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,352	1,79,52,347	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	..	..	..	300	176½	176½	153
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	153½	155½	130
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	1,62,47,077	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	249½	253½	232½
9,63,75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	131½	131½	131½
5,15,000	..	11,04,84,687	1,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	100	675	675	675
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	46,38,809	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	20	45½	45½	45½
18,74,940	25,01,134	2,88,61,155	2,61,49,442	Jupiter General P.	12	36	38,931	4,65,316	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	91½	91½	91½
1,08,81,590	..	1,88,81,193	27,25,18,942	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13½	16	2/3	15	41	41	51½
6,00,000	..	67,83,111	53,48,43,427	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	..	..	..	200	3,900	3,900	7,400
15,99,270	..	29,41,860	59,86,769	Vulcan	12	255	6,05,803	2,81,242	10	10	10	10	16½	16½	15½
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,94,468	3,97,409	12,61,906	Air Service of India	6	336	-15,61,405	-37,22,790	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,969	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	63,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	232	235	300
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay-Burmab Trading	9	285	57,93,172	61,990	..	..	16	125	633½	651½	455
42,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	243½	247½	170
45,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	286	4,54,215	30,135	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
99,99,250	3,085	19,47,386	1,28,40,992	Industrial Investment Trust	12	199	5,81,909	2,83,136	4½	4½	4½	100	72	72	72½
6,00,000	1,38,538	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	67	4,99,359	4,78,677	..	..	..	200	216	215	226½
1,97,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,342	National Rayon Corp'n.	12	352	63,19,604	5,72,076	9	10	10	100	213½	213½	..
9,39,98,068	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,942	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	8	24	24	30	18½	18½	15½
7,00,000	27,45,055	57,30,000	11,27,080	Shivrajpur Syng. (Manganese)	11	146	35,49,059	21,661	70	80	10	10	99	100	66½
1,39,96,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,934	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	97,597	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	18½	18½	13½
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	1	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	9	25	46	46½	39½
2,75,00,000	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,49,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	190	202½	189½

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Stock Account	Reserve & other Fund	NAMES	Accounts closed	Market value	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
								1953	1954	1955		16-5-56	9-5-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	-29,367	..	2½	2½	2½	100	59½	59½	56
21,69,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sasaram D B G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	2-3	2-3	2-3	100	73	73	74
34,00,000	91,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,507	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	58½	63½
19,00,000	29,09,843	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	11	11	19
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839	..	2½	2½	2½	100	60½	60½	63½
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Sighat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	12-9-129	12-9-129	12-9-129	100	53½	53½	49½
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,300	Cherra Chasak Ropeway	3	86	7,071	9,917	12½	12½	12½	100	6	6	6
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,926	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,397	4,549	11	11	11	100	7½	7½	8½
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	6½	7½	10	10	12½	13½	10½
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	-1,02,011	5,714	98-98	98-98	1-1	100	56½	56½	56½
16,00,000	50,48,403	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.B.G. (P)	3-9	32	61,543	72,160	2-3	2-3	2-3	100	72½	72½	73
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Shekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	2-3	2-3	2-3	100	61½	61½	54½
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	-1,99,473	..	2½	2½	2½	100	61½	61½	60
6,91,100	15,16,175	10,351	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	6½	6	..	100	74½	74½	74½
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	-1,10,300	14,031	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	146½	146½	152½
1,78,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezporo Bailpara Tramway P.	3-9	165	-43,574	8,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their respective address.—(Contd.)

320. R. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—1b Shilp Bhaskar Lane, Calcutta.	336. M. G. Investment Corp. Ltd.—127, Manikonda Jodhpur Road Fort Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11 Clive Row Calcutta.
321. C. J. Williams—14 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay.	340. K. O. Chatterjee—Travancore James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	349. Chandmull Bhatia—1, Canning Street Calcutta.
322. Messrs Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort Bombay-1.	331. N. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta.	341. U. N. Chatterjee—2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta.	350. K. C. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road Fort Bombay.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—1 Wellesley Place Calcutta.	332. M. Pasupati, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.	342. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—10 Clive Row Calcutta.	351. L. & M. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate Bombay.
324. Sathgare & Co.—17/19 Old Court House St. Calcutta.	333. Jaipura Bros. Ltd.—33 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	343. V. J. Piani—Victoria Bunder Colaba.	352. C. G. Mahapatra—Kwari House, Bruce Street Fort Bombay.
325. John Southworth Clarke—Virginia House St. Chowringhee Calcutta.	334. J. Lalimer—2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	344. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta.	353. N. K. Jha—Jha House—1, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.
326. Serwala Bros.—33 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Ruitidas Kishanbhai—Scindia House, Serwala & Co.—33, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	345. Seaboard Brothens (Travancore) Ltd.—Rice Factory Always.	354. L. C. Kanetkar—P. S. Mission Row Extension Calcutta.
327. Marwar Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—Waudby Road Fort Bombay-1.	336. Serwala & Co.—33, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	346. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—161/L Harrison Road, Calcutta.	355. C. G. Robertson—16, Strand Road, Calcutta.
328. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore Coorgm. South India.	337. Serwala & Co.—33, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.		
	338. B. R. Sons Ltd.—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.		

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THERMAL INSULATION ENGINEERS

THE SECOND PLAN PATCHED AND PRESENTED

A LITTLE MORE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

THE upshot of a month's debate on the second five year plan is that it is to remain in most aspects much the same as was presented to the nation in the form of a draft outline earlier this year. That is not necessarily regrettable. It is not regrettable because it must be remembered in what atmosphere the debate on the plan has been conducted—that is, one in which important and powerful interests have sought to expand outlays without bothering where the resources to finance them will come from, attempts have been made to push woolly aims of social welfare ahead of stark economic necessities, and regional jealousies have not been entirely dormant. That the planners have managed to steer through the storms of internal and external controversy with their boats a little rocked, but not overturned, is a tribute to their pragmatism and ability for compromise. Some slight evidence of this is also seen in the decision to increase the target of outlays in the private sector by Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 2,400 crores. The significance of the change, however, may be sentimental rather than real, since the private sector will very largely have to fend for itself in its search for capital, and the rest of the Planning Commission's report gives an idea of how very difficult that search is likely to be with the State's running noose already round the major sources of savings. The fact that the private sector will be expected to invest slightly more now than it was expected to three months ago might, however, suggest a rough assurance that official policies will be adjusted towards that end. If that were so, the revision of the outlay target may be of greater importance than it now seems to be.

The discussions on the second plan before, at and since the National Development Council meeting early this month have centred on four main criticisms. The first is that the estimate of resources has been exaggerated because wishful thinking has been allowed to cloud the strictly practical. The second is that the transport targets are not high enough in relation to the expected increase in production. The third is that a much greater expansion of food output is necessary for an economy which will be walking straight to the brink of inflation. And the fourth is that foreign exchange needs might well be beyond the nation's earning capacity, especially if inefficient methods of production are encouraged in a trading world which is becoming steadily more competitive, and if no special effort is made to attract foreign investors who have the choice of good returns elsewhere. None of these criticisms is new; some of them were born and have gathered strength almost since the publication of Professor Mahalanobis's plan-frame eighteen months back. They are even more valid today than they were a year ago, now that the final plan has been inflated beyond his original very ambitious proposals.

But to say all this is not to imply that the past month's reiteration of known criticisms has served no useful purpose. It has, and if for nothing else then at least for bringing out the fact that doubts exist not merely among the laity but also among many of the more important members of the Central Government and the Planning Commission. It is clear, for instance, that the resources estimates—the kingpin of the plan—have disturbed at least two Ministers and two members of the Planning Commission. The transport shortage is worrying at least one member of the Central Government and one of the Planning Commission. So also is the inadequacy of the food targets. As for the country's ability to earn foreign exchange, the general mood is one of much hope and not much confidence. We have referred here only to the doubts which have been publicly expressed; how many exist elsewhere but have not been discussed openly can perhaps be judged by no one better than by Mr. Nehru himself. The manner in which the various differences of approach have been soft-pedalled suggests that they are more numerous

than would be indicated by a hasty reading of official bulletins and Press reports on the ceremony at which the second plan report was signed. With Mr. Nehru's remarkable abilities for conciliation and compromise, the final version of the plan has emerged with little change; the black and white of conflicting approaches is painted over with the vague grey of agreement on general aims.

In some respects, there is much to be said for such a technique where criticisms are vigorously made and vigorously discussed, then quietly put away on the files—"for the record." The planners have been at pains to emphasise that one of the most distinctive features of the new scheme will be a ready elasticity in

prescribe what a country held as one by a foreign power should do to ensure that it remains one after the external unifying factor has been removed. That certain positive steps need to be taken by its leadership need not be doubted, but students of history will perhaps be inclined to suggest that emergence as a nation is often the result of accidents in history. Ardent efforts of leaders over a period of years avail a country nothing—and then, suddenly, comes an attack from outside and there is a people to face it with courage. To put it more plainly, history has more instances of nations being born under the impact of external dangers than of those who have promoted themselves to full nationhood through their own efforts unaided by the fearful threat of defeat and extinction. It is not suggested that India wait for some such accident. It would be unfair to insinuate that Mr. Nehru sometimes tends to exaggerate the threats of SEATO and the Baghdad Pact with the specific intention of making a contribution to Indian unity, even as it would be foolish to dismiss it as a tactical error that almost as often he plays down external dangers. The question before India today is what to do before history acts.

Before that, there is a good deal to be undone. There is no doubt at all that the biggest single threat to India's unity today is linguistic. With the English language in disfavour, many languages see in the vacuum great opportunities for self-assertion; knowledge that a language is only as powerful as the authority of the State behind it, as the number of miles and men it is spoken over and by, has invested the linguistic agitation with enormous political significance. The Congress Party once fought as one for the linguistic reorganisation of India; vested political interests inevitably grew in the process, and the Congress itself is today sadly divided in consequence. It was perhaps an unfortunate oversight on Mr. Nehru's part to wake up to the latent danger of the agitation too late. Two courses lay before him: one, to impose unity from above with all the firmness necessary—after enforcing on Congressmen greater discipline than is apparent now; two, to accept such local loyalties as there really are, stripped of interested exaggeration by politicians, and then to try and build on them a superstructure of genuine national unity.

Unfortunately, Mr. Nehru is still a long way from choosing either. There must be appreciation for his very real difficulties; his party was far too involved in the pre-independence linguistic agitation to pull out of it on a sudden without serious repercussions on party unity. Secondly, however alluring unity may be as a national objective, it may well gall Indians to have it at the price of a national language and self-government, so that the search for an alternative is perfectly understandable. As it happens, Mr. Nehru is a believer in democracy, with the result that the ruthlessness which would be required in enforcing unity from above has always been lacking. There has been intermittent toughness in dealing with disturbances here and there, very rightly, but the Prime Minister has never given up hope that an agreed solution would be possible after the passions have subsided. It is not entirely his fault that this has not been forthcoming.

The other alternative has not yet been tried. Local loyalties have generally been held to be absolutely antithetical to loyalty to India as a whole, and this may not be entirely correct. This other thesis may be the more deserving of examination and trial because India's methods are, and should continue to be, democratic. It has not been proved yet that a Bihari cannot be a good Indian—after he has realised himself as a Bihari. The same could be true of Maharashtrians and Bengalis; after all, they all once answered the call of Indian nationalism and made considerable sacrifices. Can it not be that once every linguistic group has been conceded its individual entity there will be a general tendency to think of India again? The risk may be well worth taking.

The one thing missing in the continuing debate on statal reorganisation has been leadership. It has already been stated that this is chiefly the result of the Government of India's admirable adherence to, and faith in, the principles of democracy. Something more seems indicated now. It is not good enough for the Congress Party in Bengal completely to abandon an important and far-reaching scheme after a Calcutta by-election; if leadership had a feel of the mood of the people, the scheme might never have been thought of; if the leadership were convinced of the merits of the scheme, it could scarcely have been jettisoned so unceremoniously after the loss of a Parliamentary seat the Congress never held. The twofold lacuna in leadership today are that it reaches decisions without an awareness of the mood of the people, and then lacks the courage of conviction to push its decision through when there is opposition. With no understanding before, and less firmness after, the Government is fast losing the respect which in many other ways is its rightful due. This is the sort of dilemma the British were in during their last phase in India, and this analogy cannot be a compliment to a party only beginning to take shape of the country.

THE ADVENT OF STATE TRADING

THE creation of the long-awaited State Trading Corporation of India was announced last weekend. It is, as was to be expected, a Government enterprise, 100 percent. Incidentally, the announcement brought a long-drawn-out controversy to a close. The question was whether the State should intrude into a field in which it has little experience and take up a job its administrative machinery is ill-equipped to handle. Now that the Corporation is an accomplished fact, further discussion on this point would be futile. Not that the private sector's arguments have thereby lost their validity. But the emphasis must shift from this question to another, that is, how and in what way should the Corporation carry on its job side by side with normal private trade channels. It must be remembered that the country's foreign trade has to be conducted with certain specific aims in view. The most important of these is the export promotion drive, which has to be carried on vigorously because of the large foreign exchange gap in the resources budget of the current five year plan, and the agency best suited for the job should have preference. If experience is any guide, the private sector is better equipped for it. Given adequate backing and encouragement from the State, it could do that job better still.

As it is a matter touching the vital interest of the country at the moment, there is little scope for ideological considerations. The extremists among planners have been suggesting that the export trade in jute, tea and textiles should be taken over by the State because there is a huge profit to be made from it. They may well have their way some time. If that happens, the ideological desire of some people may be satisfied, but the best interest of the country, in the given context of things, is unlikely to be served. For in these lines, India's export trade no longer has the advantageous position it once enjoyed. Even the semi-monopoly position in jute manufactures has been very nearly lost. It now requires a hard struggle to maintain in the markets abroad what India has gained, let alone expand business that becomes more competitive with time. It will indeed be short-sighted in the extreme if the Government interferes with the established channels of trade and risks the loss of contracts and the efficiency of business which these channels have built up over years and at a time when their services are most needed. Speaking in a debate in the Lok Sabha some months ago, the Union Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari explained why a State trading organisation was necessary. In the first place, India's trade with totalitarian countries has been increasing, and it promises to increase further. Since trade in these countries is handled by monopolistic State bodies, it is better dealt with by a similar organisation in India. Secondly, a quasi-monopoly arrangement, in his opinion, is a better proposition for importing critical items of goods the supply of which at "reasonable rates" private enterprise may not always be able to ensure. These grounds are reasonable enough, but the Corporation's memorandum of association does not suggest it will be limited exclusively to them.

According to that memorandum, the objects are to "organise and effect exports and imports of all such goods and commodities as the Company may from time to time determine". This leaves much to the Corporation's discretion which it may not always use wisely, and Mr. Karmarkar's assurances notwithstanding, that is exactly what the private sector is scared about. Mr. Krishnamachari's rejection that no demarcation of areas in trading between the State body and private trade is possible will not assuage business men's fears; on the other hand, it will accentuate their doubts. If the Government is unwilling to leave any particular field of trade free to private enterprise, it would be unfair to load the scale against the latter by conferring undue competitive advantages on its own Corporation. Competition would be further assisted if the Corporation is not granted a monopoly in any line of trade, barring of course a few items which may be reasonably held to be purely the Government's concern. For monopoly in a particular trading item will not only harm private traders, particularly those who will be displaced because of the change, but also the general body of consumers who are apparently in for some hard times in view of the large-scale deficit financing and the prospective increase in prices. State trading may have its rationale, but it will be a very poor justification for the measure indeed, if because of it, a large number of self-employed persons are thrown on the street, and unnecessary hardship is inflicted on the consumer whom it is also meant to help.

CURRENT COIN

Index of Industrial Activity.—Corrected for seasonal fluctuations, Capital's Index of Indian Industrial Activity shows a rise of 5.3 points during November, 1955. Contributing to this were

increases in jute manufactures, steel ingots, pig iron, paper and coal. Cheque clearances also rose.

Lending on Rice and Paddy Stocks.—Another example of official concern over the rise in food prices is last week's directive from the Reserve Bank to scheduled banks requiring that advances against stocks of paddy and rice be restricted. No scheduled bank is now free to increase any credit limit whether by way of loan, cash credit, overdraft or purchase or discount of bills sanctioned to any person, firm, company or institution on advances against the security of paddy and rice. Where the advances are composite, those against this category of foodstuffs together with the relative limit, must be segregated and the restriction made applicable to the relevant portion of the advances. It is also directed that no scheduled bank is to sanction a fresh credit limit in excess of Rs. 50,000 against security of paddy and rice. Every scheduled bank is to increase the existing margin stipulated or provided for the limits and advances by an amount not less than 10 percent of the value of the commodities. The directive explains that this will mean that if, for instance, an existing margin of a particular advance is 25 percent, a further 10 percent is to be added, raising the total to 35 percent. The directive also calls for a statement to accompany the next fortnightly return about the usual maximum and minimum margins actually maintained by them on advances against paddy and rice. The sense of caution shown in taking this step is especially welcome at a time when prices are rising. The recent anxious attention which is being given to the food situation shows that it is fast being realised in official circles that this may be the key to the success of the second plan. The requirements of the directive do appear to be excessively rigid and may in certain instances cause hardship to genuine stockists if persisted in over a long period. The Reserve Bank would be advised to consider whether freezing the existing upper limit of credit agreements is altogether a just way of coping with the situation.

Oil Sales and Production.—Sir Kenneth Harper, chairman, tells shareholders of the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. in his latest annual statement that there has been a general expansion in the demand for petroleum products in India during 1955 (the statement appears in full on a later page). Kerosene sales are still the highest in terms of gallons, though motor spirit and automotive diesel oil together are a close second. The company's sales of motor spirit showed little change between 1952 and 1954 in this country, but last year there was an increase of 5 percent. Sales of automotive diesel oil also increased substantially. But Sir Kenneth points to the slow rate of expansion in motor transport, and hopes that the slight recovery which set in last year will continue. "It will certainly be needed if transport is to keep in step with India's second five year plan," he declares. Of greater long-term interest perhaps is his reminder to shareholders that under the latest industrial policy statement, "mineral oils" are in the first schedule, which means that all new units will be set up only by the State. He points out that in this respect, the statement is very similar to the 1948 Resolution, since both draw a distinction between "new units" and "existing units". But discussions are going on to clarify the future scope of the company's operations in India. Sir Kenneth refers to the Indian Government's plan for undertaking oil exploration in collaboration with the Russians; further details on this point have been given by Mr. K. D. Malaviya, India's Minister for Natural Resources, in the Lok Sabha this week. The Russian experts have recommended that "during the coming five years it will be best to concentrate attention in two States—Punjab and Rajasthan (Jaisalmer area) which are the most studied and where the prospects are encouraging. Simultaneously, it is essential to carry out geological and geophysical investigations as well as deep test drilling in the Ganga valley and West Bengal, geological and geophysical survey and core drilling in Cambay area, and geological and geophysical investigations on the Madras coast. The latter four regions will constitute a reserve for extending the exploration during following years and could compensate the first two regions in the case of possible failures." They have also recommended geophysical and geological surveys for oil and gas in Punjab, Jaisalmer, Cambay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madras, with a view to preparing these areas for exploration by drilling. Other suggestions made by the Russian experts are:

1. To prepare by seismic survey 16 areas and by core drilling 13 areas for deep tests. To cover 176,000 square miles by gravity and magnetic surveys and 11,400 square miles by geological mapping.
2. To investigate by deep drilling the oil and gas potentialities of five areas in Punjab (Jawalamukhi, Balh, Nana, Dharamsala and Janua) as well as the areas in Jaisalmer regions.
3. To carry out deep test drilling in the Ganga valley in order to ascertain its oil prospects, in West Bengal (the areas which are not under licence) and in the plains of Punjab close to Beas river.

4. To organise research work for oil geology in order to lay the scientific foundation for oil and gas prospecting in India.
 5. To organise 14 gravity, ten seismic and 14 geological parties, five parties for core drilling and five for deep test drilling.
 6. To complete 34 deep test wells and start drilling six more with a total footage of 464,500 feet.
 7. To complete 145 wells, by core drilling, with a total footage of 500,000 feet.
 8. To shoot 17,240 miles of seismic profiles.
- Mr. Malaviya added: "The recommendations in the interim report, which have been examined and discussed, have been mostly adopted by the Director, Oil and Natural Gas Directorate, and the Government and it is intended to work on these lines subject to such modifications as the Government may find necessary."

Hindustan Motors' Preference Issue.—On another page of this issue of Capital, Hindustan Motors Ltd. announce the issue of 500,000 redeemable cumulative preference shares. The scrip will carry fixed cumulative dividends at 6 percent per annum, free of tax, and can be converted into ordinary shares from July 1961. The existing shareholders are being offered the new issue at par in the proportion of one new preference share for each ten ordinary shares held. This fresh capital is required by the company to finance its proposed expansion programmes. For the year ended March, 1955, the company showed a profit of Rs. 64,487 after providing Rs. 34 lakhs for depreciation which now remains uncovered to a total of Rs. 1.5 crores at the end of the same accounting period. Judging from the size of the present profit and the large arrears in depreciation, it is difficult to see how the new preference dividend liability can be met right from the start. Unless a radical improvement is expected in the firm's profit earnings and the arrears in depreciation are going to be allowed to stand, it appears that the dividend on the new preference issue will, for a year or two, absorb all the company's surplus earnings.

Export Guarantee.—The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, in a Memorandum submitted to the Export Credit Guarantee Committee, has welcomed the proposal for an Export Credit Guarantee Scheme. In the Committee's opinion, however, the scheme should—at any rate in the first instance—be made applicable to only a few classes of commodities, so that the Export Credit Guarantee Administration will not be confronted with too heavy a task. The Memorandum suggests that the articles selected for coverage should be those whose export it is desired to promote and for which the trade is already organised on some basis. With the progressive realisation of the schemes of industrial development under the five year plan, India should have a larger variety of manufactured goods for export. The scheme would be particularly helpful in developing the export of such goods. Manufactured articles such as electrical transformers, diesel engines, sewing machines, bicycles etc., for which credit facilities for a longer period have to be offered by Indian exporters should also be covered. Once, however, a commodity is selected to be included it should be compulsory for all exporters of that commodity to insure with the Export Credit Guarantee Organisation. Such a course would, on the one hand, assist the objective of wider coverage which is essential for keeping the premium rates at the minimum level possible, and on the other, remove the possibility of any inequality in competitive capacity as between an exporter who insures with the Export Credit Guarantee Organisation and another who does not. For the type of risk to be covered, the Memorandum suggests those which are, generally, covered by similar schemes in force in the foreign countries, such as (a) insolvency of the foreign buyer, (b) failure of the foreign buyer to pay for delivered goods within the stipulated period, (c) exchange restrictions or shortage of exchange in the buyer's country, (d) occurrence of war between the importing and the exporting countries, (e) occurrence of war, hostilities, rebellion, revolution, etc. in the buyer's country and (f) any other cause of loss outside the selling country which is beyond the control of the exporter. For the structure of the organisation for administering the scheme, the Memorandum suggests it should take the form of a quasi-governmental corporation with which representatives of banking institutions, insurance and trade and commerce, generally, are suitably associated. As for the rate of insurance premium, the Committee of the Chamber has suggested that although the scheme should be worked on commercial principles of insurance, exports paying premium at different rates on the basis of the varying export risks, the object of the scheme should be to obtain a premium income just sufficient to cover the administrative expenses and to meet the cost of the scheme. In other words, the Committee has suggested that the scheme be worked on a "no-profit no-loss" basis. On the suggestion that the scheme contain a provision covering the risks to be faced by the foreign

buyers from the default of Indian exporters, the Committee expresses the view that the scheme should not, at any rate in the initial stage, contain such a provision. They point out that none is to be found in the export credit guarantee schemes in force in other countries. Moreover, such a provision is likely to be construed as an admission that the performance of the Indian exporters as a class is not very reliable and this may lead to hesitation on the part of the foreign importers to have business relations with the Indian exporters.

Sources of State Coal.—The Government of India has decided that of the additional production of 22 million tons of coal a year to be achieved by 1960-61, the public sector will raise 12 million tons and the private sector 10 million tons. Mr. K. C. Reddy, Union Minister for Production, told the Lok Sabha last week that, "of the additional production in the public sector, 2 million tons will come from existing workings, 500,000 tons from existing Central Government collieries and 1.5 million tons from Singareni collieries in Hyderabad State". The Korba coalfields, added the Minister, were expected to produce 4 million tons during the period. The areas in Bihar and Central India from which the remaining 6 million tons would be obtained had been decided only broadly; particulars, including specific allocations for each area, were being determined.

Increased Coal Output.—The output of coal in India increased from 3,358,077 tons in February, 1956, to 3,360,456 tons in March, 1956, according to official statistics released by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Despatches of coal amounted to 2,835,244 tons in March, 1956, against 2,696,604 tons in the preceding month. Coal stocks at pit-heads amounted to 3,899,650 tons at the close of the month. During the month under review, 839 collieries were reported to be working with an average daily employment of 333,269 workers. Output per man-shift was estimated at 1.10 tons for miners and loaders, 0.58 ton for all workers underground and in open workings and 0.38 ton for all persons employed, including surface workers. The percentage of absenteeism was of the order of 14.81. Nine coke plants at collieries and elsewhere produced 358,179 tons of hard, soft and other kinds of coke during the month and despatched 170,911 tons.

Industrial Uses for Radio-active Wastes.—Radio-activity from atomic piles may one day be used to make vaccines suitable for use in virus diseases. A hint of this was thrown out by Sir John Cockcroft in his presidential address to the Institute of Physics at Cardiff. He said that research work was now going on at Harwell to see whether it was possible to inactivate viruses by radio-activity without at the same time destroying the potency of any vaccine that might be made from them. This work is being done by the Technological Irradiation Group, which is soon to move to new premises, nine miles from Harwell. Sir John Cockcroft said that it was being provided with what was almost certain to be the largest source of radio-activity in the world. This will consist of a number of spent fuel rods from the Dido reactor at Harwell, and will be as potent as two million grammes of radium. In addition, there will be smaller sources made from waste products from atomic reactors and a large linear accelerator (now being built by Metropolitan-Vickers, Ltd.) which will remain at Harwell. The irradiation group is intended to simplify the problem of disposing of radio-active wastes from reactors by developing industrial uses for them.

A NEW RUPEE LOAN

IN our correspondence column will be found a letter signed B, who argues that it will be neither cheap nor expedient for the Government to issue the proposed new rupee loan at 3 percent. We have had some doubts about the matter, but are inclined to the opinion that provided the loan can be floated at that rate, with a guarantee of, say, twenty years, the result is bound to work out cheaper than if issued at a higher rate. If merely compared with a 31 percent loan repayable in 1903-4, it might not do so, as the average rate of allotment might in such a case be comparatively low for a 3 percent loan, but with a guarantee of twenty years, the rates of tender would, no doubt, be comparatively higher. In regard to expediency, we do not think the transfer of rupee paper to London has more than a temporary effect in raising exchange. The more paper is entered for London the larger the supply of dividend warrants offering in the London market, and these entering into competition with Council Bills and other forms of outward remittance tend to depress exchange. Anything that adds to the annual sum which India has to pay to England is a financial disadvantage.

FROM

CAPITAL

26th May, 1896.

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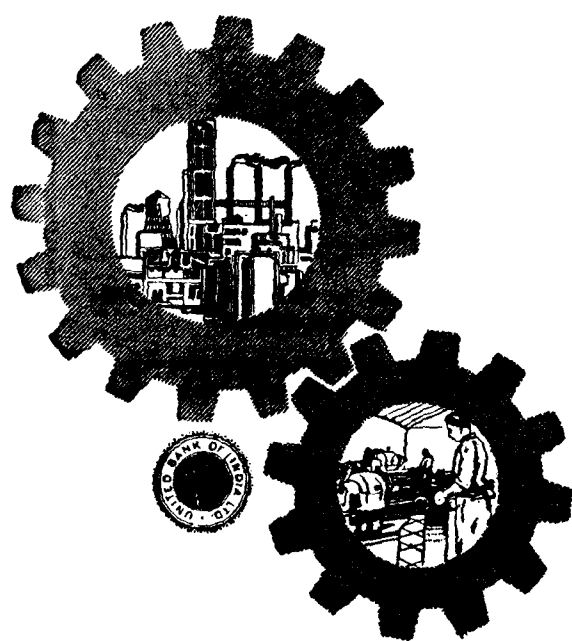
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Without Prejudice

RETURN OF MONEY AFTER BRIBERY CHARGE FAILS

THE ANALOGOUS CASE OF THE DHOBI'S STOLEN BICYCLE

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THIS is a true story and relevant to the practical point discussed below. A couple of years ago, the writer's dhoobi arrived late with his weekly bundle and ruefully explained that his bicycle had been stolen. He had bought the machine from a respectable gentleman in the bazaar hitherto unknown to him; a week later, he reported with quiet triumph that the thief had been traced, arrested and charged with larceny of the bicycle. The thief, he said, was the respectable gentleman who had sold the bicycle to him. The dhoobi attended the trial and thereafter was not seen for many weeks. When he eventually did turn up, it was in a very chastened mood and vowing that he would never prosecute anyone again, no matter what they had done to him. The case had come on, the bicycle had been brought into court, the magistrate had examined it and had announced: "This is my bicycle which has been stolen from me"; and both the dhoobi and the respectable gentleman were forthwith clapped into durance vile charged with the theft. It was the magistrate's bicycle. The respectable gentleman had stolen it from his worship, sold it to the dhoobi, re-stolen it and then had the sheer bad luck to come up for trial before the original and lawful owner. He was duly convicted. The dhoobi, perfectly innocent, was in the end honourably acquitted after paying the lawyer's fees and spending quite a time in jail as an under-trial prisoner on remand. The point is this. Had the trying magistrate—not, of course, the magistrate who was the victim of the theft—any authority to order the return of the bicycle to the original owner or must it go back to the dhoobi from whose innocent possession it was taken and be the subject matter later of a civil suit. That is

not at all an easy question, and it becomes an extremely difficult one if the accused alleged thief, perhaps on some technical ground or by being given the benefit of the doubt, is acquitted.

Look at it in this way. Suppose your gramophone is stolen. You trace it to the possession (note that word "possession", it is the crux of the conundrum) of a shady but plausible gentleman named X, who is prosecuted for the theft; X virtuously denies the charge. He is the most innocent of all the innocent men who have ever been the victims of false charges. He bought the gramophone and paid good money for it, from a gentleman in the street whose name, unfortunately, he does not remember and whose address he does not know. He did so out of Christian charity, of which he is now himself the victim; X gets away with it. He is acquitted. Can he walk out of court with your gramophone? Or, if the magistrate is satisfied that it is in fact your property, can he, on your application, order its return to you? Remember the magistrate's court is a criminal court and not a civil one. He is concerned with crimes and the punishment thereof; not, ordinarily, with questions of title or ownership of property, movable or immovable.

Here is an instructive case right on the point, just published. One Abdur Rahim was working as a station master. He was prosecuted for having accepted a bribe of Rs. 600 from Mahabir and Thagram. The case was tried by a Special Magistrate of the first class at Lucknow and ended in the acquittal of Abdur Rahim, who then applied for the return of the Rs. 600 which had been taken from him by the police. The magistrate then addressed his mind to the question of who actually owned the notes and, apparently, finding against Abdur Rahim on this point, rejected his application for the restoration to him of the money. The matter was taken up in appeal by the station master to the Sessions Judge who, like the lower court, also applied himself to the matter of ownership and rejected the appeal. Abdur Rahim then appealed to the Allahabad High Court, with the State as the opposite party supporting the decisions of the courts below, as being "eminently just."

The sole point was whether section 517, Criminal Procedure Code, would justify the return of the money to the station master, or whether it should be given back to Salek Ram who, as the accused, but acquitted station master himself admitted, had paid it over to him. This is section 517(1): "When an enquiry or a trial in any criminal court is concluded, the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal by destruction, confiscation or delivery to any person claiming to be entitled to possession thereof or otherwise of any property or document produced before it or in its custody or regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which has been used for the commission of any offence."

The appeal for the restoration of the money to the station master was allowed by the High Court. Where the two lower courts had gone wrong was that they had confused the word "possession" with the word "ownership". They had no business entering into a roving commission as to who owned the money. That might be done in a civil suit by a civil court; all the criminal court had to do was to try the criminal issue as to whether the accused had been guilty of the criminal offence of accepting a bribe, and then by virtue of section 517 and that alone the criminal court was entitled to decide who was entitled to the possession of property alleged by the prosecution to be the bribe but claimed by the accused to be his own property. The accused's defence had not been rejected. He had been acquitted and was entitled to be put, as far as possible, in the same position as that in which he was just before he was charged. That position was that he was "in possession" of this sum of Rs. 600.

"It will be seen," said the High Court, "from the above quotation (section 517 above) that what the Court has to determine is as to which person is entitled to possession of the property. It is not for the criminal court to determine title to the property. In the present case, it is not disputed that the currency notes were recovered from the possession of Abdur Rahim. It is further not denied that the charge against Abdur Rahim was held not proved."

The High Court held that when the accused was acquitted, his possession of the notes must be deemed to be lawful. If he was in lawful possession, it would be his possession that would be restored; it was not for him to establish that his possession of the notes was lawful; and where the courts below had directed themselves to a determination of the question of ownership of the notes that approach was not proper. The application was therefore allowed, and the High Court directed that the Rs. 600 should be returned to Abdur Rahim, adding, however, that: "It must be clearly understood that this order does not determine the question of ownership of the notes for Rs. 600. That is a matter for determination by a competent civil court."

[Abdur Rahim v State. A.I.R. Allahabad. 1955. (May) 319.]

A DITCHER'S DIARY

joined in every response with curt military precision. He was deeply moved. But there had to be a Hobbsian climax. After the service he complained bitterly of the callous, unfeeling, mechanical way in which the chaplain had conducted it and wanted Geoffrey Tyson to lead us all back to the graveside and have a little service on our own. His complaint was justified and Tyson was in two minds about actually doing it, I think. Later when I knew that this quiet reverent man was the great iconoclast, Major Harry Hobbs, I could hardly believe it. I find myself marvelling at his composed courage at Journey's End. He knew it was a matter of days, and four days before his death he concluded our weekly correspondence with a farewell letter. Any one of us may well be proud if we can write such a letter when similarly placed. Shed were all the sharp invectives, the biting criticism of men and things, but not in favour of gloomy resignation. Far from it. Written in his bold clear writing it might have been the letter of a brilliant rising young man of thirty. After an admonitory lecture on literary style—"A book, essay, conversation or letter should be interesting, true (or read as if it were) and with a touch of humour....", he tells three witty stories, including Sir J. M. Barrie's reminiscence of Ranji at a farewell dinner:—"I saw him bat twice; the first time he made one run; the second time he was not so successful; and ending with a delightfully risqué one about Spence's Hotel. Death was a casual thing. In this joyous happy letter, not a word about it except a hint just at the end: 'Goodbye. My Blessing.' A good brave stout-hearted Englishman. There are many such and will be many more. But there will not be another Harry Hobbs,—not in our time."

Now that Mr. Nehru has personally debunked this silly idea of a ceiling on incomes, it is to be hoped that no more is heard of the ridiculous move which, rumour has it, has lately been afoot in New Delhi, to persuade top civil servants to take a "voluntary" cut in salaries. To sacrifice one of India's two most important public assets (the other is a loyal and efficient army) to this particular blend of one percent ideology, 75 percent jealousy and 24 percent boneheaded stupidity would be the height of national folly. It is difficult enough to find hardworking efficiency and complete incorruptibility among public servants; if the incentive to those things among the higher ranks is lost, then so is India. I can think of no better and quicker way of reversing the country's current progress and relapsing into Oriental decadence than to reduce the present superb standards of those on whose loyalty and brains this advance largely depends.

I yield to none in my respect for Acharya Vinoba Bhave. His has been a saint's life marked by austerity, purity and love of truth, and although personally I have no faith in his Bhoodan movement, I am prepared to concede its symbolic value. In a world of ordinary folk pursuing their ordinary avocations, it is essential to have men who stand out from the crowd, clothed in an aura of spiritual distinction, and are able to admonish it for its failures and shortcomings. But when such a man proceeds to ride his own pet hobby horse in public I begin to feel depressed. For example, last Sunday Vinobaji aired the view that Delhi can never be the ideal capital of India because it is "indeed, really bad", that it is "like Paris" and that life there is "something artificial". I have

no need to say how much I agree that Delhi lacks a vernacular culture. Only recently I described it as "frantically matching its decaying Moghul monuments with ever-spreading acres of clerical beehives, where life grows dormant soon after sundown." But that it is "really bad" I find hard to credit. Delhi is nothing but a greenish desert dotted with uncouth public buildings and clerks' colonies. Its population is a motley crowd drawn from the four corners of the country by the bitter need to earn a living. The universe of its discourse is usually confined to promotions, transfers and increments. Delhi has not given the country anything except administration, and although I agree that administration is not culture, I cannot see that it is bad in the way that Vinobaji uses the word. Now what, may I ask, have Paris and Delhi got in common? They are both administrative centres, but that is where similarity ends. Paris is supposed to have its bad side, although anybody who has spent more than a few days doing the usual sights will know that a good deal of it is put on for the benefit of the tourists. What Paris has to its credit is that for over five centuries it has been the cultural Mecca of Europe. French prose, painting, drama, cooking, haute couture, even cabaret, have all been born there, and it is not for nothing that France is often popularly described as "Paris plus the desert". In fact, Paris appears to conform perfectly with Vinobaji's requirements for a capital city, and as every saint ought to know, there are worse things in this world than "badness".

It is not to my taste that this week's diary should contain so much obituary. But no commentator with an eye to the more important events of this life can ignore the passing of Sir Max Beerbohm in Rapallo last Sunday. Unlike the Victorian Age, the Edwardian has not even had a Strachey to attack it; its day done, it did not appear to mind being forgotten. But Sir Max's death is a reminder that, although the Age made no strident claim to superiority, something rather valuable may have gone with the passing of those slow-moving days. Sir Max had written, "I will not sink without a struggle into that period when a man begins to bore young people by raving to them about mimes whom they never saw." It was indeed difficult to imagine him raving about anything, just as it was impossible to picture him running to accomplish such trifles as catching a train or seeing the latest play from North America on a streetcar called Desire or something. He preferred slower and less communal means of locomotion, and if they have to be called by a name at all, it had better be Apathy. Not that Sir Max was not serious about the stage, on which not many have written with greater wit. He cared for contemporary events, and drew exquisite cartoons on them. But raise his voice he would not, for that would be bad manners and there never was a cause great enough to justify such a sacrifice. How imperceptibly his influence works! Already the sentences have been getting lengthy, already some archaic expressions and constructions have crept in—as though I was writing at a time when theatre notices could spread themselves over a dozen pages and such a thing as a newspaper short-essay had not even been heard of. Sir Max worked (if that is not too harsh a term) in those spacious days which are as unknown to us as the mimes he would not rave about, and if he lived for many years after his work had been done he did so quietly and happily. At twenty-four he was described by some as an old man; at eighty-three visitors found him remarkably young. His best epigram was his life.

THE DITCHER.

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NEW APPROACH TO AN OLD PROBLEM

THE PROSPECTS FOR STERLING CONVERTIBILITY

ONE advantage of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, due to begin in London at the end of June, is that it will compel the authorities to raise again in their minds the question of convertibility of sterling. This matter has been distressingly absent from official statements in the last few months, and the feeling in the City of London is that it interests the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harold Macmillan, less than the former one, Mr. R. A. Butler. Yet the interest of other countries, sterling and non-sterling alike, is unabated. There have been ominous suggestions occasionally that other European countries, which had agreed to undertake convertibility only as a combined operation with Britain, are unwilling to wait indefinitely while Britain sorts out her problems. It is true that both Western Germany and Holland, previously leading the movement towards convertibility, have lately had to tackle the problem of inflation, which is less familiar to them than to Britain. It may be that their enthusiasm has been somewhat modified in the process. Yet their problems are more localised than Britain's, which involve the whole sterling area, and they may well gain sooner than Britain the financial strength necessary to undertake convertibility without strain.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board has lately confirmed other evidence that the disturbing experiences of the sterling area were not shared by other non-dollar countries last year. Its survey of the international flow of gold and dollars shows that all countries outside of the U.S.A., combined, increased their holdings of gold and dollars by \$1,800 million in 1955, following an increase of \$2,200 million in 1954. It was a reduction of the sterling area's holding by nearly \$500 million that restrained the aggregate advance last year. The non-sterling countries alone increased their holdings by some \$2,300 million; whereas in 1954 their increase was only some \$2,000 million. Moreover, it was continental western Europe that recorded the most favourable experience last year, with a net increase (despite the relative weakness of Austria and Denmark) of about \$1,700 million. It is not surprising that Britain is dragging her feet in the advance towards convertibility. She is responsible for the currency in which about half of the world's trade is transacted, while that currency is supported by only about one-twentieth of the world's monetary reserves. And the proportion of the reserves attributable to sterling diminished considerably last year.

There are solid reasons for believing that the performance of the sterling area's reserve will be better this year. Early in 1955 the downward tendency that had begun in the middle of 1954 continued, despite the seasonal influences favouring sterling. So far in the current year the tendency has been decidedly upward—indeed, the improvement began late last year but was not visible in the

end-December total because the service of the dollar debts makes heavy demands at each year-end. But the strengthening of the reserve is not more than enough to counter-balance the seasonal weakening that must be expected in the second half-year; it does not ensure that over the year as a whole the reserve will be significantly strengthened. An increase of even a few hundred millions on the last year-end figure of \$2,120 million would bring the reserve little more than half-way to the size that is generally regarded as necessary to protect convertible sterling against fluctuations. It is often argued that short-term movements in the reserve receive too much attention, that what matters is the total balance of payments rather than the dollar account. The distinction is not, however, so clear now as in recent years, because the greater part of any surplus or deficit with one very important non-dollar area, the countries in the European Payments Union, is now settled in gold. Anyway, U.K. exporters are at present doing better in the dollar markets than elsewhere; in the first four months of this year, compared with the same period of 1955, exports to the dollar area increased by 22½ percent, while exports as a whole increased by only 5½ percent. Including also invisible items, the external payments account is evidently in surplus this year, but the surplus, on an annual basis, is probably no more than half of the £300 to £350 million officially estimated as the minimum required.

There are credits still available, and credits that can still be negotiated, that would reinforce the ordinary reserve as a basis for a convertible currency. But the authorities are naturally reluctant to rely on credit, or even on an inflow of capital. They recognise that the only sound basis for convertible sterling is a healthy balance of commercial payments. Therefore, it may seem, the right to convert sterling into dollars must be restricted until the slow process of correction (and it is no secret that the process is slower than the authorities expected) has gone much further. In financial circles in London, however, this argument is no longer regarded as conclusive. It is no longer a question whether conditions are yet favourable for convertibility, but rather whether inconvertibility can any longer protect sterling.

Essentially, the right to convert a non-dollar currency into dollars means the right to pay for goods or services from the dollar area—and, perhaps, the right to transfer capital to the dollar area—without serious restriction. The fact is that in many non-dollar countries restrictions on importing dollar goods have already been relaxed. There is one sterling country, South Africa, which no longer distinguishes between imports from the dollar area and those from other sources, and in other sterling countries (including Britain herself) the distinction has become somewhat blurred; while the sterling countries of the Middle East can obtain almost all the dollars that they require. The sterling area's trade with western Europe is nearly equivalent to trade with the dollar area; and western Europe's discrimination between dollar goods and sterling goods has been relaxed. "Transferable" sterling is already convertible at only a small discount. Formal inconvertibility seems no longer realistic.

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	18-5-56	11-5-56	20-5-56
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Notes in Banking Dept.	18,45,93	8,77,98	17,45,80
Notes in Circulation	15,16,27,72	15,35,88,38	13,22,40,99
Total Notes issued	33,62,21,65	24,13,87,36	30,68,21,79

Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01,71	40,01,71	40,01,71
Foreign Securities	6,81,44,72	6,81,44,72	6,81,44,72
Total of A	46,83,15,43	46,83,15,43	46,83,15,43
B Rupee Coin	7,21,62,03	1,04,30,78	1,04,16,19
Rupee Securities	7,08,69,17	7,08,69,17	7,08,69,17
Total	51,13,46,73	54,96,63,38	54,96,63,38

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
National Agricultural (Long term) Credit Fund	10,00,00	10,00,00	—

Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	67,84,25	65,37,70	55,23,16
(b) Banks	7,16,38	6,07,24	14,59,23
(c) Others	51,09,43	49,72,86	50,87,99
(d) Payable	12,65,56	12,66,10	22,10,98
(e) Other Liabilities	7,21,57	7,86,14	4,60,81
Total	1,35,07,19	1,31,63,84	1,47,82,17

Assets—			
Notes	18,49,93	8,77,98	17,45,80
Rupee Coin	8,42	4,68	8,80
Subsidiary Coin	4,86	4,68	5,85
Bills Discounted Int.	32,50	32,50	50,55
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	9,65,69	9,78,55	10,38,62
Balances held abroad	35,43,70	36,34,10	53,58,34
Loans to Govt.	2,83,06	2,38,00	80,00
Other Loans etc.	82,16,96	88,07,56	40,46,80
Investments	35,08,61	33,75,02	41,27,50
Other Assets	18,70,03	18,57,67	22,25,73
Total	2,02,80,77	1,98,53,88	1,93,87,99

SCHEDULED BANKS

	11-5-56	4-5-56	13-5-56
Demanded Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	7,56,86	7,05,96	7,54,89
(b) Others	6,24,79,90	6,30,63,49	5,73,82,50

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from	2,71,30	2,86,30	1,89,54
(b) Others	4,28,15,93	4,28,73,96	3,83,99,46
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	10,56,28	10,54,84	5,78,20
Time Liabilities	36,04,46	36,51,11	34,82,55
Cash	48,57,99	49,17,75	45,96,75
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,24,45	10,16,53	10,91,43
Money at call and short notice	8,96,87	8,37,87	13,44,29
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,55,30,23	3,55,34,17	3,44,27,78
Advances	1,77,06,97	6,11,36,72	5,07,50,79
Inland bills purchased and discounted	1,06,37,27	1,06,29,48	81,17,66
Foreign bills purchased and discounted	45,55,38	45,51,15	37,55,96

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
18-5-56	51,36,63	—	—	—
11-5-56	52,86,81	63,56,02	—	—
4-5-56	46,06,18	96,25,44	—	—
27-4-56	58,07,29	64,28,37	—	—

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

	Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
18-5-56	51,36,63	—	—	—
11-5-56	52,86,81	63,56,02	—	—
4-5-56	46,06,18	96,25,44	—	—
27-4-56	58,07,29	64,28,37	—	—

Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Department	18,45,93	8,77,98	17,45,80
Notes in Circulation	15,16,27,72	15,35,88,38	13,22,40,99
Total Notes issued	33,62,21,65	24,13,87,36	30,68,21,79
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01,71	40,01,71	40,01,71
Sterling Securities	6,81,44,72	6,81,44,72	6,81,44,72
Government of India Securities	26,53,83	26,53,83	26,53,83
Indian Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,08,85	43,08,85	43,08,85
B Rupee Coin	8,42	4,68	8,80
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,20,45,10	1,20,45,10	1,20,45,10
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	10,02	10,02	10,02
Govt. of India Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Rupee Coin	1,00,40	1,00,40	1,00,40
Other Assets	59,51	59,51	59,51
Total	3,00,60,15	3,00,74,96	3,00,74,96

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	12,36,40	10,87,73	17,46,99
(b) Provincial Government	5,78,51	7,46,99	17,77,94
(c) Banks	19,31,88	21,30,45	21,30,45
(d) Others	21,57,01	21,57,01	21,57,01
(e) Payable	7,67	8,63	5,96,50
Other Liabilities	6,03,21	6,03,21	6,03,21
Total	71,15,77	69,57,29	69,57,29

Assets—			
Notes	18,45,93	8,77,98	17,45,80
Rupee Coin	8,42	4,68	8,80
(a) Pakistan	—	—	—
(b) India	—	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	—	—	—
(b) Govt. Treasury bills	—	—	—
Loans and Advances to Govt.	1,64	2,36	—
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	—	—	—
Other Loans and Advances	5,27,70	5,20,40	30,18,46
Investments	43,44,89	43,44,89	13,21,03
Other Assets	71,15,77	69,57,29	69,57,29

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS MAINTAINED

Wednesday, 23rd May.

THE slackening in demand for funds, which was reported from the money market last week, has not persisted. This is largely due to the slight rise which has taken place this week in the offtake of the sugar industry. Other sources of demand have, however, tended to be rather less sustained. Buying of raw jute has slowed considerably and requirements for advances are not as strong. The return of funds from upcountry areas is continuing, but the pace is slow. The slack season will obviously be delayed considerably again this year. Demand in the interbank market has eased during the past week. The interbank call rate is unchanged at 3½ percent and at this level the market appears to be in equilibrium.

It has been a quiet week for export bills; those which have come to hand in the past few days have been almost entirely on account of gunny shipments. Remittance has been fair. Sterling appears considerably weaker on the world markets and the dollar is now being quoted at Rs. 481.

Silver ruled easy on lack of support due to the import of Tibetan silver and the price declined from the previous week's level of Rs. 174-8 to Rs. 166-14, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 171-14. The London silver price was unchanged at 78½d. The price of foreign silver in New York has remained the same at 90½ cents.

Gold was quiet in sympathy with silver and the price dropped from Rs. 106-10 to Rs. 102-2. The sovereign at Rs. 66-12 showed a decline of 4 annas.

During the week ended 18th May, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,64,25,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

A fall of Rs. 9.61 crores to Rs. 1,516.27 crores in notes in circulation was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 18th May, 1956, while the total note issue was Rs. 11 lakhs higher at Rs. 1,534.77 crores. Notes held in the Banking Department consequently rose by Rs. 9.72 crores to Rs. 18.50 crores. Deposits showed an all round rise. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts increased by Rs. 2.47 crores and Rs. 49 lakhs to Rs. 67.84 crores and Rs. 7.16 crores, respectively. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 51.09 crores showed a rise of Rs. 1.37 crores. Balances held abroad dropped by Rs. 1.09 crores to Rs. 35.43 crores but investments were Rs. 1.30 crores up at Rs. 35.05 crores. Other loans and advances fell from Rs. 88.07 crores to Rs. 82.17 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills totalled Rs. 46.11 crores (Rs. 52.08 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 112.26 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 2.83 crores against Rs. 2.58 crores.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 11th May, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 2.69 crores in total investments to Rs. 223.39 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 93.34 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 10.45 crores. Advances, including loans, cash and overdrafts, and bills discounted, to Rs. 140.61 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 17.77 crores or Rs. 3.45 crores higher.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 11th May, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 632.37 crores (Rs. 7.57 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 431.87 crores (Rs. 2.71 crores), compared with Rs. 637.89 crores (Rs. 7.06 crores) and Rs. 429.60 crores (Rs. 2.86 crores), respectively, in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have declined by Rs. 87 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs to aggregate Rs. 36.04 crores and Rs. 48.58 crores, respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 14 lakhs in investments to Rs. 35.20 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 769.20 crores show an increase of Rs. 6.03 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.0 percent and 72.3 percent, against 8.1 percent and 71.5 percent.

According to the returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the total gross sea and land customs revenue collected in the Indian Union during March 1956 amounted to Rs. 1,736 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,718 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year. The comparison in the following should be taken to refer to that of the current figures with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of the total customs revenue collections, import duties accounted for Rs. 1,421 lakhs as against Rs. 1,306 lakhs, export duties for Rs. 303 lakhs as against Rs. 392 lakhs and land customs and miscellaneous for Rs. 12 lakhs as against Rs. 20 lakhs. The total gross collection of Union excise duties amounted to Rs. 1,247 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,327 lakhs. During the 12 months, April 1955 to March 1956, the grand total of gross customs and Union excise revenue realised was Rs. 31,897 lakhs as compared with Rs. 29,713 lakhs during the same period of the preceding year. Of this amount, import duties accounted for Rs. 13,065 lakhs as against Rs. 14,442 lakhs, export duties for Rs. 3,748 lakhs as against Rs. 4,141 lakhs, land customs and miscellaneous for

LONDON FINANCIAL LETTER

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVES

THE practical convertibility of the West German mark has proceeded so far that the task of preparing sterling for formal convertibility has become urgent. Even if the German authorities refrain from taking the final formal step before the British authorities are ready for it, the challenge of the mark cannot be ignored. The sterling area's difficulty in the matter is two-fold: the absolute insufficiency of the reserves and the tardy improvement in the balance of payments. A rapid improvement could build up the reserves in a relatively short time, and it is needed for its own sake—even ample reserves would not safeguard sterling if the current payments position was precarious. The authorities are now deliberating what they can do to hasten the improvement, their efforts in 1955 and 1956 having produced, so far, disappointing results.

The inadequacy of the reserves is a subject of some argument. The official total, \$2,328 million at the end of April, is very small in relation to the total of transactions in sterling, but the true reserves are considerably larger. The official figures relate to the sterling area's gold and dollar holdings in London controlled by the Exchange Equalisation Account. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board publishes other figures which present a broader picture. They include the gold and dollar holdings of overseas sterling countries individually and the private dollar balances of British individuals and firms. According to the Reserve Board's calculations, the total reserve of the sterling area, thus comprised, was about \$4,000 million at the end of 1955, when the holding of the Exchange Equalisation Account was not much more than \$2,000 million. In reasonably favourable circumstances, an available reserve of the order of \$4,000 million would probably provide adequate support for convertible sterling. But those "outside" reserves have not, for this purpose, the same value as the official reserves. The practical value of the \$266 million that the Reserve Board attributed to South Africa is not obvious, as South Africa does not participate in the pooling system. Some other "outside" holdings could, presumably, be made available to the central authority; but, essentially, it is only the official holdings that are available to the managers of the exchanges.

Whichever figures one takes, the sterling area's reserves make a poor comparison with those of continental western Europe. In 1951-52, the continental reserves remained steady while the sterling area's fell sharply; in 1954-55, the continental reserves, having in the meantime risen faster than the sterling area's, continued to rise while the sterling area's declined. Before the sterling area's setback of 1951, the aggregate reserves of the sterling area were about \$5,000 million, those of continental western Europe rather more than \$7,000 million; by the end of 1955 the sterling area's had declined to \$4,000 million, while the continent's had risen nearly to \$14,000 million. On this showing, sterling is obviously less prepared for convertibility than the other European currencies in general.

New Technique Emerging

To the question what action, if any, the authorities will take to hasten the economic recovery, one can only surmise that the authorities themselves would like to know the answer. Only a month ago, the Budget seemed sufficient to its purpose; now the City is openly expressing its doubt whether inflation is under control at all, though one cannot adduce the recent behaviour of the stock market as evidence of over-confidence among the business community. What one can say with assurance is that the boom has shown more strength and resiliency than anyone can honestly claim to have foreseen. Because of those qualities, the City suspects that it is ready to break out again in full vigour if restraint is relaxed. But not all industrialists hold the same opinion. Some of them have been badly shaken by the slump in the American

motor-car industry, and the recession in the durable consumer-goods industries in this country has covered a fairly extensive range. It is too early to judge the results of Mr. Harold Macmillan's few months at the Treasury; so it would perhaps be overhasty to say that his restraining efforts have been no more successful than Mr. R. A. Butler's. But Mr. Macmillan's approach is different. Mr. Butler was, and is still, respected as a man devoted to the principle of full employment—a principle which is also good politics. It is doubtful whether any such devotion would prevent Mr. Macmillan from acting more firmly against inflation if he deemed it necessary.

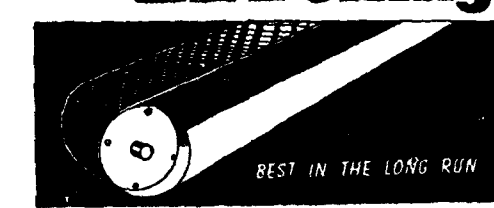
There are already signs of a new technique. Mr. Macmillan does not work hastily on any problem. At first he was content to administer further doses of Mr. Butler's medicine. But he has evidently been studying a facet of the problem of inflation that his predecessors, though they must have observed it, have more or less ignored. That is the floating debt, which has for many years been tending to expand, with inflationary consequences. The Budget, it may be recalled, included provision for financing the nationalised industries' deficits by direct loans from the Exchequer, instead of by issues to the investing public of stocks guaranteed by the Treasury, after an intermediate phase of borrowing from the banks. The change could weaken monetary policy if the Exchequer financed the deficits by issues of Treasury bills and allowed the increase in the floating debt to continue. But the Budget was only a few days old when the Treasury made a new issue of stock which was in the nature of a preliminary funding operation.

The practical effect of this issue is, so far, negligible—like most other issues of Government stock, it was taken up mostly by Government departments and did not, therefore, effectively reduce the floating debt. But it was a significant gesture of intention, obviously timed deliberately to demonstrate to the banking community that, having achieved disappointing results in raising the price of credit, the authorities set out to reduce the quantity of credit. If the authorities can materially reduce the supply of Treasury bills they will make the banking system less liquid, thereby exerting more pressure on the banks to reduce credit, either directly by restricting loans or indirectly by selling investments. Whether a reduction of the Bank rate will round off the change of emphasis, as some people suggest, is much less certain.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount ('000s of Rs.)	Average Annual Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6
16-3-56	17-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6
9-3-56	10-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6
2-3-56	3-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6
24-2-56	25-5-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6
Monthly Maturities ('000s omitted)			
May 1956	...	1,00,00	...
June 1956	...	500,00	...
July 1956	...	1,00,00	...
Total	...	7,00,00	...

Hastings Belting



BIRKMYRE BROTHERS LIMITED
P. O. BOX 14, CALCUTTA



THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA

LONDON BRANCH: 12, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C. 4

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 4 Crores

Paid-Up Capital ... Rs. 2 Crores

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 95 Lakhs

Total Working Funds (As at 31.12.55.) Over ... Rs. 81 Crores

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA, MALAYA & HONGKONG

"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY **

The Capital Index of Indian Industrial Activity (Base: 1935) has now been brought up to November, 1955. Compared with the preceding month there were increases in jute manufactures 13.6 points, steel ingots 8.6 points, pig iron 12.9 points,

paper 12.9 points, coal 6.8 points, wagons loaded 5.7 points and electricity 1.3 points, while cotton consumption and cement decreased by 14.0 points and 0.4 points respectively.

The index for cheque clearances rose by 4.6

points, while that for notes in circulation dropped by 2.3 points.

Combining all the factors, the Capital index of Indian Industrial Activity advanced by 5.3 points during November, 1955.

		Industrial Production.						Mineral Production	Total Number of Wagons Loaded (t)	Financial Statistics	Trade, Foreign & Coastal		Trade, Foreign & Coastal		General Monthly Index.
		Indian Cotton Consumption	Jute Manufactures	Steel Ingots	Pig Iron	Cement	Paper	Coal.		Cheque Clearances	Exports	Imports	Fonnage Entered	Fonnage Cleared.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1939-40		114.3	128.0	124.3	127.1	*	147.8	120.1	122.8	101.7	110.3(b)	93.8(b)	87.1(b)	87.5(b)	114.0
1940-41		128.2	110.8	139.1	136.5	*	183.6	124.5	118.9	91.2	...	107.3(c)	...	138.1(d)	117.3
1941-42		150.3	122.1	157.3	141.6	*	193.2	118.6	117.0	94.0	...	109.2(c)	...	166.5(d)	122.7
1942-43		154.4	117.8	144.2	130.6	*	153.9	114.7	103.1	70.7	...	135.5(c)	...	...	108.8
1943-44		167.3	99.7	149.2	136.3	*	148.0	109.7	110.8	71.7	...	137.7(c)	...	...	109.2
1944-45		159.2	103.2	128.0	125.6	*	155.9	112.1	112.4	95.4	...	180.9(c)	...	...	120.7
1945-46		161.0	106.0	151.8	96.9	*	151.3	127.0	112.2	112.6	...	126.5(c)	...	...	127.5
1946-47		127.5	100.7	139.8	95.5	*	123.0	101.6	104.5	104.5	...	199.8(c)	...	...	115.0
1947-48		126.2	102.1	140.7	105.4	97.6	125.1	127.7	96.7	82.6	...	178.9(c)	...	...	107.0
1948-49		149.7	101.8	138.7	99.2	100.1	136.6	126.2	98.6	79.5	...	166.2(c)	...	108.3(d)	107.6
1949-50		123.5	90.2	157.9	116.4	143.4	146.1	146.0	114.5	67.3	...	140.6(c)	...	114.9(d)	109.4
1950-51		113.1	82.1	165.7	112.4	168.7	155.9	154.9	125.3	64.7	...	122.4(c)	...	121.6(d)	110.8
1951-52		126.6	93.2	175.9	125.4	207.8	170.6	169.5	134.1	83.1	...	129.5(c)	...	137.6(d)	125.7
1952-53		141.7	91.0	184.0	119.5	223.6	169.2	172.5	139.6	88.9	...	154.6(c)	...	145.7(d)	132.4
1953-54		145.9	86.5	178.1	115.5	251.4	166.1	170.8	137.0	83.1	...	155.8(c)	...	159.1(d)	130.4
1954-55		152.3	97.2	196.2	112.2	275.8	206.0	179.4	144.2	91.8	...	158.5(c)	...	179.5(d)	141.3
		Notes in Circulation Weight 6 a										Consumption of Electricity Weight 6 a			
1952-53		133.1	105.5	192.8	121.0	223.2A	175.9	178.6	142.6	94.3	163.5	163.5	135.8A	135.8	135.8
April		135.1	95.1	177.5	122.9	213.3A	183.2	178.3	140.1	95.0	167.2	167.2	139.9A	134.6	134.6
May		128.6	89.3	173.5	116.9	206.8A	168.8	167.4	132.9	85.1	161.0	161.0	138.2A	127.0	127.0
June		154.0	94.4	177.5	114.3	241.3A	178.7	175.1	134.8	97.3	154.7	154.7	144.3A	135.1	135.1
July		143.8	84.0	175.3	109.1	231.2A	176.2	173.2	134.9	96.1	150.0	150.0	146.5A	131.8	131.8
August		141.5	85.4	185.0	116.3	232.0A	171.6	160.7	130.3	84.1	149.7	149.7	146.5A	137.7	137.7
September		139.1	91.6	179.6	116.4	218.9A	168.8	173.6	137.0	83.1	143.6	143.6	152.7A	129.2	129.2
October		145.5	85.9	193.0	126.4	231.6A	162.5	174.5	137.0	78.7	148.2	148.2	147.6A	136.2	136.2
November		157.7	92.4	191.3	119.3	239.4A	164.3	182.8	145.1	87.9	151.9	151.9	152.4A	135.5	135.5
December		147.1	85.2	192.2	129.7	219.3A	165.3	177.4	150.3	86.9	154.2	154.2	146.8A	128.9	128.9
January		136.8	89.3	178.9	121.1	204.6A	156.2	163.2	140.5	81.1	153.9	153.9	145.3A	134.3	134.3
February		137.8	93.9	189.8	121.1	221.8A	159.4	165.1	150.7	97.0	157.6	157.6	150.3A	137.6	137.6
1953-54		142.9	96.6	178.3	116.6	213.1A	173.3	182.1	141.0	90.6	159.8	159.8	147.4A	134.4	134.4
April		146.2	83.3	179.6	130.1	242.9A	181.2	179.5	137.4	81.5	153.9	153.9	152.6A	132.0	132.0
May		146.4	88.3	169.2	107.9	239.2A	185.1	170.8	125.9	80.4	146.5	146.5	151.7A	126.2	126.2
June		148.3	87.9	142.7	87.5	252.0A	202.3	169.0	129.9	82.5	136.9	136.9	159.3A	125.2	125.2
July		145.0	76.5	135.9	83.0	230.5A	190.8	168.3	129.9	70.1	135.6	135.6	162.1A	118.4	118.4
August		144.3	89.1	144.5	94.0	233.2A	199.2	172.6	131.5	78.1	137.4	137.4	161.9A	124.5	124.5
September		148.0	79.6	181.2	120.6	247.0A	177.2	171.4	134.6	75.7	138.3	138.3	162.4A	127.6	127.6
October		136.4	82.1	204.7	131.3	253.6A	151.2	162.6	133.5	79.2	141.6	141.6	156.9A	128.9	128.9
November		150.1	91.3	200.1	127.1	277.4A	150.8	179.3	147.3	91.1	137.3	137.3	166.7A	138.9	138.9
December		148.7	78.4	206.6	133.9	272.2A	123.6	165.5	146.7	83.2	147.2	147.2	161.9A	134.3	134.3
January		146.8	89.0	189.0	128.9	264.0A	116.9	163.2	137.2	86.7	156.4	156.4	160.0A	132.4	132.4
February		147.1	95.3	205.7	125.0	291.8A	141.6	164.8	149.6	98.3	158.1	158.1	165.8A	142.1	142.1
1954-55		150.6	97.4	185.8	117.6	269.9A	209.5	170.2	140.1	89.1	154.7	154.7	170.3A	137.7	137.7
April		150.2	81.9	183.6	124.4	280.1A	214.7	166.9	137.0	82.2	158.3	158.3	174.7A	134.5	134.5
May		150.7	90.5	192.1	120.4	264.4A	208.7	169.3	133.6	81.0	160.3	160.3	174.0A	133.7	133.7
June		154.1	90.7	195.2	117.6	273.9A	176.9	181.2	137.4	88.7	160.1	160.1	171.9A	132.9	132.9
July		152.1	88.6	200.5	122.3	256.4A	167.4	180.4	137.4	84.4	154.7	154.7	175.2A	137.3	137.3
August		152.9	96.2	187.3	115.8	271.2A	178.1	184.1	134.4	90.7	150.0	150.0	181.6A	134.7	134.7
September		145.6	89.6	195.3	120.3	279.3A	194.3	170.5	137.6	81.2	150.2	150.2	174.5A	147.8	147.8
October		156.7	105.6	199.8	126.6	275.9A	227.2	199.6	145.7	100.6	154.2	154.2	182.8A	153.3	153.3
November		157.8	110.7	207.2	130.3	298.6A	238.3	198.8	156.4	101.7	159.1	159.1	186.9A	135.7	135.7
December		149.8	98.2	211.0	127.6	282.0A	227.2	179.8	159.1	93.0	161.5	161.5	183.7A	147.4	147.4
January		149.2	105.2	196.5	123.9	272.8A	210.6	174.2	150.1	93.1	164.3	164.3	181.5A	144.2	144.2
February		158.0	111.4	208.1	120.1	285.3A	218.7	178.3	161.1	116.0	174.6	174.6	194.9A	156.7	156.7
1955-56		154.7	110.2	208.2	129.3	227.8A	216.5	181.4	152.0	100.6	182.3	182.3	191.9A	149.4	149.4
April		151.1	94.4	205.1	130.3	281.6A	206.3	178.3	146.0	100.0	186.0	186.0	193.2A	147.5	147.5
May		154.4	103.7	195.0	125.5	247.2A	208.4	180.3	140.2	96.7	183.3	183.3	198.2A	139.0	139.0
June		160.4	94.7	189.7	119.4	262.0A	222.2	180.7	147.0	98.5	178.5	178.5	197.3A	146.4	146.4
July		155.3	92.4	195.4	118.3	280.3A	224.3	189.6	148.4	100.6	177.1	177.1	195.7A	146.8	146.8
August		164.9	106.3	191.2	114.6	255.0A	231.8	196.0	146.9	107.8	177.1	177.1	201.5A	151.0	151.0
September		165.6	94.1	177.7	100.7	293.7A	209.3	179.9	151.6	95.1	172.4	172.4	200.6A	144.7	144.7
October		151.6	107.7	186.3	113.6	293.3A	222.2	186.7	157.3	99.7	170.1	170.1	201.9A	150.0	150.0
November															

(a) April 1935 to March 1936 = 100.

(b) Averages of eleven months, April to February

(c) Notes in Circulation

(d) Electricity Consumption

(e) Estimated.

(f) Railway Earnings before April 1952

* Figures not available

† Official year

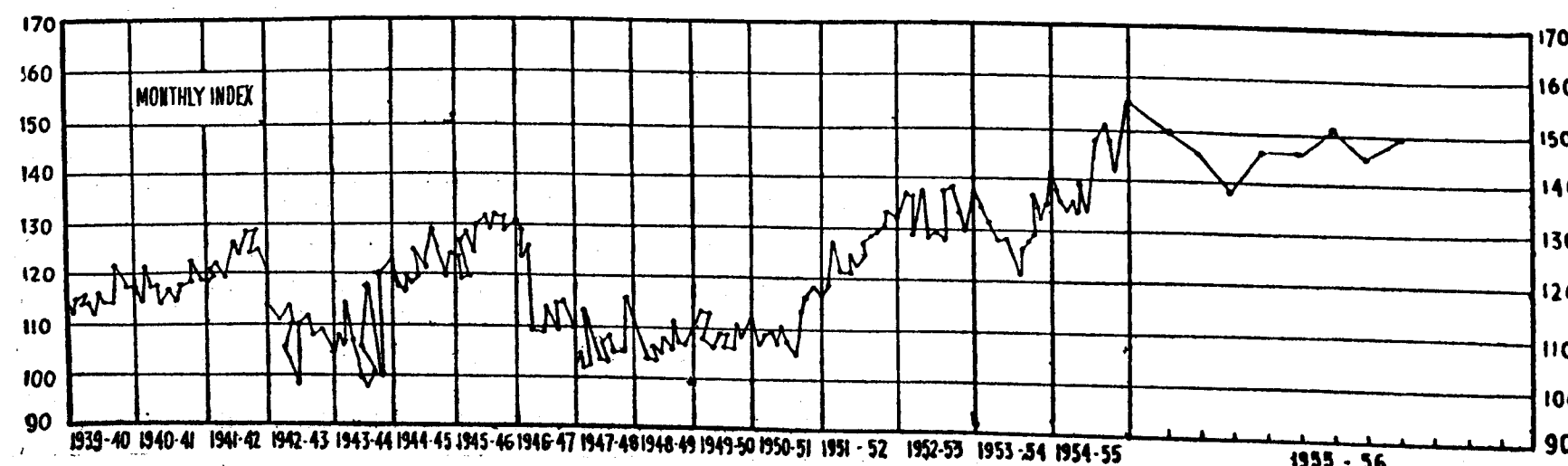
‡ Average of February and March

§ Annual indices represent averages of monthly figures.

|| Provisional.

A Base January 1948.

"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (1935)



Stocks and Shares

STRONG BULL SUPPORT FOR SPECULATIVE COUNTERS

UNDERTONE OF MARKET FIRM: INVESTMENT BUSINESS DISAPPOINTING

Wednesday Evening.

THERE has been considerable speculative buying in the Calcutta stock market during the past few days. Indian Irons touched Rs. 38 in today's trading, but receded from this level after hours due to profit-taking. There is now no doubting the aggressive intentions of the bulls, who appear to be basing their optimism on the rumour that a rights issue is under consideration for Indian Iron. Other speculatives have been strong, the more notable examples being those in the Birla group of companies, Orient Paper and Texmaco. Indian Coppers were quoted lower last week-end after the market was disappointed by the announcement of a bonus issue in the proportion of one for two. The price has since recovered on operators' expectations that this year's final dividend will show a substantial improvement on that of last year.

In spite of the strong speculative support which the market has enjoyed, there has been conspicuously little investment enquiry. Among the sections, engineering shares have been steady in sympathy with Irons and miscellaneous counters have generally shown more interest taken in coals this week, and, unaccountably, selected jute shares have met with modest support. Teas have been neglected. Government securities remain firm in preparation for the new loan issue which is reported to be due on 10th June.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The Government-securities market continued firm and prices were once again marked up. Three percent Conversion Loan 1986 was slightly lower at Rs. 77-7 while 3% Non-terminable Paper was unchanged at Rs. 77-8. In short-dated loans, 3% 1957 was steady at Rs. 99-13 as was 3% 1958 at Rs. 99-11. Among medium-dated loans, 3% 1959-61 was on offer at about Rs. 98-3, but 3% 1963-65 had buyers over up to Rs. 95-3 and 3% 1964 was asked for up to Rs. 95-1 without attracting sellers. In National Plan issues 3½% 1961 was one anna better at Rs. 99-12 but 3½% 1964 was on offer at Rs. 98-11 as was 3½% 1965 at Rs. 98-10. Long-dated loans ruled steady with 3% 1966-68 quoted higher at Rs. 93-4 and 3% 1970-75 at Rs. 90-8. Provincial loans were unchanged but there were buyers rather than sellers.

Preference shares of jute companies and managing agency houses continued to be freely offered without attracting many buyers. In jute, a small lot of Anglo-India was done at Rs. 113-8 and Reliance were sold at Rs. 98. Among miscellaneous issues, Brooke Bond Estates came to hand at Rs. 86 and a fair parcel of Burrakur Coal 1st Preference shares was crossed at the lower rates of Rs. 110-8. Calcutta Electric were marked at Rs. 11-6, Dalmia Cement Rs. 100 paid-up at Rs. 101 and the Rs. 40 paid-up at Rs. 41. Duncan Brothers were offered at Rs. 64 and Indian Iron & Steel were crossed at Rs. 107. A solitary transaction was reported in New Victoria at Rs. 4-7. Titagur Paper 8% were taken at Rs. 146-12 and a small lot of Shaw Wallace was crossed at Rs. 84-8.

Very little business was reported in bank shares. Hind Bank met with small enquiry at around Rs. 31-8, Punjab National were unchanged at Rs. 52 as were United Commercial at Rs. 50-4.

In the railway section, a small lot of Arrah-Sasaram was done at Rs. 65 and Dehri Rohtas changed hands at around Rs. 13.

In the cotton section, Bengal Nagpur improved from Rs. 8-10 to Rs. 9-2, Elgin Mills from Rs. 26 to Rs. 27-10 and there was a good enquiry for Kesoram at the higher rate of Rs. 18-4. New Victoria closed a shade better at Rs. 2-9.

There was a little more activity in coal shares during the week and prices of a few showed some improvement. Bengal moved up from Rs. 530 to Rs. 542, East Indian from Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 33, Burrakur fluctuated narrowly around Rs. 14-3, New Beerbhoom were unchanged at Rs. 20 as were Standard at Rs. 25-12. Equitable were slightly better at Rs. 30 while Pench Valley were shaded at Rs. 22 and Union at Rs. 12-5. Central India closed easier at Rs. 7-2 but Western Bengal were fairly steady at Rs. 7.

There were indications of slightly more activity in the jute section and a few selected shares met with enquiry. Here is a chart showing representative price movements.

	Opening	Closing
	17-5-56	23-5-56
Anglo-India	169	177
Bally	138	142
Belvedere	158	160
Birla	17 12	18 4
Howrah	23 4	23 12
Kinnison	165	

The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

(Incorporated in India. Liability of Members is Limited).
(Established—December, 1911).
Head Office—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY-1.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 6,30,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 5,77,50,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund and other Reserves	Rs. 4,01,81,217
Deposits as at 31-12-55	Rs. 1,28,96,40,383

DIRECTORS

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E. (Chairman), Cooverji Hormuji Bhambhani, Esqr. (Vice-Chairman), Dinshaw D. Romer, Esqr., Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esqr., Manmohandas Madhavdas Amersy, Esqr., C. P. Wadia, Esqr., Chimanlal B. Parikh, Esqr., Franrose J. Gazdar, Esqr., Mr. N. K. Karanjia, General Manager.

Branches and pay Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and London.

London Branch—159, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
New York Agents—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, The Chase Manhattan Bank.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Calcutta—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Ballygunj—200/2C, Rash Behari Avenue, Barabazar—71, Cross Street, Bhowanipore—8A, Russa Road, Hattikhola—100, Sovabazar Street, New Market—10, Lindsay Street, Shambhazar—133, Cornwallis Street, Howrah—Metropolitan Insurance Building, Grand Trunk Road, Branches in West Bengal—Asansol, Bankura, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, Raiganj and Siliguri. Branches in East Pakistan—Chittagong, Dacca, Dinajpur, Khatusang, Mirakim, Mymensingh, Narayan-ganj, Rangpur. Branches in Orissa—Sambalpur.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1908.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued & Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Called Up and Paid Up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	Rs. 1,28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA

SAFE DEPOSIT LOCKERS
AVAILABLE AT OUR
VARIOUS BRANCHES.

Sterling and Dollar credits arranged
and foreign bills negotiated for
approved customers.

General Banking Business Transacted.

N. M. CHOKSHI, General Manager.

from Rs. 11-12 to Rs. 12-2. In shipping, Calcutta Steam were marked at Rs. 112 and India Steam-ship, on rumours of an impending interim dividend, rose from Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 9-4. I.G.N. rose today from Rs. 107 to Rs. 112.

Among miscellaneous industrials, Alkali & Chemical were unchanged at Rs. 20-8 as were Angelo Brothers at Rs. 21-10, Assam Saws at Rs. 4-13 and Balmer Lawrie at Rs. 168. Bengal Flour were depressed at Rs. 27 while Birds Investments were unchanged at Rs. 17-1. Britannia Biscuits were steady at Rs. 15-4 as were British India Corporation at Rs. 11-2. British Burmah Petroleum were neglected at Rs. 4-2 and Dunlop Rubber were unchanged at Rs. 30-8. Godfrey Phillips were marked at Rs. 22 ex-dividend and Hindustan Motors were shaded at Rs. 9-11. Imperial Tobacco were slightly better at Rs. 14-8 as were Indian Aluminium at Rs. 21-13 and Indian Cables at Rs. 33-8. National Carbon met with good enquiry and improved from Rs. 26-10 to Rs. 27-8 and good business was reported in Clive Row Investments at the higher rate of Rs. 11-12. Indo-Burma Petroleum met with investment enquiry and rose from Rs. 41-4 to Rs. 41-12. Jardine Henderson were unchanged at Rs. 100 while Martin Burn were slightly higher at Rs. 25-8. Metal Box were unchanged at Rs. 27-8, but National Insulated Cables improved from Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 22-4. Rallis met with enquiry and rose from Rs. 34-8 to Rs. 36. Shaw Wallace were depressed at Rs. 15-4 and Tide Water Oil was unchanged at Rs. 15-6. Hoare Miller were quoted at Rs. 14. Rohas Industries improved from Rs. 22-9 to Rs. 23-12.

In the mining section, interest was centred on Indian Copper during the week following the announcement of a bonus issue in the proportion of one for two as against the Company's original application of one for one. Initially, the bonus news was received with some disappointment and the shares reacted from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6-12, but subsequently the price recovered to Rs. 7 at the close. Karanpura Development were better at Rs. 26-4 while Burma Mines were marked down to Rs. 3-12 and Western Stockholders Investment to Re. 1. Metal Corporation were fairly active and improved from Rs. 10-9 to Rs. 11-3.

Slightly more interest was displayed in tea shares and prices were inclined to be firm. Baghmari found buyers at Rs. 29-6 against the previous quotation of Rs. 28-12 and Basmatia were also steady at Rs. 40-4. Brahmapootra were done at Rs. 9-6 as were Brooke Bond at Rs. 24-4 and Kotamullai at Rs. 37-12. Dhelakhat were crossed at Rs. 22 and East India improved from Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 26-12. A small lot of Seajuli changed hands at Rs. 33-8 and Tezpure were wanted at Rs. 26. Carron met with selling pressure and the price declined to Rs. 224 but Hantapara were in demand at Rs. 232. Hasimara were slightly easier at Rs. 39-12. Poobong were called at Rs. 13 and New Samanbagh changed hands at the higher rate of Rs. 23-2. Kornafuli were crossed at Rs. 15-4 and Belgachia were taken at Rs. 50-8. Jaysree were wanted at Rs. 12-5 and Putinbaree improved further to Rs. 57-8.

The profit of the ASSAM FINANCIAL CORPORATION amounted to Rs. 273 lakhs for the year ended last

March. Taxation absorbs Rs. 1.08 lakhs and reserve fund Rs. 14,500. The Government of Assam has guaranteed the payment of dividends at 31 percent on the share capital. The total amount of dividends payable for the year comes to Rs. 3,49,312-4. It is proposed to utilise the remaining balance of Rs. 1,50,603-6 for the payment of the dividend to shareholders and to request the State Government to give a subvention for the balance of Rs. 1,98,708-14, to make up the total amount of the guaranteed dividend payable for the period under report.

BOMBAY PRICES EASE ON PROFIT-TAKING

MARKET UNCERTAIN ABOUT TATA EX-RIGHTS PRICE

Wednesday Evening.

IRREGULAR fluctuations marked trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange last week. During the early part of the week, equities forged ahead on sustained buying support because operators took a constructive view of the second five year plan. Towards the close, profit-taking pared top gains though all offerings were absorbed without difficulty. Another restraining influence was moderate carry-forward charges which bulls had to pay for the next settlement.

Tata Steels declined to Rs. 251-12 following uncertainty about prices for ex-right and cum-right shares. In the meantime, renunciation letters, it is reported, were being marketed freely around Rs. 58. Indian Irons, however, improved to Rs. 37-14 on strong support from Lyons Range. Bulls have spread the rumour of a rights issue, but this has not been confirmed. Alcock Ashdown declined to Rs. 350-6 on selling pressure and Premier Construction were shaded at Rs. 177. Tata Locomotive rose to Rs. 154 on the expectation of a maiden dividend. Larsen and Toubro were maintained at Rs. 16-1 on maintaining the ordinary dividend at 10 percent.

Good offtake of goods by the internal market helped maintain sentiment in the mill group. Though profit-taking was seen at bulges, prices closed with net gains on balance. Simplex improved to Rs. 222 on hopes of a higher dividend and Century were concerned in brisk activity, rising to Rs. 558. Bombay Dyeing realised Rs. 662-8, and Svadeshi Rs. 230-8. Kohinoor were better at Rs. 376 on institutional support. India United Ordinary made Rs. 13-13.

In the miscellaneous group, Belapur Sugar were steady at Rs. 233-8 while Phaltan rose to Rs. 151 on rumours of a bonus issue. Walchandnagar declined to Rs. 251-4 on profit-taking. In the shipping section, India Steamship spurred to Rs. 9-4 in the expectation of an ordinary dividend. Scindia were taken at Rs. 18-9. Among automobile shares, Hindustan Motors were absorbed at Rs. 9-12. Indian Copper improved smartly to Rs. 7 on strong buying support on hopes of a better dividend. National Rayon rose to Rs. 246 on replacement buying, but Tata Chemicals were shaded at Rs. 18-6 on realising. Tata Oil improved to Rs. 40-4 on reports that the company is likely to acquire a small factory in Calcutta. It is also suggested that results of the current year will show substantial improvement. Associated Cement fell to Rs. 219. Banking shares were fairly steady, with India improving to Rs. 150-8; Punjab National were steady at Rs. 52-8. Central Bank reacted to Rs. 51-4 on profit-taking. Among insurance scrip, New India were taken at Rs. 43 on repeating the same dividend.

Electricity companies were depressed and Ahmedabad slumped to Rs. 97-3. Tata Hydro were done at Rs. 125-8.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
2½% Loan (1962)	Rs. 93-15-93-15-93-15
3% " (1966)	Rs. 77-4-77-8-77-2-77-5
3% " (1970-75)	Rs. 90-1-90-2-89-14-90-0-6
3% " (1957)	Rs. 93-12-93-12-93-12-93-12
3% " (1966-68)	Rs. 93-4-93-6-93-4-93-6
3½% " (1964)	Rs. 98-4-98-12-98-4-98-12
3½% " (1965)	Rs. 98-10-98-11-98-10-98-11
4% U.P. (1963)	Rs. 100-3-100-3-100-3-100-3

BANKS	
Hind	Rs. 32-32-31-8-31-8-(23)
Punjab National	Rs. 51-12-52-51-12-52-(42-4)
United Bank of India ("D" Share)	Rs. 4-9-4-10-4-9-4-10-(4-9)
Do. ("B" Share)	Rs. 10-8-10-8-10-8-10-8

RAILWAY	
Dehri Rohas	Rs. 13-13-4-13-13-2-(10-12)

COTTONS	
Benares	Rs. 1-10-1-10-1-9-1-9 (As. 10)
Bengal Nagpur	Rs. 8-9-8-9-8-9-8-9-(10-4)
Cawnpore Textiles	Rs. 8-6-8-6-8-5-8-5-(8-8)
Elgin Mills	Rs. 27-8-27-8-27-6-27-6-(18-12)
Jaysree	Rs. 6-7-6-9-6-6-6-7
Kesoram	Rs. 17-13-18-4-17-13-18-4-(13-3)
Muir Mills (Pref.)	Rs. 85-85-85-85-(88)
New Victoria	Rs. 2-8-2-9-2-8-2-9-(1-12)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 4-7-4-7-4-7-4-7-(3)
Swadeshi (P.O.)	Rs. 11-1-11-3-10-15-11-3-(9-1)

COALS	
Bengal	Rs. 531-544-531-538-(497)
Burrakur	Rs. 14-3-14-6-14-2-14-3-(12-10)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 110-8-110-8-110-8-110-8-(124)

Bhalgona	Rs. 6-2-6-2-6-2-6-2-(7)
Central India	Rs. 7-3-7-4-7-3-7-3-(7-8)
Equitable	Rs. 30-4-30-6-30-1-30-6-(30-4)
East Indian	Rs. 33-33-33-33-(29)
Karanpura Collieries	Rs. 118-8-119-116-118-(100-8)
Nazira	Rs. 6-14-7-6-14-7-(7-3)
New Beerboom	Rs. 20-20-20-20-(10-1)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 12-2-12-3-12-2-12-3-(13)
Parasea	Rs. 14-8-15-14-8-15-(22-15)
Pench Valley	Rs. 22-22-22-22-(22-15)
Pansongur	Rs. 11-7-11-8-11-6-11-8-(11-12)
Talcher	Rs. 3-2-3-2-3-2-3-2-(3-12)
Union	Rs. 12-5-12-5-12-5-12-5-(18)
Western Bengal	Rs. 7-7-1-6-15-6-15-(7-4)
West Jamuria	Rs. 11-6-11-10-11-6-11-10-(16-1)

JUTES

Agarpara	Rs. 12-3-12-4-12-12-4-(13-12)
Anglo-India	Rs. 168-176-168-176-(211)
Belvedere	Rs. 158-158-158-158-(207)
Barnagore	Rs. 141-151-139-8-150-(173)
Birla	Rs. 17-11-18-7-17-11-18-7-(19-2)
Budge Budge	Rs. 139-144-139-144-(175)
Bally	Rs. 138-138-8-138-138-8-(178-8)
Clive	Rs. 14-14-2-14-14-2-(14)
Chandany	Rs. 155-160-155-160-(159-8)
Chitavalah	Rs. 15-15-2-14-15-15-15-(14)
Cheviot	Rs. 201-203-201-203-(251)
Delta	Rs. 201-203-201-203-(251)
Empire	Rs. 19-12-20-48-19-20-4-(25-4)
Fort William	Rs. 21-12-21-12-21-12-21-12-(25-8)
Gondalpara	Rs. 1250-1250-1250-1250-(925)
Ganges	Rs. 71-72-71-72
Howrah	Rs. 23-8-24-23-3-24-(31-12)
Hooghly	Rs. 30-36-12-30-36-10-(30-1)
Kelvin	Rs. 234-237-234-235-(350)
Kankarrah	Rs. 97-8-103-97-8-103-(146)
Do. (B' Ord)	Rs. 94-94-94-94-94-8
Khaddah	Rs. 155-156-154-154-(1185)
Kinnison	Rs. 167-168-8-167-168-8-(186)
Lansdowne	Rs. 114-114-114-114-(133)
Megna	Rs. 83-83-8-82-83-(97)
National	Rs. 24-14-25-13-24-12-25-10-(33-3)
New Central	Rs. 16-12-17-16-8-16-12
Northbrook	Rs. 22-12-24-22-12-24-(25-12)
Nellimarla	Rs. 12-6-12-6-12-4-12-9-(11-14)
Nudea	Rs. 40-159-159-159
Orient	Rs. 159-159-159-159
Presidency	Rs. 5-15-6-9-5-14-6-4-(6-11)
Reliance	Rs. 10-12-11-13-10-19-11-11-(8-2)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 98-107-98-100-(112)
Standard	Rs. 102-102-102-102-(150)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 98-98-8-98-8-98-8-(102-4)
Sree Ambica	Rs. 16-4-16-4-16-4-16-4

MININGS

Bisra Stone Lime	Rs. 40-40-40-40
Burma Mines	Rs. 4-4-2-3-13-3-15-(1-12)
Chrestion Mica (Pref.)	Rs. 58-58-60-58-60-(64)
Consolidated Tin	Rs. 2-13-2-13-2-11-2-12-(1-14)
Indian Copper	Rs. 7-1-7-1-6-12-7-(3-13)
Karanpura Development	Rs. 25-5-26-3-25-4-26-3-(16-3)
Metal Corp.	Rs. 10-10-11-3-10-10-11-2-(8-2)
Do. (Defd.)	Rs. 2-14-3-2-14-3-(2-4)
Orissa Minerals	Rs. 23-14-24-2-23-14-24-2-(25-2)
Tavoy Tin	Rs. 13-13-13-14-(10)

CEMENTS

Ashoka Cement	Rs. 11-12-4-11-12-2
Assam Bengal	Rs. 6-3-7-7-6-3-7-7-(6-8)
Do. (Defd.)	Rs. 1-7-10-1-7-1-9-(1-12)
Do. (Defd.)	Rs. 4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4
Bengal Poteries	Rs. 16-4-17-12-16-17-12-(14-4)
Dalmia (Bharat)	Rs. 101-101-8-101-101-8-(98)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 4-3-4-3-4-3-4-3-(3-7)
Do. (Conty.)	Rs. 41-41-41-41-41-41-(31)
Do. (2nd Pref.)	Rs. 5-3-5-8-5-2-5-8-(2)
Do. (Defd.)	Rs. 8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-(7-14)
Sone Valley	Rs. 8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-(7-14)

CHEMICALS

Alkali & Chemical	Rs. 20-6-20-11-20-6-20-10-(15-13)
Bathgate & Co.	Rs. 2-2-2-4-2-2-2-4-(1-5)

ELECTRICS

Benares	Rs. 18-18-18-18-(19-6)
Calcutta	Rs. 13-6-13-12-13-6-13-9-(15-6)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 11-6-11-8-11-6-11-8-(12-8)
Dishergarh Power	Rs. 106-8-106-8-106-8-106-8
Jubbulpore	Rs. 14-5-14-5-14-5-14-5-(15-4)
U.P.	Rs. 143-143-141-8-141-8

ENGINEERINGS

Braithwaite & Co.	Rs. 28-4-28-4-27-13-27-14-(24-6)
Britannia Building & Iron (Old)	Rs. 8-3-8-7-8-3-8-5-(8-9)
Do. (New)	Rs. 15-5-15-14-15-15-13
British India Elec. Cons.	Rs. 8-14-9-2-8-14-9-2-(7-7)
Burn & Co.	Rs. 363-369-362-362-(272)
Bhartia Elec. Steel	Rs. 16-10-17-4-x.d.-16-10-17-x.d.-(15-4)
Hooghly Docking	Rs. 114-8-116-114-8-116-(130)
India Iron	Rs. 37-7-38-37-1-37-15-(33-7)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 107-107-107-107-(108-8)
Indian Steel & Wire Products	Rs. 75-75-4-75-75-4-(81-8)
Indian Galvanizing	Rs. 24-11-25-2-24-12-25-(23-13)
Jessop & Co.	Rs. 34-14-35-8-34-11-35-6-(37-1)
Kumardhubi	Rs. 10-15-11-10-11-10-11-(12-5)
Marshalls	Rs. 6-7-6-11-6-7-6-10-(6-8)
National Iron & Steel	Rs. 8-9-9-2-8-14-8-(6-4)
Richardson & Cradock	Rs. 27-27-26-12-27-2
Steel Pro. (Pref.)	Rs. 1-1-1-1
Textile Machinery	Rs. 24-3-25-12-24-3-25-10-(18-3)

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium Corp.	Rs. 10-1-10-2-10-10-(6-5)
Angelo Brothers	Rs. 21-7-21-12-21-7-21-12-(11-8)
Bharat Airways	Rs. 4-9-4-11-4-9-4-11-(2)
B. I. Corp.	Rs. 11-5-11-6-10-13-11-1-(12)
Do. (Pref.)	Rs. 124-124-124-124-(140)
Britannia Biscuits	Rs. 15-4-15-5-15-4-15-5-(12-9)
Calcutta Trams	Rs. 15-10-15-10-15-10-15-10
Clive Row Investments	Rs. 64-6-64-6-64-6-64-6-(73)
Duncan Brothers (Pref.)	Rs. 30-9-30-14-30-7-30-10-(36-1)
Dunlop Rubber	Rs. 148-148-147-147-(162)
Eastern Investments	Rs. 148-148-147-147-(162)
Electric Construction Equipment	Rs. 13-11-14-2-13-11-14-2
F. & C. Osler	Rs. 11-10-11-13-11-10-11-12-(16-9)
Hoare Miller	Rs. 6-15-6-15-6-12-6-13-(7-10)
Hindustan Gas	Rs. 10-12-10-12-10-12-10-12

INSURANCE

Concord of India	Rs. 11-10-12-12-11-10-12-12-(12-15)
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PARTIAL RECOVERY IN STOCK VALUES

MARKETS SENSITIVE TO WALL STREET AND U.K. ECONOMIC SITUATION

London, 23rd May.

THERE was a distinct improvement in the stock market sentiment before the holiday, and although business remained small and selective, falls sustained earlier in the past week were partially recovered. Nevertheless, prices were mostly lower compared with their previous levels, the main exception being the oil shares which were active and strong under the lead of British Petroleum. Conditions were extremely quiet after the holiday under the influence of end-of-account and the decline on Wall Street over the week-end. The uncertain performance of Wall Street and the obscure economic situation are the key factors in the present markets and are effectively restricting interest and activity. The markets have been and remain very sensitive to these. Business was small in the gilt-edged market, but losses recorded at one time were largely recovered later with prices only slightly easier compared with the previous levels. Foreign bonds and rails were subdued throughout. German and Japanese issues eased slightly, but otherwise there was little change. Dollar stocks followed Wall Street's lead and were lower on balance. Some recovery was staged by the industrial market following selective buying prior to the holiday week-end, but this was not sufficient to retrieve all the losses sustained earlier and prices were lower on balance. Falls, compared with the previous levels, were however very small, and a number of good features deve-

loped. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index consequently shows little change. Among the more important dividend statements during the week were those of Marks and Spencer and Rolls Royce; the shares of both companies were lower. Imperial Chemical also lost ground following the publication of their annual report. Gold shares were out of favour and fell back in inactive conditions, but base metals recovered from earlier dullness. A strong recovery developed in the oil share market before the holiday, and appreciable gains were recorded on balance under the lead of British Petroleum which, although below the best, were substantially higher on the week. Reduced dividends by the Finlay group of companies brought very heavy falls in the prices of the shares concerned, and other teas were lower in sympathy. Rubbers, however, held fairly steady in very quiet conditions.

The Money Market

The credit situation in the London money market during the past week was a very trying one. The overall figures were not large. Market requirements were moderate, but due to the seasonal influence and the working of credit squeeze measures, the day-to-day supply of loanable funds was always just that little amount short which made things difficult. The position might have been worse but for the fact that the market had a number of maturities in hand. For most of the week, money ruled at the level of 4½ percent with 4½ percent paid during the most difficult periods. The market made no change in its tender bid for the week's offerings of Treasury bills, and the average rate was only slightly different from that of the previous week at 98s 0.66d percent. Applications for £250 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalled £392,975,000, and were allotted at an average rate of 98s 0.66d percent against 98s 11.66d percent in the previous

week. Offerings this week comprise £240 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 16th May showed that bankers' deposits were £9 million lower at around £219 million, while notes in circulation were about £5 million higher at around £1,860 million.

Activity on Wall Street

Convertibles fluctuated irregularly, with the market largely dominated by the movements in securities. Rails mostly were lower in quiet dealings. U.S. Governments were slightly higher, with dealings largely professional, while investment quality corporates were strong in fairly active trading. In a slow market for foreign bonds, Italian public utility 3 percents and Chile 3 percents were the most active issues, though both were shaded fractionally. Norwegians were unchanged to slightly higher, while Australian and Denmark 4½ percents and the Union of South Africa 4½ percents held steady. Japanese issues were mixed.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 16th May shows that gold stocks rose by \$1 million to \$21,769 million. Foreign deposits rose by \$2 million to \$338 million, while foreign investments fell by \$16 million to \$3,722 million. The Federal Reserve sold \$27 million worth of bills and bought \$51 million worth under repurchase agreements. Total discounts and advances fell by \$347 million to \$565 million, while aggregate excess reserves of member banks fell by \$210 million to \$193 million. The daily average of excess reserves of member banks fell by \$138 million to \$453 million, while daily average borrowings fell by \$71 million to \$1,066 million. Business loans of the New York City banks rose by \$36 million to \$9,651 million compared with a fall of \$7 million to \$7,637 million in the same period of last year.

Platinum Prices

The price of free platinum in the U.K. is now indicated around £39 a troy ounce compared with around £38 recently. Rather more buying interest is reported which, some dealers say, could have been prompted by the recent increase in the price of platinum in the U.S.A. The two leading refiners in the U.K. continue to quote £34 to their regular customers.

W. German Move Against Inflation

The Western German bank authorities are seriously considering the minting of gold coin as a new device to combat inflation. The proposal, which is one of the many being considered by the Economics Ministry and the Central Deutscher Laender, is to mint 20-mark pieces. Exports consider that many people suspicious of paper money might be encouraged by the gold coinage to save. It has been suggested that several hundred million marks of purchasing power might be absorbed in this way. Since the war, Western Germany has built up gold reserves totalling 4,400 million marks. Trading in gold coins is permitted inside the country, but import or export of coins is still prohibited, although the Bank, it is understood, is planning to remove the ban. The current price of the 20-mark gold coin is about 44 marks and is slightly higher than in the neighbouring countries. The gold content is worth 3.71 marks so the Bank stands to make a profit by minting coins.

Egypt's Independent Exchange Rate

With effect from 21st May, the Egyptian pound is exchangeable with any foreign currency at the official rate of exchange fixed by the International Monetary Fund. The Egyptian National Bank will publish buying and selling rates daily. Previously, the Egyptian exchange rates were based on sterling.

Vegetable Oil Market

Oilseed trading has been moderate, with resellers mostly involved in the recorded deals. In the majority of cases, sellers have shaded their ideas of value, while consumers have shown a lack of interest in sizable purchases. Linseed oil provided the most spectacular price moves, on reports that the Indian Government had agreed to a reduction of £10 a ton in the export duty recently imposed. This was emphatically denied eventually in authoritative quarters, but not before prices had slipped back by about £6 a ton. In the meantime, Argentina had sold about 14,000 tons of oil for May-June shipment at what are considered satisfactory figures. In castor oil, while the local Indian markets were showing increased firmness, buyers in London were largely unresponsive, as it was possible to buy shipments well ahead at discounted prices compared with those of earlier clearances. There was an initial marking up of prices on reports of Japanese enquiries, but further increments could not be established. South African groundnut May-June was said to be offered down to £147 and British West African at £146.

U.K. Rubber Statistics

Statistics issued by the International Rubber Study Group show the rubber position in the U.K. for February as follows: consumption of natural rubber totalled 17,879 long tons, imports of natural rubber 20,670 long tons, re-exports of natural rubber 12,060 long tons and stocks of natural rubber held by manufacturers and in warehouses (exclusive of U.K. Government stocks) at the end of the month were 43.7 long tons.

New Delhi

BIGGER EXPANSION IN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES URGED

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE SAYS STEEL AND PIG IRON SHORTAGES MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR IDLE CAPACITY

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

THE nine-member Railway Equipment Committee, which submitted its report to the Government of India last week, has recommended that the development of additional capacity for the manufacture of railway equipment within the country should be based on the original railway five year plan of Rs. 1,490 crores, and not on the reduced plan of Rs. 1,125 crores. "Unless this is done," it says, "the development of capacity may fall short of the railways' increasing requirements and result in avoidable imports." The Committee has found that, with the exception of grey iron foundries, engineering capacity in the country is fully booked. Idle capacity as such does not exist, and whatever idle capacity occurs is mainly due to the inadequate and irregular supply of such raw materials as steel, pig iron and hard coke. "The biggest single factor which has prevented the rapid growth of the engineering industry in recent years," it declares, "is the serious shortage of steel and pig iron, which has hampered the manufacturers in their production programmes."

Steel and Pig Iron Imports

The Committee goes on to recommend that substantial imports of steel and pig iron for railway requirements at ruling world prices should be accepted as inescapable, and suitable arrangements made to obtain adequate and regular supplies from abroad after making an assessment of the shortfall expected during the next five years. To ensure timely releases of materials in short supply, it recommends that adequate quantities of controlled raw materials be stocked at "dumps" at suitable places in the country, from where they can be issued to manufacturers. The introduction of uniform prices for basic raw materials is also recommended in order to encourage equitable industrial development. For this purpose, it is suggested that at least one centre in every State should be declared to be a "port" for the purpose of a uniform price for steel, pig iron, coal and coke. To achieve complete self-sufficiency in various items, the Committee stresses that certain "unorthodox" methods will have to be employed. In this connection, it makes the following observations:

Continuity of Orders: Prospective manufacturers, if they are to be attracted to invest capital in new ventures, must be assured, for a reasonable period, of the utilisation of the major portion of the capacity developed.

Equalisation of Prices for Controlled Raw Materials: Many manufacturers who are located unfavourably in relation to sources of raw material find it difficult to compete in costs of manufacture. This factor hampers the creation of new capacity. It is, therefore, necessary to equalise the price of controlled raw materials on an all-India basis.

Purchase Procedure: To facilitate the development of indigenous industry, the Stores Purchase Committee made certain recommendations on the price preference for indigenous products, special preference for small-scale industries, uniform registration of suppliers, protection of industry against unfair competition, and establishment of permanent exhibitions. The adoption of these recommendations by the Ministry of Railways is most desirable.

Passenger Coaches

The import of passenger coaches, the Committee says, will not be necessary during the second plan period, with the exception of electrical multiple unit stock, until indigenous capacity is established. This is already being developed. As for goods wagons, a large number of proposals were received from private manufacturers, who showed "much enthusiasm". The Committee feels that complete self-sufficiency in wagons is assured, provided "educational" orders are placed by the railways liberally. Dealing with locomotive requirements during the second plan period, it recommends the immediate establishment of a diesel and electric locomotive plant to help reduce imports to some extent over the next five years, and to lead the railways to self-sufficiency in the third plan period. The Committee has made a number of specific recommendations on other major items of railway equipment, such as coaching underframes, signalling equipment, permanent way material, train lighting equipment, traction equipment, steel castings, wheels and axles, etc. The extension of indigenous capacity for the manufacture of electric multiple unit stock is also recommended. Pointing out that the construction of passenger coaches and repair work has suffered serious setbacks from time to time through an extreme shortage of steel panels and timber, the Committee stresses the need for an increasing use of aluminium panels. It also recommends the increased use of aluminium

roof tanks in place of galvanised tanks which are in short supply.

Other Recommendations

The following are some of the other recommendations:

1. The principle of booking the capacity of indigenous manufacturers for periods extending up to five years should be applied to all items of railway equipment in short supply.

2. To encourage development, "educational" orders for stores which are likely to be in short supply should be placed liberally.

3. When any equipment is imported, the components which can be manufactured within the country should, as far as practicable, not be imported.

4. A directory of imported stores in use on the railways should be published periodically.

5. The private sector should be allowed to use testing facilities in Government laboratories; institutions which are recognised by the Government and which have adequate testing facilities should be authorised to issue test certificates.

6. Steps should be taken to enable small-scale industries to expand rapidly and to meet in an increasing measure the railways' needs of some manufactured components. Several suggestions are made on this point.

7. For the products of cottage and small-scale industries, a general price preference of up to 25 percent should be made applicable to direct purchases by the railways, on the lines recommended by the Stores Purchase Committee.

8. Small-scale producers should not be at a disadvantage in buying raw materials, particularly steel. Steel should be offered them at the same price as to other industries.

Fall in Export Earnings

In the fourth quarter of 1955, India's export earnings were substantially lower than in either the previous quarter or the corresponding quarter of 1954. In October-December 1955, they amounted to Rs. 147 crores, as against Rs. 160 crores in July-December 1955 and Rs. 173 crores in October-December 1954. This was in spite of a very substantial increase in exports of iron ore, manganese ore and other items between the third and the fourth quarters of 1955. Between July-September 1955 and October-December 1955, iron ore exports rose from Rs. 136 lakhs to Rs. 178 lakhs; manganese rose from Rs. 180 lakhs to Rs. 394 lakhs; black pepper from Rs. 47 lakhs to Rs. 143 lakhs; and other spices from Rs. 224 lakhs to Rs. 401 lakhs. These increases were, however, more than offset by a drop in exports of gunny cloth from Rs. 2,168 lakhs to Rs. 1,404 lakhs; tea from Rs. 3,346 lakhs to Rs. 2,978 lakhs; and linseed oil from Rs. 237 lakhs to Rs. 136 lakhs. Nevertheless, the rise in minor exports is welcome, and these rises have been maintained in the first quarter of 1956. There have been very substantial increases in exports of groundnut and skins; tea exports were at the unusually high level of Rs. 3,423 lakhs. Handloom cloth sold well, but exports of mill-made cloth were at the lowest level in the recent past.

By and large, exports in 1956 are likely to be somewhat lower than in 1955, though well above the 1954 level. While oilseeds, oil and raw cotton exports may rise substantially from 1957 onwards as a result of the decision to stimulate production, a decline in 1956 appears inevitable. On the other hand, exports of ores and hides and skins are likely to rise significantly. Sales of miscellaneous engineering goods, such as diesel engines and sewing machines, have also been increasing sharply and will probably go up further. It is not likely that the increase in exports of such items will be offset by declines in major commodities such as jute and cloth. With cloth, there are indications that further steps will be taken to stimulate exports, in addition to the recent removal of the duty on coarse cloth. A promising factor, the quantitative significance of which cannot at the moment be accurately foreseen, is the effect of the trade agreements with Russia and Poland. It might not be an exaggeration to estimate additional exports on this account in 1956, compared with 1955, at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 crores. As a sharp increase in imports is expected, there should be enough shipping space for exports and this itself could do much to promote the latter.

Import and Export Council Meetings

The six-monthly meetings of the Import and Export Advisory Councils were held here during the past week. The Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, presided. In

the Import Advisory Council, most of the 169 suggestions for the liberalisation of imports came from the import trade while those for restrictions, 47 in number and largely relating to machinery and equipment, came from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. There were 13 suggestions for a total ban on some imports, including W. I. pipe fittings of up to three inches in size, pruning knives and other agricultural tools, porcelain and brass lamp-holders and electrical accessories, industrial and street lighting fittings, blue ink, solubilised vat dyes, bobbins and pins, bismuth salts, saccharine, toilet, household and laundry soaps, floor cloth and machine tools.

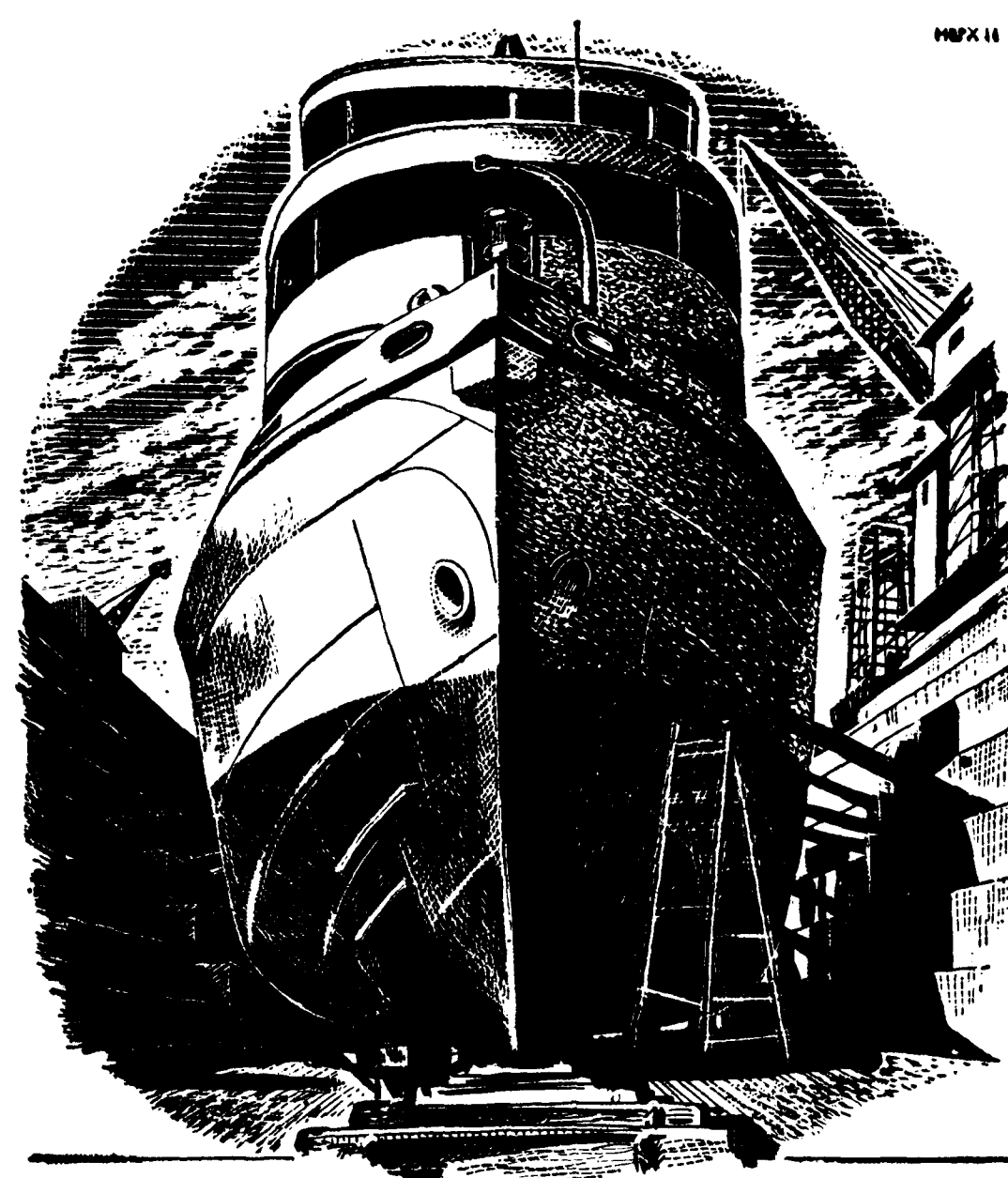
The Union Minister for Commerce, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, in his opening speech said that the second five year plan envisaged an enormous expansion of imports. "It will, therefore, be necessary for us to take every possible care and to use every possible device to effect savings on items which are not directly related to our development plans. At the same time, I know that we cannot ask our people whose living standards are notoriously low to postpone consumption of essential consumer goods for an indefinite period. It may be necessary to provide for increased imports of some non-industrial items to meet the expected increases in consumer demand. We have by now perfected our machinery to bring about planned shifts in imports from non-essential to essential items. We will have to continue the process of judicious pruning of imports of items which can be economically produced in the country. This will be a continuous process, and we hope that, as the plan proceeds, we will be devoting a larger and larger proportion of our foreign exchange to the import of machinery, equipment and industrial raw materials.

"This is the long-term picture. We are concerned at this meeting with the present position and the policy for the next six months. The value of our imports has risen from Rs. 618 crores in 1954 to Rs. 647 crores in 1955. The value of plant and machinery imported during 1955 exceeded the 1954 figure by Rs. 23 crores. There has been a more significant expansion in the import of metals, the value of which has gone up from Rs. 51 crores in 1954 to Rs. 75 crores in 1955; and yet the balance of trade has not been too unfavourable. In fact, we closed 1955 with an unfavourable balance of only Rs. 41.27 crores, against the corresponding figure of Rs. 54.88 crores for the previous year. Similarly, the balance of payments position has not been unsatisfactory. At the end of March 1956, our sterling balances stood at Rs. 748 crores, against Rs. 732 crores at the end of March 1955. The increased tempo of industrialisation envisaged in the second plan is already beginning to have an effect on our import statistics. In the first three months of the current calendar year, imports were running at a level considerably higher than the figures for the corresponding period in the previous two years. During this period, the balance of trade has already been unfavourable to us to the extent of Rs. 45 crores. The rate of licensing for capital goods has increased sharply, and it is estimated that our expenditure on imports of machinery and metals in the next nine months will exceed the figure for the whole of last year by over Rs. 60 crores."

F. I. C. C. I's Suggestions

Some useful suggestions have been made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to stimulate exports. It says: "In the second plan, the targets of production for iron and manganese ore have been placed at 12.5 million tons and 2 million tons and export at 2 million tons and 1.5 million tons respectively. Exports can take place at a higher rate but the present difficulties in getting wagons severely restrict exports, and many parties have not been able to meet their commitments. Delay in execution of contracts has made foreign buyers apathetic towards making purchases from India. Serious consideration needs to be given to this matter. For example, the closure of the port of Bombay for the purposes of export of minerals going from Madhya Pradesh, on the ground of inadequate return traffic from Bombay to Madhya Pradesh, will severely effect exports from Madhya Pradesh. The port of Visakhapatnam is already congested, as there are only four loading berths, out of which two are meant for minerals. A third berth for minerals is under construction, but even then the loading capacity will not be more than 2,000 tons a day. Since a lot of time is taken to get berths, ships generally do not like to lift the ore from Visakhapatnam. The position of plots for stacking the ores going from different areas is also bad and there is no proper arrangement for getting the ore weighed. As for exports of manganese from Bangalore, mine-owners take the goods in lorries in order to avoid transhipment delays at Yeswantapur (Bangalore). In such cases broad gauge wagons should be allotted. Priority treatment needs to be given to manganese ore movement and it should be considered whether the allotment of wagons could be determined on the basis of the number of active leases of manganese and iron ore in the particular sector affected by the registration slip.

"The non-availability of adequate transport facilities in time, relatively high shipping freight rates, increased competition in foreign markets and declaration of export quotas on a short-term basis hamper the export trade in ores. The reputation of shippers is also affected due to non-fulfilment of commitments. More attention should be given to the export of foreign exchange. Facilities for export to areas such as Barajada should not be curtailed and the huge stockpiles there must be cleared. To solve the difficulties of transport, a



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sub-committee consisting of officials and representatives of chambers of commerce should be constituted to fix up transport requirements for ores every month.

Priority for Moving Goods for Export

"Goods meant for export must be accorded the same priority as goods meant for use as industrial raw materials. To prevent the danger of abuse of priority, a declaration may be taken in a prescribed form from the consignor, whether he may be the exporter or his agent, in triplicate stating that the goods are being railed to the ports for export and are covered by valid export licences. The railway authorities should accept the goods and send a copy of the declaration to the export authorities at the ports so that wherever necessary it could be checked. In the shipping bill, a column can be added indicating whether the goods were moved under high priority or not.

"At present, drawback is allowed only on raw materials used in the manufacture of goods subsequently exported. To develop an entrepôt trade, the question of allowing drawback of import duty on items which are merely 'graded' in the country should be considered. For example, dry fruits like pistachios, almonds, apricots, resins and dates can be exported to Far Eastern countries after being imported and graded in India. Other items like Zanzibar cloves, Singapore canes, Chinese cassia can also be exported. Certain rules can be laid down under which exporters must prove by documentary evidence that they imported the goods and a time-limit can be prescribed within which such imported stuff has to be re-exported or a specific drawback can be fixed on the basis of the existing duty.

"In order to stimulate exports of new items, the Government should consider framing an export incentive scheme under which special licences may be issued to exporters for the import of certain categories of goods for an amount equivalent to a certain percentage of the foreign exchange earned by the export of specified new items.

"Items whose exports are allowed freely should be permitted to be shipped without requisitioning all kinds of papers, documents and evidence of sale, etc. Consignments should not be delayed where letters of credit have expired if the seller can export without demanding the extension of letters of credit.

"For freely exportable items, exporters should be given a fresh licence if the cargo against their previous shipping bill is shut out in full or in part. The validity of the shipping bills should be for one month instead of 15 days, with the right to alter the ship or the destination. On the expiry of this period, shipping bills should continue to remain valid till the sailing of the particular ship mentioned in the bill without any fresh validation.

"The Government should consider persuading foreign shipping companies to accept measurement certificates issued by Indian chambers of commerce.

The question has been pending for a very long time, but what is required is not the setting up of a joint agency by Indian and non-Indian chambers of commerce but to impress upon the shipping companies not to disregard certificates issued by the national chambers of commerce.

"The grant of export quotas for chillies and onions to co-operative societies has tended to displace the normal trade channels. It should be stipulated that co-operative societies should export goods produced by their members and not goods bought in the market.

"The export of old hemp rope cuttings is now freely licensed up to 30th June, 1956. A long-term policy of free licensing should be announced for old hemp rope cuttings which are merely thrown off torn pieces of bed twine and the collection of these cuttings depends on demand and prices prevailing in a particular year. Before doing so, the requirements of the indigenous paper industry may, however, be ascertained.

"The export of vialled anti-biotics is not allowed, possibly on the ground that a very large part of the raw materials used in marketing the vialled anti-biotics is imported. A large number of indigenous materials, such as rubber stoppers, aluminium caps, labels, cartons, wooden cases, etc. would be used if vialled anti-biotics are exported. Vialling also involves processing and, therefore, exports should be allowed freely."

Life Insurance Corporation

The Lok Sabha began its consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation Bill, as reported on by the Select Committee, in the past week. The Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, referred at some length to the changes which had been made. He said: "The first change which is of some consequence is the one in clause 6(2)(d). During the course of the discussion on the Emergency Provisions Bill, I had referred to the difficulties which we envisaged in the way of the Corporation carrying on business outside India. I have mentioned that the Corporation may have to transfer the foreign business to others. The change now made, that is, the addition of the words 'or persons' makes it clear that the transfer of business, if such a course is decided upon, will not be all to one company. We shall consider carefully the request of any existing company to be allowed to carry on life business outside India and where we are satisfied that the company in question has the means and the volume of business sufficient to give a good chance of carrying on the business successfully outside the country, we shall readily give the necessary permission and at the least transfer its own foreign life business to it."

The next important change was the creation of a fifth zone with headquarters at Kanpur. The preferential way in which Uttar Pradesh has been treated has aroused considerable criticism. For instance, it is pointed out, the railways' original zoning system had to be modified by creating an

additional zone for U. P. with headquarters at Gorakhpur. Now, the Finance Minister has had to give in by agreeing to a fifth insurance zone in that State. By another change, the Government's intention to set up an investment committee has been clarified.

The Question of Audit

The Finance Minister discussed the demand of the Comptroller and Auditor-General that a provision should be made in the Bill enabling him to audit the accounts of the Corporation. According to lobby reports, the issue was decided twice against the Auditor-General by the Union Cabinet. But he sent a letter to the members of the Select Committee after that, reiterating his demand. There are four minutes of dissent appended to the report of the Select Committee on this issue. The Finance Minister however is opposed to it and he told Lok Sabha that "under article 149 of the Constitution, it is laid down that the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament. The accounts of the Corporation will be separated from the Union Government's accounts as the former will be an autonomous body. So far, no law has been passed by Parliament prescribing that the audit of accounts of autonomous bodies will be done by the Comptroller and Auditor-General even where the Government has financial interests in them.

"I have no desire", said Mr. Deshmukh "to take refuge behind legal formalities. I mention this only to clear the misapprehension which seems to exist in some quarters that such audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General is almost a constitutional necessity. The Government has devoted very careful attention to this subject and, let me at once make it clear, that it is ever willing, in fact anxious, to associate the Comptroller and Auditor-General, to the maximum extent possible or advisable, with the financial working of State undertakings. Accordingly, the Comptroller and Auditor-General has been entrusted with the audit of accounts of authorities who function more or less under Government conditions—for instance, the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Industrial Finance Corporation or the Airlines Corporation—and also of Government-sponsored companies whose transactions the staff of the Comptroller and Auditor-General are likely to be familiar. But, where important commercial considerations are involved, like the State Bank or the Insurance Corporation, since Government officers lack experience of the work in such enterprises, the Government would not like the success of these recently nationalised ventures to be jeopardised by some violent change in the system. Such institutions cannot be run without the exercise of a larger measure of discretion by the higher executives, and any system which makes it possible for audit to raise objections to the exercise of such discretion is bound to paralyse their working. Undertakings like the Insurance Corporation are basically different from the Government's ordinary business and until we have had some experience of their working, it seems to us to be best to maintain the status quo. I may explain also that the provision suggested in clause 25 does not affect the accountability to Parliament of the Corporation. Clause 29 requires the report of the auditors to be placed before Parliament and when this is done, the House will be able to discuss the report fully and freely.

U. K. Practice

"It would perhaps be useful in this connection to refer to the practice in similar matters in the United Kingdom, as we have generally been following the United Kingdom in these respects. That country has a fairly large public sector in industry and also a Comptroller and Auditor-General who is independent of the executive as we have here. But so far as we know, the Comptroller and Auditor-General in the United Kingdom does not audit the accounts of the nationalised concerns, nor has he claimed any inherent right to audit them. A Select Committee in the United Kingdom went into this question of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's responsibility for the audit of nationalised undertakings and decided against it for much the same reasons as I have indicated earlier. At no stage, however, did anyone contend that the accountability of these concerns was diminished for that reason. A practical consideration against providing for the audit by or in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General who, I should state here, is of the view that he should be associated with the audit of such concerns, is that he is very short of senior staff. Extensions have repeatedly been given to his superannuated officers. That is all that I have to say at the moment on this important point.

Foreign Business

"I now deal with clause 31 which has been newly inserted. This clause is the corollary to clause 6(2)(d) which empowers the Corporation to transfer the whole or any part of its foreign business to others. Naturally, the companies taking over the foreign business of the Corporation would like to transact new business in these countries. Clause 31(1) empowers the Central Government to permit this. Members may be somewhat intrigued by the actual phraseology employed authorising the insurers to carry on life insurance business in India for the lives of persons ordinarily resident outside India. The legal opinion is that since the head office is deemed to be in India the companies would be deemed to carry on business in India also not

ined to territories outside India. Hence this special provision in clause 31(1).

"The next change relates to clause 35, which concerns the repatriation of assets and liabilities in the case of foreign insurers. The change made by the Select Committee is of a minor character and is intended to expedite the work of repatriation. In the Bill as introduced, the relative clause provides for the Corporation being divested of certain assets and liabilities. One can be divested of something only if it is first vested in him. That means, the repatriation of the excess assets and sterling policies and assets will have to wait till the appointed day, as only on that date the assets and liabilities of the various insurers would vest in the Corporation. Now, there is no real reason why this matter should be delayed till that date. In fact, it would be convenient from the point of view of everyone concerned if the work of repatriation could be taken in hand as soon as the Bill is passed. The amendment, therefore, empowers the Central Government to effect the repatriation both before and after the appointed day."

Terms of Compensation

Dealing with the question of compensation, the Finance Minister briefly recapitulated the principles in the original Bill before indicating the changes made by the Select Committee. He said: "Part A of the Schedule deals with proprietary companies which had distributable surpluses, Part B with other proprietary companies and part C with mutuals, co-operatives and unregistered bodies. Part A is by far the most important as the companies claiming compensation under this Part account for the bulk of the business done in the country, and therefore of compensation. Briefly, the compensation payable under this Part is 20 times the average annual allocation to the shareholders at the last two actuarial valuations. The allocations taken into account are in each case subject to a maximum of 5 percent of the surpluses and a minimum of 3 percent as the Bill stood when it went to the Select Committee. An alternative basis was also provided in terms of which the companies can claim, instead of half the above, an amount that is ten times the average annual surplus, plus the right to retain the paid-up capital. These were proposed in the Bill as introduced. I shall now explain the changes made by the Select Committee in this Part.

"The first change is in the criterion for being placed under this part, that is A. In the Bill as introduced, it was provided that the insurance company should have allocated a part of the surplus to the shareholders. It was noticed that some companies, both Indian and foreign had distributed their entire surplus to policyholders. So, obviously, such insurers should not be penalised for their progressive spirit. It was for this reason that the Select Committee changed the criterion from allocation of the whole or any part of the surplus to the shareholders to allocation of the whole or any part of the surplus to the policyholders.

"The second change, which is more basic and important, is intended to allow for the growth in business. During the earlier debate, I had mentioned that representations had been received that while the broad approach to the question of compensation was equitable, some change was necessary to ensure equity *inter se*, that is, as between the different groups of surplus companies. As I mentioned earlier, compensation was based on the results of the last two statutory valuations. But results of the last two statutory valuations at 31st December, 1953, or in some cases earlier. Those companies which had their last valuation as at 31st December, 1954, had an advantage over the others. This is normally business expands with time. Therefore, during the years 1954 and 1955. Therefore, a suggestion was made that compensation should be based on a standard period applicable uniformly to all insurers and also that the standard period should include 1955, the last completed calendar year. I had indicated that I had a good deal of sympathy with this point of view. This suggestion is being met by the change effected by the Select Committee. In the Bill as revised, the compensation payable is the compensation payable under the Bill as introduced, multiplied by the ratio under the Bill as introduced, during the years 1950-55 the average sum assured during in force during the inter-valuation periods taken into account for calculating compensation. It sounds rather complicated. But, in other words, the effect of the change is that compensation is increased proportionately to the increase in business.

"The third change relates to Explanation 2. In the Bill, as originally introduced, the minimum percentage of surplus deemed to have been allocated was three. It was felt that this minimum was too little and penalised the shareholders of those companies which have taken an enlightened view of their responsibilities and allocated a small proportion of the surplus to the shareholders. As a concession to this point of view, 3 percent has been increased to 3½.

Foreign Insurers

"There is one other change which, however, relates to foreign insurers. In the Bill, as introduced, the compensation payable to foreign insurers was on the basis of only those valuations of their Indian business which were made at the same time as the valuation of their world business. It was represented that these valuations in some cases took them too far back and the principle was, therefore, unjust. It was therefore decided that in their case also, the compensation should be

based on the statutory valuation of the Indian business, irrespective of whether the valuation of the world business was conducted at the same date or not. But this has introduced a difficulty. It is not the practice of foreign insurers to make any allocation of surplus at the time of the valuation of only a part of their total business, particularly where, as it happens in the case of Indian business, that part is a very small one indeed. We have therefore evolved a method which would give us a figure which may be deemed to represent the shareholders' share of the Indian surplus. We assume that the proportion of the Indian surplus deemed to be allocated was the same as the proportion of world surplus allocated to the shareholders. This percentage I hope the House will agree, is fair. Of course, these proportions are subject to the minimum of 3½ and the maximum of 5 percent."

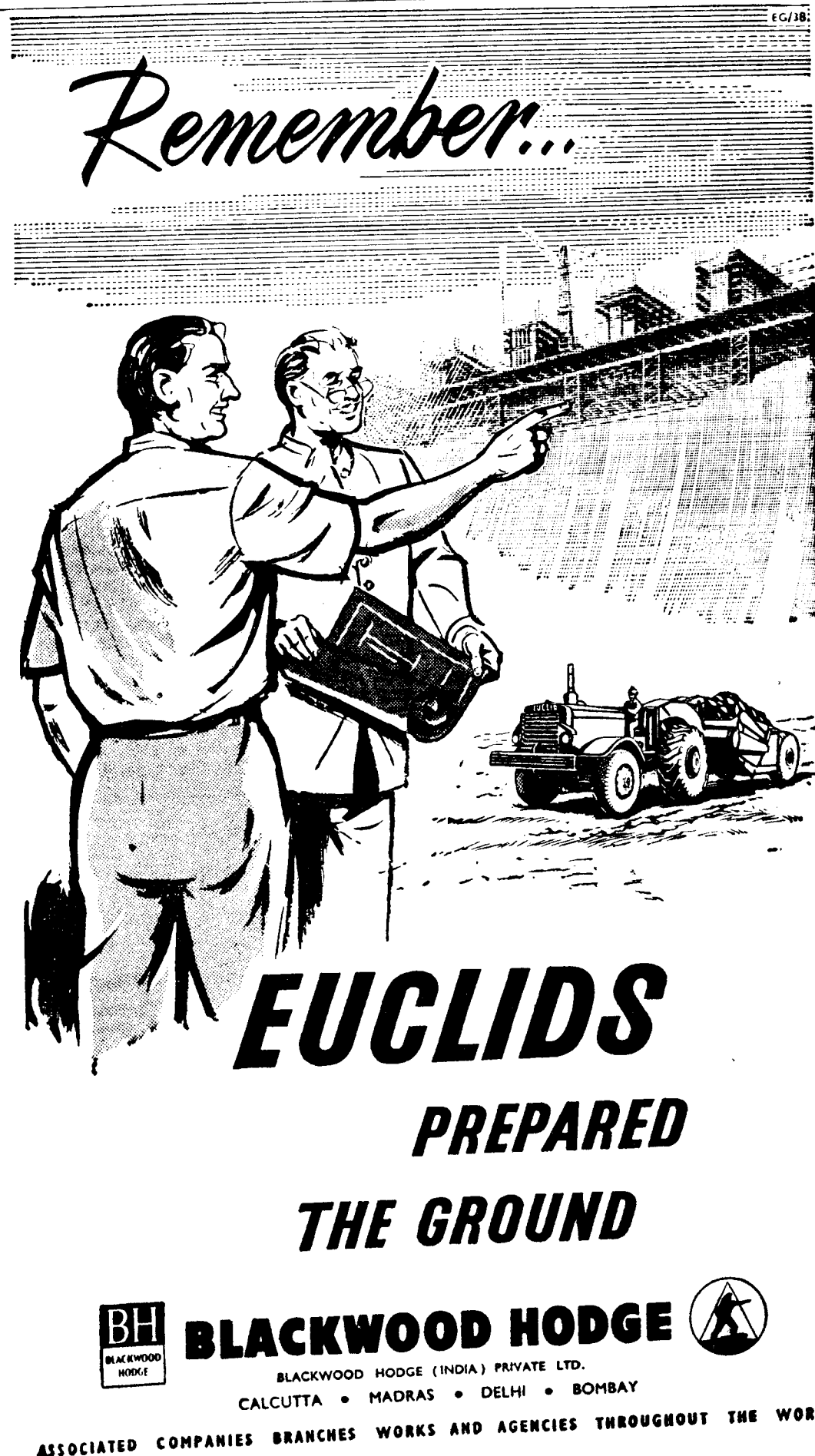
Co-ordination of Rail Transport

A single centralised organisation under the Ministry of Railways is being set up, with headquarters at Calcutta, to co-ordinate rail transport for all imports of steel, cement and machinery expected during the second five year plan period. The Railway Board's Director of Rail Movements, who already has a small organisation at Calcutta, has been placed in charge of the work of co-ordination. He has been asked to obtain advance information of the arrival of consignments at various ports and plan rail movements accordingly. The Calcutta port has some physical limitations, which will necessitate the planning of cargo even at ports of embarkation. The Hooghly, being a shallow river, cannot take in all ocean-going ships. Many cargo boats have to discharge part of their loads at Madras or Visakhapatnam before entering the Hooghly. This factor will have to be borne in mind when machinery and equipment for the steel plants are shipped from Germany and Britain. In planning the loading of plant and machinery, consideration will also have to be given to the line and bridge capacity on the Visakhapatnam-Calcutta main route and on the Visakhapatnam-Poondi route.



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AUTOMATION IS INDUSTRY'S MOST DEBATED PROBLEM

E.T.U. LAYS DOWN CONDITIONS FOR ITS APPLICATION

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

AUTOMATION, which is little more than the logical extension of the industrial revolution which produced the Luddites, and is in keeping with the electronic and atomic age in which we live, is a topic of real importance at present. Though strenuously denying the fact, labour's reaction to it does not appear to have changed a great deal over the years. The strike at Standards showed this, though it has now been settled, and further confirmation is available in the Electrical Trade Union's resolution on the subject, which lays down as its policy that in any industry or factory employing E.T.U. members the following steps must be taken before automation is introduced:— (1) full consultation; (2) where redundancy occurs full wages to be paid until suitable alternative employment is obtained by the surplus staff; (3) a shorter working week without loss of pay; (4) three weeks' annual holiday instead of two; (5) introduction of adequate superannuation and sickness schemes; (6) the employer to provide training for his workers in the new technique; and (7) higher productivity from automation to be accompanied by higher wages. The resolution also says that to pass on the benefits of automation to the whole people, "it is vital to nationalise our major industries, and to insure that automation is introduced in the framework of a national economic plan." It is significant that the E.T.U. admits that higher productivity may be expected from automation—it could hardly do otherwise in the face of facts and figures already available from its limited application here and wider use in America—but it is determined nevertheless to "fight tooth and nail" virtually to nullify any improvement it has to offer.

The E.T.U. is a Communist-dominated union, so its views may not prevail throughout the trade union movement, but in view of the inevitability of the introduction of automation if Britain is to maintain her position in world export markets, it is certainly high time the way to this development was cleared of misapprehensions and misunderstandings as soon as possible, with a lead from the Government, and clear-cut statements of policy by both sides of industry.

Positive Directive Needed

The forthcoming debate on the subject in the House of Commons—which no doubt will be based largely on the interim findings of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the subject released last week—will perhaps furnish an opportunity for a certain clearing of the air, but something more positive will be needed if the benefits of automation are not to be thrown away. As the D.S.I.R. report states, automation will mean change and, for the most part, change of a special kind. It is likely to spread quickest in the future (as it is doing now) in industries which are already furthest advanced in the introduction of labour-saving machinery. Agriculture, mining and building are likely to be least affected. Unless the economy is to become unbalanced as automation spreads, it is in the technically advanced industries—which are also those most attractive to workers—that redundancy is likely to occur. Though management can do much to ease the situation by cutting down their recruitment at the right time, some workers may find themselves required to transfer to less well-paid and less attractive jobs. It is to facilitate this, with the least disorganisation and the smallest sacrifice, that the minds of the Government and the industrial leaders must be turned. An army of highly trained technicians will be required, so the training or re-training of labour would help, as would, of course, some revision of

unemployment pay regulations and limits, and the encouragement of recruitment to the presently under-manned industries.

Check on Nationalised Industries

Further details have become available of the Government's plans for ensuring greater Parliamentary control over the nationalised industries. The House of Commons is to be asked after the Whitsuntide recess to set up a select committee with these terms of reference: "To examine the reports and accounts of nationalised industries established by statute whose controlling boards are appointed by Ministers of the Crown and whose annual receipts are not wholly or mainly derived from monies provided by Parliament or advanced from the exchequer." A select committee with such terms of reference would have authority to investigate the annual reports and accounts of the National Coal Board, the Gas Council and its satellite boards, the Central Electricity Authority and its area boards, the South of Scotland Electricity Board, the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Board, the British Transport Commission and the two air corporations. It would not have authority to examine the affairs of the Atomic Energy Authority, whose annual receipts are "wholly or mainly derived from monies provided by Parliament or advanced from the exchequer", an exclusion which is justified on the ground that questions about the Atomic Energy Authority can be raised in the ordinary way when estimates are being voted.

The new terms of reference differ from those which the last select committee reported to be unwelcome in that they do not start with a list of forbidden topics and they do include a reference to "reports" as well as "accounts." The new select committee, when investigating accounts, will be dealing with events of the past, but when investigating reports, which normally include a reference to development plans, may manage to comment on future policy. The Government hopes—and the Prime Minister describes the new proposal as an experiment—that the select committee's investigations will produce for the House of Commons from time to time valuable reports which will form a better basis for discussion, on the days set aside each session for debates on nationalised industries, than sporadic study by individual members which are the raw material of debates at present. The argument is that the same amount of time spent in debate will give better results than the present system does. The services of Treasury officials and of various accounting officers will be put at the disposal of the select committee, which will be given the usual powers to send for people, papers and records. The Government proposes that the select committee should be a body of less than twenty members, and assumes therefore that it would not work through sub-committees, as the Select Committee on Estimates does. The Opposition was not consulted in the drafting of the terms and has therefore had no occasion yet to express either approval or disapproval of them. In fact, the Opposition will not declare its official attitude before it has discussed the matter with the T.U.C.

Little Change in Trade Balance

The problem of restraining imports and stimulating exports is still unsolved. That is only too evident from the preliminary overseas trade figures released by the Board of Trade just after last week's despatch had found its way into the letter-box. At £256.4 million, exports in April were still satisfactory, even though they were nearly £15 million below the record figure achieved in March for there were only 24 working days last month, being less than 1 percent below the average for the first quarter. In the first four months of the year the value of exports was 41 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1955 when exports were increased by shipments carried over from the dock strike in October, 1954. Imports in April amounted to £327.3 million, showing little change from the average for the first quarter. For the period January-April they were 1 percent lower than in the same period of 1955. Re-exports were valued at £13,700,000. As a result, however, the

adverse trade balance at £57.2 million was £11.7 million larger than in March, but was only £1 million more than the monthly average for the first quarter of this year.

While the general figures do not come up to expectations and in fact are rather disappointing, they are offset by the success which appears to be attending the drive for dollar exports. Shipments to North America in April, at £33.8 million, were higher than ever before; in the first four months of this year dollar exports were 221 percent up on the same period of 1955. Success was fairly evenly divided between the United States and Canadian markets. The improvement in sales to the United States was 212 percent; in sales to Canada it was 24 percent. This ought to help stop the drain on the gold and dollar reserves.

Materials Prices Lower

A development which will help the balance of payments situation to some extent if it continues—and the trend had been in the opposite direction for the previous two months—was the fall in the index number of basic materials prices compiled by the Board of Trade during April. It returned to the January level of 154.7, against 155.6 in March (base: June 30, 1949=100). Among basic materials used in manufacturing industry, the wholesale price of copper fell 7.8 percent in April compared with March, raw rubber was down 41 percent, tin ingots down 5.3 percent, lead down 41 percent, raw jute down 5 percent and zinc down 3.3 percent. As a result of these declines the mechanical engineering industries got their materials 0.8 percent cheaper, and the electrical machinery industries 2.4 percent cheaper. The relief was offset by higher prices for raw wool (up 34 percent), raw cotton (up 1.6 percent), aluminium ingots (up a further 5.6 percent) and a few other items. The comprehensive index of basic materials was therefore down only 0.6 percent in April, but the relief felt in the mechanical industries, whose costs have been under the greatest pressure, and if it goes on it will help them considerably. Meanwhile the selling prices of manufactured goods are still rising. That index has been going up every month since October, 1954, which goes to show that raw material costs are by no means the only problem we are up against and the increased likelihood that continually rising wages will affect our competitive position in world markets adversely, since our competitors are also deriving the same benefit as we are from the easing of basic materials prices.

Commonwealth Finance

The Commonwealth Development Finance Company came into being in March, 1953, with the backing of several leading industrial, financial, ground and shipping interests. With that backing the answer to Britain's overseas investment problems or the Commonwealth's needs for development funds would be required each year. The available, shows that total loans and investments made until 31st March, 1956, were about £101 million. In spite of the comparative insignificance of this figure, the C.D.F.C. is gradually becoming a useful channel for investment by other institutions and companies, and its normal procedure is to participate in a new project together with others. The nine enterprises which it has helped to finance are scattered over seven different Commonwealth territories. The chairman reports that all the projects are doing well. Only two new investments were made during the past year, the Company taking up £114,000 of 6 percent Sterling Debentures and 45,600 Ordinary shares of £N21 in the New Zealand Cement Co. and making a £500,000 loan, repayable in 1966, to Peak Timbers, Swaziland.

Four further schemes now under consideration are: (1) a share in the Kariba power scheme in Rhodesia; (2) a Development Finance Corporation in Ceylon; (3) an Industrial Development Bank in Pakistan; and (4) an iron and steel works in India. The Company has been embarrassed by the market, as the chairman anticipated it would be in his report last year. It has to borrow most of its funds at a fluctuating interest rate, related to bank rate, and though it has lately made a loan at 61 percent its earlier lending was naturally done at lower rates. As a result the profit before tax is down from £114,963 to £94,198, and after taxation and other adjustments it is down from £25,016 to £18,470. So long as the Company has to charge at least 61 percent for its new loans, the demand for finance is likely to be sluggish.

Brevities

De Havilland's have announced that the Air Registration Board has agreed that requirements for a civil certificate of airworthiness for the Comet II have been met.

More than £7 million worth of the new cupronickel coins was produced by the Royal Mint last year to replace silver coins which were withdrawn from circulation. The silver in these coins was refined and is being sent to the United States in repayment of silver obtained during the war under Lease-Lend.

The signing of a contract worth about £2 million for the installation of a 212-mile natural gas pipeline in West Pakistan was announced in London last week. It is between Pakistan Constructors (the joint venture of D. and C. and William International Corporation of San Francisco) and the Fifty percent of the pipe is being supplied by Stewarts and Lloyds, and the rest by an Italian firm.

Bombay

REACTIONS TO FINAL DRAFT OF SECOND PLAN

HEAVIER TAXATION AND BIGGER ALLOCATION FOR FOOD

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

WITH its presentation to Parliament, the second five year plan has now assumed its final form. Despite the fears expressed, the size of the plan remains unchanged. Almost the only significant modifications are the raising of additional taxation from Rs. 450 crores as provided for in the draft to Rs. 850 crores and the provisional allocation of a further Rs. 100 crores to achieve the 10 million ton target for foodgrains. This additional sum is to be spent primarily on minor irrigation works. Dr. John Matthai could not have chosen a more interesting or a more timely theme than he actually did when speaking to the Rotary Club recently on free enterprise and socialism. He pointed out that perhaps the cause of a socialist society would be better served if free enterprise were given the dominant rôle in the task of building the new India within a general framework of regulatory fiscal legislation by a Parliament which represents the entire community. "Free enterprise should be the rule, State enterprise being confined to cases where there is proved necessity for it," said Dr. Matthai.

Despite the considerable force of the arguments advanced by Dr. Matthai in support of free enterprise, the fact remains that the second five year plan is about to be launched with all its emphasis on the public sector. Undoubtedly, it is a great experiment but it would seem that the very magnitude of it has led India's planners to make a series of assumptions. It is assumed that they may prove unwarranted. It is assumed that the railways, which failed to yield the anticipated income in the first plan period, will show an average surplus of Rs. 30 crores a year. While freight and passenger traffic has increased tremendously and a further increase of 51 percent is estimated during the next five years, the carrying capacity of the railways has not expanded sufficiently to meet the additional demand. The new railway plan has been drastically reduced and the present serious inadequacy of transport facilities is likely to continue well into and beyond the second plan period. Apart from slowing up industry, this will seriously impair the earning power of the railways. If the income from the railways is to approximate to the estimated amount, then freights and fares will inevitably have to be increased, but clearly there is a limit beyond which further increases would harm the economic development of the country. It seems doubtful if the railways will be able to contribute the budgeted sum.

The second major assumption relates to the volume of internal savings which will be available for investment. The current rate of savings in India is estimated at 7 percent a year. It is now expected that the rate will gradually increase to 11 percent a year during the next five years because of the anticipated rise in the national income. There is no reason to believe that this will come about automatically. Although the national income rose by approximately 121 percent in the first plan period, the rate of savings increased by only 1 percent. It would appear that a substantial proportion of the rise in incomes was reflected in increased consumption.

Savings and National Income

Actual savings will depend on the propensity to consume as long as living standards remain appreciably low, marginal increases in the per capita income will continue to be spent rather than saved. In fact, it is open to question if the average earnings will increase to a point at which a reasonable margin for saving can be said to exist considering that it is intended to use most of the national income in excess of the present level to pay new workers and to provide additional wages for underpaid labour. The problem of stepping up the ratio of savings to national income is not an easy one to solve.

The raising of additional taxation from Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 850 crores would seem to be a theoretical device to bridge the expected gap. A tax on wealth, the imposition of a gifts tax, the widening of the concept of income so as to include in it capital gains and a shifting of the basis of personal taxation, at least for the higher income groups, from income to expenditure are among the measures suggested. The question is whether so much taxable capacity exists in the country. The original provision of Rs. 450 crores was held to be high for the new proposals would appear to be doubly excessive. Although an expanding economy like India's needs an additional supply of money, it is not easy to assess accurately the degree of deficit financing which the country's economy will tolerate. On the proposed basis, the money supply of the country will increase at the rate of 10 percent a year and this may well prove to be excessive. Unfortunately, an inflationary trend is already apparent. The general index of wholesale prices is 14 percent higher today than it was last year. The index has risen by about 28 percent in the case of foodstuffs and by about 20 percent for industrial raw materials. Significantly, the Reserve Bank has already taken action in restricting advances against rice and paddy. These restrictions may have to be extended and a progressively increasing curb on credit imposed. Textile prices, for instance, are also showing a tendency to rise. City circles here attribute a part of this increase to the

anticipated results of the deficit financing envisaged. The Planning Commission has suggested that the Government build buffer stocks of foodgrains and other essential commodities. It is doubtful if this will solve the problem satisfactorily. Assuming that stocks are to be procured from local markets, large-scale purchases by the Government will tend to increase domestic prices still further. This is likely to give an impetus to the inflationary spiral. On the other hand, if supplies are obtained from abroad such imports will widen the foreign exchange gap. In either case, the choice is an unhappy one.

Foreign Exchange Resources

It is assumed that a sum of Rs. 800 crores will be available in terms of foreign assistance. This figure would seem to be excessive when compared with the quantum of aid which was made available from external sources during the first five year plan. An approximate sum of Rs. 200 crores was received in the last five years made up chiefly of the American wheat loan, Indo-American Technical Co-operation, International Bank loans and assistance under the Colombo Plan. Although there is every reason to believe that these agencies will continue to subscribe funds, the rate of capital flow will depend on a number of factors. Apart from purely economic considerations, international relations and the general political atmosphere must be taken into account in assessing the degree of assistance which may be available from government and semi-government sources. The oil refineries represent almost the only major investment of foreign private capital in India during the first five year plan period. Most of the additional outlay has amounted to no more than a ploughing back of earnings in existing enterprises.

The rate of flow of private capital from external sources depends on the investment climate of the country. Basically, the safety of capital and an adequate yield in relation to the risks involved are the primary considerations. Inevitably, investors will seek assurances on these points and look for safeguards against nationalisation or guarantees of appropriate compensation in the event of expropriation. The other factor is that a number of countries are developing simultaneously. For instance, the countries of the middle east and south-east Asia have ambitious development schemes. This widens the field of international investment. Private foreign capital will flow to those areas which offer the best returns commensurate with the risks attached to such ventures. The question of balance of payments on trading account is an equally complicated one. The total current account deficit for the five year period was

originally estimated at Rs. 1,100 crores. It was proposed to reduce the gap somewhat by drawing on the sterling balances at the rate of Rs. 200 crores a year. This would leave the sterling balances at Rs. 500 crores by the end of 1960-61. This level corresponds to about seven months' imports and it is considered essential to maintain it in order to tide the country over any temporary balance of payments difficulties that may arise.

India's Overseas Trade

It now appears that the debit will be even higher than originally estimated. The Commerce Minister, addressing the Export Advisory Council on Sunday, said that the import schedule envisaged in the draft plan might have to be increased "perceptibly", this increasing the foreign exchange deficit. The Commerce Minister expressed the hope that the trade treaties which India had recently concluded with a number of countries on a bilateral basis would lead to an increase in exports and thus help to bridge the foreign exchange gap. The mere conclusion of trade treaties does not mean that they will be implemented in full. A disquieting feature is that nearly 50 percent of India's output is derived from agriculture and allied occupations. A monsoon failure can profoundly influence the import requirements and the export earnings of the country. Quite a few of India's export commodities are of an agricultural or a semi-agricultural nature. A 10 percent deterioration in the terms of trade, for instance, would mean an additional foreign exchange burden of Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 80 crores.

In 1954-55 six items of merchandise, namely, tea, jute manufactures, cotton textiles, oils, tobacco and hides and skins accounted for Rs. 384 crores or 67 percent of the total earnings of Rs. 572 crores. The annual export takings over the second plan period are expected to be about Rs. 27 crores in excess of the 1954-55 figure, but this depends on a number of variable factors.

Increased earnings from oils are based almost entirely on larger estimated exports of groundnuts. It is planned to step up the production of groundnuts by about 900,000 tons and it is believed that the additional quantity of oil available will find a ready market abroad. Increased competition from the other jute manufacturing countries of the world is likely to hit India's export trade in jute goods. An overall drop of Rs. 200 million in the export earnings of this commodity is officially expected over the second plan period. In actual fact the loss may be more. There seem to be far too many imponderables in the plan. It may perhaps be well to keep it on an empirical basis and introduce revisions whenever necessary.

Subjugation of the Mad Elephant by the Buddha.
From the Amaravati Stupa, Andhra.

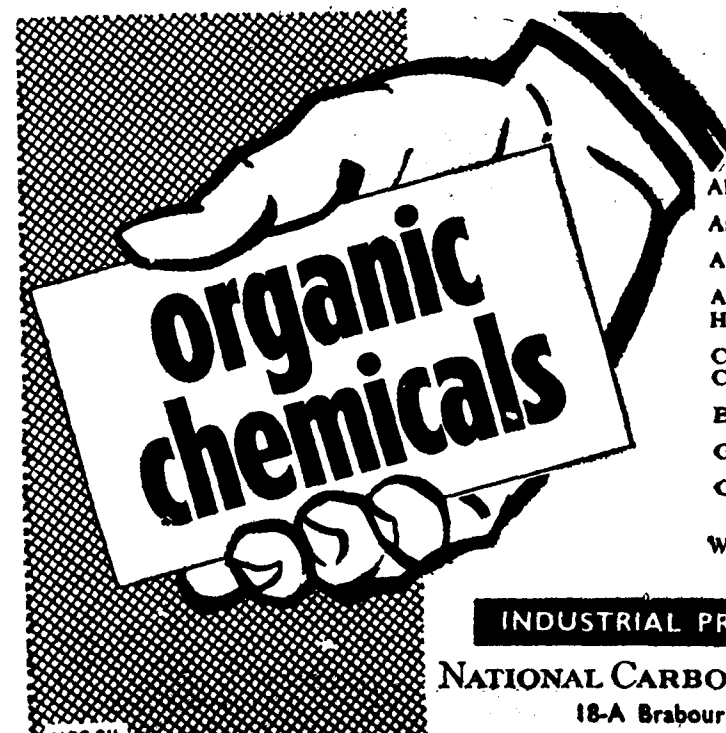


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Plantation Topics

TEA CONSUMPTION IN SOUTH INDIA

BONUS AGREEMENTS WITH PLANTATION WORKERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH INDIA)

A CONSUMER survey conducted recently by the Tea Board in Trivandrum reveals that 64 per cent of the population in that city is "tea-minded." Similar surveys were made some time ago in Madras and Bangalore and it was found that tea was popular there too. This may be more or less true of almost all urban centres in south India, as about 48 per cent of the tea produced in the area is retained for its own consumption, as against only 27 per cent or so in the case of the north Indian crop. The past few years' statistics show that consumption here has been steadily increasing. Out of 129 million lbs. of tea produced in 1955, over 64 million lbs. have been absorbed in the internal market, as against 551 million lbs. in 1954 out of the year's crop of 128½ million lbs.

The amount of tea sold through the Cochin auctions showed a substantial increase in 1955. It amounted to 48½ million lbs. in 1955, compared with 40½ million lbs. in 1954. The former figure is 37.6 per cent of the production in south India last year. Tea auctions started in Cochin only in 1947 and since then they have made impressive progress. The trade claims that "the Cochin market now holds solid and worldwide representation." There was a further fall in forward crop contracts in 1955.

Bonus for Plantation Labour

The question of a bonus for plantation labour in south India has been settled. According to a tripartite agreement, tea workers in Travancore-Cochin will get a bonus for 1955-56 at the rate of 12½ per cent, and rubber workers will get 8½ per cent. Estate owners have already paid an interim bonus, and it is estimated that they will have to give another Rs. 50 lakhs now. An agreement covering roughly 100,000 workers on tea plantations in Madras State has been signed by representatives of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the United Planters Association of Southern India on the bonus payable for 1952, 1953 and 1954. Management had already voluntarily paid a bonus at the rate of 6½ per cent for 1952, 8½ per cent for 1953, and 10 per cent for 1954. Workers wanted more, so the question was referred to a tribunal, before which it is still pending. Under the agreement now signed, employers have to pay a total bonus of nearly 33 per cent of the annual wages earned during the three years, which means that they will have to pay an additional bonus equivalent to 8½ per cent of the total annual wages. A feature of the agreement is that estate owners have to pay this additional bonus even if they sustained a loss. The Travancore-Cochin Government has constituted a Standing Committee for Plantations consisting of representatives of labour, management and the Government, to settle the remaining disputes between planters and their employees. This Committee has been entrusted with the task of working out a formula on the bonus for 1955-56.

Bumper Coffee Crop

South India will harvest the largest coffee crop on record during the 1955-56 season, which is now approaching its end. From the current crop, pool receipts until the middle of April amounted to 31,286 tons, and another 1,000 or 2,000 tons are likely to come in by the time the season closes. The previous record was 29,500 tons in 1954. This season's exceptionally large crop presents certain problems to the Coffee Board, the most important of which is marketing. On 15th April, the Board was holding a stock of nearly 27,000 tons. There are only eight months more for the new season's coffee to reach the market. Even if internal consumption runs at the high rate of 2,000 tons a month, the total for the eight months will be 16,000 tons, which means that there will be a surplus of over 10,000 tons. Informed sources say that there is no need to keep a big buffer stock as crop prospects for the next season are bright. In their opinion, no more than a month's requirements should be carried over to the next season, which means that about 8,000 tons or so can be exported. Another problem created by the large crop is storage. It is reported that warehouses under the Board's control are full, and a portion of the crop might decay because of the shortage of facilities. This means that a substantial portion of the surplus should be exported before the monsoon sets in. The Board is expected to take a decision on exports at its half-yearly meeting next month.

Rubber Steady

The rubber market in India is steady despite the steep fall in world prices. Production and consumption of raw rubber during the first three

months of 1956 amounted to 4,338 tons and 7,228 tons, respectively, as against 3,464 tons and 6,771 tons in the corresponding period of 1955. The Import and Export Committee of the Rubber Board reviewed the situation for the first half of the year at its meeting a few days ago, and decided to recommend the import of 3,600 tons of natural rubber during the second half of the year. For the first half, it recommended a figure of 4,600 tons.

The Government of India has approved, after some modifications, the replanting scheme submitted by the Rubber Board. The scheme covers the replanting of 70,000 acres with high-yielding strains at the rate of 7,000 acres a year, for which the Government will give a subsidy to the growers. As it is too late to implement the scheme during the current year, the Board has decided to put it into operation during 1957-58.

Increase in Ginger Area

The planting of ginger is spreading on the west coast. The high price is encouraging many to cultivate it, and it is expected that more land will be brought under ginger this season. Exports have been very good during the past two years. Crop failures in Jamaica and Sierra Leone have been largely responsible for rise in prices. The Middle East is the largest customer for Indian ginger. Last season's crop was estimated at about 9,000 tons.

Record Output of Lemongrass Oil

India is expected to harvest another record crop of lemongrass oil in the season which has just commenced. According to some estimates, the output will total 1,250 tons, as against last season's estimated production of 1,000 tons. The market is steady, with prices hovering around Rs. 127-8 a dozen bottles in Cochin.

LONDON TEA SALES

AT last week's London tea sales, the 63,040 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 9½d a lb. against 4s 11½d in the previous week and 4s 9½d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s 2½d to 3s 3½d a lb. nominal; in the previous week 3s 4d nominal. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average a lb.
Amalgamated	644	4/5½
Anglo-Ceylon and Genl.	384	7/3
Assam Co.	732	6/2½
Assam Frontier	1,064	5/
Buxa Dooars	597	6/5½
Central Provinces	354	4/8½
Chulsa	252	5/3½
Cons. Estates	426	3/10½
Cons. Tea and Lands	1,962	6/5½
Eastern Produce	504	3/11½
Jhanzie	350	6/1½
Jokai	1,596	4/9½
Jorehaut	1,671	4/10½
Kanan Devan	684	6/10
Lankapara	264	5/2½
Lungia	432	4/1½
Lunuva	491	3/4
Majuli	348	5/11½
Makum	922	4/7½
Malayalam	1,116	4/7½
New Dimbala	306	5/11½
Nuwara Eliya	182	6/7
Pabbojan	562	5/7½
Rajawella	528	5/7½
Scottish Ceylon	438	5/7½
Scottish Tea and Lands	636	6/1
Singlo	282	4/4
Standard	708	6/3½
Travancore	294	4/10½
United Planters	546	6/2½
Upper Assam	918	5/0½

U.K. Tea Stocks

U.K. tea stocks in London provincial warehouses on 11th May amounted to 105,144,270 lbs. against 102,047,000 lbs. in the previous week. The total amount to be landed on 11th May was 12,512,280 lbs. Deliveries during the week totalled 10,168,820 lbs. Landings during the same period totalled 13,624,000 lbs. Total afloat on 11th May was 29,811,331 lbs. The average price realised at the auction during the week ended 18th May was 57.61d against previous week's 59.42d and 45.72d of the corresponding week of last year.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 12, 750,000 lbs of tea were on offer. There was a strong demand for all Fannings which were dearer; others were irregular and easier, particularly B.O.P.s.

SIEVING MACHINE FOR TEA GRADING

A recent innovation of interest to the tea industry has been the adaptation by a London firm—Russell Construction Ltd.—of its "Cascade" sieving machine for the process of tea grading. The manufacturers are already well known for their development work in the field of sieving and training which has resulted in the introduction of completely new techniques to many branches of industry. Careful research with the Russell "Cascade" has revealed that this machine can bring considerable improvement to the process of tea grading. A revolutionary feature of the use of this machine is that no air extraction plant is necessary as there is no flying dust whatsoever to be contended with. The improvement in hygienic

conditions obtained by the elimination of airborne dust and the removal of one of the most frequent causes of fire are in consonance with the Government decrees recently promulgated in south-east Asia with the object of ameliorating the working conditions of employees.

The "Cascade" has a throughput of one to one and a half tons an hour achieved with a total absence of any clogging and blinding. It is available with a great variety of mesh sizes including, for example, 10, 11, 12, 16, 20 mesh sieves and the manufacturers also recommend a further run through with a 40 mesh sieve for de-dusting. The machine is extremely economical in operation and occupies very little floor space being only 2 feet (61 cm.) in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches (107 cm.) in height. As it is mounted on wheels it has the additional advantage of being transportable. It is completely silent in operation and has no gears, belts or shafts. One final feature of importance is that excellent grading is obtained without "tey-ing". Further information can be obtained from the manufacturers at Russell House, Adam Street, London, W.C.2, England.

"TEA FOR CANADA WEEK"

The second annual "Tea for Canada Week" was held from 12th to 17th March. Judging from the requests for display material received from grocery stores, trade activity this year was more than double that during the 1955 promotion. What is more, the amount of publicity given to the event exceeded that of last year. An interesting outcome of the "Tea Week" was an almost overwhelming response to an offer, over a small number of T.V. stations, of coloured transfers of Teaki, the little symbol of the Tea Council who has been the principal character in the Council's animated television commercials, and also has appeared in newspaper and magazine advertising. He has apparently become very popular. From the areas in which the offer was made, which do not include the main centres of population, requests have already been received for over 15,000 transfers.

A motivation study into consumer attitudes to tea has just been completed by the Motivation Research Centre. This type of research is different in method and intention from the conventional type of market analysis. Consumers were not asked when they drink tea or how much they drink, rather their sub-conscious attitudes towards the beverage were explored by techniques akin to those used in psychology and the interviewers employed were, in fact, trained psychologists. The resulting data has confirmed some aspects of tea drinking which had been suspected and brought to light a number of unsuspected attitudes.

AREA UNDER TOBACCO INCREASES

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India second estimate of tobacco, 1955-56, puts the current year's area at 852,000 acres as against the adjusted second estimate of 839,000 acres for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 13,000 acres or 1.5 per cent in area during the current year as compared with last year. The increase in area during the current year has occurred in Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad, and is generally attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan. The information given in this estimate generally relates to the period up to the end of February 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown with tobacco crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

Sheet :	Closing prices on 11th May, 1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period. (Rupees a lb.)
No. 1	1.51	1.51
No. 2	1.48	1.48
No. 3	1.45	1.45
No. 4	1.21	1.21
No. 5	1.16	1.16
Sheet Cuttings	1	1.88
do.	2	1.83
Crape :		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.19/20	1.20½
R.M.A. No. 1	1.19	1.19½
do.		
Crape No. 2		1.18½
do.		1.16½
Scrap Crape :		
Sc.Crape No. 1	.98 Nom	.98½
Sc.Crape No. 2	.92/95	.94½
Sc.Crape No. 3	.84/90	.87½
Flat Bark	.75/80	.77
do.		.91

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 53.45 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepes and 31.45 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

Commodity Markets

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FALLS

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) declined by 0.4 per cent to 388.9 during the week ended 5th May, 1956 as compared with 390.4 for the previous week. The index was lower by 0.8 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of the last month, but was 14.2 per cent higher than that of a year ago. The index for Food Articles declined by 0.9 per cent to 353.5, because of a fall in the prices of wheat (-7%), bajra (-3%) and rice, gram, gur and salt (-1% each) despite an advance in the prices of tea (+6%) and dal arhar (+2%). A fall of 0.4 per cent to 469.6 in the index for Industrial Raw Materials was the result of a decrease in the prices of rapeseed in Bombay (-10%), raw jute (-5%), raw silk (-3%) and raw wool (-1%); prices of manganese ore (average export price) and gingelly-seed (+5% each), rapeseed at Kanpur (+3%) and in Calcutta (+2%), castorseed (+3%), groundnuts, linseed and lac (+2% each) and raw cotton (+1%) were, however, marked up. The index for Semi-Manufactures stood at 380.9 as compared with 380.7 for the previous week. Items which witnessed significant variations were: Mustard oil at Patna (+6%), groundnut oil (+3%), gingelly cake (-9%), (+6%), groundnut oil in Bombay (-5%), gingelly oil and coplised oil in Bombay (-3%), and buff hides (-4% each), copra-cake (-3%) and buff hides (-2%). The index for Manufactures moved down by 0.1 per cent to 374.9, prices of jute manufactures and paints (-1% each) were marked up while glass (+1%) showed an advance. Higher prices of betelnuts (+3%) raised the Miscellaneous group index by 0.1 per cent to 498.7, despite a decline in the prices of black pepper (-3%) and cashewnuts (-1%).

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	5-5-56	Week Ended 28-4-56	7-4-56	7-6-55
I. Food Articles:	353.5	356.8	364.9(R)	272.4
Cereals	452	461	457(R)	309
Pulses	346	345	387 *	212
Others	229	227	240 *	230
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	469.6	471.5	472.9	399.2
Fibres	449	457	460	427
Oilseeds	538	532	524	341
Minerals	445	440	451	418
Others	396	392 *	402 *	441
III. Semi-Manufactures:	380.9	380.7	374.0(R)	328.2
Leather	403	406	410	395
Mineral oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	547	542	511(R)	335
Cotton yarn	467	464	452	430 *
Metals	280	281	282	244
Oilcakes	401	420	411	278
Others	361	361	363	328
VI. Manufactures:	374.9	375.4	375.4(R)	374.8
Textiles	407	408	408(R)	415
Jute	392	397	396	428
Cotton	408 *	408 *	408 *	408 *
Rayon and silk	502 *	502 *	502 *	510 *
Woollen	260	260	260(R)	310
Metal products	371	371	371	344
Others	286	286	286	287
V. Miscellaneous:	499.7	499.0	495.5	539.9
All Commodities:	388.9	390.4	392.0(R)	340.6

R = Revised * = Estimated

FINAL SUGAR OUTPUT ESTIMATE OF 18.48 LAKH TONS FOR 1955-56

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the production of white sugar on the basis of the final estimate for 1955-56 season is estimated at 18.48 lakh tons, as compared with 15.90 lakh at 18.48 lakh tons, as compared with 15.90 lakh (actual) during 1954-55. This shows an increase of about 2.58 lakh tons or 16 per cent over the previous year's production. The increase in production has been shared by all sugar producing States, prominent among which are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat.

FINAL ESTIMATE INDICATES LOWER PRODUCTION OF DRY CHILLIES

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India final estimate of dry chillies for 1955-56 puts area and production at 1,492,000 acres and 340,000 tons, as against the partially revised estimate of 1,523,000 acres and 373,000 tons respectively for 1954-55. This shows a decrease of 31,000 acres or 2 per cent in area and 23,000 tons or 6.3 per cent in production. The declines have occurred mainly in Rajasthan and Punjab, and to a lesser extent in Pepsu, Andhra, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Delhi. They are attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions, especially heavy rain, at sowing time. The decreases in area and production in these places have been offset to some extent by Madras and Mysore.

Engineering and Transport

NEW BRITISH DIESEL-ELECTRIC SHUNTING LOCOMOTIVE

DEVELOPED to meet the needs of heavy industry, a new British diesel-electric shunting locomotive is said to provide for the driver an all-round view, probably unique in vehicles of this type. The locomotive is being produced in two versions—one of 200 h.p. and the other of 400 h.p. Both have Rolls-Royce diesel engines and British Thomson-Houston transmission. By adopting the comparatively new 200 h.p. Rolls-Royce engine, the builders say, the new loco has been provided with an engine generator set considerably smaller than is typical in installations of its horsepower. This, besides reducing costs, makes possible a smaller bonnet, thus improving visibility from the locomotive cab. The driving cab is centrally placed, with doors opening on to diagonally opposite platforms accessible from the front and rear buffer platforms. The control desk in the centre of the cab is positioned to allow the driver considerable freedom of movement without loss of visibility. All the controls are duplicated at either end of the desk.

COLLAPSIBLE TANKS TO CARRY LIQUIDS IN DRY-CARGO SHIP

British-invented and designed collapsible tanks which enable liquids to be carried in the holds of dry-cargo ships, after having been successfully tried out on land, are now being given more extensive trials at sea. The particular advantage of these collapsible tanks, it is stated, is that they would obviate dry-cargo ships sailing in ballast due to a lack of suitable cargo. The collapsible tanks can be used to transport crude oil and petroleum products, or such liquid freight as edible oils and wines. Basically, the tank consists of a collapsible fabric-reinforced synthetic rubber bag contained in a light alloy telescopic frame. When not filled with liquid, the tank folds flat, and placed in the bottom of the ship's hold, dry cargo may be stacked on top of it. There are three sizes of tank—with a capacity of 1,620, 2,260, and 2,900 gallons. The weights range from two tons for the smallest size to two and a half tons for the largest, and the tanks have a manhole in the centre of the top to give access for cleaning. The inventors say that although the collapsible tanks were primarily designed for use in ships, they can be adapted to road and rail vehicles and also to freight-carrying aircraft.

INDO-POLISH SHIPPING AGREEMENT

Following the trade agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the

Polish People's Republic on 3rd April, which envisaged the possibility of India and Polish ships carrying the trade between the two countries, an agreement to organise a cargo shipping service between them. The agreement was signed by Mr. N. M. Ayyar, Secretary to the Union Ministry of Transport, on behalf of the Government of India, and by His Excellency Jerzy Grudzinski, Polish Ambassador in New Delhi, and Mr. Heller Rudolf, Director-General of the Ministry of Navigation of the Polish People's Republic, and leader of the Polish shipping delegation, on behalf of the Polish People's Republic. Under the terms of the agreement, each side will nominate a shipping organisation which will be responsible for the operation of its ships. To begin with, each side will nominate three ships for operation in the new service, which is expected to commence before the end of October, 1956. Additional ships will be put in by both sides as and when required, the total tonnage participation by each side being always equal. The service will be operated on the basis of equality of advantages and avoidance of competition between the two parties and the agreement envisages the possibility of an arrangement to be made between the two shipping organisations for pooling and sharing of freight earnings.

200 YEARS OF BRITISH TRANSPORT ON SHOW

An exhibition illustrating the development of means of transport in Britain since the mid-eighteenth century will open at Marlborough House, London, on 10th July. It is being organised by a committee of well-known people, under the patronage of the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, in aid of the Royal College of Nursing. A centre of attraction at the exhibition will be a show of travel clothes (including models for 1956), showing the changing trend in fashion since 1756 and linking it up with some of the main exhibits. The British Transport Commission is providing models of locomotives and carriages of various dates, as well as a selection of paintings and prints from its collection of historical relics. The main shipping lines are combining to illustrate the development of shipping by means of both models and photographs. The British Airlines' contribution will be a cavalcade of passenger air travel from the days of "bamboo-and-string" planes to the Britannia and Viscount airliners; and the Rootes Group is exhibiting four cars to show the changes in the conception and styling of motor-cars since the beginning of the century. The Sunbeam Mabley of 1901, with tiller steering and a single-cylinder, 3½-h.p. engine, will stand beside the 1956 Sunbeam Rapier. The exhibition will also include coaches, a horse-drawn bus and bicycles ranging from the "penny-farthing" to the latest models.

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Calcutta Markets

GOOD GENERAL DEMAND
AT TEA EXPORT SALE

MEDIUM DUSTS DEARER

AT Sale No. 48, held on 21st and 22nd May, offerings at the Export auction consisted of 22,200 packages for which there was a good general demand. Black leafed medium Assam broken and stylish Orange Pekoes were the strongest feature and were 1 to 2 annas dearer. Fannings remained about steady, but poor liquoring stalky kinds were generally easier.

At the Internal Sale, Dusts offerings were 21,500 chests which met with a fair general demand. Commons and Low Mediums were 1 to 1½ annas easier, while poor liquoring sorts were generally selling 2 annas below last rates. Medium Dusts with good liquors, however, were dearer. There was a selective enquiry for black leafed exportable types, while C.T.C. Assams received fair support at irregular rates.

Quotations	1956
Medium Doona Dust	Rs. 1 8 0
Medium Assam Grainy Dust	1 9 0
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 13 0 to 2 14 0 (Nominal)

Other grades offered were 3,300 chests of leaf. They met with a fair demand at prices which were generally easier.

COAL AND GRAIN FIXTURES
IN FREIGHT MARKETS

THE main interest was again centred in the American coal and grain trades and one large contract for 250,000 tons of coal a year for four years was arranged. It is reported that a fixture on French account for May shipment was concluded at 80s. The U.S. Government has authorised the sale of over 300,000 tons of wheat and barley to Korea and the first fixture on this trade was fixed at \$ (U.S.) 17 a ton from North Pacific to Korea, June-July shipment. Australian shippers are open for vessels to load in eastern or western States for the U.K. option Antwerp, Hamburg Range at about 170s. Shanghai-Colombo rice was fixed at 87½ bd f.i.o. June shipment. Gulf shippers concluded another fixture of rice in bags to Karachi and Chittagong or Chalna at \$ (U.S.) 38.50 basis, two ports discharge. Ore shippers are quiet at present, but are open for May tonnage from Madras to Poland;

indications are at 148s f.i.o. The Time Charter market has been active for period trading. A Liberty obtained 52s 6d, delivery Singapore, re-delivery Tokyo-Nagasaki range, trip via Malaya.

SUGAR MARKET

During the week ended 23rd May, sales in the Calcutta market averaged 6,000 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 2,500 bags and stocks totalled 600,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapukur delivery were Rs. 31-10 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-13 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates respectively were Rs. 28-10 and Rs. 29-8. The market tended to rise.

LINSEED QUIETER

Trading has been on a much reduced scale during the past week, but values have not declined owing to insufficient supplies of seeds. Arrivals were somewhat below normal for this period, and availability of goods was much below the present absorption capacity of local crushers. It is felt that the high price prevailing for mustard oil has contributed to the withholding of linseed stocks up-country for the purpose of adulteration. Linseed oil has mainly been inactive; weak overseas advances and lack of parity have ruled out any prospects of fresh business. The reluctance of some exporters to ship against former contracts made before the announcement of export duty was causing grave concern overseas. Local enquiries for oil have been spasmodic, and prices have registered a small decline. Latest quotations were as follows: Ready Rs. 22-11 a maund; May-June Rs. 22-11 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS DULL

The market was dull. Stocks were less than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 15th May and 21st May, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Slaughtered) 18,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 20.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Dressed, Killed) 59,750 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 255 to Rs. 285, Rs. 355 to Rs. 370 and Rs. 325 to Rs. 365; Assam-Dinajpur 16,800 pcs; Purneah-Kissenganj 22,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 235; Pakur-Patna 7,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 225.

Bazaar Stocks

(21st May, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 2,29,500 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Dressed, Killed) 17,000 pcs; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri-Murshidabad 107,000 pcs; Muzafferpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kissenganj 2,25,000 pcs.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SENDRA COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1956, at 10-40 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividend recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and Auditors, and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 30th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 26th April, 1956.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE CHURULIA COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th May, 1956, at 10-30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividend recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and Auditors and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 30th May, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 26th April, 1956.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE BENGAL FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the abovenamed Company that an Annual General Meeting within the meaning of the Companies Act 1956 (being the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at its registered office, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Friday the 15th June, 1956, at 12 noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and the Report of the Auditors, to consider the Profit & Loss Account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955 and the Balance Sheet as at that date, to declare a dividend and to transact other ordinary general business of the Company.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 4th June, 1956 to 15th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,

D. MANSON,

Secretary,

Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,

Calcutta, 11th May, 1956.

NOTE: A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY
CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have decided to recommend to Stockholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting that a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1955 on the Company's Ordinary Stock at the rate of £3 per cent net (Tax applicable at 8s. 6d. in the £) be paid on the 2nd July, 1956 to those Stockholders whose names are registered in the Company's Stock Register on the 5th June, 1956.

Applications for transfers received in this office before 12 O'clock noon on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1956, will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above dividend.

By Order of the Board,

I. A. MACPHERSON,

Agent.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Calcutta, 21st May, 1956.

BENGAL POTTERIES LIMITED

For Shareholders Only

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.)

NOTICE

By virtue of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 30th March, 1956, the Capital of the Company was increased from Rs. 32,42,212/8/- to Rupees One Crore by the creation of 27,03,115 new shares of Rs. 2/8/- each, and the Directors of the Company were empowered to issue these new shares, or so much thereof as they may decide, with the permission of the Controller of Capital Issues.

The Directors decided to issue 9,45,500 new shares at Rs. 2/8/- each and the Company applied accordingly to the Controller of Capital Issues for consent of the Central Government. This consent has since been received.

The Directors have decided to offer the new issue, in accordance with the terms of the Extraordinary Resolution dated 30th March, 1956, to Shareholders of the Company whose names appear on the Share Register of the Company as on the 1st June, 1956. Application forms regarding the issue of shares to Shareholders will be sent out on or after the 10th of June, 1956.

In the meanwhile notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 1st of June, 1956 to the 10th of June, 1956, both days inclusive. It is advisable for those who are holding shares of the Company on blank transfers to get them transferred in their names before the closing date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BHARAT RAM BHAGAT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

45, Tangra Road,
Calcutta-15.
Dated, the 18th May, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS
DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour I.S.T.
Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.	29-5-56	Noon
Churulia Coal Co., Ltd.	30-5-56	10-30 a.m.
Sendra Coal Co., Ltd.	30-5-56	10-40 a.m.
Eastern Investments Ltd.	30-5-56	3-30 p.m.
Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd.	4-6-56	4 p.m.
British Petroleum Co., Ltd.	7-6-56	..
Rameshwara Jute Mills, Ltd. (E)	13-6-56	3 p.m.
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.	14-6-56	..
Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	15-6-56	Noon
Minerva Mills Ltd. (Bombay Cotton)	15-6-56	4-30 p.m.
Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd. (E)	18-6-56	Noon

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

*Meeting will be held in U.K.

DIVIDEND DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—7½ p.c. Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—6½ p.c. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—10 p.c. on old shares (a) and 4 annas per share on new shares (a); old shares (a) and 4 annas per share on new shares (a); Surat Electricity Co. Ltd.—4½ p.c. (f); Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.—£3 percent net (f) (a).

O.—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. L—Less Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend. C—Cumulative.
† Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
(Liability of Shareholders is Limited.)

HEAD OFFICE:

2 & 3, Crossby Square, London E.C.4.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 1,000,000

BRANCHES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, C. China, Karachi, Chittagong, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Mosul, Kukuik, Amara, Bahrain, Doha, Aden, (Canton), Aiden (Steamer Point), Mukalla, (Hadhramaut) Beirut (Lebanon), Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Butterworth.

General Banking and Exchange Business transacted with all parts of the world.
The Bank undertakes Trustee and Executorship business through its affiliated Company Eastern Bank Trustee and Executor Co. (India) Ltd.

CALCUTTA BRANCH:

14, Netaji Subhas Road.

Phone: 22-5571/2.

B. BARKER,
Manager.

SOUTHERN BANK LTD.

(SCHEDULED BANK)

Head Office

24, NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Phone 22-5988, 22-5989.

BRANCHES: BARRABAZAR, SHYAMBABAZAR,

SHOWANIPUR, BASIRHAT & KHULNA.

LOAN GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES

All Sorts of Banking Business Transacted

S. N. BANERJEE, M.A., General Manager.

HINDUSTAN MOTORS Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Issue of 5 lakhs cumulative preference shares with shareholders' right to convert them into ordinary shares

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed, in continuation of the previous notice dated 7th May, 1956 that the Directors of the Company, in view of the expanding activities of the Company and to meet the increased demand for vehicles anticipated in the next Five-Year Plan as also to ensure manufacture of a larger number of parts and components of vehicles of various types and to make the factory increasingly self-sufficient as well as to diversify manufacturing activities of the Company, have decided to raise the capital of the company by issue of five lakh cumulative convertible redeemable preference shares of Rs. 100/- each forming part of the unissued capital of the Company with right to convert them into ordinary shares on the following terms and conditions:

(a) That the preference shares shall be issued for cash at par.

(b) That the preference shares shall carry fixed cumulative preferential dividend @ 6% per annum, free of income tax payable on the capital for the time being paid thereon from the date of allotment and such preference shares in winding up shall rank both as regards capital and dividend (up to the commencement of winding up whether declared or not) in priority to the ordinary shares and shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to any further participation in profits or assets and shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to vote either in person or by proxy or by attorney at any general meeting, except as provided in Section 87 of the Companies Act 1956.

(c) That the holder of any of the said preference shares may by notice in writing left, together with the certificate for the shares therein referred to, at the company's registered office not earlier than 1st July, 1961 and not later than 30th June 1966 if the same remain unexercised at that time, elect to convert the preference shares, specified in the said notice into ordinary shares, whereupon such shares shall become ordinary shares, and shall rank in all respects pari passu with the ordinary shares of the company and shall cease to have any preference or priority as above mentioned, and a new certificate shall be issued to the holder thereof free of charge.

(d) That the preference shares shall be redeemable at par at any time after 30th June 1963 at the option of the company by giving three calendar months' notice.

(e) That the preference shareholders will be entitled, in priority to and before any dividend is distributed on ordinary shares, to payment of the arrear dividend (whether declared or not) if any, which may have accrued in respect of all financial years ending before the date on which a shareholder elects to convert the preference shares into ordinary shares.

The shareholders of the Company whose names shall appear on the Shareholders' Register of the Company on the 25th May, 1956 will be entitled to one such preference share for every ten ordinary shares held by them ignoring fractions, if any. The shareholders may also apply for additional shares which will be allotted to them, if available, at the discretion of the Directors. The amount payable on application has been fixed at Rs. 25/- per share as application money which must be paid along with the application. Rs. 25/- per share shall be payable on allotment, and remaining Rs. 50/- per share shall be payable by one or more calls as may be made by the Directors by giving three calendar months' notice for each call.

Necessary circular along with applications for right shares (in terms of Section 81 of the Companies Act 1956) and additional shares and also forms of renunciation will be sent to the shareholders on or about the 25th May, 1956. If, for any reason, any shareholder is not in receipt of the circular and the said forms, etc. he should apply to or contact the Company and secure the requisite forms and copy of the circular.

Necessary consent of the Central Government has been obtained to the aforesaid issue.

By order of the Board

BIRLA BROTHERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Managing Agents:

INDIA EXCHANGE,
Royal Exchange Place, Extn.,
Calcutta-1, 18th May, 1956.

ACC cement gives concrete shape
to India's major projects

Over 27,000 tons of ACC cement were
used in the construction of the Durgapur Barrage.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LTD.

Sales Managers:

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.

ACC cement

"CAPITAL" STOCK AND SHARE LIST

THE INVESTORS' GUIDE AND SHAREHOLDERS' GAZETTE

Official quotations of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London Stock
Exchange Associations and other sources.

Wednesday 23rd May, 1956.

All rights reserved.

GOVERNMENT LOANS										PORT TRUST LOANS										IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS									
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quotations					
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.					
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA																													
2,48,91,47,000	3	1946	1986 or later	77 1/2	90.24 3/4	4	1914	1974	99	35,00,000	4	1904	1964	100	50,00,000	4	1904	1964	100	50,00,000	4	1904	1964	100					
			At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice.	77 1/2	76.90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	100	50,00,000	4	1905	1965	100	50,00,000	4	1905	1965	100					
8,93,35,000	3	1898-97			68.02,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	15,00,000	4	1906	1967	100	35,00,000	3	1935	1965	94	35,00,000	3	1935	1965	94					
					1,50,00,000	5 1/2	1921 2nd	1981	144N	14,00,000	4	1907	1968	100	35,00,000	3	1936	1966	90	35,00,000	3	1936	1966	90					
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2											50,00,000	3	1937	1967	91	50,00,000	3	1937	1967	91					
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	96 1/2											20,00,000	3	1938	1968-68	90	20,00,000	3	1938	1968-68	90					
50,25,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	2,892,600	5	1923	1953 83	279	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100	35,00,000	3	1938	1968	91	35,00,000	3	1938	1968	91					
					2,901,000	5	1924	1954 84	279 1/2	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100	35,00,000	3	1939	1969	92	35,00,000	3	1939	1969	92					
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	95 1/2											1,02,00,000	4	1956	1968	99										
1,10,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	93 1/2																									
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	98.21 800	5 1/2	1926 1st	1956 86	100	75,00,000	4	1911	1972	100	35,00,000	3	1939	1969	92	35,00,000	3	1939	1969	92					
		1948	1962	93 1/2	99.84 500	5	1926 2nd	1956 86	100 1/2						30,00,000	4	1910	1971	100	30,00,000	4	1910	1971	100					
			2nd issue		49.49 500	5	1927	1957 87	102						30,00,000	4	1911	1972	100	30,00,000	4	1911	1972	100					
					1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958 88	103						30,00,000	4	1912	1973	100	30,00,000	4	1912	1973	100					
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	95 1/2	90.00,000	4	1931	1991	91 1/2						30,00,000	4	1913	1974	100	30,00,000	4	1913	1974	100					
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	82 1/2	83,30,26,000	4	1932	1992	91 1/2						30,00,000	4	1914	1975	100	30,00,000	4	1914	1975	100					
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1980-70	101 1/2											30,00,000	4	1915	1976	100	30,00,000	4	1915	1976	100					
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	90	80,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	94 1/2						30,00,000	4	1916	1977	100	30,00,000	4	1916	1977	100					
8,14,36,39,000	3	1944	1958	99 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1946	1976	94 1/2	2,892,600	5	1923	1953 83	279	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	100					
5,85,73,000	4 1/2	1928	1958-68	103						2,901,000	5	1924	1954 84	279 1/2	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100					
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	99 1/2						2,835,100	5 1/2	1924	1954 84	279 1/2	40,00,000	4	1910	1971	100	40,00,000	4	1910	1971	100					
1,13,65,64,000	3 1/2	1945	1959-61	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2005	74						40,00,000	4	1911	1972	100	40,00,000	4	1911	1972	100					
1,58,17,07,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	98 1/2	60,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85						40,00,000	4	1912	1973	100	40,00,000	4	1912	1973	100					
1,03,67,92,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	98 1/2	3,31,07,100	3 1/2	1936-37	1956 86	95 1/2						40,00,000	4	1913	1974	100	40,00,000	4	1913	1974	100					
					25,00,000	3	1938	1963-68	90						40,00,000	4	1914	1975	100	40,00,000	4	1914	1975	100					
					50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74						40,00,000	4	1915	1976	100	40,00,000	4	1915	1976	100					
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1956	99 1/2	50,00,000	2 1/2	1947	1977	93 1/2						40,00,000	4	1916	1977	100	40,00,000	4	1916	1977	100					
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	99 1/2	50,00,000	2 1/2	1948	1978	93 1/2						40,00,000	4	1917	1978	100	40,00,000	4	1917	1978	100					
6,00,00,000	3	1945	1958	99 1/2	50,00,000	2 1/2	1949	1979	97						40,00,000	4	1918	1979	100	40,00,000	4	1918	1979	100					
3,30,00,000	3	1950	1960	96	50,00,000	2	1949	1959	97						40,00,000	4	1919	1980	100	40,00,000	4	1919	1980	100					
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2	50,00,000	3	1950	1960	98 1/2						40,00,000	4	1920	1981	100	40,00,000	4	1920	1981	100					
3,50,00,000	4	1952	1964	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	91 1/2	31,47,189	3 1/2	1947	1977	A	66,00,000	4	1921	1982	100	66,00,000	4	1921	1982	100					
6,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1962	91 1/2	8,88,000	3	1947	1977	A	25,00,000	4	1922	1983	100	25,00,000	4	1922	1983	100					
					50,00,000	4	1953	1963	91 1/2						25,00,000	4	1923	1984	100	25,00,000	4	1923	1984	100					
					90,00,000	4	1955	1965	97 1/2	3,00,000	3	1949	1979	A	10,00,000	4	1924	1985	100	10,00,000	4	1924	1985	100					
					77,00,000	4	1956	1966	97 1/2																				
MADHYA PRADESH																													
50,54,200	3	1943	1956	99 1/2																									
52,89,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																									
2,03,30,000	3	1948	1964	93																									
1,00,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2																									
MADRAS																													
1,29,76,800	3	1939	1959	96 1/2																									
1,25,10,000	3	1943	1958	98 1/2																									
1,08,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																									
2,82,19,000	3	1945	1960	96																									
3,90,93,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2																									
4,47,00,000	3	1950	1960	96 1/2																									
5,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2																									
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2																									
UTTAR PRADESH																													
1,89,39,800	3	1936	1961-66	90 1/2																									
2,23,86,800	3	1944	1958	98 1/2																									
2,36,31,900	3	1945	1960	96 1/2																									
8,41,19,800	2 1/2	1946	1961	92 1/2																									
2,30,02,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2																									
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2																									
5,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2																									
WEST BENGAL																													
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	98 1/2																									
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	100 1/2																									
3,00,00,000	4	1953	1963	100 1/2																									

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 1900	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of issue	NAMES	Amount issued in 1900	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					23-5-56	A year ago						23-5-56	A year ago
	BANK.												
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131 1/2	135	1920	Birds' Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	80 1/2
	COAL.												
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	100	121	1905-9	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6 1/2	250	151 1/2	158 1/2
1896-97	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	117	119	1903-4	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	7.50	6	100	124	140
1901-2	Borra (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	122	124	1919-1	British India Corporation (14) (Apr. Mar.)	81.00	8	100	124	140
1946	Burra (June Dec.)	4.50	6 1/2	100	83	84	1919-1	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	140 1/2	144 1/2
1895	Calcutta (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	110 1/2	120 1/2	1937	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	124	140
1931	Chas Kaira (Mar. Sept.)	1.95	5	100	3 1/2	6	1906	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	£1,900	5	£1	11 1/2	12 1/2
1920	New Beerboom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	12 1/2	13	1938	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.25	6	100	55	60
898-99	Jodal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	114	1939-24	Calcutta Framways (Jan. July)	£256	5 1/2	£1	81	87 1/2
	COTTON MILLS.												
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	110	1939-24	Carew & Co (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	106	96
1884	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1940	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	5	100	144 1/2	144 1/2
1938	Jasanti (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	1940	Chrestien Vica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	60	64
1896	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	7	100	110	105	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	100	111 1/2	98 1/2
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	7	100	72	72	1937	Daimia Cement (Bharat)	3.500	6	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1900	Bowreah "B" (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	7	100	134	135	1945	Daimia Cement (Bharat)	6.00	4	100	41	31
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1945	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	90	7 1/2	100	133	133
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1916	Deshganga Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	104	104
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1935	Deshganga Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	93	91 1/2
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1940	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	64	73
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4 1/2	25	20	20	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	129	127 1/2
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	6	100	135	152	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6 1/2	100	97	100
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	100	94	94	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	£200	7	£1	17 1/2	17 1/2
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	92	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	11	11
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	4	100	134	131 1/2	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	5	100	76	75 1/2
1925	Khatav Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6 1/2	100	68	69
1931	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	104	104	1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	71 1/2	71 1/2
1900	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	85	88	1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	66	62
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	200	185	185	1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	73	67
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26.05	6	5	4 1/2	5 1/2	1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68	68
1933	Pahani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	69	66 1/2
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	5	100	115	115	1940	Humayun Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12.00	6	100	9 1/2	11
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	89	89	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	80	72
1931	Vasanti (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	120	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	107	101
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1927	India General Navy & Railways	£244	6	£10	80	76
	JUTE MILLS.						1899	India Cable Co. (Nov.)	12.88	6	100	140	136 1/2
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	120	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.986	7	100	107	108 1/2
1909	Albion (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	100	100	1936	Indian Iron & Steel	28.95	5	100	78	75 1/2
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	105	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	93	102	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	66	69
1917	Anglo India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	115	119	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	40	35
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95 1/2	93	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5 1/2	100	77	78 1/2
1943	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4 1/2	100	74	74 1/2	1946	Jessop & Co.	10.00	6	100	106	105 1/2
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	106	116 1/2	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6 1/2	100	10	10
1896	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	£200	5 1/2	100	116 1/2	116 1/2	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	102	108 1/2
1906	Belvedere (Jan. July)	7.00	7	25	119	119	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	118	113 1/2
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	90 1/2	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	105	103 1/2
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23.94	7 1/2	100	103	105	1946	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	69	87 1/2
1896	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	119	119 1/2	1930	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	40.00	6	100	76	77 1/2
1934	Calcutta (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	90	83	1936	Metall Box Co. of India Ltd.	20.00	6 1/2	100	88 1/2	88 1/2
1919	Calcutta (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	116	119 1/2	1946	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	3.76	5	100	98	92 1/2
1919	Chetiv (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	101	101	1936	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	2.00	5	100	95	8
1928	Chitavalish (Mar. Dec.)	5.00	7	100	115	112	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	100	100
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	91	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	5	100	80	80
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	101	94 1/2	1944	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	69	69 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	105	116	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	48	48
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	6	100	115	95	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	116 1/2	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104	104 1/2
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	83	123	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	5	100	118	87	1922	Punjab Paper (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	100	151	161
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	130	100	1908	Rannugger Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	108	107 1/2
1916	Janges (June Dec.)	5.00	6	100	114	127 1/2	1933-36	Rohas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	123	125
1895-96	Jouppore (June Dec.)	28.50	6	100	98	104	1936	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4 1/2	100	64	66 1/2
1935	Jouppore (Aug. Feb.)	25.00	6	100	100 1/2	104 1/2	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	82 1/2	82 1/2
1913	Hooghly (July)	26.00	6	100	103 1/2	115	1944-46	Shree Gopal Paper	750	6	100	125	128 1/2
1900	Jowrah (Jan. July)	8.75	7	100	113 1/2	124	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	4.00	6	100	95	100
1903-06	Kumardhubi (June Dec.)	17.50	7	100	109	109	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	5	100	80	75 1/2
1919	Hukumchand (June Dec.)	10.00	6	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1908	Smith Stanistreet (Chemist) (Nov.)	6.00	10	50	65	65
1898-99	Kamarbhaty (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	108	108	1936	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	6.00	9	100	181 1/2	181 1/2
1900	Kankarabari (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	103	108	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6 1/2	100	101	101 1/2
1935	Kardhat (Mar. Sept.)	2.00	7	100	95	90	1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	6 1/2	100	104	104 1/2
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	10.00	7	100	115	120	1936	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	84	83 1/2
1895-99	Khardab (May Nov.)	25.00	6	100	104	104	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131	131 1/2
1900-1	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	112	119	1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	80.00	5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1910	Landsdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	113 1/2	117	1939	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	89.28	7	100	121 1/2	121 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	113	118	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	100	168 1/2	171 1/2
1906-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95	92	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	69.82	7 1/2	100	126 1/2	126 1/2
1916	Lothian (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	113 1/2	113 1/2	1906	Tata Power (May Nov.)	86.97	7 1/2	100	130	130 1/2
1905	Nahati (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	123	113 1/2	1918	Tatapore-B					

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS

O, Po, C, and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P, next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAME OF MILLS	Accounts closed	Machine Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,00,000	48,652	1,016	78,85,647	23,92,600	13,11,543	Ahmedabad Advance P.	6	269	2,94,748	4,408	10	5	7	100	184 ¹ / ₂	1758	131 ¹ / ₂
50,00,000	48,254	896	72,10,710	9,99,860	10,78,394	Apollo	12	129	1,49,501	-2,24,486	Nil	Nil	..	2	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
40,00,000	41,135	890	56,44,989	24,00,000	94,03,977	Bharat Ramcharan	2	350	-14,48,58	45,446	Nil	..	..	100	54 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₂
2,50,98,000	2,03,942	4,911	4,92,50,220	6,29,32,651	3,63,59,662	Bemhal Dyeing, etc.	12	122	54,80,350	73,129	9	8	10	250	657 ¹ / ₂	653 ¹ / ₂	460 ¹ / ₂
10,00,000	35,052	845	48,48,118	25,25,150	11,44,104 ¹ / ₂	Bradbury P.	3	45	11,48,339	80,375	..	..	..	50	190	190	..
20,00,000	28,848	496	26,33,370	5,00,900	58,709	Broach Fine Counts	3	43	13,78,997	11,47,692	..	..	..	..	256	..	..
1,09,42,800	1,18,296	2,760	84,77,147	2,63,96,326	32,49,545	Century	12	22	30,09,708	3,64,956	22	22	100	368	542	362 ¹ / ₂	..
46,87,500	1,15,188	2,062	91,53,966	56,73,074	27,90,250	Central India P.	6	269	39,632	3,703	5	2	3	100	141	141 ¹ / ₂	125
49,00,000	44,592	894	67,63,561	16,00,506	58,070	Colaba Land & Mill	12	94	-12,83,292	35,88,439	Nil	..	..	100	80	80	55 ¹ / ₂
26,00,000	24,816	719	67,63,561	1,01,25,824	58,070	Cororia	12	94	1,46,029	1,28,751	7 ¹ / ₂	..	..	100	118 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂
18,00,000	35,512	819	13,26,202	26,53,997	18,49,56 ¹ / ₂	Dawson	12	262	98,156	1,07,663	..	..	..	100	90 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂
34,00,000	49,164	920	8,97,007	27,75,000	26,87,929	Edward Textiles	12	260	9,18,679	30,168	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	..	200	325	325	266 ¹ / ₂
25,00,000	33,948	782	24,22,107	10,00,000	33,29,43 ¹ / ₂	Elphinstone P.	12	59	19,96,991	49,379	..	..	..	100	50	50	40
40,00,000	46,072	784	22,83,234	28,21,476	43,47,258	Finlay	12	341	61,75,097	85,682	..	..	..	100	340	340	245
39,04,700	77,968	..	19,78,308	43,25,176	23,64,706	Gokak	12	96	12,85,523	85,195	17 ¹ / ₂	..	..	100	231	232 ¹ / ₂	215
30,00,000	71,672	1,387	61,31,596	2,48,297	52,00,000	Hind Mills Ltd P.	12	156	5,30,791	1,901	4 ¹ / ₂	4	..	100	..	..	..
12,00,000	40,536	1,116	64,14,595	6,83,1239	10,75,332	Hindustan	3	305	4,27,854	5,195	..	..	..	1,000	3,825	3,825	3,825
2,00,00,000	2,48,870	6,498	4,41,45,022	3,84,70,706	31,82,629	India United	12	15	1,32,22,197	5,89,816	..	..	..	10	133	132	10 ¹ / ₂
80,00,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	Indian	12	15	..	..	..	..	..	1Dd	2,19,64	2 ¹ / ₂	1,13,64

† Liquid Assets

TEA COMPANIES

Paid-up Ordinary	Ret. Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Acquire under Tax	Outturn and Average Price per lb realized for				Estimate under	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profit Margin After Tax	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Price per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available on						
				1953		1954							1955	1956	1957		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
				Lbs	As. P.	Lbs	As. P.																
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Lbs	As. P.	Lbs	As. P.	Lbs				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
ASSAM GARDENS																							
4,45,700	5,80,540	6,11,774	625	1,58,720	31-71	..	..	..	Amluckie P.	12	105	3,85,420	7 1/2	25	..	100	525	525	525				
2,75,500	4,68,239	4,51,500	312	1,46,720	34-6	..	..	..	Ananda (Assam)	12	105	1,21,296	7 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	451	451	37 1/2				
5,50,000	8,27,613	5,69,250	429	1,77,520	35-0	..	..	..	Anandabag	12	105	5,14,707	NII	25	80	10	50	50	57 1/2				
8,50,000	10,51,610	11,21,541	573	1,20,640	31-0	6,86,320	49-11 1/2	7,76,000	Baghmati	12	105	11,32,558	NII	25	80	10	291	281	25 1/2				
1,90,000	2,71,404	1,40,000	221 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	Bargur Tea & Timber	12	349	4,954	NII	25	80	10	40	391	25 1/2				
2,40,000	1,79,732	10,50,000	500	4,59,560	39-1	3,59,360	51-2	5,60,000	Basmatia	12	2	6,14,519	20	25	80	10	401	391	25 1/2				
3,30,000	3,65,000	5,10,000	594	5,64,004	35-6 1/2	5,75,396	46-0	7,00,000	Batali	12	..	6,02,775	6	40	80	10	141	241	25 1/2				
2,50,000	1,01,429	7,00,000	594	31,94,429	36-11	6,86,480	59-7	38,80,000	Bejtan	12	38	10,76,315	NII	25	100	10	571	571	73				
18,50,000	25,55,000	30,25,000	5,975	13,43,429	37-17	37,55,820	46-6 1/2	38,80,000	Bhambhath	12	12	30,92,584	NII	25	65	10	251	251	43 1/2				
4,00,000	5,58,851	NII	493	3,22,480	32-0	..	..	..	Bokath	12	202	10,00,327	NII	25	80	10	271	271	29				
4,00,000	4,57,901	2,92,000	451	..	..	..	..	..	Borahi	12	165	1,47,558	..	..	..	10	..	..	..				
1,50,000	6,06,371	6,52,400	450	3,84,400	32-2	6,10,560	50-2 1/2	6,28,000	Bormahjan P.	12	165	7,08,059	NII	7 1/2	35	10	221	221	20 1/2				
5,00,000	5,78,000	..	949	3,25,334	35-5 1/2	4,06,636	45-11 1/2	5,80,000	Bro Pukhuri	12	270	1,36,938	NII	20	35	10	241	241	37 1/2				
39,00,000	52,30,526	11,90,845	2835	32,97,530	29-1	32,58,393	45-11 1/2	344,000	Brooke Bond P.	12	1	46,64,518	6	12 1/2	40	10	21 1/2	241	30				
1,20,000	3,70,870	4,00,426	264	4,09,944	32-6	2,78,400	53-6 1/2	11,40,000	Dejoo Valley	12	165	5,53,954	NII	10	80	10	52	40	40				
6,00,000	9,78,732	10,54,000	1,444	10,51,271	35-1	10,40,591	45-10	6,80,000	Desai & Parbuthi	12	132	2,26,33	10	20	40	10	405	405	42 1/2				
17,53,440	18,55,974	18,71,480	429	5,29,230	36-0 1/2	6,29,130	45-11 1/2	6,80,000	Delaikhat	12	214	12,01,575	10	15	25	10	22	221	18 1/2				
2,50,000	6,97,823	4,78,400	625	4,59,560	31-10 1/2	6,58,480	42-3 1/2	5,60,000	Dhuneru P.	12	341	6,02,748	NII	20	60	10	251	251	23 1/2				
3,30,000	3,64,017	5,10,000	594	5,64,004	35-6 1/2	5,77,760	33-1	7,00,000	Dhruvkarh	12	165	1,31,856	NII	10	40	10	26 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2				
2,50,000	6,97,823	4,78,400	625	4,59,560	31-10 1/2	6,58,480	42-3 1/2	5,60,000	Dinekrur P.	12	279	1,47,422	10	45	80	10	60	60	60				
2,30,700	6,78,000	6,00,000	611	6,44,904	37-0	6,49,108	10-1	6,00,000	DuBaghur	12	279	3,67,885	20	40	60	10	48	47 1/2	45 1/2				
8,00,000	6,51,885	6,52,000	615	6,63,496	36-1 1/2	3,51,149	48-7 1/2	6,20,000	East India	12	279	1,14,997	3 1/2	25	85	10	26 1/2	25 1/2	27				
10,00,000	18,47,000	4,40,000	1160	10,35,704	35-10	10,29,841	45-7	6,20,000	Gillapukri	12	354	7,05,165	NII	17 1/2	80	10	281	281	45 1/2				
1,80,000	3,94,971	5,05,000	401	4,12,187	35-8	6,68,408	55-8	5,80,000	Gobpur	12	779	5,37,674	13	30	80	10	271	271	48 1/2				
3,30,000	7,71,000	7,20,000	646	6,26,704	31-7 1/2	5,56,576	45-9 1/2	6,20,000	Grob	12	202	19,33,896	30	30	50	10	391	391	34 1/2				
1,41,540	24,40,957	15,26,250	1,912	11,69,440	31-8	13,56,920	47-1	17,36,000	Hoograjuli (Assam)	12	2	6,31,748	15	30	50	10	28	28	65				
8,61,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hoolingoores	12	2	14,08,813	30	30	50	10	309	309	298				
5,00,000	5,07,774	8,75,000	478	1,14,400	33-11	4,66,720	49-5	4,80,000	Hoolingoores	12	10	3,70,444	NII	35	10	27	27	27	27				
8,70,000	11,47,715	1,238	1,238	4,56,878	33-2	6,68,600	54-5 1/2	11,20,000	King-eer-Goleghat	12	336	-27,012	..	..	..	100	305	305	398				
7,50,000	11,28,274	8,85,000	949	6,52,728	35-4	6,53,920	57-4	..	Krishnabehari	12	336	-27,012	3	9	25	10	171	171	171				
2,40,000	5,19,000	1,16,452	1,198	2,24,478	32-3	2,77,508	47-0	3,00,000	Kyans Tea & Seed	12	12	2,68,355	..	..	..	10	5 1/2	5	9 1/2				
3,00,000	5,99,809	1,46,321	269	..	..	..	..	..	Leda	12	336	3,03,515	..	..	..	10	174	174	26 1/2				
2,00,000	1,81,001	37,987	60	..	..	..	..	..	Land Tea & Seed	12	224	6,83,396	NII	25	..	10	24	241	241				
6,50,000	5,50,000	4,94,132	1,039	1,20,782	33-1	..	..	..	Methoni	12	202	1,96,227	NII	15	45	10	21	241	241				
4,00,000	2,82,002	2,00,000	612	3,02,998	32-8	1,64,240	52-6	4,00,000	Moheema P.	12	63	2,69,996	NII	25	80	10	26 1/2	26 1/2	19				
8,00,000	14,74,126	11,30,000	612	4,04,607	32-8	3,60,565	41-1	4,00,000	Mothola	12	138	7,83,551	NII	40	65	100	271	271	640				
4,80,000	10,00,000	2,50,000	673	4,04,607	32-8	3,60,565	41-1	4,00,000	Murphulani (Assam)	12	13	4,33,147	20	20	45	100	291	291	401				
1,50,000	3,20,890	8,54,046	435	5,16,880	32-5 1/2	5,31,040	51-8	..	Naga Hills	12	143	1,97,607	NII	30	100	10	53	53	42				
50,000	3,08,486	30,000	344	3,11,280	31-8	3,59,760	43-11	4,00,000	Nagbunnad	12	126	4,59,398	NII	30	100	10	23	23	26 1/2				
8,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	New Innatollah	12	63	9,97,499	NII	30	100	100	255	255	265				
4,00,000	2,21,762	8,32,180	542	3,22,884	31-0 1/2	5,84,853	45-9	5,28,000	Rajgarh	12	354	8,88,768	NII	25	75	10	26 1/2	491	491				
5,30,000	5,82,002	1,75,000	810	1,15,313	30-4	3,64,080	49-0	4,24,000	Senall	12	279	2,51,231	NII	30	40	10	34	34 1/2	52 1/2				
8,00,000	4,90,004	4,60,000	337	1,76,564	35-3	2,49,390	49-0	4,24,000	Tenali	12	202	2,24,225	10	30	60	10	37	37	50				
5,00,000	1,24,402	67,750	553	1,76,564	35-3	3,81,398	42-11	4,24,000	Tenali	12	165	15,44,207	10	10	60	10	33	33	30 1/2				
4,00,000	10,17,342	5,55,000	932	1,80,495	31-0	1,80,320	42-6	1,80,000	Tenali	12	28	1,71,002	7 1/2	36	60	10	118	118	80 1/2				
8,49,000	1,55,244	4,90,000	452	3,90,712	36-8 1/2	5,68,382	39-4	5,76,000	Tengpandi	12	239	11,65,682	NII	25	..	10	36	24 1/2	21				
5,90,000	6,58,886	16,75,006	615	1,44,400	33-8	1,73,238	19-10	1,76,000	Tengpandi	12	95	3,95,538	NII	15	20	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	21				
4,00,000	1,22,696	6,10,112	602	1,98,486	36-0	3,30,000	49-10	3,30,000	Tengpandi	12	165	15,18,744	NII	10	60	10	384	384	46				
10,86,018	19,95,000	12,69,802	1,115	1,830	31-0	3,20,928	52-8	3,20,928	Tengpandi	12	165	15,18,744	NII	10	60	10	384	384	46				
3,00,000	1,24,807	3,00,000	776	1,13,263	30-0	1,16,768	50-1	1,16,768	Tengpandi	12	165	15,18,744	NII	10	60	10	384	384	46				
8,30,000	11,80,733	21,20,250	977	4,94,728	31-10	1,16,768	50-1	1,16,768	Tengpandi	12	165	15,18,744	NII	10	60	10	384	384	46				

3 Liquid Assets

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O Po C and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including Taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	1953 1954 1955	22.5.56 10.5.56 A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES ETC.										
11.00.000	6.45.722	3.75.300	10.99.564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95.437	52.335	.. ..	10 6A 6A 61
8.00.000	7.28.559	17.64.469	38.734	Portabur Sugar	10	125	5.08.117	6.811	10 7A 7A 14	
18.59.820	26.52.127	35.00.000	4.84.751	Rammugger Cane & Sugar P.	10	10	18.11.591	20.141	10 2A 2A 21	
19.99.800	25.62.561	39.88.218	13.92.211	Raza Sugar	10	62	10.78.193	3.144	.. ..	
8.00.000	4.42.169	6.34.762	1.85.111	Ryam Sugar P.	1	15	1.43.598	24.349	10 5 5	
11.99.000	15.94.631	18.37.529	98.312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	28	79.727	8.477	.. ..	
20.00.000	72.62.286	36.66.708	1.63.441	Shree Krishna Sanyal Sugar P.	7	330	12.99.571	34.946	15 15 17A	
1.94.500	13.48.858	11.85.175	11.16.158	Shree Sitaram Sugar	1	140	1.90.957	7.991	10 11 11A	
9.99.850	14.54.274	1.54.304	1.42.696	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	1.19.511	1.19.511	10 6 6A	
18.00.000	6.07.891	1.99.774	4.22.572	United Provinces	3	341	4.22.572	39.061	10 2A 19A 24A	
8.00.000	38.92.306	21.57.550	9.99.271	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	221	10.24.521	82.931	10 9A 9A 62	
14.00.000A	14.24.749	23.74.426	19.12.974	Upper India Sugar	6	302	16.80.946	86.101	100AC 28A 28A 127	
7.00.000B									12A 12A 19	
MISCELLANEOUS										
8.00.000	2.20.232	1.56.200	9.53.562	A. Firpo (Restaurants)	10	85	84.518	4.475	.. ..	10 6A 6A 61
1.50.00.000	1.40.80.994	6.21.115	51.361	Air India Ltd.	12	289	—8.02.785	—14.30.491	.. ..	100 100 100
8.00.000	2.58.39.656	68.01.534	90.922	Air India International Ltd.	12	222	—10.51.341	30.205	.. ..	100 100 100
87.50.000U	1.31.03.534	15.00.000	3.97.941	Aluminium Corp. P.	1	132	12.82.924	32.587	.. ..	100 10 2A 2A
80.00.000	42.43.917	14.50.000	55.36.059	Anderson Wright Ltd. P.	13	1	4.94.322	24.401	6 7A 7A 11A	
80.00.000	10.11.673	27.63.719	14.41.315	Angelo Bros.	5	288	11.84.131	3.41.961	12A 20 11A 16A	
80.00.000	17.54.411	27.66.264	5.49.634	Assam Match	12	274	8.35.902	1.18.795	12A 12A 19A	
13.99.998	21.51.864	27.73.991	1.35.399	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	2.98.406	—4.17.492	.. ..	10 41 41 51
82.00.000	82.44.822	9.53.610	68.10.716	Associated Hotels of India P.	1	304	12.44.632	8.249	.. ..	10 7A 7A 4A
80.01.400	33.80.000	79.13.782	61.74.904	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	13	304	31.23.539	8.49.717	.. ..	100 17A 17A 16A
12.00.000	2.65.000	8.24.890	190.023	Baraee Coke	3-9	128	2.10.123	22.708	7-7 7A-7 7A-7	10 17A 17A 16A
8.00.000	76.414	Nil	30.72.471	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	—8.63.164	—1.19.103	.. ..	100 100 100
80.00.000	19.53.822	Nil	19.59.566	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	32	—3.19.589	—3.19.729	.. ..	10 44 44 41
85.97.020	71.47.578	7.95.430	62.81.006	Hirds Investments P.	9	180	8.89.372	1.15.707	12A 12A 12A	
82.50.000	13.98.796	43.48.775	3.38.271	Britannia Biscuit P.	1	60	8.44.361	1.98.518	6 10 10	10 12A 12A 12A
82.50.000	59.89.738	1.18.60.521	2.50.83.650	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27.75.295	1.85.255	.. ..	10 12A 12A 12A
82.50.000A	2.10.569	5.83.874	1.16.62.849	Calcutta Gas Co. (Prop.) Ltd. P.	9	125	6.87.704	22.118	5 8 8	10A 10A 10A
82.50.000B	6.92.180	2.40.684	1.24.576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45.711	22.586	.. ..	10 41 41 3
80.00.000	17.38.710	67.71.168	2.49.58.018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	109	48.74.539	4.38.060	10 12 10	100 121A 121A 13A
1.00.00.000	2.94.09.046	3.14.86.174	4.04.79.333	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96.72.154	11.71.681	15 15 15	10 10A 10A 10A
51.26.000	14.82.212	54.12.212	1.48.29.521	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	31	12.81.241	3.16.114	9 9 9	100 147 147 16A
85.00.000	18.79.357	4.33.628	1.02.21.271	F. & C. Omer (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	—4.28.249	—5.28.954	.. ..	10 11 11 16A
85.00.000	12.02.139	18.59.676	23.63.126	French Motor Car	3	81	19.32.237	1.07.899	.. ..	10 20A 20A 18A
85.00.000	14.92.000	10.02.000	11.384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89.571	27.194	10-10 7A-7A 7A-7A	100 17A 17A 16A
2.25.000	17.871	4.86.072	4.86.072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	11	1.93.818	7.558	2A-2A 2A-2A 2A-2A	10 43 43 43
80.00.000	34.18.813	42.00.000	1.09.15.528	Giffanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	1	105	29.71.899	1.51.790	7A 7A 7A	10 11A 11A 11A
80.00.000	27.88.449	5.00.324	12.84.357	Glaxo India Ltd. P.	12	208	1.02.795	34.255	.. ..	10 10 10
80.00.000	31.71.333	7.81.990	98.184	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	19.01.201	11.96.811	17A 10 20	10 10 10
80.00.000	32.90.016	17.22.293	6.22.424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	6.30.379	16.773	.. ..	100 20A 20A 18A
80.00.000	17.38.714	1.61.173	9.221	Hindustan Ice & Cold Storage	9	11	43.777	24.274	.. ..	10 11 11 11
80.00.000	31.95.729	19.00.000	19.72.433	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	—9.12.339	—24.274	.. ..	10 11 11 11
15.16.00.000	7.28.49.459	1.23.38.779	5.90.97.494	Imperial Tobacco	1	325	1.18.10.032	87.668	.. ..	10 10 10 7A
1,80.00.000	2.41.97.583	53.33.999	10.13.114	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	26.79.662	15.18.074	.. ..	10 10 10 10
8,00,000	98.54.743	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77.23.781	28.98.462	.. ..	10 10 10 10
80.00.000	22.07.266	2.21.284	11.69.465	Indian National Airways	12	63	38.312	—12.62.371	.. ..	100 5A 5A 6A
8,00,000	6.57.319	8.08.406	8.08.406	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	3	172	4.07.268	1.38.845	.. ..	10 11A 11A 11A
80.00.000	4.64.735	18.15.487	10.03.705	Indian Wood Products	9	98	17.28.018	2.76.619	.. ..	10 10 10 10
8,00,000	1.45.789	11.19.684	1.45.789	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	11	40.660	4.701	2A-2A 2A-2A 2A-2A	100 6A 6A 6A
8,00,000	15.352	4.46.241	3.20.757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	104	1.39.321	36.496	.. ..	10 21 21 24
8.97.5000	2.23.827	2.97.151	6.06.965	James Wright P.	12	281	62.875	8.290	.. ..	10 10A 10A 10A
8.17.500Ud	81.23.900	50.00.000	1.73.43.977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	1	36	61.68.361	4.70.107	7A 7A 7A	100 10 10 11A
2.00.00.000	81.23.900	50.00.000	1.73.43.977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	1	36	61.68.361	4.70.107	7A 7A 7A	100 10 10 11A
6.34.000U	3.17.393	6.02.958	3.21.811	Macfarlane & Co.	1	133	—14.708	—8.419	.. ..	100 2A 2A 2A
80.00.000U	82.21.004	44.53.211	3.30.53.361	MacNeill & Barry Ltd. P.	1	334	37.93.727	6.21.754	.. ..	10 10 10 10
1.37.53.000	36.41.510	54.56.063	1.85.74.341	Martin Bros Ltd. P.	1	300	71.18.708	2.03.456	.. ..	10 10 10 10
60.00.000U	27.19.459	72.01.900	2.34.00.534	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	28.94.502	1.87.834	.. ..	10 10 10 10
15.00.000	1.08.76.848	97.93.141	4.02.275	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	1	167	35.27.178	14.43.141	.. ..	100 27A 27A 20A
80.00.000	19.89.407	74.12.035	11.31.121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	1	30.26.600	2.32.282	.. ..	10 12A 12A 10
10.00.000	31.74.413	40.40.000	2.87.865	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	1	18.63.519	31.124	.. ..	10 2A 2A 2A
79.97.000	61.97.285	33.37.576	33.37.576	National Tobacco P.	12	78	17.06.160	9.03.430	.. ..	10 10 10 10
83.32.100	2.322	6.11.181	28.35.297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1.38.595	1.72.173	.. ..	10 10 10 10
80.00.000	1.51.265	38.49.630	75.67.949	Octavian Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	371	17.51.772	99.624	.. ..	10 7A 7A 7A
14.98.250	92.250	97.631	1.58.197	Premath Steep P.	1	296	51.496	.. ..	.. ..	10 10 10 10
1.75.000	2.39.855	1.08.739	1.70.332	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1.15.864	49.517	.. ..	10 11 11 11
25.00.000	1.13.34.982	6.41.684	28.78.531	Rail India Ltd. P.	1	332	22.92.771	63.29.771	.. ..	10 12A 12A 12A
14.00.000	4.08.39.719	1.57.70.208	22.22.14	Rohat Industries P.	10	338	63.77.392	6.91.624	.. ..	10 10 10 10
75.00.000	49.34.789	45.00.000	1.41.14.14	Shaw Wallers & Co. Ltd. P.	12	328	39.11.091	8.83.851	.. ..	10 10 10 10
1.00.000	65.479	84.885	72.529	Spence Hotel	6-12	111	—35.471	—64.659	.. ..	10 10 10 10
10.80.000U	4.57.789	15.00.000	2.42.789	Walford Transport	12	195	33.59.934	1.34.123	.. ..	10 10 10 10
INSURANCE COMPANIES										
1.90.200U	6.10.33	16.68.332	57.38.233	Sharat Fire & Genl Ins Ltd. P.	12	303	2.05.348	83.571	.. ..	100 10 10 10
80.00.000U										
6.75.000	2.54.788	49.32.216	63.50.721	Concord of India	12	174	4.19.675	1.21.615	25 25 25	10 12A 12A 12A
10.00.000	27.709	11.19.448	24.97.521	Great Pyramid	12	296	1.29.236	3.661	.. ..	10 10 10 10
84.00.000	41.735	58.14.566	1.12.42.19	Hercules	12	11	11.92.755	3.14.474	15 30 30	10 2A 2A 2A
7.17.778	14.85.072	26.76.18.062	22.26.32.156	Hindustan Co-operative	12	11	4.98			

reason that domestic consumption accounts for only a small proportion of total production. The third aim has been to diversify exports as a natural response to the diversification of production generally, and thus to help cushion the economy against sharply fluctuating conditions abroad.

None of these broad aims relating either to imports or to exports is to be dropped. The reorientation now being considered essentially involves a shift in emphasis. In the case of imports, the main impetus for this shift comes from the fact that industrialisation is gathering pace. As Mr. D. P. Karmakar, Central Minister for Commerce, explained before the Import Advisory Council, imports in the first quarter of 1955 have already been running at a level considerably higher than in the corresponding periods of the previous two years. The adverse trade balance for the three months has amounted to Rs. 45 crores. The rate of licensing for capital goods has increased sharply, and it is estimated that in the remaining nine months of the year, expenditure on machinery and metals will be over Rs. 60 crores more than in the whole of last year. "You will see, therefore," he added, "how difficult it would be for us to give favourable consideration to the suggestions that have been made by some of you for liberalising imports in certain sectors." The pressure on foreign exchange resources is likely to grow, since it is expected that over the next five years Rs. 1,500 crores of machinery and equipment, and Rs. 650 crores of metals, will have to be imported. This means, as Mr. Karmakar said, that it will be necessary "to effect savings on items which are not directly related to our development plans.... We hope that as the plan proceeds, we will be devoting a larger and larger proportion of our foreign exchange to the import of machinery, equipment and raw materials."

In the case of exports, the shift in emphasis is not so clearly definable. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Central Minister for Commerce and Industry, pointed out in an excellent speech to the Export Advisory Council that "while the quantum of import trade depends very largely on factors operating within our economy, export trade is a matter which depends very largely on conditions obtaining elsewhere in the world." It is not possible, therefore, to forecast precisely the evolving pattern of changes. But where matters are in India's own hands, Mr. Krishnamachari's speech gives an heartening indication that the approach to export problems may be much more realistic in future. He emphasises, for instance, that to promote exports, it is not necessary merely to increase the production of export goods; it is necessary to introduce "along with it a reasonable degree of price flexibility." This, he adds, is not something "which could be easily induced into the economy." It depends on such factors as domestic financial policy, fiscal changes, and wage and profit trends. It is clear that adjustments will have to be prompt and adequate if they are to fulfil their purpose.

One of the most praiseworthy features of Mr. Krishnamachari's speech was the way in which he, by implication, strongly denounced the intrusion of woolly ideological considerations into certain aspects of economic policy—an intrusion which constitutes the most clearly foreseeable threat to the achievement of export targets. Discussing the rapid decline in India's textile exports, he said with a forthrightness which Ministers would do well sometimes to emulate: "It is my view that if any blame is to be apportioned for the present export trends in textiles, that blame must be laid on the shoulders of the Government. I am prepared to accept the responsibility for it. It is no extenuation of my responsibility to say that I am myself a creature of circumstances, a victim of antediluvian thinking. It is perhaps to some extent true that we cannot reconcile our export ambitions with the restrictive production policy in regard to textiles—though that policy is primarily directed towards home consumption—and it is not always easy to separate the relative interest of home consumption and export trade.... I am not unduly depressed by the present state of affairs because ultimately reason asserts itself in a democracy. But what I am afraid of is that the time for reason to assert itself might take so long that we might lose the advantages of our exports in the foreign countries." Mr. Krishnamachari has been quoted at length because it is precisely the ideological considerations which are among the most dangerous, and yet the most quickly dispensable, of the adverse factors which are in conflict with the country's export ambitions. The conflict between "socialistic" ideology and a plain industrial necessity is seen nowhere so clearly as in the cotton textile industry. Yet, it is one which pervades the whole economy. The decline in coal exports, and the present-day threat to jute goods, tea and a host of other exports, are directly attributable to the fact that production costs have lost the flexibility which alone can assure the health of these industries in an increasingly competitive world.

It is to this aspect of the question that much more thought needs to be given in official circles. It is true that something can be done by negotiating more bilateral trade agreements of the sort that

have mushroomed in recent months, and by tinkering around with fiscal policies. But there is a limit to both these methods for promoting exports. In the case of bilateral trade agreements, the basic fact is that their nature is determined more by India's need for imports than by her capacity to export. And in the case of fiscal policies, the jute industry finds today that there is a limit beyond which export duties cannot be reduced. The scope for signing more trade agreements, and for tinkering around with fiscal levies, will be the greater if industrial costs are low, which today they are not. It is a very superficial view which considers that pleas for lower costs are inspired purely by the greed for higher profits. Taxation and general economic policies being what they are in India today, big profits cannot be easily earned; and if they are, they cannot be easily distributed. The tentacles of State intervention, as seen in recent decisions on corporate financial policies, reach down far enough to take care of that; but they do little to maintain the long-term health of corporate working by ensuring that more and more goods are produced more and more cheaply. Until they do, India's economic ambitions at home and abroad will be clouded by serious uncertainty. It is an uncertainty she cannot afford to accentuate; good monsoons do not repeat themselves endlessly anywhere, and certainly cannot be assumed to do so in a country which owes its healthy foreign exchange position today largely to three successive years of agricultural luck.

FINDING RISK CAPITAL FOR INDUSTRY

FOR the past few years, Indian joint stock companies have been finding it difficult to obtain finance from external sources—that is, sources outside their own internal reserves. This has created a serious problem for them, firstly because they now find it difficult to obtain the finance they need for various purposes including business expansion programmes, their own resources having already been considerably curtailed by taxation and inflated costs, and secondly, as well as being unable to attract a steady flow of equity capital, some companies are failing to qualify for loans from State Finance Corporations because they cannot provide the security required. In brief, the corporate sector of private enterprise faces the problem of scarcity of finance especially for those undertakings which take a long time to yield a return—new manufacturing enterprises for instance—which is precisely the sort of enterprise the Government wants to encourage. The main reason for this is, of course, the high level of taxation, which has cut deeply into the savings of the existing active investing class, the urban investing class that is. But there is also another reason. Incomes have risen in the rural sector of the economy due to the increasing plan expenditure, but the incomes have not been channelled into that form of savings which flows readily into industrial investment. There is no possibility of this happening in the foreseeable future either. The problem is therefore a difficult one and the only solution to it seems to lie in effective official steps to promote the savings of the urban community and simultaneously provide the incentive to invest.

In Mr. B. M. Birla's presidential address to the annual general meeting of the West Bengal Finance Corporation this week, this question was given the central place. Mr. Birla stressed the fact that, during the period 1950-53, 771 joint stock companies in India could obtain only one-fifth of their finance requirements from external sources; the rest they had to find from their own reserves, including depreciation, taxation, capitalised reserves and refunds of E.P.T. deposits. With the growing burden of taxation and the decline in the savings of the investing classes, the private sector can depend in the future even less on external sources of finance. Therefore, maintained Mr. Birla, the difficulty of finding finance particularly equity capital, is a real one. He contradicted the notion held in high quarters, and by some economists, that there is enough money in the cities, but that it is going underground, and he supported his case by pointing out that of the extra currency put into circulation during the last two years, 60 percent went to banks as deposits. This showed the fact that almost the entire extra urban income was being deposited with the banks. But that part of the extra currency which went to rural areas was mostly being hoarded, forming a large inflationary potential. He stressed the point that if rural savings could take the place of urban savings for investment in business enterprise, the problem might be solved. But that was unlikely to happen for a long time yet, and he did not consider that loans by the Finance Corporations or the Government to private industry were proper substitutes for equity capital.

The essence of the problem therefore lay, according to Mr. Birla, in stepping up industrial investment through increased urban savings, and this could only happen if the investing class in cities were not so heavily taxed. Even if the Finance Corporations were there to provide long-term loan capital, the rigid conditions fixed for

granting loans often prevented them from fulfilling the purpose for which they have been brought into being. Mr. Birla regretted that anxious as the West Bengal Finance Corporation is to accommodate applications for loans from business undertakings, it is finding it difficult to do so because not all the applicants can satisfy the necessary conditions. Out of 60 applications made in 1955-56, for loans totalling Rs. 1,44,04,565, as many as 51 applications, (Rs. 1,15,27,065) were rejected or withdrawn, and only nine applications (Rs. 28,77,500) were granted.

The anxiety of the authorities to run the Corporation on sound principles is understandable, and it must be said to their credit that the gross income of the Corporation went up to Rs. 3,45,173 in 1955-56 compared with Rs. 2,32,841 in the previous year. But it seems that the rigid rules fixed for granting loans may require re-examination in the present context of industrial development of the country, and business men have already been complaining about them. But more important than this is the taking of those measures which can strengthen the traditional source of risk capital for private industry, and there is really a basic difference between equity capital and that raised through loans.

CURRENT COIN

Wage Increases for Miners.—The award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) was announced last week-end. Increases have been recommended in the minimum for all nine categories of surface and underground workers. The new minima are set out below.

Categories	Total per day for surface worker	Total per day for underground worker	Total per month for surface worker	Total per month for underground worker
I	Rs. as p. 2 10 6	Rs. as p. 2 12 5	Rs. as p. 68 1 0	Rs. as p. 72 2 10
II	2 13 4	2 15 4	73 10 8	76 14 8
III	3 0 2	3 2 4	78 4 4	81 12 8
IV	3 3 0	3 5 3	82 14 0	86 8 6
V	3 5 0	3 7 5	86 2 0	90 0 10
VI	3 6 4	3 8 10	88 4 8	92 5 8
VII	4 1 4	4 4 10	106 2 8	111 13 8
VIII	4 12 1	5 0 4	123 10 2	130 8 8
IX	5 6 9	5 12 0	140 15 6	149 8 0

The general increase appears to work out at roughly 40 percent of current wage levels and is expected to add Rs. 9 crores a year to the present wage bill of just over Rs. 20 crores. This will represent an increase in costs of about Rs. 2 a ton for all grades of coal. In addition to its recommendation for increases in emoluments, the Tribunal is also in favour of granting an extra seven days' festival leave with pay to all workers. This will involve a loss of roughly 2 percent in annual output and costs can be further expected to go up accordingly. It appears very unlikely that any but the more prosperous collieries will be able to absorb an increase in the wage bill in the region of 40 percent. One of the features of the award is that it is intended to bring about a uniform wage scale for all collieries throughout the country. This is bound to affect individual collieries differently, and those situated in the low cost areas will apparently be the worst hit. The general effect and ramification of the award will only become obvious in the months ahead. But if the recommendations of the Tribunal are adopted, a revision of coal prices would seem to be inevitable if the industry is to achieve the targets set for it under the second five year plan. This, in turn, would give a new upward twist to industrial prices generally.

Cloth Prices in Calcutta.—Replying to the enquiry of the West Bengal Government about the recent rise in the prices of certain varieties of cloth, the Bharat Chamber of Commerce says that the prices ruling in the Calcutta market are often below the parity of those in the principal producing centres such as Bombay, Ahmedabad and Kanpur. Dhotis and saris in the Calcutta wholesale market are in many cases four to six annas cheaper. The Chamber points out that the prices of dhotis have risen since January by eight annas to Re. 1 on an average, and those of superfine yardage cloth like poplin and addi by about two annas six pices to four annas a yard. Price changes in articles like cotton textiles depend on many factors, and it is difficult to assess the exact contribution of each. But the Chamber thinks that the changes are not due to a shortage. The increase of six pices a square yard in the excise duty on all cotton piecegoods, except coarse dhotis, it is stated, has caused an increase of six to seven annas a pair. The rise of 20 percent in the price of Egyptian cotton and of 25 to 35 percent in Indian cotton during recent months, together with the imposition of a surcharge on railway freight, have pushed up ex-mill prices. The entire rise in the final prices, it is claimed, is due to higher mill quotations. The Chamber asserts that the wholesale trade margin remains less than what was allowed during the period of control, namely 1 to 2 percent. The alteration in the sales tax scheme in November last year, bringing within the orbit of the tax a large

proportion of dhotis and saris which were previously exempt, is also mentioned as one of the reasons for the current high prices.

Pig Iron for the Foundries.—A memorandum submitted by the Indian Foundry Association to the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, entitled "Crisis in Foundry Industry," naturally concentrates on raw material shortages, since they are now the industry's greatest difficulty. It states that, according to a recent survey, 60 percent of capacity is estimated to be lying idle, and an important reason for this is the scarcity of pig iron and scrap. During 1955, only 300,000 tons of pig iron were allotted to the foundries as against an estimated demand of 700,000 tons. During the last two years very little cast iron scrap has been forthcoming from the railways; previously they had quite a lot to offer. The memorandum says that there has been a phenomenal increase in the demand for castings but no increase in the production of pig iron by the main producers. As things stand, the acute shortage is likely to continue up to 1958, when the Government steel plants will start coming into production. The Association suggests, therefore, that supplies should be obtained from abroad or from other sources. Long-term arrangements should be made with countries which offer the most competitive prices. As imported pig iron will be more expensive than the local pig iron, the Association suggests that the former should be used exclusively for the manufacture of cast iron sleepers for the railways. Alternatively, it says that the Government should subsidise the price from an equalisation fund as it does in the case of imported steel. Other suggestions include a ban on exports and stricter distribution controls.

Things Russia Wants to Buy.—The trading aspect of the official discussions between Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev, on the one hand, and Sir Anthony Eden and other Ministers on the other, have given rise to optimism in some quarters about the possibility of a substantial increase in Anglo-Russian trade, but the astronomical figures freely mentioned have been treated with considerable reserve in others. The Soviet list of requirements has now been usefully analysed by the U.K. Board of Trade. It states that although 42 types of goods (out of 93 on the Russian list) could be sent to Russia without further ado, goods could not be sent to Russia without further ado. The Board also in 18 other categories could not. The Board also published a list of ten categories of goods "some of which are subject to embargo", a further list of four categories of goods subject to quantity restrictions on exports, and a list of 18 categories about which the Board has not yet made up its mind. At the present rate of exchange, the Russian requirements represent a total value of £400 million, against last year's actual purchases of £23 million and Russian exports to Britain of £62 million. It is unlikely that Britain could absorb a balancing value of imports from Russia, though the Russians could do their selling in other parts of the sterling area—capital equipment to India, for example—to earn sufficient sterling to pay for her imports from Britain, or alternatively pay in gold or silver as she has been doing in the recent years to quite a considerable extent. The Board of Trade analysis of the Russian list is of interest. It has come to the conclusion, after a comparison with the "List of Goods Controlled for Strategic Reasons"—which is continuously under review—that an important range of machine tools, raw materials and railway equipment are not affected. Their value, according to a preliminary estimate by Sir Anthony Eden, is about two-thirds of the total Russian requirement. This list includes: gas turbine locomotives, electric furnaces, presses for plastics, forging manipulators, automatic transfer machines, multiple-head machines for mass production, wood-working machinery, nut and bolt-making machinery, several types of machines used in foundries, floating grain transporters, dyeing and finishing equipment for the textile industry, printing machinery, gear-making machinery, marine diesel engines, rubber, tinplate, wool, cocoa and herrings. The Board's list of "goods subject to embargo" includes several types of forging presses and hammers, rolling mills, boring machines, compressors, gear-cutting machinery of special types, floating docks, copper and cargo ships, of which the Russians require 20 10,000-tonners. A third list gives details of goods "some types only of which are subject to embargo." This types only of which are subject to embargo. It includes steam and water valves, steam, air and gravity hammers, compressors, vacuum pumps, equipment for making radio valves, television equipment and tractors of more than 200 h.p. A short list of goods which can only be exported in limited quantities includes large gas turbines, dredgers and fish carriers. The Board is undecided about vacuum electric furnaces, plate-straightening machines, equipment for making radio apparatus with printed circuits, medical equipment, laboratory equipment, grinding machines, milling machines, small marine diesels, and equipment for the chemical and the rubber industries. The Board is also not sure whether it would be in

order for the Russians to buy a complete razor-blade factory, capable of producing 1,000 million razor blades a year.

Human Problems in Industry.—Final arrangements for the Duke of Edinburgh's study conference on the "human problems of industrial communities within the Commonwealth and the Empire" have been announced. The talks will be held in Oxford from 9th to 27th July, and the Duke will preside over some meetings of the 300 representatives of management and workers. In a foreword to the programme, he says that Britain and some Commonwealth countries had already experienced many of the human problems that industrialisation created, and countries undergoing industrial development were beginning to face them. "So the idea of a conference for a study of these problems and a pooling of experience appealed to me." It was not a study for research workers but for people facing increasing responsibilities in industry. Its main value would depend on "what members make of what they see and hear." Its value would lie in their ability to describe their points of view and experience for the benefit of others, and to distinguish what was likely to be useful in their own cases. Ultimately it was hoped that the members could extend their influence so that industrial enterprises "are so organised that they form an integral part of a happy and healthy community."

Fabians Look at Lancashire.—The Fabian Society pamphlet *Plan for Cotton* by Mr. John Murray is refreshing. It is full of ideas. Mr. Murray breaks with all the earlier Labour schemes in his scepticism about State control. "Most industrial decisions are undoubtedly best made by management, and interference with managerial freedom of decision by trade unions or Parliament leads in most cases to commercial inefficiency." He assumes that Lancashire's "cheap trade" has almost disappeared; her exporting future must lie in cloths that depend on quality and design. But, he suggests, we do not pay designers adequately or take enough notice of them. On organisation, Mr. Murray's proposals are not daring; some are merely odd. "The arch-enemy of Lancashire is instability." He deprecates attacks on the Yarn Spinners Association and the Federation of Calico Printers, which have had "a great stabilising influence"; the large combines have been in the forefront of technical advance and re-equipment. He thinks, however, that the minimum prices are adjusted tardily to world prices. He would have them framed by the Board of Trade. Mr. Murray accepts the argument of the calico printers for control, but asks whether it would not be more logical to nationalise their sector or have a controlling State interest. This will not be generally acceptable, nor will his other proposal for re-establishing the Raw Cotton Commission with a monopoly of buying. Mr. Murray makes some interesting points on distribution and re-equipment. On foreign competition he supports the Labour proposal—an adaptation of the plan for the jute trade. He has some rather sharp things to say about labour. He thinks the opposition to three-shift working has been tragic and suggests the striking of a bargain for a guaranteed annual wage, introduced gradually over 12 years at the rate of a month a year, in return for a sweeping away of "the present hotch-potch of obsolete rates and anachronistic practices." Mr. Murray's pamphlet should set many people thinking.

FREE TRADERS OF MANCHESTER

SOME suggestions, which we put forward in our issue of 8th April in regard to cotton duties do not find favour with the Textile Mercury of Manchester. We are not surprised at this, as such a consistent and staunch supporter of the rights and interests of Manchester as the Textile Mercury must necessarily be sensitive to opposition in any form. Possibly, if we were in the position of our contemporary we should be equally sensitive, but we think we should be more logical. Our contemporary writes that the cotton duties "are the most iniquitous and selfish ever devised by an oligarchy, and are sought to be maintained with utter disregard of the disastrous consequences to the country which has sent these men forth to govern its principal dependencies." It is as far removed from the truth as it can be that, "in order to extend railways and Manchester trade, India has in the past incurred considerable debt." The "services" and the commercial adventurers have been deeply interested in this expenditure, but not Manchester. Cotton duties were imposed not as a necessity, but because they came "first to hand," and placed the burden of payment upon the cotton trade of Lancashire. The mere denial that Lancashire is not interested in the expenditure on railways in India is not convincing. Cheaper and more extended communication has done much to widen and increase the demand for Manchester goods and cheapen the cost of the raw materials.

FROM

CAPITAL

2nd June, 1896

TRAVELLING?

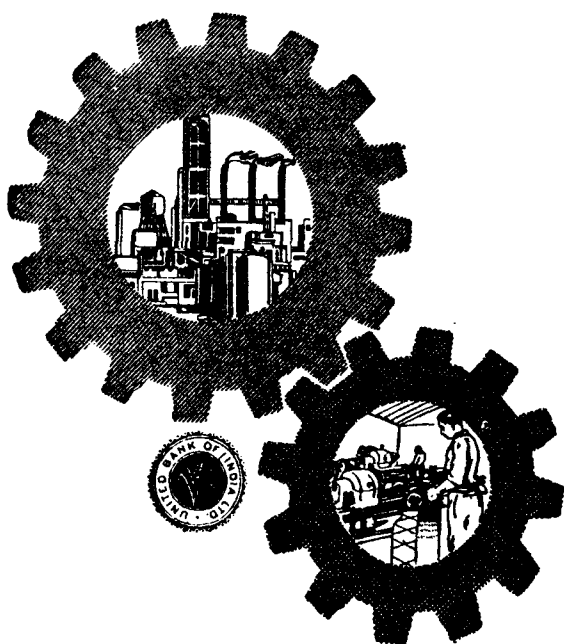


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CALCUTTA-1.

SALE OF 68 CONDEMNED WAGONS

The General Manager invites tenders for the sale of 68 Condemned wagons stabled at Mathurakati Scrap Yard, South Eastern Railway, Khargpur.

Tender No. S4/S/3 in this connection is obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on production of Cash Receipt for depositing Rs. 5/- with the Chief Cashier, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, by local firms and on remittance of Rs. 5/- by Money Order to the Controller of Stores, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, by outside firms. The cost of the tender forms is not refundable.

The wagons may be inspected on any working day before the closing date of the tender. The closing date of the tender is June 12, 1956 at 12 noon.

GENERAL MANAGER

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Without Prejudice

DIFFERENTIATING CLOSURE
FROM LOCK-OUTMADRAS JUDGMENT AMPLIFIES
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT
(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

THIS is a case on the difference between a closure and a lock-out, and is noteworthy on account of some interesting and informative observations by Balakrishna Ayyar J. in the Madras High Court on the distinction. It is an important one. On it may depend the answer to the question whether a tribunal is competent to grant compensation to the workmen affected by the stoppage. There is no doubt about the inherent right of an employer to close down the concern. As the Madras High Court put it some years ago, "just as a person cannot be compelled to commence a new business to provide employment for several unemployed persons, so, too, a person cannot be compelled to continue a business, though he decides for reasons of his own to stop it." It may be and, no doubt, is a fact that an industrial tribunal has no jurisdiction to go behind a genuine closure. But stoppage does not become a closure merely because the employer chooses to call it one; it may be, in fact, an illegal lock-out or a subterfuge adopted by an employer to bring the employees to their knees. "The management," it has been said, "may close down its door but cannot shut the door of equity at the same time." The tribunal has always the jurisdiction to look into the bona fides of such a move, and to decide whether a so-called closure is in fact an illegal lock-out or an unfair labour practice.

In this Madras case, the facts were as follows. The plaintiff was a partnership firm, called Sri Ramachandra Spinning Mill. The first defendant was the State of Madras, and the second defendant was one Venkata Reddi, who was an employee in the plaintiff's mill. Certain matters relating to rates of dearness allowance in the plaintiff's mill, and later, on a wider scale, relating to the wage structure of all the textile mills in the Madras area had been referred by the local Government for enquiry and report to Mr. Sherfuddin, then a District Judge. Mr. Sherfuddin made certain recommendations which Government accepted, and by an order dated 4th January, 1947, directed that the rates of pay and dearness allowance recommended should be implemented for a period of one year as from 1st April, 1947. The plaintiff mill paid these rates

down to the end of June 1947. The mill's case was that it was then found that the mill was working at a loss and could not any longer carry on the business. Therefore on 11th June, 1947, the management of the mill notified the Inspector of Factories that they intended to shut down from 1st July, 1947, until more favourable conditions appeared. Accordingly, the mill was closed on 1st July, 1947, and remained closed until 1st April, 1948.

On 10th July, 1947, the Government issued an order referring what it termed an industrial dispute "on the question of closure of the mill" for adjudication by Mr. Markandeyulu, and a day later issued a further order prohibiting the continuance of what the Government termed the "lock-out" in the mill. The adjudicator's award was that the closure was not justified and that the revised rates be given effect to. Later the workman, Reddi, filed a suit against the plaintiff firm for the recovery of wages and dearness allowance for the period between July 1947 and March 1948, when the mill was closed at the rate fixed in the award; and the Government also filed a criminal complaint against the firm under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The plaintiffs therefore came to the Madras High Court praying for a declaration that the Government orders referring the matter to the Industrial Tribunal were *ultra vires*, without jurisdiction and void, that the workman be restrained from proceeding with his civil suit, and for an injunction against the Government restraining it from proceeding with the criminal complaint. They claimed that there was no industrial dispute at all because the closure of the mill "could in no sense of the term be treated as an industrial dispute within the meaning of the Act."

The main issue, therefore, was this. Was this stoppage a genuine closure, or was it a lock-out? Well, the first thing to do is to consult the definition. If, as the writer used mistakenly to do, you believe that plain English words and sentences mean, and should be construed as meaning, just what they say, you will find the definition grim reading from an employer's point of view. This is the definition in Section 2(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act: "Lock-out means the closing of a place of employment, or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him." The purpose of a definition, if one may be forgiven for imparting the information, is to define. But under this statutory definition, which presumably some expert draftsman was paid to put together, if the mill had been blown to minute particles by a hydrogen

bomb, thus "closing (the) place of employment" and bringing about "the suspension of work", the surviving employers, if any, would be guilty of causing a lock-out. To put it plainly, the definition is pure bosh. As Balakrishna J. put it later, "a flood may have swept away the factory; a fire may have gutted the premises; a convulsion of nature may have sucked the whole place underground; still, if the place of employment is closed or the work is suspended or the employer refuses to continue to employ his previous workers, there would be a lock-out and the employer would find himself exposed to the penalties laid down in the Act."

That, in his lordship's words, would be the position, "as the words of the definition stand." So the words cannot be allowed to stand; which solution is all to the bad, for where we are governed by a statute, non-compliance with which will involve us with all sorts of penal and even criminal liability, we are at least entitled to know precisely what it is with which we are obliged to comply, from the words of the statute itself. The fundamental fault in the definition is that it destroys the whole essence of a lock-out, which is that it is a deliberate act arising from the volition of the employer. It is an act of the human will. For that matter so is a closure; and what we want to get at is the distinction between the two.

We are grateful therefore for the careful and practical analysis of Balakrishna J., and only wish that considerations of space did not prevent us from quoting it in full. His lordship said: "In the constant tussle between employee and employer, the strike is the weapon of the former and the lock-out the weapon of the latter. If a number of employees stay away from work in pursuance of an understanding they have previously come to, there would be a strike; but if they keep away because all of them happen to be taken ill suddenly by a wave of fever or dysentery for instance, there would be no strike. Absence from work even of a considerable number of persons would not become a strike unless there is an understanding behind it and usually such an understanding is accompanied by a desire to put pressure on the employer." All this may seem to you to be emphasising the obvious, but that emphasis is exactly what is necessary when, unaided by the penal statute which is supposed to guide us, we want to get at the principle involved. The principle may be summed up in the word "intention." The learned judge proceeded: "When a number of employees abstain from work, the test as to whether such abstention amounts to a strike or not would be found in the intention behind such abstention. If their intention is to put pressure, and if with that intention they agree together to stay away from work, then there would be a strike. The lock-out is the corresponding weapon in the armoury of the employer. If an employer shuts down his place of business as a means of reprisal or as an instrument of coercion or as a mode of exerting pressure on the employees or, generally speaking, when his act is what may be called an act of belligerency, there would be a lock-out. If, on the other hand, he shuts down his work because he cannot, for instance, get the raw materials, or the fuel, or the power necessary to carry on his undertaking, or because he is unable to sell the goods he has made or because his credit is exhausted or because he is losing money, that would not be a lock-out."

We underlined above the temporary character of the shut-down in this case, because it has been contended that in order to be a closure and not a lock-out the shut-down must be permanent. This is not so. "In order to avoid a shut-down being called a lock-out, it is not necessary that the shut-down be permanent. A factory or an industry can be 'sick', though not, of course, in the same manner as a labourer, if it is unable to pay its way. The duration of the inability, except as evidence of bona fides, is not very relevant. When an employer suspends work and the question is whether that suspension is a lock-out or not, we shall have to enquire 'why did he shut down?' Was it a bona fide business decision or was it a move *vis-à-vis* the labourers employed? In a number of cases, the answer to this question would present no difficulty. If, for instance, it is seen that profits were being made and that profits can still be made but, nevertheless, the employer shuts down, it would be legitimate to conclude in the absence of another acceptable explanation that the closure was a lock-out. If, on the other hand, losses have been incurred, the conclusion that it was shut down as the result of a genuine bona fide decision and that it was not a lock-out would be justified. Of course, marginal cases may exist which lie on either side of the line."

Contending that the shut-down was not bona fide and was a lock-out on the ground that the mill was not making a loss but a profit, counsel for the workman extracted a refreshingly humorous answer from the judge which disposed of his argument in one pithy sentence. The firm, counsel said and it was admittedly true, could manufacture 1,200 lbs of yarn a day. They had 280 working days in a year. The controlled price was Rs. 11-2 for 10 lbs. of yarn. On that basis, the value of the yarn would be about Rs. 3,73,800 a year; and at that rate there was bound to be a profit; at which his lordship innocently enquired whether, "if a man can walk four miles an hour, it would be right to conclude therefrom that in a month he can walk 2,880 miles?" Another illustration of the falsity involved in averages.

The Court held that there had been no lock-out but genuine closure and found for the plaintiff firm.

[A. I. R. (Madras). 1956. (May). p. 241.]

A DITCHER'S DIARY

is the various descriptions I have read of the effect of high mountain altitudes on the human spirit. It is supposed to create a feeling of ineffable peace divorced from anything one can know down below. I remember having seen a report somewhere that in the rarefied atmosphere and in the presence of the impressive scenic grandeur experienced on a high peak, one can be so lost in joy that it may take a good deal of persuading to descend. This must be very trying, because from photographs I have seen of the summit of Everest and environs, I cannot envy anybody who finds himself wanting to stay there. To mountaineering the world owes a fine crop of literature and I am now looking forward to a new addition. Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Eric Shipton and Mr. G. L. Mallory are already established classics in this field, but it seems a pity that so far nothing as good has made its appearance in recent years. Sir John Hunt's *Ascent of Everest*, written partly in collaboration with some of the members of his team, seemed to me as dull as a bluebook. M. Maurice Herzog's *Annapurna*, which resulted from the French conquest of the peak of that name, is, of course, a notable exception.

I am afraid I cannot claim to be as well informed as some people about the precise length of one film star's nose, or the exact location of the mole on another's ear. My knowledge of the erratic personalities of the silver screen is, like a fool's philosophy, soon spent. Almost all that I know about them outside, of course, of the great career of Charlie Chaplin, sadly spoiled with streaks of communism, is that Greta Garbo was once a shop assistant and Yvonne de Carlo's real name is Peggy Middleton. Yes, I do remember another bit, about Marlene Dietrich, who, I am told, made high cheek-bones and the horizontal shoulder-line—apparently, aesthetic absurdities—powerful weapons in the armoury of feminine charm. Once, when her car was caught in a crowd on the Champs Elysees and a posse of policemen marched up threateningly, she calmly opened the door and flashed a silk-clad leg together with one of her bewitching smiles. This quickly helped the angry myrmidons of the law remember that, after all, they were gallant Frenchmen, and her car was politely conducted to a safe parking place in no time. All this is by the way. What I really want to comment on is the American reader's reported reaction to Grace Kelly's wedding. The newspapers and news agencies in the U.S.A. I find from a recent issue of *Newsweek*, invested over two million dollars on ensuring an adequate coverage of the event by an army of two hundred special correspondents. After having done this in haste, they are now regretting it at their leisure, for reader response is said to have been poor, and they did not experience the sales boom they bargained for. Typical was this comment from a news vendor, "I did not sell an extra paper because of them—ever-loving lovers' marriage." Grace Kelly wed and not an extra paper sold! The conclusion would seem to be that the American newspaper reader is at last slowly awaking to other and deeper realities—and there may be real hope in this. Or, is he merely bored with the quick changes in the life of film stars? That seems to me quite likely. I for one have completely lost count of Rita Hayworth's divorces. It seems as hard to keep abreast of them as of the constant re-classification of the Indian railways or Miss Agatha Christie's thrillers, not to mention the too-frequent coups in South America, or Governments in Paris.

So much is heard about racial segregation troubles in the United States that it is easy to for-

get that a good deal more than lip service is paid there to the principles of democracy and equal rights for all races, creeds and colours. How many people in India (where the newspapers feature disputes in the southern States because they are news and ignore the nation-wide examples of race harmony because they are not) know that two Indians, one a professor, the other a judge, and both American citizens, are busy campaigning for election to the House of Representatives next year? I must admit that I did not, until I read about it in a United States information service handout; but now that I do, I cannot help feeling it is an example of the American way of living about which far too little is heard in this part of the world. Perhaps there will soon be more, because one of the candidates, Judge Dalip S. Saund, who is considered a likely Democratic choice for Westmoreland, California, proposes, if elected, to fly "to India and the Middle East and say 'Here you see a living example of democracy at work'." Saund has lived in the United States for thirty-six years and owns a prosperous fertiliser business. The other candidate is Professor Haridas T. Mazumdar, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Iowa's second district on a platform of improving U.S. relations with Asia and Africa. Dr. Mazumdar has been in the United States for thirty years or so and was once known as "India's unofficial ambassador of goodwill to America" when he was writing, lecturing and working on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian independence movement. Perhaps the significant fact in all this is that one is a Democrat while the other is a Republican, which suggests that, in the opinion of these two Indo-American politicians, neither of the two great Parties have principles which cannot be reconciled with those they stand for.

I have no hesitation, although not a little shame, in admitting the fact that my knowledge of Lord Buddha and his cult is rather limited. But this does not prevent me from joining the millions all over the East in making obeisances to this great teacher of mankind on the occasion of his 2,500th Mahaparinirvana. It is one of the features of greatness that one can recognise and praise it without knowing its precise lineaments. Comparatively few read Shakespeare, and even fewer really appreciate him, but his genius is universally acknowledged. Not many have a understanding of Einstein's work, but admiration for his contribution to human achievement is world-wide. So far as the Buddha is concerned, for the non-specialist it seems enough to know that he was one of the greatest lovers of mankind and that his teaching of ahimsa has not lost its validity through twenty-five centuries. The modern world has perhaps more use for the doctrine than had the one to which he preached. It is, therefore, quite in the fitness of things, that his death anniversary should be celebrated on the widest possible scale. But I cannot help pointing out something which I think has jarred. We must all have noticed that a few business houses used the occasion to issue special advertisements linking the great name of the Buddha with their goods or services. This struck me as particularly reprehensible. I have nothing to say against firms—Tata was one—which featured tastefully a message or a picture of the Buddha with their own names appearing inconspicuously underneath. But, for a lamp manufacturer—this, for obvious reasons, is a hypothetical but nonetheless illustrative case—to try to equate the spiritual illumination of the Buddha with that provided by his hurricane lantern, is nothing short of obnoxious.

THE DITCHER.

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UNCERTAIN CONDITIONS IN STOCK MARKETS

GILT-EDGED LOWER: INDUSTRIALS FAIRLY STEADY

London, 30th May.

UNCERTAIN conditions prevailed in the stock markets during the past week, and although no decided trend was established, prices were mostly lower. The sustained weakness on Wall Street was mainly responsible for the unsettled and nervous conditions, although the obscure economic situation and the Chancellor of Exchequer's statement that the country faces a "crucial test" during the next few months were contributory factors. Business throughout was at a low level, and prices were changed were often slightly easier in the absence of interest. With little hope of an early easing of the credit squeeze, the gilt-edged market suffered from small selling and lost further ground following the announcement of the new £5 million Bristol issue. Falls were not heavy compared with the previous levels. This market was virtually without support and medium, long and undated issues all recorded falls. Foreign bonds, in contrast, attracted modest and selective demand, and a number of small gains were scored under the lead of Japanese issues. Dollar stocks fell back in sympathy with the steady fall in New York. The industrial market stood up to a fresh fall on Wall Street remarkably well in the circumstances, and prices were only slightly easier where changed. Selective buying and a lack of selling was the main reason for the resistance. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index is around two points lower compared with the previous week. Idle conditions prevailed in the gold share market and prices drifted lower in the absence of interest. Coppers fell back in sympathy with the fall in the metal price and the decline on Wall Street, while other base metals were dull. Oils held up well in the face of Wall Street's performance, but prices moved somewhat erratically. Rubbers receded under the influence of the fall in the commodity's price, but tea held fairly steady, following sharp falls sustained by the Finlay group of companies in the previous week in response to the sharp reductions in dividends.

The Money Market

The credit position in the money market during the past week was to some extent dislocated by the holiday. For the first two days, there was a heavy calling from the market. Little borrowing had to be undertaken from the Bank of England, and 42 percent was frequently paid for day-to-day borrowing on the open market. Some improvement in this connection was seen towards the end of the week, with the disbursement of Health money on Friday bringing about more comfortable conditions. The market made no change in its tender bid for the week's Treasury bills, but with competition less keen, the average rate moved slightly upwards, and the market secured a bigger quota of the larger number of bills offered. Applications for £240 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalled £273,165,000 and were allotted at the average rate of 98s. 11.5d against 99s. 0.6d percent in the previous week. Offerings this week consist of £260 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 23rd May showed that bankers' deposits were £3 million higher at about £222 million, while notes in circu-

lation were about £7 million higher at around £1,867 million.

Activity on Wall Street

Sharp declines in convertibles and slow but a steady continuation of the rise in Treasury bonds featured Wall Street during the past week. Trading was moderately active. The fall in convertibles followed the stock market trend, with Bethlehem Steel 34 percents and Union Oil of California 3 percents being prominent, both reaching new lows. Standard Oil of Indiana also was lower. U.S. Gov. Securities continued to advance. The movement of investment funds away from corporate equities into Treasury obligations was quiet, but steady and continuous. Rails also lost some ground. Foreign issues were largely neglected but some declines were registered. German 5½ percents of 1960 and Union of South Africa 4½ percents eased, while fractions were lost by Serbs 7 percents and Chile 3 percents.

Nickel Supply Remains Tight

Nickel supplies in the open market are still fairly tight, according to some trade sources, but perhaps not quite so tight as recently, because of the cutbacks in the motor car industry in the U.S.A. and the U.K. Open market prices for the metal remain quotably unchanged at between £1,500 and £2,000 a ton. But some quarters are of the opinion that if the present trend in motor car production continues it could conceivably soften the present price structure. Japanese nickel is understood to be unchanged at £1,900 a ton, c.i.f. European ports for shipment during the first half of next year. Most of the U.K.'s requirements continue to be supplied on the unchanged basis of £519 a ton delivered consumers' works.

Hongkong Gold Steadier

The undertone of Hongkong gold was steadier following the firmness in American dollars. After opening easier, the rate declined to \$(H)254½ where resistance appeared, resulting in the value fluctuating around \$(H)255½. The carry-over charges totalled 50 cents in sellers' favour. The official offtake was 1,420 ounces, unofficial 17,000 ounces and arrivals from Macao were 30,000 ounces. Forward contracts were done at \$(U.S.) 37.90.

Vegetable Oil Market

Trading was extremely slow and featureless in most sections of vegetable oils and seeds, with buyers apathetic and sellers not pressing in the absence of interest. General asking levels, however, were tending to sag, and in some cases, were rather nominal due to a lack of buying interest. Linseed oil was imparting a decidedly easy tone, reflecting a paucity of buying interest in an over-bought market, with Indian bulk oil for June arrival available at £144 c.i.f., while later arrivals were correspondingly easier. Coconut oil was moving lower, but was virtually neglected, while groundnut oil was in a similar position, and though no quotable change was made in prices, the undertone was easy. Philippine copra was reported traded down to \$188 for June-July, but the volume of business was small. Linseed was moving off in response to opening Winnipeg advices. The Board reduced the price of Nigerian palm kernel to £55 c.i.f. for July-August and soy beans to £50 c.i.f. July-August, but lower prices attracted little attention. Meanwhile, the Board was still not offering Nigerian groundnuts and trading was featureless.

Sheet Rubber Weak

Sheet rubber prices continued to ease during the week ended 24th May and finished about 2d a lb lower on balance. Traders attributed the decline to the absence of any important trade demand, and to prospects of increased supplies in the offing, because of the likelihood of an early settlement of the Malayan wage dispute. Towards the close, new selling and stopless offers accelerated the decline and prices fell to the lowest since October 1954. In contrast with sheet rubber, sole crepe was very steady. A few modest orders found offers scarce, and holders were unwilling to make concessions. No. 1 smooth, 1 inch, on the spot was quoted at 38d a lb, bid particularly for good samples.

COLOMBO PLAN COURSES FOR INDIANS IN U.K.

Four Indians figure in the latest list of trainees for whom courses have been arranged in the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme by the British Government. One of them, Dr. Sukh Dev Khanna, a demonstrator in pathology at the Amritsar Medical College, is undertaking two years' training in histopathology at the medical school of the London University College Hospital, followed by a six months' course in neuropathology. Mr. S. Hariharan Iyer, a lecturer at Trivandrum University, is in Britain for two years' research in ultra-short-wave techniques at the Department of Electrical Engineering, Leeds University. Mr. L. C. Jain is undergoing 18 months' training in cement chemistry at the Building Research Station at Garston, near Watford, Hertfordshire; and Dr. B. A. Ranga Rao is engaged in a year's course in the clinical aspects of respiratory diseases and the epidemiological aspects of tuberculosis at the Institute of Diseases of the Chest at Brompton Hospital, London.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 25-5-56	18-5-56	27-5-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	18,97.83	18,49.93	24,03.32
Notes in Circulation	15,06,13.10	15,16,27.72	13,16,09.14
Total Notes issued	15,25,10.93	15,34,77.65	13,40,12.46

Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,81,44.72	6,81,44.72	6,61,97.61
Total A	7,21,46.43	7,21,46.43	7,01,99.32
B. Rupee Coin	1,04,89.08	1,04,62.05	1,04,41.86
Rupee Securities	6,98,75.42	7,08,69.17	5,33,71.28
Total	15,25,10.93	15,34,77.65	13,40,12.46

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,90.00	5,90.00	5,90.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—

Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	56,68.99	67,84.25	54,63.48
(b) Other Govts.	9,12.76	7,16.38	14,16.88
(c) Banks	51,21.18	51,09.43	49,46.31
(d) Others	12,53.15	12,65.56	21,71.26
Bills Payable	6,52.42	7,21.51	4,90.38
Other Liabilities	37,37.69	36,63.58	36,58.01
Total	1,93,46.19	2,02,80.71	1,91,48.09

Assets—			
Notes	18,97.83	18,49.93	24,03.32
Rupee Coin	8.50	8.42	9.15
Subsidiary Coin	5.18	4.86	6.13
Bills Discounted Int.	32.50	32.50	45.05
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	8,53.88	9,63.69	10,72.94
Balances held abroad	30,69.20	35,43.70	48,45.81
Loans to Govt.	2,19.00	2,83.06	80.00
Other Loans etc.	78,52.95	82,16.96	35,77.66
Investments	35,38.36	35,05.66	41,78.13
Other Assets	18,68.79	18,70.05	29,24.30
Total	1,93,46.19	2,02,80.71	1,91,48.09

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	6,99.90	7,56.86	9,21.55
(b) Others	6,30,98.16	6,24,79.90	5,78,36.46

Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	3,11.30	2,71.30	2,19.54
(b) Others	4,30,90.21	4,29,15.93	3,85,43.53
Borrowings from State	9,63.81	10,58.26	5,11.63
Bank Demand Liabilities	—	—	58
Time Liabilities	38,57.32	36,04.46	34,32.18
Cash	48,22.66	48,57.99	48,52.74
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,30.09	10,24.45	10,23.11
Balances with other banks in current account	9,06.45	8,98.87	16,11.33
Money at calls and short notice	3,53.55.41	3,55,20.23	3,44,30.94
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	1,14,75.90	6,17,06.97	5,03,32.79
Advances	6,07.60.12	1,06,57.27	80,32.89
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	45,72.41	45,55.38	36,94.02

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
25-5-56	50,19.29	48,53.80	5,75.51
18-5-56	51,36.63	48,76.88	2,59.75
11-5-56	52,86.81	63,59.02	—
4-5-56	60,06.18	66,25.44	—

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 11-5-56	4-5-56
Liabilities—		
Notes in Banking Department	9,13.45	9,18.17
Notes in Circulation	2,92,21.78	2,91,41.98
Total Notes issued	3,00,35.23	3,00,60.15

Assets—		
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Sterling Securities	86,98.34	86,98.34
Government of India Securities	26,38.95	26,35.83
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,03.85	43,03.85
B. Rupee Coin	—	—
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	—	—
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—
Gold Coin and Bullion	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51
Total	3,00,35.23	3,00,60.15

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	—	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	—	3,00.00	3,00.00

Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	8,86.10	12,36.49	5,76.51
(b) Provincial Government	—	6,38.03	—
(c) Banks	16,13.49	19,31.88	—
(d) Others	22,07.02	21,57.01	—
Bills Payable	19.92	7.67	—
Other Liabilities	7,05.53	6,03.21	—
Total	67,93.00	71,15.77	—

Assets—			
Notes	9,13.45	9,18.17	—
Rupee Coin	—	—	—
(a) Pakistan	—	—	—
Subsidiary Coin	—	—	—
(a) Pakistan	—	18	—
(b) India	—	—	—

Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	—	—	—
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	—	10.35	1.64
Loans and Advances to Govt.	—	—	—
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	—	4,94.85	5,27.70
Other Loans and Advances	—	41,96.84	43,45.99
Investments	—	12,77.48	13,21.05
Other Assets	—	—	—
Total	—	67,93.00	71,15.77

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

LITTLE SLACKNESS IN DEMAND

Wednesday, 30th May.

CREDIT requirements throughout the economy have been well-maintained during the past week and progress towards slacker seasonal conditions is very slow. Sugar stocks continue high, and there has been little change on account of requirements for seed and grain storage in up-country areas. The needs of the jute industry have declined slightly, but once again the change has been small. Demand in the interbank market has been extremely tight, although the call rate remains unchanged at 3½ percent.

Another quiet week is reported from the bill market, with only a few gunny documents in evidence. Remittance has been normal. Sterling continues to weaken on the world's markets, and its value, compared with the dollar, has taken a sharp dip during the past week. The dollar is now quoting Rs. 48½.

Silver was quiet on long liquidation. The price dropped from the previous week's level of Rs. 166-14 to Rs. 166-4, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 167-12. The London price advanced from 78½ to 79d. The price of foreign silver in New York remained the same at 90½ cents.

Gold was rather steady and the price rose from Rs. 102-2 to Rs. 103-8. The sovereign at Rs. 67 showed a gain of 4 annas.

During the week ended 25th May, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,10,75,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

Further falls of Rs. 10.14 crores and Rs. 9.66 crores to Rs. 1,506.13 crores and Rs. 1,525.11 crores in notes in circulation and the total note issue were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 25th May, 1956. Notes held in the Banking Department consequently rose by Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 18.99 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts declined by Rs. 11.15 crores and Rs. 1.96 crores to Rs. 56.69 crores and Rs. 7.16 crores, respectively. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 51.21 crores were Rs. 12 lakhs higher. Investments rose by Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 35.38 crores but balances held abroad declined by Rs. 4.76 crores to Rs. 31.69 crores. Other loans and advances fell from Rs. 82.17 crores to Rs. 78.53 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against advance bills totalled Rs. 44.22 crores (Rs. 46.11 crores). These advances amounted to Rs. 119.54 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 2.19 crores (Rs. 2.83 crores).

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 18th May, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 2.47 crores in total deposits to Rs. 225.86 crores. Investments in Government securities and other authorised investments are down by Rs. 1.58 crores and Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 91.76 crores and Rs. 10.44 crores, respectively. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have decreased by Rs. 1.14 crores to Rs. 139.47 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 17.49 crores or Rs. 28 lakhs less.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 18th May, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 637.98 crores (Rs. 7.00 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 433.72 crores (Rs. 3.11 crores) compared with Rs. 632.37 crores (Rs. 7.57 crores) and Rs. 431.87 crores (Rs. 2.71 crores), respectively, in the previous week. Cash has increased by Rs. 2.53 crores to aggregate Rs. 38.57 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have decreased by Rs. 35 lakhs to stand at Rs. 48.23 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 1.65 crores in investments to Rs. 355.55 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 768.08 crores reveal a fall of Rs. 1.12 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.1 percent and 71.7 percent against 8.0 percent and 72.3 percent.

The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Travancore Sanathana Bank Limited, Changanur, informing the bank that in terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it. The issue of the bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in section 5(1) (b) of the Act, and it would not, therefore, be in order for it, among other things, to accept deposits of money from the public.

Provisional figures of foreign sea and air-borne trade of India on private and Government accounts during April 1956, according to data so far available in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are as follows: Merchandise, excluding transit trade of Pakistan but including that of other land frontier countries: Exports Rs. 3,825 lakhs, re-exports Rs. 86 lakhs (transit trade—nil), imports Rs. 5,772 lakhs (transit trade Rs. 4 lakhs); Total trade Rs. 9,683 lakhs. *Treasure:* Exports of currency notes Rs. 7 lakhs, others negligible. Imports of gold Rs. 1 lakh, currency notes Rs. 102 lakhs, others nil. *Balance of trade:* The merchandise import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government stores awaiting adjustment. Subject to this deficiency in import figures and to the exclusion of figures for transit trade, the total value of exports (including re-exports) of merchandise, gold and silver fell short of imports by Rs. 1,358 lakhs.



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ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF THE SECOND PLAN TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR THE EXPANSION IN STATE ACTIVITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

WITH such problems as investment, financial resources, production, and the roles of the public and private sectors inevitably claiming first attention in discussions on the second five year plan, other basic ones such as those relating to administration tend to receive comparatively little notice. Yet, as the planners admit, good, efficient and honest administration is the cornerstone of the plan's success. It is an old and well-understood maxim that even the best policies can fail with a bad, inefficient or corrupt administration. The administrative system today is very different from what it was in the earlier decades of this century, when the late Mr. Montagu characterised it as "too wooden and antediluvian". It is more streamlined and works more quickly. Since independence, it has withstood a number of severe tests of its strength and efficiency. Although it has failed in some, by and large it has done quite well. But it has yet to pass the severest test of all—to make itself an efficient instrument of the State in the execution of big schemes for industry, agriculture and commerce, and in evoking public co-operation for them on a wide scale. The measure of its success will be determined by the manner in which it can discharge the functions of an agency for the implementation of these schemes under a democratic Government. The administrative machinery, which until independence functioned in the cloistered seclusion of secretariats, beyond the ken of popular Ministers and of Parliament has now to move to the forefront as the instrument of a popularly-elected Government, and is, therefore, answerable to public opinion for all its actions and policies. This makes a basic difference in the responsibilities that it has to shoulder in making the plan a success. Among these responsibilities is the execution of a variety of irrigation and other projects, big and small, the intensification of agricultural production, the promotion of small-scale industries through co-operative methods involving close and intimate contact with people at various levels, the promotion of small savings, and the enlisting of public co-operation for rural development. The management and running of a number of State industrial enterprises and commercial bodies, in which technical competence has to be combined with experience of general administration, will be a big responsibility.

The Quality of Administrators

All these tasks need initiative, tact, the capacity to enlist the good will and co-operation of the common man and the competence to deal with the management of technical departments. At the same time, they call for the training of specialist personnel; and the general has to be blended with the specialised and the technical. Above all, administrative personnel at all levels have to demonstrate that their activity is genuinely inspired by a desire to promote and serve the public interest and that their integrity and honesty are above reproach. Promptness and efficiency in the disposal of public business should also be shown so that the common people who are compelled to deal more and more with Government officials will notice the change.

The Planning Commission has enunciated the broad aims in the administrative sphere in its report on the second five year plan as follows: "As development proceeds, the expression 'administration' steadily assumes a broader content. It includes within its scope the building up of personnel, training of men, running the administrative machine, seeking the co-operation and participation of the people, informing and educating the public, and finally, organising a sound system of planning based as much on the participation of people at each level as on the best, technical, economic and statistical information."

Corruption and Delay

These are the main tasks, but their accomplishment will by no means be easy. At the Central level, the need to expedite public business is appreciated well enough, and efforts to eradicate corruption and red tape are sincere. The functioning of the Organisation and Methods Division of the Home Ministry shows that a constant search for new methods to ensure speed in the disposal of secretariat work is going on. The activities of the Vigilance Division have reduced corrupt practices. Nevertheless, it cannot be asserted that the spirit has permeated all officials or that corruption has been stamped out. It would also be over-optimistic to say that it has infected all the State Governments or seeped down to the district and local administration levels.

It is at the last-mentioned level, in fact, that reform is most urgently needed, because it is there that corruption in its different forms is widespread. In this sphere the administrative machine comes into its most intimate contact with the general public. It is of the first importance that these sections of the population should feel confident that the administration exists for them and not vice versa. Since it is also the sphere in which public co-operation and participation in the tasks of development and progress are most vitally needed, a gigantic and heavy responsibility rests on State Governments and district administrations to improve standards. This can best be done by a constant study of local needs and by sustained measures to stamp out corruption while avoiding delay in the performance of official business so that petty officials will no longer be able to hold the common man to ransom.

New Cadre for Industry

While administrators are adapting their attitude and outlook to the needs of the new situation which planning for a welfare State has imposed on them, a new cadre has to be trained and equipped to cope with the tasks arising from an expansion of the public sector in the industry. The Planning Commission has expressed the view that the "extension of training facilities has considerable bearing on the rate at which the industrial sector can expand". How far the requirements in this field can be fulfilled as they arise and how far an effective balance can be maintained between the training of personnel and the expansion of State or private industrial enterprises, are issues to which attention should be constantly devoted. The establishment of an industrial management service has been somewhat belatedly recommended by the Planning Commission; while the cadre of this service has to be built up almost from scratch, public enterprise has registered considerable extension already. The States have also to build up such technical cadres for managing the industries under their control.

A problem of unprecedented magnitude and complexity which confronts the administration is the obligation to evoke public co-operation in

national development. Methods and techniques which could prove fruitful in this field are being constantly experimented with in the community projects and National Extension Service areas, and have produced encouraging results. The need for social education of the village population has to be met. The Programme Evaluation Organisation's report shows that the scope for improvement is considerable and more organisers are required.

Voluntary Organisations

Another administrative aspect of public co-operation concerns the bringing in of voluntary organisations representing diverse sections of the people for development activity. If he is to discharge his duties in this sphere properly the official cannot afford to keep himself severely aloof from his fellow citizens. His task as an administrator can be effectively accomplished if he harnesses the goodwill of voluntary organisations engaged in social and public welfare activities for the benefit of backward or under-privileged groups. The Planning Commission has recognised the valuable rôle such organisations can play in the promotion of various plan objectives; and it is for the administrative personnel to translate State policy into practice.

Two other points made by the Commission deserve special attention. The first is the warning that initiative and the making of administrative decisions tend to become more and more centralised, whereas the process should be in the opposite direction. The second is that attached or subordinate offices of Ministries should be enabled to function with "reasonable freedom and initiative." The aim of good administration should, in other words, be to encourage initiative in persons entrusted with responsibility, and within clearly defined limits the various administrative agencies should be able to function with freedom. Excellent as these propositions are in theory, there is a considerable leeway to be made up in translating them into practice, and scepticism among the public is obviously shared by the Planning Commission itself.

A complicated task to which the administrative machine has been hitherto unaccustomed will fall on its shoulders in the second plan period. The Planning Commission has explained it as the need "to evolve suitable administrative methods and agencies for carrying technical, financial and other assistance to persons of small means", whether in industries, agriculture or the social services. This is an essential aspect of the schemes to tackle unemployment. Quickness and sympathy in determining the principles of financial aid for small-scale industries, giving appropriate guidance and advice on the methods by which assistance can be sought by persons with small means willing to set up industrial or business units, and wherever necessary, organising them into co-operative societies for mutual aid are some of the responsibilities that will be imposed upon officials.

Efficient Working of the Plan

The major problems of administration which await attention during the plan period, and which are essential to ensure the efficient implementation of schemes, have been set forth with commendable clarity and precision by the Planning Commission. But the Commission is not a "super-Ministry" which can get things accomplished by a series of orders or directives. It can at best advise and guide, and leave the Ministries and departments to implement the directives as they consider best, though the fact that the Prime Minister is its Chairman invests the Commission with considerable prestige and facilitates the performance of its co-ordinating functions. Two factors of paramount importance require emphasis in conclusion. The first is that changes in administrative procedures and in the devolution of responsibilities on officials at different levels have to be on a uniform basis, so that all Ministries at the Centre, all departments in the States and all local and district administrative agencies are imbued with the same sense of purpose and urgency. The second is that equal importance has to be attached to the need for the proper training of administrative personnel at all levels as to that for improving procedures. Not only should be the aim to provide trained personnel in adequate numbers, but the training itself should be such as to fit them for functioning under a democratic system of planning. The second plan is so closely integrated in the administrative sense that a co-ordinated effort on the part of all administrative agencies is essential.

Dr. Matthai's View

Dr. John Matthai recently stated that India is, by and large, an under-administered country, which is true in the sense that administration, until recently, touched only a few aspects of the people's lives while such matters as industrial development, rural reconstruction, provision of employment or promotion of national health were left largely to private initiative. That state of affairs no longer exists; and with the change has naturally come also a large expansion of the sphere of administration. The point is whether the competence of the machinery and the personnel that run it have been correspondingly improved and augmented. What is even more important is whether it is possible so to augment the number of qualified administrative personnel, and to improve the working of the machine in the immediate future, that the supply of personnel will equal demand and the efficiency and competence of the machine will correspond to requirements. The second plan, if at all it breaks down, will do so more because of organisational weakness or the inability of the administrative machine to stand up to the strain imposed on it than because of shortfalls in resources for investment.

May 31, 1956.

Stocks and Shares

SOME PROFIT-TAKING BEFORE CLEARING

ORIENT PAPER FEATURES: STEADY UNDERTONE IN MARKET

Wednesday Evening. THE share market has been steady throughout the past week and the undertone at today's clearing was distinctly cheerful. The price of Indian Irons closed around the level quoted this time last week, but the other main speculative shares showed divergent trends. Texmaco and Orient Paper, both in the Birla group of companies, have enjoyed a substantial rise over their last clearing quotations, especially the last-mentioned, which has benefited on rumours that a rights issue is in prospect. Among the other main speculative counters, Burrakurs have dipped on the announcement of the Colliery Tribunal's recommendations, while Indian Coppers have encountered profit-taking in spite of a coming dividend announcement which is expected to be an excellent one. After hours this evening heavy buying took place in both Indian Irons and Indian Coppers, the former encouraged by the improved tone of the Bombay market.

Dealings in the various sections have been mixed. Engineering scrip were well supported and miscellaneous have also been steady; coal shares weakened and teas have been neglected. Both the jute and the cotton sections have encountered scattered interest. The Government security market is still receiving official support in preparation for the forthcoming issue which is expected in June.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The Government securities market continued firm and once again prices were marked up. Three percent Conversion Loan 1985 was slightly better at Rs. 77.8 and 3% Non-terminable was taken up at around the same price. In short-dated issues, 3% 1957 changed hands at Rs. 99.13 while 3% 1958 was quoted at Rs. 99.11. Among medium-dated issues, 3% 1959-61 was slightly easier at Rs. 95.2-6, but 3% 1963-65 was in strong demand at Rs. 95.3 and 3% 1964 had no sellers at Rs. 95.1. In National Plan issues, 3½% 1961 hardened to Rs. 99.13, 3½% 1964 was better at Rs. 98.12, 3½% 1965 was traded at around Rs. 98.11 while 2½% 1961 and 2½% 1960 had buyers over at Rs. 93.7 and Rs. 96.4 respectively, with practically no business reported. Among long-dated loans, both 3% 1966-68 and 1970-75 were in short supply and their prices were marked up one anna in each case to Rs. 93.5 and Rs. 90.2 respectively. Provincial loans continued firm, but business was almost entirely confined to 4% issues maturing in 1967. Four percent Madras 1967 improved further to Rs. 99.14 as did 4% U.P. 1967 to Rs. 99.12. Other issues were notably unchanged; 2½% U.P. 1961 changed hands at Rs. 92.13 while other 3% U.P. issues were in good demand with few declared sellers.

Once again jute preference shares were languid and buyers were difficult to find. Business was reported in Anglo-India at Rs. 113, Nihati second at Rs. 78 and Northbrook at Rs. 86. Standard Jute were crossed at Rs. 95. Among miscellaneous issues, British India Corporation improved to Rs. 125 and there were further buyers at this rate. Bathgate & Co. were crossed at Rs. 41.4 as were Burrakur 1st at Rs. 111.8. Dalmia Cement Rs. 100 paid-up were better at Rs. 103. Duncan Brothers were crossed at Rs. 64.6 and there was a small enquiry for Dunlop Rubber 2nd at Rs. 99.8. Humayun Properties changed hands at Rs. 10 as did Indian Iron & Steel at Rs. 107 and Indo-Burma Petroleum at the higher rate of Rs. 108. Orient Paper 2nd were crossed at Rs. 74.8 as were Rohtas Industries "B" at Rs. 64.6 and Shaw Wallace at Rs. 84.

In the banking section, Hind Bank met with small enquiry at around Rs. 31. United Commercial were unchanged at Rs. 50.14, but Punjab National improved from Rs. 52 to Rs. 53. United Bank of India "D" shares were crossed at Rs. 4.8.

In the railway section, Dehri Rohtas was a feature and improved from Rs. 13 to Rs. 13.10. Baraset-Basirhat, after a long interval, were sold down to Rs. 9.10.

There were a few features in the cotton section with buyers of Bowreah at Rs. 160 against a previous quotation of Rs. 150, while Jayshree, on interested buying, improved from Rs. 6.8 to Rs. 7. Kesoram met with enquiry at Rs. 18.5 while both Cawnpore Textile and Elgin Mills were unchanged at Rs. 8.12 and Rs. 27.10.

Operators in the coal section were busy working out the implications of the latest All-India Tribunal award but in the absence of fuller details it was not possible to take a view on the future prospects of coal companies in the light of the latest award. The initial reaction was one of uncertainty and prices in some cases were easier with buyers showing little interest. Burrakur came back from Rs. 14.3 to Rs. 13.12. Bengal were unchanged at Rs. 5.45 as were East Indian at Rs. 33 and Equitable at Rs. 30.8. New Beerboom were marked back from Rs. 20 to Rs. 19.8. Standard were steady at Rs. 25.12 following the latest proposal of the directors to offer two shares of the Burrakur Coal Company for every one share of Standard Coal held. Central India and Western Bengal were unchanged at Rs. 7.2 and Rs. 6.14 respectively.

There was a little more activity in the jute section this week and bargain hunters were busy making small purchases. Here is a chart showing representative price movements.

	Opening 25.5.56	Closing 30.5.56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alliance	138	140
Barnagore	152	148
Chandpany	162	163
Birla	18 4	18 10
Howrah	23 12	23 12
Kelvin	245	245
Khaddah	138	140
Megna	87	87
New Central	16 12	17 8
Northbrook	24	24
Kinnison	172	175
Reliance	11 4	11 8

There was slightly more enquiry in electric supply shares. Agra improved from Rs. 150 to Rs. 152, Calcutta from Rs. 13.10 to Rs. 13.13 and U.P. from Rs. 141.8 to Rs. 146. Benares and Jubbulpore were unchanged at Rs. 17.10 and Rs. 14.6 respectively.

In the sugar section, Durbhanga were slightly easier at Rs. 22.12 while Ramnugger were steady at Rs. 25. Shree Krishna Gyanoday were active and improved from Rs. 13.2 to Rs. 14. Carew were unchanged at Rs. 8.11, Cawnpore at Rs. 19.12 and Champaran at Rs. 29.6.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron & Steel were somewhat subdued during the week and at one stage reacted from Rs. 37.15 to Rs. 37.4; to night's closing quotation is Rs. 37.9. Braithwaite were better at Rs. 28.4 as were Burn & Co., which improved from Rs. 365 to Rs. 372. Indian Standard Wagon were steady at Rs. 182 and Jessop moved up from Rs. 35 to Rs. 36.11. Textile Machinery were shaded at Rs. 25. Business was reported in Britannia Engineering Old and New at around Rs.

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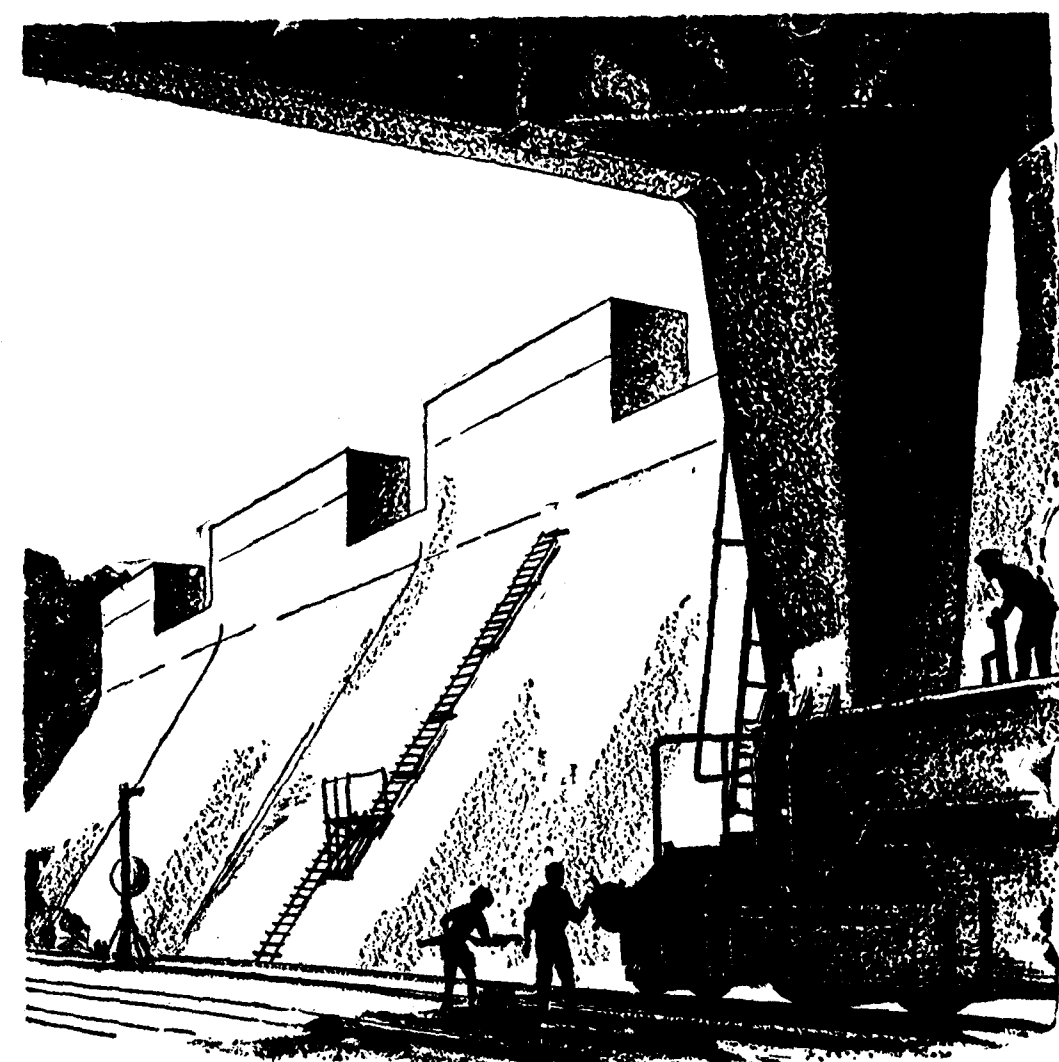
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16. Hooghly Docking met with enquiry and rose from Rs. 115 to Rs. 121.

In the paper section, Orient provided the outstanding feature improving from Rs. 39.5 to Rs. 40.8. Tonight's closing quotation is Rs. 39.4. A fair parcel of India Paper Pulp changed hands at the higher rate of Rs. 25.8 and the price improved further today to Rs. 25.12 while Bengal Paper were marked back from Rs. 130 to Rs. 121. Titaghar Paper improved from Rs. 44 to Rs. 44.8.

In cement, Assam Bengal met with good enquiry at Rs. 7.8 as did Dalmia which improved from Rs. 17.12 to Rs. 18. The latter closed today at Rs. 17.10. Sone Valley were better at Rs. 8.15 and Ashoka were steady at Rs. 12. In insurance, a solitary transaction was reported in Ruby General at Rs. 6.

In shipping, the outstanding feature was India General Navigation which spurred under the influence of strong buying from Rs. 115 to Rs. 127. India Steamship, on the news of an eight anna interim dividend, rose from Rs. 9.4 to Rs. 9.8. Port Shipping were marked at Rs. 16.4.

Among miscellaneous industrials, good business was reported in Clive Row Investment with the approach of dividend time at around Rs. 11.12. Anglo Brothers were shaded at Rs. 21.6 while Alkali & Chemical Corporation were unchanged at Rs. 20.10. Bengal Flour were offered at Rs. 27 and Britannia Biscuits were crossed at Rs. 15.4. British India Corporation met with some enquiry during the week and at one time were taken up to Rs. 11.6; tonight's closing quotation is Rs. 11.2. Dunlop Rubber were steady at Rs. 30.8 while Hindustan Motors were quiet at Rs. 9.6. Imperial Tobacco were a shade better at Rs. 14.8 and there was a good enquiry for Indian Aluminium at the higher price of Rs. 22. Indian Cables met with strong support and rose smartly from Rs. 33.8 to Rs. 36. Indo-Burma Petroleum were unchanged at Rs. 41.10 as were Indian Wood Products at Rs. 38.2. Jardine Henderson at Rs. 100, Martin Burn at Rs. 25.4 and Shaw Wallace at Rs. 15.4. Metal Box met with some enquiry at Rs. 27.10 as did Rallis which improved from Rs. 36.4 to Rs. 38.4. National Carbon were steady at Rs. 27.6 as were National Insulated Cables at Rs. 23.6. Rohtas Industries met with good enquiry and rose from Rs. 24 to Rs. 25.

In the mining group, Burma Mines and Western Stockholders Investment were unchanged at Rs.

3.15 and Re. 1. Indian Copper met with some profit-taking at around Rs. 6.15 and closed lower at Rs. 6.12. Metal Corporation were steady at Rs. 11.8 as were Karanpura Development at Rs. 26.

Tea shares were again neglected with turnover nominal. Baghmari had buyers at Rs. 29.8 as did Basmatia at Rs. 40.4 and Brahmaputra at Rs. 9.4. Bateli were marked at Rs. 22.8 ex-dividend while Brooke Bond were easier at Rs. 23.12. Delakhat came to business at Rs. 21.8 as did Dibruagarh at Rs. 27. Methoni, after being done at Rs. 24.4, later had sellers at Rs. 23.12. Rajgarh were fully steady at Rs. 50 as were Tezpur at Rs. 26.6. Hasimara had sellers at Rs. 39.8 and Nagaisuree came to business at around the previous quotation of Rs. 250. Margaret's Hope were crossed at Rs. 17.8 and Okayti improved to Rs. 540 from the previous nominal quotation of Rs. 500. Runglee Rungliot were transacted after a considerable period at Rs. 408 and Singtom were depressed to Rs. 5. Chundecherra had buyers at Rs. 29.2 and small lots of Patrakola changed hands at Rs. 181. Jayashree were slightly better at Rs. 12.9 but New Chumta eased to Rs. 43.2.

The profit of the BENGAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, Ltd., amounted to Rs. 1.90 lakhs for the half year ended last December. This was Rs. 2.63 lakhs lower. Providing Rs. 95,722 (Rs. 1.94 lakhs) for taxation and Rs. 69,977 (Rs. 71,187) for depreciation, there is Rs. 94,546. Bringing in Rs. 72,375 and transferring Rs. 1 lakh from dividend equalisation account, the balance amounts to Rs. 2,66,830. The dividend has been halved to 7½%. General reserve is allocated Rs. 1 lakh, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 76,830.

The WEST BENGAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION made a profit of Rs. 2.45 lakhs for the year ended last March, compared with Rs. 1.23 lakhs. Bringing forward Rs. 6,251 on account of over-provision for taxation, there is Rs. 2.51 lakhs. Taxation absorbs Rs. 1.08 lakhs. reserve fund Rs. 45,250 and investment reserve fund Rs. 4,000. The State Government has guaranteed a minimum dividend of 3½% on the paid-up share capital. It is proposed to utilise the amount of Rs. 94,452 towards the payment of the dividend at the rate of 3½%, and request the Government of West Bengal to give a subvention for the balance of Rs. 2,53,552 to make up the guaranteed dividend. The amount of subvention received from the State Government to meet the guaranteed dividend for the period ended 31st March, 1955, was Rs. 2,13,567-5-3.

BOMBAY RULES QUIETER

INDIAN IRONS FIRM FEATURE

Wednesday Evening.

RESTRICTED business was transacted on the Bombay Stock Exchange last week and equity values tended to drift downward on profit-taking. The undertone, however, remained fairly steady. Tata Steels declined on long liquidation. The announcement of the Stock Exchange authorities concerning the procedure for Budla in the case of Tata Steels was regarded as an unhelpful factor. Operators were inclined to take a cautious view of the ex-right price of the scrip. Textile shares, excepting a few selected ones, dipped lower on realisation. Prospect of better dividends and improved working helped some selective rises in the miscellaneous group.

Tata Steel declined to Rs. 249.4 on liquidation by a prominent operator. Uncertainties prevailed about cum-right and ex-right values of the scrip. In the meantime, renunciation letters were reported to have been done around Rs. 58. Indian Iron, however, presented a firm front and closed steady around Rs. 37.10 after bouts of profit-taking. The inspiration came mainly from Calcutta interests. Alcock Ashdown were transacted at Rs. 350 as were Tata Locomotive at Rs. 154. Premier Construction realised Rs. 176.4.

Textile shares were generally lower, excepting Century and Simplex. The former improved to Rs. 354 on prospects of a rayon plant, while the latter rose to Rs. 230 on influential support in the expectation of a higher dividend. India United Ordinary were better at Rs. 13.7 on the suggestion of a satisfactory dividend. Bombay Dyeing fell to Rs. 647.8, as did Swadeshi to Rs. 229.8. Central India were shaded at Rs. 139.8.

In the miscellaneous group, Associated Cement came to hand at Rs. 216.4 and Digvijay Cement at Rs. 191. Sugar shares showed minor variations. Belapur closed slightly lower at Rs. 238.8 and Walchandnagar Industries were done at Rs. 248.12. India Steamship highlighted shipping shares and spurred to Rs. 9.8 on rumours of an ordinary dividend. Scindia were active at Rs. 18.3-6 on increased freight earning prospects. Automobile shares were subdued. Hindustan Motors slipped back to Rs. 9.10 on the issue of new preference shares. Bombay Burmah came to hand at Rs. 632.8 and Indian Copper backed to Rs. 6.12 on profit-taking. Larsen and Toubro were marked higher at Rs. 16.5 on maintaining an ordinary dividend of 10 percent. Tata Chemicals were steady at Rs. 18.2. B.I.C. declined to Rs. 11.3 on profit-taking, while Tata Oil were better at Rs. 52 on reports of improved working. Gwalior Rayon were in demand at Rs. 18 and National Carbon were done at Rs. 27.8.

Banking shares were steady, though business was limited. Central Bank fetched Rs. 51 and Bank of India made Rs. 160.8. Insurance shares showed minor changes. New India were taken at Rs. 43 and Oriental at Rs. 3,900.

Electric supply shares were depressed, with Ahmedabad on offer at Rs. 97.8. Andhra Valley, however, improved to Rs. 1,200.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% Loan (1961)—Rs. 93.5—93.5—93.5—93.5.
3% Loan (1986)—Rs. 77.7—77.10—77.7—77.10.
3% " (1966-68)—Rs. 93.4—93.5—93.4—93.5.
3% " (1963-65)—Rs. 93.5—93.5—93.5—93.5.
3% " (1970-75)—Rs. 90.1—90.2—90.1—90.2.
3% " (1957)—Rs. 99.12—99.12—99.12—99.12.
3% " (1959-61)—Rs. 98.1—98.1—98.1—98.1.
3½% " (1964)—Rs. 98.7—98.13—98.7—98.12.
3½% " (1965)—Rs. 98.9—98.9—98.9—98.9.
4% U.P. (1967)—Rs. 99.11—99.11—99.11—99.11.
4% Loan (1960-70)—Rs. 101.7—101.7—101.7—101.7.

BANKS

Bank of Bikaner—Rs. 16.12 s.t.—16.12—16.12—16.12.
Hind—Rs. 31—31.6—30.8—31.4—(21.8).
Punjab National—Rs. 52.4—52.4—52.4—53—(42.4).
United Bank of India ('D' Share)—Rs. 4.7—4.10—4.7—4.10—(4.6).
United Commercial—Rs. 50.12—50.12—50.8—50.8—(43.12).

RAILWAYS

Baraset Basirhat—Rs. 10—10.2—9.14—9.15—(19).
Dehri Rohtas—Rs. 13.2—13.11—13—13.6—(10.10).

TEXTILES

Benares—Rs. 1.8—1.10—1.8—1.10—(As. 10).
Bowrah—Rs. 158—162—158—163—(403).
Cawnpore—Rs. 8.12—8.12—8.12—8.2—(8.9).
Dunbar—Rs. 308—308—308—308—(204).
Elgin—Rs. 27.10—27.10—27.10—27.10—(19.1).
Jayashree—Rs. 6.9—7—6.9—6.14.
Jiyajee Rao (Pref.)—Rs. 99.4—99.4—99.4—99.4.
Kesoram—Rs. 18.5—18.6—18—18.2—(13.2).
Muir Mills—Rs. 85—85—84—84—(107).
New Victoria—Rs. 2.8—2.9—2.8—2.9—(1.6).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 4.7—4.7—4.5—4.5.
Swadeshi (P.O.)—Rs. 11.8—11.8—11.8—11.8—(8.12).

COALS

Bengal—Rs. 545—545—545—545—(493).
Bhailgorah—Rs. 5.15—5.15—5.15—5.15—(7).
Borra—Rs. 26.4—26.4—26.4—26.4—(29.1).
Burrakur—Rs. 14.3—14.3—13.8—13.12—(12.7).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 111.6—111.6—111.8—111.8—(120.4).
Bharat—Rs. 7.10—7.10—7.10—7.10—(29.6).
Equitable—Rs. 30.8—30.8—30.8—30.8—(29.6).
New Beerbhoom—Rs. 19.6—19.6—19.6—19.6—(19.6).
Parasea—Rs. 15.15—15.15—14.15—(9.12).
Samla—Rs. 14.12—14.12—14.12—14.12—(9.10).

Standard—Rs. 25.9—25.9—25.9—25.9—(18).
Talcher—Rs. 3.2—3.2—3.1—3.1—(13.12).
West Bengal—Rs. 6.13—6.15—6.13—6.15—(7.7).
West Jamuria—Rs. 11.10—11.10—11.10—11.10—(16.1).

JUTES

Agarpara—Rs. 12.8—12.11—12.5—12.5—(13.9).
Anglo-India—Rs. 181—181—(211).
Alliance—Rs. 140—140—140—140—(178).
Barnagore—Rs. 151—151—151—151—(172).
Birla—Rs. 18.7—18.11—18.6—18.11—(13.4).
Belvedere—Rs. 161—164—161—164—(207).
Chitavalah—Rs. 15.3—15.4—15.1—15.1—(13.10).
Chandpary—Rs. 163—162—162—163—(154.8).
Ganges—Rs. 73—73—70.8—73.8—(101.8).
Gourepore (Pref.)—Rs. 99.8—99.8—99.8—99.8.
Howrah—Rs. 24—24—23.11—23.13—(30.1).
Kankarrah—Rs. 101—101—100—100—(144).
Do (B)—Rs. 98—98—98—98.
Kelvin—Rs. 244—244—244—(350).
Lansdowne—Rs. 123—123—119—120—(176).
Meena—Rs. 89—89—89—(95).
National—Rs. 25.8—25.14—25.6—25.6—(32.11).
Nellimarla—Rs. 12.8—12.10—12.8—12.10—(11.6).
New Central—Rs. 16.8—17.9—16.8—17.8.
Nuddea—Rs. 44.4—44.4—43.12—43.12—(54.8).
Northbrook—Rs. 23.12—24—23.12—24—(25.12).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 86—86—86—86—(143).
Naihati (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 78—78—78—78—(74).
Orient—Rs. 161—162—161—162—(187).
Presidency—Rs. 6.5—6.5—6.4—6.5—(6.9).
Reliance—Rs. 11.11—11.14—11.6—11.6—(8.3).
Sree Ambica—Rs. 16.4—16.4—16.4—16.4—(102.8).
Standard (Pref.)—Rs. 95—95—94—94—(102.8).
Union—Rs. 150—150—150—150—(188).
Waverley (Pref.)—Rs. 53—53—53—53—(53).

MININGS

Burma Mines—Rs. 3.14—3.15—3.14—3.14—(1.12).
Consolidated Tin—Rs. 2.11—2.12—2.10—2.11—(1.13).
Indian Copper—Rs. 6.14—6.15—6.1—6.12—(3.10).
Karanpura Development—Rs. 26.6—26.2—26—26—(16.4).
Metal Corporation—Rs. 11.6—11.9—11.6—11.9—(6.2).
Do (Defd.)—Rs. 2.1—2.8—3.1—3.5—(2.4).
Orissa Minerals—Rs. 24.2—24.2—23.12—23.14—(25.3).
Tavoy Tin—Rs. 14—14—13—13—(10).

CEMENTS

Ashoka—Rs. 11.14—12.2—11.14—12.2.
Assam Bengal—Rs. 7.3—7.9—7.3—7.7—(6.3).
Do (Defd.)—Rs. 1.8—1.10—1.8—1.10—(1.5).
Dalmia (Bharat)—Rs. 17.10—18.8—17.10—17.10—(14).
Do (Defd.)—Rs. 103—103—103—103—(98).
Do (Defd.)—Rs. 5.12—5.12—5.8—5.8—(2.2).
Do (County)—Rs. 4.6—4.8—4.5—4.5—(3.6).
Sone Valley—Rs. 8.11—9—8.11—8.14—(7.12).

CHEMICALS

Bathgate & Co.—Rs. 2.2—2.3—2.2—2.3—(1.5).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 41.4—41.4—41.4—41.4—(24.1).

ELECTRICS

Agra—Rs. 149.8—152.9—149.8—152.8—(165).
Bareilly—Rs. 14.3—14.8—14.8—14.8—(15.7).
Benares—Rs. 17.10—17.10—17.10—17.10—(19.7).
Calcutta—Rs. 13.9—13.13—13.9—13.12—(14.13).
Jubbulpore—Rs. 14.5—14.5—14.5—14.5—(14.3).
Upper Ganges—Rs. 13.4—13.4—13.4—13.4—(13.4).

ENGINEERING

Braithwaite & Co.—Rs. 28—28.8—27.14—28.2—(24.8).
Britannia Building—Rs. 7.13—8.4—7.13—8.4—(8.9).
Do (New)—Rs. 15.13—16.4—15.13—16.4.
Burn & Co.—Rs. 364—376—364—376—(271).
Hooghly Docking—Rs. 115—121—115—120—(130).
Indian Galvanizing—Rs. 25—25—24.15—24.15—(23).
Indian Iron—Rs. 37.10—38.1—37.6—37.9—(32.10).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 108—108—107—108—(109).
India Machinery—Rs. 35.1—36.11—34.13—36.11—(37).
Jessop & Co.—Rs. 10.10—10.13—10.9—10.9—(12.1).
Kumardhubi—Rs. 6.8—6.12—6.8—6.12—(6.7).
Marshalls—Rs. 7.13—8.3—7.11—8.3—(6.4).
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 27—27.9—26.14—27.9—(17.13).
Richardson & Cruddas—Rs. 25.7—25.9—24.15—25—(17.13).
Textile Machinery—Rs. 25.7—25.9—24.15—25—(17.13).

INSURANCE

Ruby General—Rs. 6—6—6—6—(7.8).

OIL SHARES

British Burma Petrol—Rs. 4.2—4.2—4.1—4.1—(3.3).
Indo-Burma Petrol—Rs. 41—42—41—41—(41.8).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 108.8—108.8—107.8—108—(101).

PAPER MILLS

Bengal—Rs. 121—121—121—121—(65).
India Paper Pulp—Rs. 25—25—24—25—(25.14).
Orient—Rs. 36.6—40.4—36.6—39.4—(26.12).
Do (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 74.8—74.8—74.8—74.8—(74.8).
Shree Gopal—Rs. 18.12—18.13—18.12—18.13—(16.4).
Titaghar—Rs. 43.12—44.13—43.10—44.12—(43.8).

SHIPPINGS

India General Navigation—Rs. 115—127—115—127—(91.8).
India Steamship—Rs. 9.5—9.11—9.2—9.7—(7.3).
Port Shipping—Rs. 16.4—16.4—16.4—16.4—(12.15).

REAL PROPERTIES

Bengal Bonded Warehouse (A Share)—Rs. 875—875—875—875—(920).
Humayan Properties (Pref.)—Rs. 10—10—10—10—(11).
Midnapore Zemindary—Rs. 32.8—33.8—32.8—33.4—(37).

SAW MILL

Assam Saws—Rs. 4.14—4.15—4.14—4.14—(5.7).

SUGAR SHARES

Belsund—Rs. 11.10—11.10—11.10—11.10—(9.14).
Carew & Co.—Rs. 8.9—8.12—8.9—8.10—(11.10).
Cawnpore—Rs. 12.11—20.1—19.11—20—(19.14).
Darbhanga—Rs. 23—23—22.12—22.14—(15.3).
Dyer Meakin Breweries—Rs. 6—6—6—6—(6.4).
New India—Rs. 39—39—39—39—(39).
Paritabpur—Rs. 14.8—14.8—14.7—14.7—(18.11).
Ramugger Cane—Rs. 24.13—24.14—24.13—24.14—(23.8).
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya—Rs. 13.3—14.2—13.3—13.10—(17.2).
Samastipur—Rs. 12.14—13.4—12.14—13.4—(15.12).
U. P.—Rs. 20.8—20.8—20.8—20.8—(24.4).

TEA SHARES

Baghmari—Rs. 29.4—29.8—29.4—29.5—(27).
Bateli—Rs. 22.6—22.8 x 4—22.6—22.8 x 4—(25.4).
Basmatia—Rs. 40.4—40.6—40.4—40.6—(46.10).

Brahmapootra—Rs. 9.5—9.6—9.4—9.5.
Brooke Bond—Rs. 23.11—23.14—23.11—23.14—(15.10).
Chandeecherra—Rs. 29—29.4—29—29.3—(27.4).
Choonabutti—Rs. 368—368—368—368—(3.5).
Dhunerji (Pref.)—Rs. 3.7—3.7—3.6—3.6—(3.5).
Dibruagarh—Rs. 26.14—27.1—26.14—27.1—(15.8).
Dhulakhat—Rs. 21.6—21.8—21.6—21.8—(19.14).
East India—Rs. 27.11—27.11—27.11—27.11—(28).
Groh "A"—Rs. 39—39—39—39—(38).
Hasimara—Rs. 39.6—40.4—39.6—40.8—(45).
Hantapara—Rs. 225—225—225—225—(226).
Jayashree—Rs. 10—11—14—14—(15.10).
Kanchunpore—Rs. 14—14.2—14—14.2—(15.10).
Moheema—Rs. 24—24—24—24—(19.3).
Margaret's Hope—Rs. 17.8—17.12—17.8—17.12—(15.14).
Methoni—Rs. 24.4—24.4—23.12—23.12—(24.6).
Nagaisuree—Rs. 249—250—249—250—(316).
New Chumta—Rs. 43.2—43.2—43—43.2—(44).
New Doars—Rs. 67—67—67—67—(43).
Okayti—Rs. 540—540—540—540—(595).
Pathemara—Rs. 14.12—14.12—14.12—14.12—(14.12).
Rajgarh—Rs. 50—50.2—49.14—49.14—(43).
Runglee Rungliot—Rs. 408—408—408—408—(450).
Singtom—Rs. 5—5.2—5.2—5.2—(10.14).
Tezpur—Rs. 26.8—26.12—26.4—26.6—(31.9).

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium Corp.—Rs. 10—10—10—10—(17.8).
Anglo Brothers—Rs. 21.10—21.10—21.6—21.6—(17.8).
Associated Hotels—Rs. 7.4—7.4—7.4—7.4—(4.5).
Bharat Airways—Rs. 4.10—4.13—4.10—4.13—(2).
B. I. Corp.—Rs. 11.6—11.6—11.1—11.1—(8.12).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 11.6—11.6—11.1—11.1—(8.12).
Britannia Biscuits—Rs. 15.4—15.4—15.4—15.4—(12.9).
Balmer Lawrie—Rs. 169—169—167—168—(161).
Calcutta Gas—Rs. 8.2—8.2—8.2—8.2—(6.15).
Clive Row Investment—Rs. 11.10—11.12—11.3—11.10—(11.10).
Duncan Brothers—Rs. 64.8—64.6—64—64—(73).
Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 30.8—30.8—30.8—30.8—(35.11).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 99.8—99.8—99.8—99.8—(102).
Darjeeling Ropeway—Rs. 7—7.2—7.2—7.2—(3.11).
Eastern Investment—Rs. 146.8—148—146.8—148—(162).
Electric Construction Equipment—Rs. 14.2—14.9—14.2—14.6—(14.6).
F. & C. Osler—Rs. 11.12—11.12—11.11—11.11—(16.2).
Gillanders Arbuthnot—Rs. 13.12—13.12—13.10—13.10—(11.10).
Hoare Miller—Rs. 6.12—7—6.10—6.13—(7.13).
Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 14.6—14.10—14.6—14.10—(14.10).
Indian Aluminium—Rs. 22.1—22.2—21.15—22.1—(22.1).
Indian Cables—Rs. 33.6—36.10—33.6—35.14—(13.2).
Indian Rubber Manufacturing—Rs. 13.2—13.3—13—13—(13.2).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 100.8—100.8—100.8—100.8—(100.8).
Jardine Henderson—Rs. 2.8—2.8—2.8—2.8—(2.7).
McKerrich & Co.—Rs. 2.8—2.8—2.8—2.8—(2.7).
Metal Box—Rs. 27.8—27.8—27.5—27.12—(20.14).
Martin Burn—Rs. 25.2—25.4—25.2—25.4—(22.13).
National Carbon—Rs. 27.4—27.8—27.3—27.6—(27.6).
National Rolling—Rs. 9.14—10.1—9.12—9.15—(14.7).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 99—99.8—99—99.8—(99.8).
National Insulated Cable—Rs. 22.12—23.7—22.12—23.6—(24.1).
National Tobacco—Rs. 12.6—12.6—12.6—12.6—(9.4).
Rohtas Industries—Rs. 23.14—25.6—23.14—25—(14.14).
Do (B) Pref.—Rs. 64—64.6—64—64—(66.8).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 121.8—121.8—121.8—121.8—(124).
Rallis India—Rs. 36.4—38—36.4—38—(36.12).
Shaw Wallace—Rs. 15.4—15.4—15.4—15.4—(14.10).
Do (Pref.)—Rs. 84—84—84—84—(85.12).
Walford Transport—Rs. 2.9—2.11—2.9—2.9—(1.6).
Do (P.O.)—Rs. 2—2—2—2—(1.4).
Western Stockholders Invest—Rs. 1.1—1.2—1—1.2—(1.2).

DEBENTURE

5% Calcutta Electric Supply—Rs. 100—100—100—100—(100).

U.K. FIRM'S COLLABORATION WITH INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

Commodity Markets

WORLD TEXTILE FIBRE SUPPLIES AND PRICES

RECORD PRODUCTION FIGURES

FIGURES of world production of cellulosic and other man-made fibres given in the annual report of Snia Viscosa show that, with a few unimportant exceptions, increases took place everywhere in 1955, the total rising to 2,556 million kilos, compared with 2,263 million kilos in 1954, and with an average of 632 million kilos for the five years ended 1938. One surprising aspect of this increase is that it is proceeding fairly steadily and is not interrupted by the existence of an uncomfortably large surplus of raw cotton. When it is remembered that cotton prices have not yet been adjusted to the big excess of supply over demand, however, it is understandable. Their artificially high level prevents the natural fibre from competing as effectively as it might otherwise do with the man-made fibres. The belief that the artificially high level cannot be maintained much longer, moreover, causes a great many traders to buy as little as possible in cotton textiles in order to reduce the risk of losses through depreciation of stock values. High prices for the natural fibres also help the man-made fibres by broadening the scope for using the less expensive of them in blends to reduce the total cost of textiles as well as to increase their variety. This influence, of course, does not affect cotton only. There are indications everywhere that the non-cellulosic fibres are encroaching further on the trade formerly done by wool, especially perhaps in men's clothing. In some of the latest manifestations of this trend, moreover, the man-made fibres are used alone as well as in blends.

Rise in Output

According to the figures published by Snia Viscosa, world production of rayon yarn increased last year to 1,044 million kilos, compared with 928.6 million kilos in 1955, while that of rayon staple rose to 1,226 million kilos, compared with 1,117.6 million kilos, and that of non-cellulosic yarns and staples rose to 286 million kilos, compared with 216.1 million kilos.

In rayon yarns, the largest contributor to the increase in total output was the United States, where production rose by 72 million kilos to 393 million kilos. The U.K. came second in the list last year, with 97.5 million kilos, with Japan third (83.7 million kilos) and Western Germany, by increasing its output by nearly 16 percent, to 87.5 million kilos, taking the fourth place from Italy, which showed only a small increase, to 64.2 million kilos. The increase from 1,118 million kilos in 1954 to 1,226 million kilos last year in rayon staples was much more widely spread. Japan headed the list with 243.7 million kilos, and the United States came second with 179.7 million kilos. Output of non-cellulosic fibres was 286 million kilos last year, against 216 million kilos in 1954. The United States increased its output to 208 million kilos, against 157 million kilos, and the U.K. retained the second place with 20 million kilos, against 15.6 million kilos.

U.K. Production Rising

The British Board of Trade figures for man-made fibres now include all such fibres in commercial production. Apart from rayon and nylon, the leading "synthetics" are Terylene, Ardil, Fibrolane and Courlene. While these newer man-made fibres, especially Terylene, are now beginning to make an impact on the industry, production figures are still dominated by rayon. Although no official breakdown is available, it is estimated that of the total staple fibre output in March, 84 percent was viscose staple. Output of man-made fibres in March is shown to have reached a new record level at 45.4 million lbs. This was 6 percent more than in February and 7 percent greater than a year earlier. On either comparison, staple fibre accounted for most of the

increase. Production in the first quarter of this year was 12 percent up on the same period of 1955. Deliveries of continuous filament yarn in the January-March period were the highest yet achieved. These were 5 percent more than in the previous quarter and 7 percent greater than a year earlier.

Export deliveries showed the most marked rise to 13 percent above the October-December level and 5 percent more than in the first quarter of last year. Deliveries for narrow fabrics and industrial purposes showed a substantial increase over both the previous quarter and a year ago.

Slightly more than one-half of these man-made staple fibres went to cotton spinning mills, according to a new addition to these statistics covering deliveries. The total deliveries of staples in the quarter ended March were 66,519,000 lbs., or 3 percent more than in the December quarter, and 13 percent more than in the March quarter of 1955. Compared with the previous quarter and with the quarterly averages for 1955, there were increases in the first quarter of this year in the deliveries of cotton, wool, flax and jute spinning, but those for export were sharply lower. Cotton spinning absorbed 33,527,000 lbs. compared with 28,825,000 lbs. in the previous quarter, and with quarterly average of only 26,897,000 lbs. for the whole of last year. For wool spinning deliveries in the first quarter were 11,698,000 lbs. against the quarterly average of 9,515,000 lbs. for 1955, for flax spinning they were 6,304,000 lbs. against 4,089,000 lbs., and for jute spinning they were 1,217,000 lbs. against 1,166,000 lbs.

WORLD NITROGEN CONSUMPTION

While production of nitrogen continues to expand, consumption has fallen below expectations. In Europe and Egypt, say Aikman (London) in their latest report, the consumption setback is partly due to the very severe frost in February. For the year ending in June it is now estimated that the amount used will show a 24 percent increase. An earlier forecast put the rise at 44 percent. Against a background of large surpluses in farm products and falling prices in the United States, the situation has become acute. Nitrogen consumption for agriculture for the current year is now estimated to be at least 124 percent below the previous year. Six months ago, an increase of 6 percent was forecast. The biggest reduction will be in sales of sulphate of ammonia with an anticipated decrease of 30 percent. Against that, the nitrogen used by American industry may well come up to the previous estimate of 8 percent. But the net fall in the U.S. total consumption is likely to be at least 61 percent compared with 1954-55. Stocks there are estimated at 800,000 tons, or a surplus of 300,000 tons over normal stock requirements at the present production rate. Meantime, Aikman expresses doubts whether Chilean nitrate producers can maintain their present selling price in competition with synthetic nitrogen products, supplies of which are increasing. In view of the higher nitrogen contents of these competitors, it would appear probable that Chile must reduce her prices to be competitive.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939 = 100) advanced by 0.2 percent to 389.8 during the week ended 12th May, 1956, as compared with 388.9 for the previous week. The index was lower by 0.2 percent when compared with the corresponding week of the last month, but was 13.9 percent higher than that of a year ago. A fall of 1.0 percent to 350.1 in the index for Food Articles was brought about by a decline in the prices of tea (-7%), rice (-3%) and salt (-1%) despite an advance in the prices of dal arhar (+6%), gram (+4%) and wheat and gur (+2% each). The index for industrial Raw Materials advanced by 1.2 percent to 475.2 as a result of an increase in the prices of castorseed (+5%), groundnuts and raw silk (+3% each), raw jute, linseed, rapeseed and lac (+2% each) and raw

cotton (+1%), prices of manganese (+2%), iron (export price) (-9%) and copra (-1%), and declines. The index for Semi-manufactures moved up by 0.5 percent to 382.8. Items which showed significant variations were: Linseed oil (+5%), mustard oil at Patna (+4%) and Kanpur (+3%), castor oil and gingelly oil (+3% each), sheepskins and copra cake (+2% each), gingelly cake (-3%), mustard oil in Calcutta (-2%). An increase in the price of cotton manufactures (+2%) raised the Manufactures group index by 0.8 percent to 378.2 as compared with 375.1 (revised) for the previous week; the prices of glass, however, fell by 1 percent. Prices of black pepper, cashew-nuts and tobacco (-1% each) moved down while those of chillies (+4%) and betelnuts (+2%) witnessed advances and the index for the Miscellaneous group declined by 0.3 percent to 498.0.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	Week Ended			
	12-5-56	5-5-56	14-4-56	14-5-55
I. Food Articles:	350.1	353.5	360.9	276.5
Cereals	445	452	459	316
Pulses	363	346	351	222
Others	227	229	236*	230
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	475.2	469.6	471.0	397.1
Fibres	456	449	459	425
Oilseeds	547	538	529	343
Minerals	437	445	444	412
Others	397	396	395*	420
III. Semi-Manufactures:	382.8	380.9	375.1(R)	328.3
Leather	406	403	410	402
Mineral oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	555	547	511(R)	342
Cotton yarn	471	467	455	427
Metals	280	280	282	244
Oilcakes	397	401	418	273
Others	360	361	362	328
VI. Manufactures:	378.2	375.1(R)	375.7(R)	375.5
Textiles	413	408(R)	409(R)	416
Jute	391	392	397	435
Cotton	416*	408*	408*	406*
Rayon and silk	502*	502*	502*	510*
Woollen	264	264(R)	264(R)	310
Metal products	371	371	371	344
Others	286	286	286	287
V. Miscellaneous:	498.0	499.7	496.0	542.9
All Commodities:	389.8	388.9	390.6(R)	342.2

R=Revised

* = Estimated

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN GRAM ACREAGE AND OUTPUT

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India second estimate of gram, 1955-56, puts the current year's area and production at 22,206,000 acres and 4,702,000 tons, as against the adjusted second estimate of 20,065,000 acres and 4,535,000 tons respectively for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 2,141,000 acres or 10.7 percent in area and 167,000 tons or 3.7 percent in production over 1954-55. The increase in acreage under gram during the current year, has been shared mainly by Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and P.E.P.S.U. and to a lesser extent by Delhi, Ajmer, Bombay and Himachal Pradesh. This increase is generally attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The increases recorded in these States have, however, been offset to some extent by decreases in area in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bombay, Saurashtra, Ajmer and Bhopal, and is attributed partly to increase in area and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. Uttar Pradesh and P.E.P.S.U. are the two main States, which have reported decrease in production due to unfavourable weather and hailstorm during the growing period. The estimate generally covers the period up to the beginning of March, 1956. Till then the condition for the growth of the crop was generally reported to be satisfactory. In Buldana, Teotmal, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chhanda, Raigarh, Akola and Amaravati districts of Madhya Pradesh, however, the crop was reported to have been adversely affected by inadequate rainfall. The crop was also reported to have been damaged to some extent in a few districts of Uttar Pradesh by hailstorm. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown with gram during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 96 percent of the area under the crop finally reported.

EXCISE DUTY ON WOOLLEN FABRICS

A statutory exemption from Central excise duty already exists for such woollen fabrics as are manufactured by or on behalf of the same person in one or more factories in which less than five power-looms in all are installed. The Government of India has now decided to convert this exemption into a slab exemption available to all manufacturers. Effect to this decision is being given from 1st June, according to a notification published in the Gazette of India dated 26th May. Further particulars may be obtained from the local officers of Central Excise.

OFFICIAL POLICY ON EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION AND REFINING OF OIL

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PETROLEUM CONCESSION RULES

(FROM OUR NEW DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

FOR reasons which are not easy to appreciate, the oil industry in general and the Assam Oil Company in particular have had unusual publicity during the past week. The Government is apparently not being fair in dealing with the Assam Oil Company. It has de-linked oil refining from oil production, and said that the former can be in the public sector. Difficulties in getting plant, equipment and trained personnel to operate a refinery do not seem to worry official circles. Originally, it was decided to explore for oil in the Jaisalmer area. A team of Canadian experts has been doing aero-magnetic surveys there since March this year. The Ministry concerned meanwhile feared that failure of prospecting in one area would invoke criticism by Parliament, so it extended exploration to four areas. The Russians have further inflated the plan, which now covers almost the whole of India. Their proposals involve an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores, as against Rs. 114 crores allocated by the Planning Commission in the second five year plan. In addition to the Russians, a U.S. geological consultant, Mr. Levenson, and a German expert, Mr. Bentz, have submitted reports to the Government.

Until recently, the Ministry would have been satisfied with a Directorate of Oil and Natural Gas, which was actually sanctioned. While the Directorate is still in its infancy, the Ministry has come forward with a plan to set up a commission. To begin with, the Minister for Natural Resources will be chairman of the commission. The Director of the Oil and Natural Gas Division will be one of its members, the other being a nominee of the Finance Ministry. It is urged that the commission should have powers comparable to those of a separately managed company. In actual practice, the proposal would make the financial control exercised by the Finance Ministry ineffective. Whether this Ministry will ultimately concede the Auditor-General's claim to audit the accounts of every State undertaking cannot yet be said.

Amending the Petroleum Rules

Some draft amendments to the Petroleum Concession Rules have been circulated for eliciting opinions. The background to these is as follows. Originally, under the Petroleum Concession Rules, prospecting licences were given for 30 years, to be renewed at the option of the licensee for another 30 years. The revised Rules now in operation have reduced this period to 20 years, and the renewal of the licence, "at the option of the Government", can be for another 20 years. The following are the draft amendments of the Rules:

- In future, there will be only one licence, called the prospecting licence. It will permit geophysical and geological work and wild-cat drilling, but no oil production.
- The area of the licence will be subject to a maximum of 6,000 square miles. It will be in the form of a rectangle, of which the length will not be more than twice the breadth.
- The term of a prospecting licence will be 15 years, subject to surrender to the Government:
 - at the end of the first five years of one-third of the area granted, less any area for which a mining lease may have been granted or applied for;
 - at the end of ten years of one-half of the remainder, less any area for which a mining lease may have been granted or applied for; and
 - at the end of 15 years of the remainder, less that for which a mining lease may have been granted or applied for.
- No licensee will be granted more than one prospecting licence in each of the districts into which the country will be divided, and no licensee will at any time hold more than four licences.
- Surface rent will be payable by the licensee at rates varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 a square mile a year, one-half to three-fourths of the surface rent being remitted if spent for geological and geophysical work or wild-cat drilling.
- A prospecting licence will be subject to the condition that, within a period of three years, a test well designed to reach the basement rocks or a depth of 10,000 feet, whichever is less, will be started.
- Within three months of the completion of every test well drilled, the licensee will furnish the Central Government with the following records:

Drilling: A detailed description of the drilling rig, its type, size, power, pumps, crew, method, casing, cement, mud, perforations, tests made and the results of each, etc.

Geological: Accurate copies of all logs, as sample logs, electric logs, radioactivity

logs, drilling time logs, analyses of gas, oil and water encountered, drill stem tests made, pressure measurements, a complete set of well samples, including specimens from each core recovered, etc.

The drilling and geological information so furnished will be kept confidential by the Central Government until the licence or that part of it on which the test well was drilled is released to the Central Government. Thereafter, it will be open to the Central Government to make the information public, if it should so desire.

8. Upon the surrender of any area covered by a prospecting licence, a complete record of all geophysical data, seismograms, surface geological maps, core drill survey records, and all other data which may have a bearing on its ultimate petroleum possibilities, will be furnished to the Central Government.

9. Detailed reports of all geological exploration and drilling activity carried on by the licensee will be furnished monthly to the Central Government.

10. The licensee will employ Indian nationals whenever possible, who will be trained at all levels in all technical operations of the programme.

Mining Leases

As for mining leases, it is suggested that:

- No mining lease will be granted unless a discovery of oil or gas has been made and it appears that an oil or gas pool has been located by drilling.
- A mining lease will not be granted for more than 100 square miles. The area will be of rectangular shape, the length being not more than twice the breadth.
- A lessee will not hold more than five mining leases in India.
- No mining lease will be transferred except with the permission of the Central Government and on terms and conditions approved by it.
- The term of a mining lease will continue in effect as long as oil or gas or both are being produced therefrom, or as long as drilling continues to be done. If production ceases (except for lack of market, etc.) or drilling ceases, for a period of six months, the mining lease will stand terminated.
- Royalty will be payable to the Central Government at the rate of one-eighth of all oil or gas or both produced by the lessee, free of all costs of production. The royalty will be paid in kind or in cash on the basis of the market value at the well head, at the option of the Government.
- The licensee will furnish to the Central Government copies of all geological records, water analyses, oil and gas analyses, sample logs, electric logs, radio-activity logs, and specimens of all cores, well samples and any other information obtained from wells, within three months of the completion of any well drilled on the mining lease, whether the well is a producer or not.
- The lessee will, furnish to the Central Government monthly reports containing all production data, such as pressure changes, water encroachment and gas-oil ratios, obtained from each well on each mining lease.
- A mining lease will be subject to the condition that the approval agents of the Central Government will have access at all times to all data concerning the drilling, development and production of all wells and operations in the leased area. Such agents will have permission to be present and witness any testing, drilling, coring or producing operations.

Professor Mahalanobis on Planning

Operational research for planning in India is the subject of papers which Professor P. C. Mahalanobis has contributed to the statistical journal, *Sankhya*. The following are some important extracts from these papers which, in view of the Parliamentary debates on the second five year plan, may be of interest. Professor Mahalanobis says: "The aim of planning in India must be to obtain the maximum possible rate of increase of employment and national income over a given time period. Planning must, therefore, maintain a wide perspective of the growth of the national economy over ten, 20 or 30 years or more; and, at the same time, give adequate attention to the urgent need of eliminating unemployment as quickly as possible. In the present approach, the strategy is to balance the increase in demand created by investments in the heavy capital-intensive industries and expenditure on services by adequate production of consumer goods at first through small and household industries. The rate of development, if inflation is to be avoided, would be determined by the amount of surplus consumer goods which can be actually produced. The production of enough consumer goods in the small and household industries is therefore of strategic importance and may constitute a limiting factor.

tries is therefore of strategic importance and may constitute a limiting factor.

"The capacity to invest (without import of capital goods) in any given year is determined by the pattern and volume of production of capital goods in the previous year. The rate of expansion of the basic industries therefore sets a limit to the rate of growth of the economy as a whole and may constitute a second limiting factor. The capacity to increase both production and the flow of services would depend on the rate at which technical personnel of the required type can be trained. Lack of trained personnel may be a serious bottleneck. The rate at which training can be provided would thus constitute a third limiting factor. The possibility of planning on the proposed scale would depend on raising adequate financial resources, which may constitute a fourth limiting factor. This, no doubt, involves technical questions of monetary and financial policy; but ultimately the basic decisions must be made on broad social and political considerations. Finally, as pointed out in the plan-frame, even if adequate financial resources can be raised, implementation may become difficult or impossible owing to rigidities in the existing system of administration. There must be thorough decentralisation of administrative and financial powers in the case of public enterprises and institutions, and also active co-operation between official and non-official agencies. Inadequate administrative machinery may form a fifth limiting factor.

Feasibility of Plan-Frame

"We are aware of these difficulties. The logical consistency of the plan-frame is not a sufficient guarantee of its feasibility in practice. Any one (or two or more in combination) of the five limiting factors mentioned above can retard progress. However, so far as plan-making is concerned (as distinguished from plan-implementation) all that can be demanded is internal consistency, valid technical reasoning and a correct appreciation of social needs. If the present plan has these merits, then there is only one single issue, namely, whether there is any alternative plan which would eliminate unemployment and poverty more quickly and more effectively; and at the same time, lay the foundations for a continuing increase in the level of living in future. If there is no alternative plan which is more satisfactory, then the proper policy would be to try to implement the present plan. The theoretical model which I have used does not, and cannot, obviously incorporate all these supplementary considerations. In our view, the proper function of the theoretical model is to supply some broad general guidance leaving the details to be settled from supplementary considerations. This gives flexibility to the approach, and the scope to adjust the details in accordance with priorities to be reached by agreement through discussions. It is also clear that the theoretical model (being purely technological in character) is necessarily neutral to questions of social or administrative policy. Here also we must give proper attention to methods which are likely to be of help in attaining the desired objectives. That is, it is necessary continually to refer to what I have called the 'supplementary considerations' in making decisions about the plan-frame.

"Let us consider an example, namely, the improvement in the efficiency of Government machinery. Our theoretical model is neutral because it does not include any variable or parameter corresponding to the type or the efficiency of the administrative machinery. It is our knowledge of the defects and delays of the existing system, and our general appreciation of the level of efficiency which would have to be attained in the management of large Government enterprises that make us think that proper implementation of the plan would be practically impossible without a thorough decentralisation of administrative and financial powers. In future, the efficiency of public enterprises must be judged on results; and suitable incentives must be offered to increase efficiency. Our appreciation of future possibilities is based partly on the experience of other countries; but, obviously, a good deal of experimentation will have to be done to evolve a system suited to Indian conditions and requirements. The recommendations in the plan-frame on the training programme are very general. There is urgent need of much detailed work being done, on the basis of technical coefficients, to formulate the requirements of technicians at various levels and to formulate appropriate training programmes to meet the demand.

Public and Private Sectors

"Also consider the important question of the respective shares of the public and the private sectors in the new enterprises which would be started during the second plan. Our theoretical model does not, and cannot, say that a particular industry should be included in the public sector while some other industry should be included in the private sector. Our basic recommendations in this matter are guided by the need of general Government control over the entire economy of the country. This is also in keeping with the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India of 1946 reaffirmed in December 1954, and is in keeping with the resolution of the Lok Sabha of December 1954 and the Avadi resolution on the 'socialistic pattern' adopted by the Congress Party in January 1955. Again, consider the question of raising adequate financial resources for investment. Our theoretical model cannot give any specific guidance. Our recommendations are based on preliminary studies made by experts in public finance; but it is only proper to admit that much detailed study would have to be undertaken in this field in the immediate future.

MIDDLE CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR CALCUTTA

(Base: August, 1939)

THE Middle Class Cost of Living Index, by groups, have now been brought up to April, 1956. As compared with March, the April Index for Food shows a rise of 8 points, while those for Clothing, miscellaneous, and Fuel and Lighting remain unchanged at 520, 283 and 239 points.

Correlating all the factors, the Middle Class Cost of Living Index for Calcutta shows that the cost of living increased by 4 points during April, 1956.

Middle Class Cost of Living Index Number for Calcutta. Prices in August, 1939=100

Groups	Weights	GROUP INDICES											
		Apr. 1953	May 1953	June 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	March 1954
Food	53.6	430	433	439	446	447	450	453	455	455	446	442	453
Fuel and Lighting	4.4	235	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
Clothing	12.4	494	494	494	494	497	497	503	503	503	507	507	520
Miscellaneous	29.6	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	283
Combined Index	100.0	386	388	391	394	396	397	399	401	401	396	394	406

Compiled and constructed by the Statistical Department of "Capital".

At this stage, our main task has been to work out a tentative solution in short terms, leaving it to the financial experts to work out the details of the monetary counterpart. We have taken our stand on the obviously true proposition that if something can be shown to be feasible in physical terms, then the financial and fiscal machinery can always be adjusted to supply a satisfactory monetary counterpart (provided there is no difficulty in making necessary institutional changes). I agree that models should be elaborated to include the monetary counterpart. This would enable us to set targets not only of production but also of the price level. Until this is done, other ad hoc methods have to be used.

"I would like to recapitulate the basic features of the plan-frame. We start with a given total investment over the plan period (Rs. 5,600 crores), a given rise of national income (5 percent a year), and an assigned large volume of new employment to be created (11 million) during the plan period together with a steady improvement of income in future. Our solution indicates a large increase in investment in industries producing investment goods, a small rise in investment in factory industries producing consumer goods, considerable activation of all capital-light small and household enterprises, and a fairly large increase in various services. This solution is not intuitively obvious, and depends both on the validity of the analytical methods used as well as on the approximate accuracy of the values of the parameters adopted. The advantage of putting the whole thing in this form is that the reader can check the validity of the solution. India has very little of heavy industries for the production of investment goods; this sector contributes something like perhaps 1 percent to national income. The plan-frame has stressed the need of establishing and expanding the basic industries to manufacture heavy machinery with all possible speed. This would enable India to instal new plants for the production of steel, cement and other investment goods with the help of machinery manufactured in India out of domestic resources; and to produce in increasing quantities machinery required for mineral prospecting and mining, hydro-electric projects, electrical appliances, railways and other forms of transport, and for the production of consumer goods generally. India has bigger reserves of high quality iron ore than any other country of the world (three times more than either the United States or Russia and also coal and large possibilities of increasing the production of electricity. The object of expanding the basic heavy industries would be the continuing expansion in future of the production of both investment and consumer goods with the help of modern machinery driven by power.

Imports of Capital Goods

"This would require a large amount of capital goods, much of which will have to be imported in the beginning. India's present dependence on imports of capital goods is a fundamental structural weakness which must be corrected as quickly as possible. It would be obviously more economical from the national point of view to produce in India as much heavy machinery as possible because this would ensure a supply of capital goods which would make India increasingly independent of imports and would strengthen India's position in the world market. In my opinion, the development of the heavy machine building industry is so important that, if necessary, targets of even steel, coal or transport should be reduced to give higher priority to heavy machines because this would facilitate a much quicker rate of industrialisation after four or five years. The heavy machinery industry should be in the public sector. For rapid industrialisation of an under-developed country, it would be desirable to keep the cost of capital goods as low as possible. The further removed the type of capital goods under consideration is from the production of final consumer goods the greater is the need of keeping the price low. Heavy machinery which would manufacture machinery to produce investment goods is the furthest removed from the consumption end. It is essential, therefore, that the Government should have complete control over the heavy machinery industry so as to be able to fix prices to suit national needs. Such control would enable the Government to shape the future pattern of industrialisation through a properly planned programme of production of heavy machinery. If imports are properly regulated it would be also possible to influence the pattern of investment in the private sector through Government policy in respect of the production and price of heavy machinery for that sector.

"It is neither necessary nor desirable that India should try to become completely self-sufficient in the production of machinery. India should, however, acquire both the means of production and technical knowledge to be able, if and when necessary, to manufacture essential investment goods within the country. This is necessary for economic independence. But under normal conditions India should continue to purchase abroad such machinery and capital goods as it would not be economic from a national point of view to manufacture in India. On the other hand, India should also develop in course of time the production of specialised machinery for which there would be an external market. The policy should be to encourage both imports and exports of machinery and capital goods which would be of mutual benefit to India and other countries.

Encouraging Automation

"In the field of mechanised production, India should encourage automation, that is, the use of automatic and electronically controlled machines,

to the fullest extent possible. There would be many advantages. The requirements of highly trained and experienced technical personnel would be appreciably reduced, which would save much expense on training and, what is more important, would also save a good deal of time. The high quality of the product would be automatically maintained and would reduce rejections and waste. Production would proceed at a uniform rate, which would facilitate working out integrated programmes. The capital cost of automation would be, of course, much higher, which may, however, be partly or wholly offset by savings on account of training and elimination of wastage. One serious disadvantage would be the greater rigidity of an automatised system of production in which it would be difficult to introduce improvements of technique in a piecemeal fashion. The automatised system, even if only obsolete in parts, would have to be either scrapped or continued without any change. In spite of such difficulties, India may benefit much by the use of automation from an early date, and possibilities in this direction should be continually explored.

"It is, however, neither necessary nor desirable to copy the developments in the more advanced countries of America and Europe and concentrate production in large factories. On the contrary, the wise policy in India, in my opinion, would be to adopt a policy of the greatest dispersal of industrial production. This would, of course, include geographical dispersal, that is, locating units of production in such a way that the different regions of India can share equitably in the programme of production. Specialised regional resources and economy of transport must receive proper consideration; but planning should be deliberately aimed at achieving a broad parity in the level of production and of living in the different regions of India and preventing the formation of depressed areas.

Classification of Industries

"But this is not all. It would be desirable to try to classify all industries into two broad groups. One would include those in which the physical scale of production would have to be large, for example, steel, cement, railway rolling stock, fertilisers, heavy machinery, motor cars, antibiotics, etc. In such cases, larger factories must be established. It would be desirable to do this in well-planned, new industrial towns with adequate housing, schools, medical clinics, hospitals, and facilities for sports and cultural activities not only for the workers employed directly in the planned factories but also for other people who would come to live in the new town for subsidiary occupations. The capital cost of large and medium factories established in this way would be high but the additional expenditure would be a social obligation. The second type of industries would be those in which production is technologically possible in small units. In the case of these industries, preference should be given to the smallest units which are economical from the point of view of the nation as a whole. Consider, for example, the traditional, highly skilled artistic handicrafts of India such as, Banaras or Patola textiles, Kashmir shawls, silver and gold work, metal work of Moradabad or Bidri, ivory and wood carving, Midnapore and Masulipatam mats, artistic leather work, etc.; everyone would agree that India should try to preserve and encourage these handicrafts. There is a good deal of scope and need for improving efficiency of production by developing specialised small tools driven by power which would lighten manual labour. There is no reason, for example, why a metal box should not be pressed out by machinery and the artistic part of the work done by hand. Efforts should be made to improve the design from a functional point of view and to introduce standards of quality.

"I have much more in view. I believe it would be possible to produce economically in small units many articles which are now manufactured in large factories. The large factories at present enjoy certain facilities which are not available to small-scale and household enterprises. The most important advantage is the use of machinery driven by power. If a policy of dispersal is deliberately adopted, then arrangements would be made to supply modern machinery driven by power to the small-scale and household enterprises. There is no inherent reason why all efficient machines should be large. With the growth of capitalism, as big factories began to be established in large numbers, the mind of the inventor was more and more directed to large units of production which would suit the big factories because such factories (and not small producers) were in a position to offer large financial incentives for new inventions. The increasing use of electronic technology has, however, already changed the direction of invention towards smaller machines in many fields. Also, in large factories in many cases, machines are comparatively small in size and are looked after by one or two persons. In such cases it is even now possible to set up small independent units of production. Under planning, incentives can be offered for the invention of small but efficient machines,

Financial Resources

"Secondly, large factories are usually able to raise capital or borrow money at low rates of interest, purchase raw materials at competitive prices, and enjoy good facilities for marketing which are often under their direct control. The handicapped in this respect. They have difficulty in securing credit and even when they are able to borrow money, they are obliged to pay high rates of interest. Their supply of raw materials and

tools is uncertain; also, they are sometimes obliged to pay unreasonable high prices. They have very little marketing facilities; and are usually exploited by middlemen. If the Government can arrange to supply credit, raw materials and marketing facilities to small-scale and household industries, then their efficiency of production would be much improved, and they would be able to compete with large factories in many cases.

"The large factories also enjoy many external economies, the cost of which is borne by the taxpayer. Most of the large factories are located in or near large towns and cities; and the factory owners usually do not offer housing, education, medical care and other amenities for their workers. There are, of course, exceptions; but by and large most of the privately owned factories depend on the public authorities for such facilities. The cost of roads, water, electricity, drainage, transport are not charged to the factories. If the large investment required for such purposes as well as maintenance expenses are taken into consideration, then it may be found in many cases that the social cost of factory production is much higher than the cost as it appears in the factory accounts. In addition, there are intangible costs which cannot be expressed in terms of money such as the misery of slum life, evils arising from the workers having to live away from their families, and other adverse social repercussions. If all economic, social and human costs of large factories are properly taken into account, in many cases it would be preferable, from the point of view of the nation as a whole, to substitute production in small-scale and household enterprises.

"As electricity begins to reach the village (or with the help of small steam or diesel engines) it would be also possible gradually to convert small and household enterprises in the villages into high-efficiency and low-cost mechanised units of production. This would avoid the heavy expenses which would be incurred and there would also be large savings in transport and other overheads. In small co-operatives or in self-employed household enterprises the workers would be able to work much longer hours than in factories; also, some of the members of the household would do part-time work so that there would be practically double shift operation. Working at home or very near home in the village would be less fatiguing than in factories because the workers would be able to take some rest as and when necessary. Household activities and family life would not be disrupted.

Dispersing Production Centres

"Dispersal of production in small units in villages or small towns would be particularly suited to social and economic conditions in this country. India has many geographical, linguistic and ethnic regions with large differences in climate, food habits and social customs. It is difficult to transfer surplus labour from one part of the country to another. There is practically no migration from villages in one region to villages in other regions. Labourers come from villages to work in towns and cities; but a good number are seasonal who go back to their villages at the time of peak-loads of agriculture. If mechanised industrial occupations can be established in the country many of the labourers would stay in or near villages which would ensure an adequate supply of agricultural labour at peak loads. This would be of great help in the transition phase. The policy of dispersal would tend to raise the level of living in villages and remove the present large disparities between rural and urban areas. For all these reasons it is desirable to adopt a deliberate policy of 'back to the village', in however, a new form in which electricity (or small steam or diesel engines) and modern machinery would be supplied to the village for industrial production.

"The future policy, in my opinion, should be to establish and bring all large units of production under direct Government control; to develop enterprises of a medium size on a co-operative basis and leave small units of production to household enterprises. Such a policy of dispersal would have political advantages. It would tend to create a large number of household or small-scale enterprises which would be organised more and more in the form of co-operatives and would supply a sound foundation for a democratic society. It would avoid, on the one hand, the disadvantages of heavy concentration of financial power in the hands of a small number of monopoly capitalists; and, on the other hand, would also avoid the rigidities of a highly centralised, bureaucratic administration. Through a policy of industrial dispersal, it would be possible to combine the advantages of both economic and political democracy in an effective manner. This would be a solution entirely in keeping with Indian social and cultural traditions."

Loans from Abroad

The Joint Secretary of the Finance Ministry, Mr. B. K. Nehru, will shortly visit Germany, Britain and the United States to investigate the scope for raising loans to finance the second five year plan. In addition to finalising the two British loans for the Durgapur steel works, he will appraise the climate for floating a loan on the London money market. In doing so, he will ascertain whether the British Government will give trusteeship status to the Indian loans and, if so, on what conditions. The second plan has a foreign exchange gap of at least Rs. 800 crores.

London

FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION BEGINS TO TELL

RETAIL PRICE RISES ALMOST STOPPED

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

AN examination of recent Government pronouncements suggests that it thinks we have reached the psychological moment in the fight against inflation. As the Prime Minister put it after his recent further discussions with both sides of industry, "It looks as though there is at last a chance to steady the boat." On what facts is this opinion based? Well, for the past four months retail prices have virtually stopped rising; though the index of wage rates has increased seven points, nothing like the equivalent purchasing power has been released. For one thing, overtime working has diminished and short-time working has increased. For another, the control of hire purchase has changed it from a multiplier of buying into a channel for savings. Because hire purchase repayments go on, while new business has been cut, the outstanding debt has been reduced in the last three months by £30 million to £420 million. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reinforced this view when surveying the economic situation in Newcastle last week, but with the inevitable reservations. The Government is cautious in its assessments of the future, but there is no doubt about its hopes, which are that wage claims may now abate, that manufacturers may make some reductions in prices, and that the probable increases in general charges—coal and railway freight charges, for example—may be absorbed in the cost of living claims. The Government would like to be sure that both sides of industry, realising the growing pressure of competition in overseas markets, would assist Ministers in bringing about a period of stability. It is always possible, of course, that these hopes may not be realised. Indeed, we may be too near to events ourselves to be able to take a detached view of the prospects. It is interesting, therefore, to be able to turn at this point to some rather striking, even original, views on the subject by a foreign observer.

An American Opinion

These comments appear in an article in *Business Week*, an American magazine, and come from the pen of the Foreign Editor. After talking to senior Ministers and officials in London, he says he feels that the Government is now making a serious effort to come to grips with the long-term problem and to work out the appropriate solutions. The writer bases his view on what he believes to be a radically new departure in the assumptions on which the Treasury is conducting its long-term economic thinking. These assumptions are, first, that our traditional position as the centre of a commercial empire has been largely undermined by developments within the Commonwealth, so that these countries no longer offer a safe and privileged market for British traders and investors; and, secondly, that political and social changes since the war have transformed Britain into a consumer economy on the American model. What follows, in the author's opinion, is that we must expand as rapidly as the United States and, at the same time, contrive to export. It is this combination of a tight discipline with adequate incentives that poses such peculiar difficulties, and the writer foresees a shift towards some middle ground, with greater use of physical controls than in recent years but also with some borrowing of American ideas.

Granted a new approach along these lines, the writer believes that the prospects for the British economy are hopeful. There is still the frightful external weakness; but at least we start off with our domestic resources far greater than ever before. He was also much impressed by what he considered to be the changing attitudes of management and skilled labour. He believes that the new generation of British managers is "more aggressive, more production-minded than any in this century." He found them ready to embrace new techniques and imbued with the typically American faith in continuous industrial expansion. His verdict on the British workman is equally reassuring. "British labour," he writes, "is still not as productivity-minded as American labour—but in expanding industries it's getting closer in this respect year by year." Along with these changes he finds encouragement in the speed with which the industrial pattern has been adapted to meet the requirements of new markets overseas.

But there are three possibilities which, he feels, may weigh heavily against us. One is that fear of unemployment (the chief bogey of British policy) may lead to continued inflation and eventually drive sterling into the position of an inferior currency. This is the danger that the Government must cross. The other danger that he foresees are the loss of our Middle Eastern oil supplies and a Communist advance in Asia that would rob us of our main sources of raw materials. Either of these catastrophes would leave us, he believes, with the choice of retreating into a siege economy or becoming the wards of the United States.

Trade Trends

The full figures for overseas trade in April record a further shift towards a higher proportion of metal and engineering products and a further fall in the share of textiles—maintaining the re-

cent trend. Engineering products sales rose by 11 percent over the January-March average. It is disclosed, however, that the record exports to North America included £11 million of silver bullion, being the first instalment of the repayment of the 88 million ounces borrowed during the war, so that Canadian purchases in April represented the real feature of our dollar-earning exports. On the import side, food arrivals were 4 percent down with sharp falls in meat and dairy products offset by a seasonal rise in sugar. On an area basis, sterling area imports rose and our exports to it fell, raising the visible trade deficit to over £18 million, or £10 million more than the first quarter's average. On the other hand, from the non-sterling area imports were lower while exports to it increased. Taking invisible trade into account, we are probably now round about striking a balance on payments.

The index of import prices was unchanged in April at 106, to which it had risen in March after being 105 in the preceding three months. But as the export index fell one point to 104, the terms of trade deteriorated a further point to 102. It is unfortunate, however, that after remaining more or less stable for several months now, the retail price index rose two points between mid-March and mid-April to reach its highest post-war level (June, 1947=100) at 158. This does not vitiate the Government's argument that wage increases are outstripping price rises, but it renders it somewhat less effective as a plea for wage freezing, seeing that about two million workers have their wages linked with the index and must get an automatic increase.

Decline in the Car Industry

The Board of Trade has done well to get the position of Britain's car industry, which has been going rise to so much alarm in the Midlands recently, into better perspective by releasing figures of production and exports, and especially by pointing out that the recent decline in both must be considered against the increase which has occurred during the past three years. Production exactly doubled between 1952 and 1955 in terms of the number of cars turned out—from 448,000 in 1952 to 897,560 in 1955. Taking the last two years alone, production increased by 16 percent between 1954 and 1955. But in the first four months of this year only 274,270 cars were produced, some 9 percent less than in the same period of last year. In April alone, production was 58,947 units, about 13 percent less than in April of 1955. The setback is too recent and has been going on for too short a time to judge whether this is the beginning of a prolonged decline, or merely the result of over-rapid expansion in the past year or so. The export picture is perhaps less satisfactory. Although shipments of passenger cars, including taxis, increased from 309,890 in 1952 to 373,203 in 1955, or about 25 percent in three years, the increase in the last two years was only 2 percent, and in the first four months of this year shipments were 24 percent less than in the same period of 1955. The rate of exports this year has come back to little more than the rate of 1953, and there was no recovery in April.

On the other hand, British commercial vehicles are holding their own in export markets. Production of goods vehicles, after remaining static for three years, increased last year by over 25 percent and the expansion has continued this year at a somewhat slower pace. The output of public service vehicles increased by about 20 percent last year, and again the trend is still upward, though not quite so rapid as last year. Exports of goods vehicles were 154,253 last year, nearly 50 percent of production. The number exported was about 25 percent more than in 1954. In the first four months exports were 3 percent down from the exceptionally high figures of last spring. Exports of public service vehicles amounted to 3,206 last year and have continued to increase. In the first four months of this year 1,273 were shipped abroad, compared with 951 in the same period of last year.

The Squeeze and Hire Purchase

Hire-purchase debts are now being repaid at a net rate of about £10 million a month. That may be one of the reasons why retail trade is quiet in spite of the rise in wage earnings over the past few months. The Board of Trade Journal reports that outstanding hire-purchase debt probably fell by about 7 percent between the end of December and the end of March, when it was estimated to be £419 million. A net reduction of £30 million in three months means, of course, that gross repayments must be much larger, as new instalment debt is being contracted all the time. Sales may rise again when the present wage claims add to purchasing power, but meanwhile hire-purchase sales of radio and electrical goods fell by 10 percent between February and March, while hire-purchase sales of furniture and furnishings increased by 3 percent from the low February level. In both types of shop the proportion of sales done on instalment credit declined. Furniture and furnishings still form the largest section of outstanding hire-purchase credit, with private and commercial vehicles following close behind and "hardware, radio and electrical goods" only a little less.

To help in the more accurate measurement of trade, the Central Electricity Authority is now reporting on quarterly sales of domestic electrical appliances by its area boards. In the year to March, 1956, the number of cookers was 181 percent less, that of water-heaters 6 percent more, of washing-machines 23 percent less, but of refrigerators 281 percent more than the year before. In the March quarter, 1956, the sales were even

more heavily down compared with the first quarter of last year. Sales of washing-machines dropped by nearly 60 percent and 23 percent fewer refrigerators were sold. In this field of household equipment, the credit restrictions have clearly been most effective.

Labour Costs a Unit of Output

An analysis of labour costs in the annual report of Imperial Chemical Industries provides an interesting comparison with the figures which the Treasury has published for industry as a whole. The table reproduced below shows that the cost of wages and salaries a unit of output in I.C.I.'s factories has risen by much less than the national average since 1948, although the company's wage and salary bill has increased substantially more than that of industry generally.

Year	Output		Total wages and salaries		Wages and salaries a unit of output	
	All Industry	I.C.I.	All Industry	I.C.I.	All Industry	I.C.I.
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	106	103	107	108	101	105
1950	114	127	112	118	98	93
1951	117	142	125	137	107	96
1952	114	129	134	149	118	116
1953	121	146	144	154	119	105
1954	129	173	156	173	124	100
1955	136*	195	1	193	†	99

* Provisional † Not available.

The figures for I.C.I. cover all of the company's activities except the Metal Division. At the end of last year the company's employees numbered 115,306, of whom 89,045 were men and boys, and 26,261 were women and girls. Overtime working averaged 10 percent for men last year. The value of the company's consolidated sales in 1955 was £411 million compared with £352,100,000 in 1954. Exports last year were worth £711 million—£3.6 million more than in 1954. Expenditure on the construction programme last year was £33 million, bringing the total spent on new fixed assets since the war to £223 million.

Heavy Fall in Tea Profits

The results of four tea companies of the Finlay Group, published last week, reflect last year's sharp drop in tea prices. Kanan Devan Hills Produce made a net profit after tax for the year to 30th November of £257,000, against £642,000. The final dividend is 71 percent, making 10 percent tax-free, against 271 percent, tax-free, Anglo American Direct Tea Trading made a net profit over the same period of £196,000, against £508,000, and is paying a final dividend of 10 percent, making 121 percent, tax-free, against 25 percent, tax-free. Amalgamated Tea Estates made a net profit after tax of £241,000, against £356,000, and announces a final dividend of 5 percent, making 61 percent, tax-free, against 111 percent, tax-free. Consolidated Tea and Lands actually ended its year with a net loss of £158,000, against a profit of £1,148,000 for the previous year. But this was after charging a Pakistan exchange loss of £701,801 as well as the tax figure of £370,000. The final dividend is 71 percent, making 10 percent, tax-free, for the year, against 30 percent, tax-free.

Brevities

The Indian Copper Corporation has obtained permission of the Government of India and the United Kingdom Treasury to make a scrip issue of one new 2s. share for every two stock units held.

IRON ORE OUTPUT IN MARCH

The output of iron ore in India increased to 399,651 tons in March 1956 from 377,591 tons in February 1956, according to official statistics released by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Returns received from 99 mines for the month of March 1956 show despatches totalling 285,377 tons to the iron and steel plants and 49,972 tons to the export market. The reported stocks at the end of the month amounted to 1,130,667 tons.

Madras

ACHARYA BHAVE OPPOSED TO STATE CAPITALISM

MR. A. D. SHROFF DISCUSSES FINANCE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

THE Bhodan tour of Acharya Vinobha Bhave in Tamil Nad has just begun. His daily prayer meetings are well attended. According to him, the foremost problem facing the country today is the inequitable distribution of land, but he does not believe that legislation can improve matters without bitterness. His views on State capitalism are equally forthright. "We cannot say that people will be happy under State capitalism. It is no use people becoming mere automatons by handing over everything to be done for them to the State. There is also a danger of more harm being done if a wrong thing is done by the State. The power of doing things, good or bad, should not be in the hands of the State. In the name of welfare State, nothing should be done to centralise everything."

In a speech at the Nilgiris Rotary Club, Mr. A. D. Shroff severely criticised the industrial policy of the Government. He recalled that when he was the chairman of the Control of Capital Issues Advisory Committee, he found that not even 25 percent of the ventures for which capital issues were sanctioned came into existence. This was due to the fear engendered in the minds of the investing public by the Government's Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. As a result of stringent conditions, small and medium industries are frustrated after wasting thousands of rupees in their effort to obtain licences. The amendment of the

Constitution relating to the acquisition of private property has disturbed potential investors. Mr. Shroff referred in this connection to the low rate of compensation paid to Tatas for the acquisition of their airlines. Speaking on the lack of finance for the private sector, he said that the formation of the Industrial Finance Corporation was a good thing. But in spite of the Corporation, promotion of new companies had definitely received a setback during the past four or five years.

Criticising the new industrial policy, Mr. Shroff continued that the encroachment of the public sector into trading was a very serious matter. It was not true, he said, that the extension of the public sector was due to the inability of the private sector to fulfil its obligations. If the private sector had no initiative to start new enterprises, it was not only due to the industrial policy of 1948, but also due to the fact that in recent years the fiscal policy had been so devised that the private sector had been "straitjacketed" into a position which has left it no alternative but to remain inert.

Silk Factories Close Down

Some 180 silk factories in Mysore, with a total of 3,000 looms, have suspended production indefinitely, throwing 5,000 workers out of work. The closure of the silk factories, according to the president of the Mysore Silk Manufacturers Association, is due to the heavy incidence of taxation and labour demands.

World Bank Mission's Visit

The World Bank Mission had discussions with the Madras Government on the development projects in this State during its recent visit. It is learnt that the members of the Mission were particularly interested in the programmes of the State Government for solving the unemployment problem. The Government, it is further understood, told the Mission that the problem could be tackled successfully if there was sufficient finance to push through the various items of the development programme. It was pointed out to the visitors that the main source of revenue for the State was sales tax.

I. C. I. SALES SHOW BIG INCREASE

STATING that the value and volume of sales for 1955 were both new records, the annual report of Imperial Chemical Industries, to be submitted to the general meeting in London on 14th June, reveals that expenditure on the construction programme last year was £33 million, making a total outlay on new fixed assets since the end of the war of £223 million. The value of the whole I.C.I. group's consolidated sales in 1955 was £411 million, compared with £352 million in the previous year. About £95 million was spent last year on research and development, and on this, the report notes that experience shows that chemical processes hardly ever reach such a stage of perfection that further research cannot give rise to improvements. As an example, the report says that although ammonia has been one of the company's major products for nearly 30 years, a good deal of research and development work is still in progress to discover more efficient catalysts and to find methods of producing hydrogen—one of the materials for the production of ammonia—more economically from fuel-oil than is now possible from coke. Of the activities of its Indian associated companies, the I.C.I. report says that steps are being taken to ensure that I.C.I. misses no suitable opportunity of taking part in those sections of the chemical industry which are open to private enterprise under the Government of India's industrialisation plans.

Plant Extensions

The Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.—an I.C.I. associate—had another successful year, the report notes, and there were particularly satisfactory increases in the production and sales of paints and Gammaxane formulations. The plants making these products are now being extended to cater for the growing demand. The report also says that after protracted negotiations with the Government of Bihar, Indian Explosives Ltd.—an I.C.I. subsidiary formed to manufacture explosives—has obtained possession of its factory site and has begun building operations.

Atic Industries Ltd.—a joint dyestuffs manufacturing company established with Atul Products Ltd.—has made considerable progress with its first plant, which is expected to be producing jade greens during the present year. A proposal to increase the scope of Atic Industries by the manufacture of an extended range of vat dyestuffs and their intermediates is at present awaiting the approval of the Indian Government. The polythene film plant of Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd. had a most successful year in the manufacture of film from imported polythene granules, and it is considered that the market prospects for polythene in this and other forms are sufficiently promising to justify the erection of a substantial plant to make polythene from Indian industrial alcohol. Proposals to this end have been approved by the Indian Government, and the erection of a plant is shortly to begin in the factory at Rishra of the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.

The report says that a principal interest of I.C.I. remains the import of chemicals from overseas and their sale throughout India. It is remarked in the report that the traditional pattern of trade is changing with the increasing manufacture in India of heavy chemicals, especially fertilisers and alkalies, and with growing Government control of purchase and distribution which has recently included soda ash. Nevertheless, the report says, I.C.I. trade in other products has so developed that both the value of the company's exports to India and the sales of I.C.I. (India) have been maintained.

Ceylon

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE BODY STARTS WORK

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

(FROM OUR COLOMBO CORRESPONDENT)

A SIGNIFICANT landmark in the development of Ceylon's agriculture and industry was reached recently when the State-sponsored Development Finance Corporation began business after 60,000 of its 80,000 shares had been subscribed. The Corporation was set up by an Act of Parliament to assist in the establishment, expansion and modernisation of private industrial and agricultural enterprise, and to encourage the participation of foreign and local capital. Its General Manager, Mr. W. T. Yoxall, who comes from Britain, announced that emphasis would be laid on farming enterprise in the form of large-scale agricultural or livestock undertakings operated on a commercial basis. In giving financial aid to agriculturists and industrialists, the Corporation would conform to the Government's plan of increasing employment, utilising raw materials found locally, and economising in the use of foreign exchange.

Within a day of commencing business, the Corporation received 15 applications for assistance to set up new small-scale agricultural and industrial ventures. These applications are now being considered, and will later be sent to the Ceylon Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research to ascertain the technical possibilities of the projects for which assistance is sought. The establishment of the Corporation has been welcomed by many of the Ceylonese who are interested in small industries. They hope, with its help, to start the production of agricultural implements, iron goods, cutlery and plastic ware, all of which are at present imported in substantial quantities.

Tea Prices Drop

The price of tea, which accounts for 63 percent of Ceylon's export earnings, suffered seriously at the first three auctions held in Colombo this month. At the first week's sale, prices were on the down-grade. In the second week, the trade reported a near collapse of the market due to an excess of offerings (8 million lbs. was offered instead of the normal 6 million lbs.) and a decline in quality. The drop in tea prices affected the stock market. The drop in tea prices were on offer. The selling and many tea shares were on offer. The party had threatened to nationalise the plantation industry. City circles, however, are optimistic now. They say that there is no cause for panic. They maintain that, on a long view, tea is a good investment, and they advise people to buy the cheap shares of quality producers which have paid regular dividends. But many holders of tea shares are looking for more adventurous buyers.

New Commercial Harbour

The Government is thinking of turning Trincomalee, now used as a British naval base, into a commercial harbour. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister, has already indicated that he intends asking the British Government, which has the use of the Trincomalee harbour under a mutual defence agreement reached when Ceylon gained independence, to leave the base. When the British hand it over to Ceylon, the Ministry of Transport and Works will start to develop it into a commercial port for merchant shipping. The Ministry expects to be able to undertake the project in the next financial year. The building of a second commercial port in the island should help to ease congestion in Colombo and from a number of labour strikes. The Ceylon port authorities have shown much concern recently over the growing tendency among shippers to by-pass Colombo and go to other ports where the turn-round of ships is faster. The Government feels that if another modern port is developed, ships can be induced to continue to touch at Ceylon. A substantial percentage of transshipment cargo, now reaching Indian ports, can also be attracted to hold that way. In case the British continue to hold Trincomalee for their naval base, the Ceylon Government will develop Galle, on the south coast, into a commercial harbour. Galle is about 70 miles from Colombo.

Government's Film Studio

The Government proposes to establish a modern film studio. The Minister of Posts, Broadcasting and Information has announced that he will convert the Government's Film Unit into a Corporation shortly. At present, all films in Sinhalese, the language spoken by 51 million of Ceylon's 83 million people, are produced in India. The Government has decided to set up a modern studio to help Ceylonese film producers to keep their money here instead of sending it to India. Initially, it will spend Rs. 3 lakhs on the studio. Additional funds for the project will be given by Ceylonese in the movie business—both producers and exhibitors. The Technical Assistance Bureau of the Colombo Plan will be asked to loan foreign technicians to organise the industry and train Ceylonese.

Exploiting Ilmenite Deposits

The ilmenite deposits, valued at over Rs. 300 million, which overseas industrial interests offered

to exploit, will now be exploited only by the Ceylon Government. In June 1955, the Government invited worldwide tenders for the exploitation of these deposits. Within a fortnight, offers were made by well-known industrial groups in the United States, Britain and Germany, who were prepared to join with local industrialists and contribute capital. Early this year, the Government was considering these offers. No decision was reached as it was decided to finalise the matter only after the general elections in April. One of the first decisions taken by the new Minister of Industries after the elections was to cancel the offer made by the previous Government. He said that he would consider setting up a suitable body to see whether the State should exploit the deposits.

Export of Canned Fruit

Ceylon will shortly begin exporting canned fruit. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has already set up a plant in Colombo which has a capacity of 10,000 tins a day. Exports will include pineapples and mangoes, and jams made of guava, papaw, wood apple and other fruits. A survey conducted in Britain and New Zealand indicated that canned tropical fruits would sell well there. The authorities feel that the demand for this country's products will be good in the United States, Canada and Europe. Annual imports of tinned fruits, jams and jellies cost Rs. 1½ million at present here.

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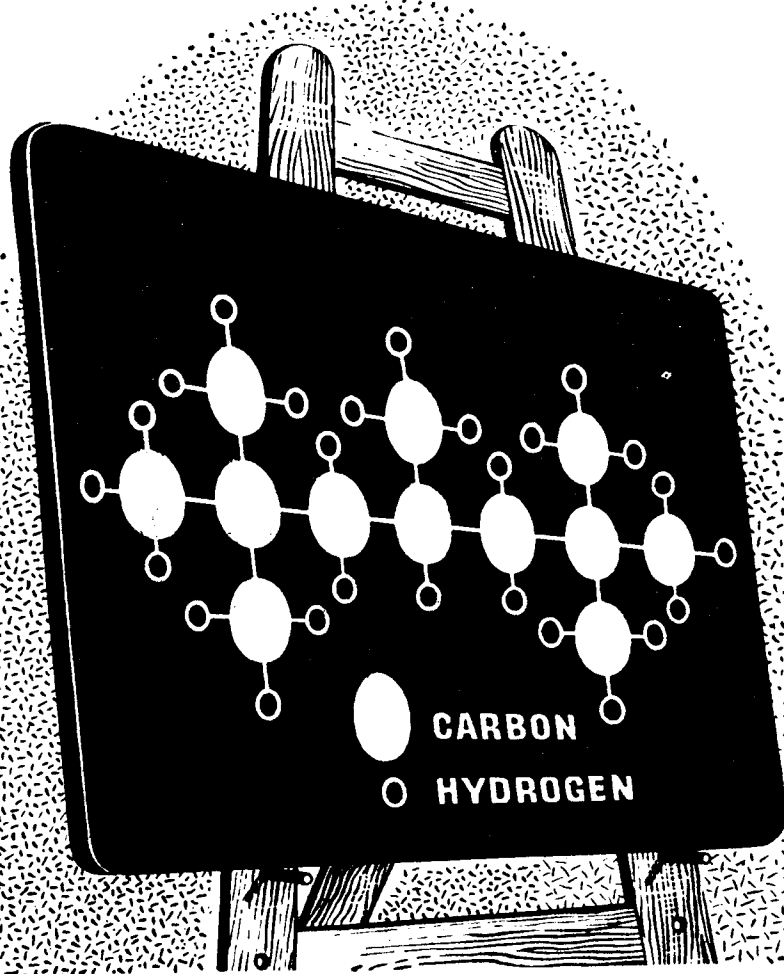
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Plantation Topics

STEADY INCREASE IN COFFEE PRODUCTION

There has been a steady increase in the production of coffee (cured) in India during the past few years, according to the 28th edition of *Indian Coffee Statistics*, now renamed *Coffee in India*, brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. During the year 1952-53, the output of coffee rose to 59.8 million lbs., as against 54.5 million lbs. in 1951-52 and 54.3 million lbs. in 1950-51. The increase was due to a progressive extension of the area under coffee cultivation. In India, Mysore is by far the largest producer of coffee, accounting for about 47 percent of the total area under coffee in the country. The State of Madras comes next with about 27 percent of the area, while Coorg contributes nearly 22 percent. India, however, accounts for only 1.1 percent of the total world production of this commodity. The quantity of coffee available for home consumption during the year was 45.3 million lbs. About 4.8 million lbs. of coffee were exported, mainly to Western Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands and France.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 13, 1,100,000 lbs of tea were on offer. There was an irregular demand and practically no enquiry for medium and low medium B.O.P.s with heavy withdrawals. Good medium and best liquoring B.O.P.s met with useful demand. There was a keen competition for all Fannings which were dearer. Whole Leaf types had less demand and were easier.

RUBBER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN APRIL

Indian rubber output in April was 1,826 tons, according to the Indian Rubber Board. Exports were 10 tons and imports 788 tons during the month. Consumption by manufacturers was 2,402 tons. Stocks with estates and dealers on the last day of May totalled 2,934 tons including 418 tons in transit. Stocks with manufacturers at the end of the month amounted to 2,342 tons. Manufacturers also consumed 294 tons of reclaimed rubber, the month-end stock being 576 tons, and used 205 tons of synthetic rubber of which they held a total stock of 550 tons.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers Association.

	Closing prices 18-5-1956 (Rupees a lb.)	Average price for the period. (Rupees a lb.)
No. 1	1.41	1.47
No. 2	1.38	1.45
No. 3	1.35	1.41
No. 4	1.11	1.17
No. 5	1.06	1.12
Sheet Cuttings 1	-/85	
Sheet Cuttings 2	-/80	
Crepe:		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.18 Nom.	1.204
R.M.A. No. 1	1.17/18	1.19
	Crepe No. 2	1.17
	Crepe No. 3	1.154
Scrap Crepes:		
Sc. Crepe No. 1	.90/92	.924
Sc. Crepe No. 2	.85/88	.88
Sc. Crepe No. 3	.78/84	.824
Flat Bark	.67/75	.714
	Sc. Crepe 3X	.85

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 53.45 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepes and 31.45 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.



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Engineering and Transport

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

ENGINEERING COLLEGES FOR ASSAM AND ORISSA

THE Eastern Regional Committee of the All-India Council of Technical Education meeting in Calcutta recently under the chairmanship of Sir Jehangir Ghandy approved schemes for the establishment of two engineering colleges—one in Assam and the other in Orissa. It also recommended the starting of a polytechnic at Asansol, and a civil engineering institute at Berhampur (Ganjam). Grants recommended for these new institutions and the development of existing training facilities total Rs. 87.57 lakhs. The Committee's meeting opened with an address by Sir Jehangir Ghandy in which he surveyed the development of technical education in the country during the period of the first five year plan and the schemes proposed under the second plan. He disclosed that only a half of the total allocation of Rs. 28 crores under the first plan had actually been spent. Despite this shortfall in expenditure the list of achievements was undoubtedly impressive. The number of institutions offering post-graduate courses and research facilities in engineering and technology increased from eight in 1949-50 to 18, degree colleges from 53 to 60, and diploma schools from 81 to 108. As a result, the output of graduates and diploma holders increased by about 50 percent. 30 national research fellowships were instituted during the period. In recognition of the importance of management studies, courses in industrial engineering and business management were started at a number of centres. A decision was taken to set up an Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad on the same pattern as Britain's Staff College at Henley-on-Thames.

Second Plan Proposals

The original allocation of Rs. 80 crores proposed by the Planning Commission for the development of technical education in the second plan period had been reduced to Rs. 50 crores, but even so, it was nearly double the first plan figure. It had been decided to set up three higher technological institutes on the pattern of the Khargpur College in the west, north and south. When fully developed, each of the four institutes should be able to take in 1,200 under-graduates and 600 post-graduate students. It was hoped to start a number of engineering colleges and polytechnics to meet regional requirements, while special provision had been made for the establishment of junior technical schools for boys of the age group 14-17. The Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad is to be expanded, and it is proposed to start a Central Institute of Printing Technology. The number of research scholarships will be substantially increased.

Eastern Region's Needs

Discussing the special problems of the eastern region, Sir Jehangir pointed out that there were as yet only 19 technical institutions of degree standard in the area, compared with 20 in the south, 14 in the west and 11 in the north. Since 80 percent of the country's heavy engineering capacity was located in this area, its demand for technical personnel was the heaviest, whereas training facilities were "woefully deficient". "We must go all out to strengthen the existing institutions and develop new ones. There is no room for complacency, no time to be lost". Referring to the work done by the Committee in securing practical training facilities, he said that 250 graduates and 28 diploma holders had been placed in some 50 firms. "Our aim is to provide every graduate with training facilities before he starts life as a professional engineer", Sir Jehangir said.

Committee's Decisions

The college in Orissa, the location of which has yet to be decided, will offer courses in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. The civil engineering college proposed for Assam will be at Gauhati. Grants recommended by the Committee for these new institutions are Rs. 38 lakhs for Orissa and Rs. 24 lakhs for Assam. The Committee recommended a grant of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for the establishment of a polytechnic at Asansol which will offer a part-time diploma course in electrical and mechanical engineering for the benefit of industrial workers in the area. A grant of Rs. 7 lakhs was recommended for opening a Civil Engineering Diploma Institution at Berhampur (Ganjam). Grants of over Rs. 1 lakh each were recommended for the Assam Civil Engineering Institute and the Hooghly Institute of Technology to permit doubling the intake of students. The Jadavpur College of Engineering and Technology was recommended for a grant of Rs. 5.2 lakhs for the development of existing training facilities and a similar grant of Rs. 6 lakhs was voted for the Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri. The Committee also decided to allocate seats to students from the neighbouring States of Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Tripura at the Calcutta School of Printing and Technology.

TEST EQUIPMENT FOR BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

NEW DEVICES FOR RESEARCH ON PROTOTYPES

A "REFRIGERATOR" operated by four 150 h.p. motors with a 40-ton hydraulic jack to open and close the door; tunnels that can absorb tons of air a minute at speeds of up to 2,700 m.p.h.; fans driven by electric motors whose horse-power is counted in tens of thousands; research chambers simulating "heights" of more than 15 miles at sea level; an immense "rack" used to torture an airframe to destruction—these are but a few of the new facilities acquired by the British aircraft industry to turn today's prototype into tomorrow's production job.

Stratosphere research chambers, reproducing conditions at altitudes of ten to 15 miles, are vital to engine and airframe manufacturers alike. Icing conditions experienced at temperatures of less than minus 50 degrees centigrade ten miles up is the particular concern of the Lucas engine-testing chamber at Burnley, in Lancashire. Since mid-1953, when the plant began operations, engines from many manufacturers have been tested and reported on by Lucas engineers. Two years ago, Vickers-Armstrongs opened a similar installation for testing airframe components at heights of up to 80,000 feet, more than 15 miles. The 50 feet long compression chamber is actuated by four compressors each driven by a motor of 150 h.p.

Some idea of the expense involved in building and equipping such facilities is contained in a recent Rolls-Royce announcement which quoted an expenditure of almost £4 million on their engine test chamber. Ready for full-scale operation in January 1958, it will reproduce conditions at 70,000 feet at speeds of up to 1,500 m.p.h. Rolls-Royce also announced a few months ago that laboratories and equipment are under construction for research into nuclear power plants. This followed a cryptic statement from the Hawker Siddeley Group that work on similar lines was being undertaken. Dowty, famous for their undercarriages, stated in March that a nineteenth century mansion in Brockhampton Park, near Cheltenham, had been acquired for 80 nuclear research specialists and their equipment.

Importance of Wind Tunnels

Wind tunnels are much in the public eye following the opening of the industry's £1½ million co-operative transonic tunnel at Bedford early in May. There is a considerable number of large, small, low and high-speed tunnels in Britain today. One of the most spectacular, the Hawker Siddeley Group's £200,000 Mach 3 supersonic tunnel in Coventry, is housed in a building, part of which is 300 years old. Opened last year, the tunnel employs a 10,000 h.p. electric motor which, when operating, consumes a tenth of Coventry's peak load electricity supply. It is available for use by the whole industry for testing rockets and engines as well as guided missiles and aircraft. In 1952, Bristol began operating their Mach 3.5 wind tunnel, driven by a 27,000 h.p. motor. A year later, Handley Page opened a high-speed tunnel which has provided much data in evolving the Victor.

Two months ago, Avro announced that a Vulcan V-bomber airframe had completed two years of fatigue testing in a special skeleton-like "rack" mounted on 104 concrete piles sunk 30 feet into the ground. The Vulcan was suspended by 22 hydraulic jacks in a "zero gravity" condition while some up to 700 tons. Engine manufacturers require test and deHavilland alone have, between them, built more than a dozen. One of the latest and largest is the latter's £140,000 Gyrone test bed designed for engines of up to 30,000 lbs. thrust and more.

Water tanks for testing fuselages of pressurised airliners have been built and are in use by de Havilland, Bristol and Vickers while Saunders-Roe have two tanks at Cowes used for a different purpose. One, 130 feet by 50 feet, is for testing flying boat hull shapes: large-scale models are catapulted on to the water which can be agitated to simulate a rough sea. The other tank is 618 feet long and holds 400 tons of water. In this, hull models and components are towed along the water at high speed in order to examine their behaviour. The industry has, in the last few years, invested many millions of pounds in vital research facilities and is now spending millions more on test equipment.

K.L.M. PAYS 6 PERCENT DIVIDEND

K.L.M.'s financial results in 1955 were satisfactory with the net profit at 18,995,000 guilders—over 8 million guilders more than in 1954. After adding 10.5 million guilders to reserves, a dividend of 6 percent will be paid out of this surplus. The profit and loss account for 1955 shows a total turnover of 384,517,000 guilders as compared with 367,697,000 guilders for 1954, the traffic revenue in 1955 being 348,087,000 guilders (1954: 333,291,000 guilders). The load factor rose from 59.3 percent to 61.1 percent. Passenger traffic was 7 percent higher and freight traffic increased by more than 15 percent. Substantial orders have been placed for new aircraft to be delivered between 1957 and 1960. K.L.M. expects to be able to finance the greater part of these purchases from its own resources and the remainder by obtaining funds elsewhere. Some banks in the United States have already expressed their willingness to lend a large sum to K.L.M. on favourable terms.

Jute

I. J. M. A. VIEWS ON MINIMUM EXPORT PRICE SCHEME AWAITED

GUNNY PRICES STEADIER: RAW JUTE ALSO WELL MAINTAINED

THERE was a very swift reaction in the jute goods market last week to the report that the Government of India was considering some sort of a minimum export price scheme. Gunny rates advanced rapidly with heavy speculative buying by several large operators who attempted to corner various fabrics at low prices in the hope that rates would be fixed at a much higher level. This tendency was encouraged by the news that the I.J.M.A. committee was to debate at its meeting last Friday afternoon ways and means of relieving the present uneconomic trading conditions brought on by the disparity between jute goods and raw material prices. Speculation continued on the outcome of the discussions, and throughout the day a bullish sentiment prevailed, as operators professing to have "inside knowledge" propounded various remedies which they felt sure would be put into force. It came as rather an anti-climax late on Friday afternoon when it was learned that the meeting had been adjourned until Tuesday with no decisions taken. Prices immediately fell back, but soon recovered under similar conditions prior to the Tuesday meeting, which, however, ended like the original one.

The events of the week brought no response from overseas buyers, and there was no rush to place orders at current rates in anticipation of minimum rates being imposed. Any attempt to increase gunny prices would only strengthen consumers' ideas towards alternative forms of packaging, etc. That world consumption of jute goods may be decreasing is suggested by reports from Dundee that spinners and manufacturers there have had to curtail production. Carpet manufacturers, who are large consumers of hessian, have already in many cases reverted to a three-day week, and prospects for an improvement are not bright with high prices now demanded for Pakistani jute. This is the problem which may face India in the near future, unless gunny rates can be made more attractive to overseas buyers.

The remedy might appear to be in the reduction of raw jute rates, but these have been very steady throughout. A firm stand has been taken by sellers of New Crop jute. Over the past three years, New Crop sellers have lost heavily on their early transactions, and this year they are determined not to make the same mistakes. Consequently, while mills want to buy New Crop jute for August-September shipment at about Rs. 25 a maund, sellers' ideas in most cases are at least Re. 1 a maund higher. The volume of New Crop jute on mills' books so far this season is much less than in other years and this has prompted sellers of Old Crop jute to adopt similar tactics and hold out for higher prices. Operators have also been guided by the very steady upcountry markets. Imports in the main agencies have been negligible and prices are very firm at 8 annas to Re. 1 above Calcutta indications. In spite of this, however, a fair amount of business has been transacted just below the quoted rates, and if it had not been for the fact that assortment conditions were difficult to meet, business might have been much larger.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: Very firm conditions prevailed in the jute goods market early in the week when it was reported that some form of price support was being considered. Heavy goods rose by Re. 1 at the close last week, and after the holiday on Thursday, B Twills opened on Friday for morning a further 14 annas up at Rs. 105-8 for May shipment. Forward shipment also advanced and the October-December period improved by Re. 1 to Rs. 104-12. The reaction in hessian was not so marked and prices rose by about 4 annas for 40in. 100z. to Rs. 37-12 for May shipment and Rs. 38 40in. 100z. to Rs. 37-12 for May shipment. Heavy speculation covering maintained the bullish tendency that developed from the prospect of the fixing of the minimum export prices, and it was obvious that the general opinion was that the minimum price would be well above the current rates. The confidence of the market received at Friday's meeting of the I.J.M.A., which was primarily called to discuss the trading difficulties. Rates in all sections lost 2 or 4 annas, and a temporary lull in speculative activity lasted right through until Tuesday, when the I.J.M.A. committee again met. Heavy goods then advanced to Rs. 106 a 100 bags of B Twills, while 40in. 100z. hessians rose to Rs. 38-1 a 100 yards. But as no definite decisions were announced prices again fell, and easier conditions prevailed, with B Twills losing Re. 1 and hessian 4 annas by Tuesday evening.

At the close, the market was easier. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	Ready Rs.	June Rs.	July-Sept. Rs.	Oct.-Dec. Rs.
40in. 80z.	31-12	31-6	31-2	30-12
40in. 100z.	37-14	38-2	38-8	38
B Twills	105-8	105-10	105-4	104-12

Heavy Cees (Plain)	103	104-8	105	104-12
A Twills	128	128	128	127
Liverpools	116-8	117	117	117
Cornsacks	105	105-14	106-4	106

Raw Jute: Raw jute rates have been very steady. Opening prices of Assam jute were based on Rs. 26-8 a maund for May-June shipment, and fairly good business was done at this level on Friday, although mills' ideas in general were below this rate. Prices advanced 8 annas a maund on Saturday and mills lost interest at the higher levels, although they were still buyers at the old rates. Sellers were inclined to be reserved under the influence of the upcountry markets and of the firm stand taken by New Crop operators. They were not willing to entertain buyers' counter-bids, especially as the assortment indicated usually consisted of a large percentage of bottom quality jute. The two meetings held by the I.J.M.A. committee during the week dominated proceedings, and on both occasions business came to a standstill until the results were known. As no final plans were formulated, there was very little reaction, and the market settled down to wait for the committee's next meeting. Only small quantities of New Crop jute were purchased during the week due to the high prices demanded by sellers. It remains to be seen how long they can pursue their present policy in the light of current favourable New Crop reports. Sowings have been completed in nearly all areas, and the standing crop is reported to be very healthy, although more sunshine is required in the northern Bengal Districts following a long rainy spell. Some areas in Assam have reported that the standing crop has sustained slight damage from flood waters, but this is not considered serious. In Pakistan all sowings have been completed and weeding is taking place. Weather conditions have been very favourable and the crop continues to be about one month ahead of last year. River levels are above normal and are tending to rise.

During the week, business was again done for Dhubri, Northern and Assam jute at the same rates of Rs. 26 to Rs. 27 a maund basis Bottoms for June shipment. Larger quantities of local Northern jute were also bought at prices ranging from Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-12 for one month's delivery. Assam Tossa and Karimpore-Bongaon Tossa was in good demand and mills paid Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-8, according to the district. Interest in Daissee and Daissee Mesta slackened, but small business was done in the former at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-8 a maund, and in the latter at Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-8 for low assortments. Jungli Mesta Bottoms were also done at Rs. 24 a maund. Small quantities of Bimil were done at Rs. 24-12 to Rs. 25 for F.A.Q.

Business in New Crop jute was limited, but transactions were reported in Dhubri-Raha-Northern jute at Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 26-8 for July-August shipment, and Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8 for August-September shipment.

There were no reports of any New Crop business in Pakistani loose jute, but Cuttings were done at Rs. 107-8 a bale for September-October shipment.

At the close, the market was a little easier and quotations were reduced 8 annas a maund. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute (Old Crop Kutch):	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis	Shipment.
Lower Assam	26-8	June-July
Upper Assam	26-8	"
Northern	26-8	"
Murshidabad White	26	"
Daissee ex Agency	27	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	26-8	"
Daissee Mesta	25	"
Local Packing (Northern)	26-8	"
Bimil	25 for F.A.Q.	"
New Crop:		
Lower Assam	25-8	Aug.-Sept.
Indian Jute (Old Crop Pucca):	Rs. a bale.	Shipment.
Mill Firsts 2/3	175	June-July
Mill Lightnings 2/3	160	"
Mill Hearts 2/3	145	"
Pakistan Jute (Old Crop Pucca):	Landed at Mills Rs. a bale	Shipment.
Jat	29-8	June
District	29	"
Northern	29	"
New Crop:		
Jat	28-8	Aug.-Sept.

Imports into the local Cossipore markets have again been irregular. Wagon arrivals have fallen slightly, and over the week a total of 400 wagons reached the sidings. There has been a fair amount of activity from mill representatives, and purchases of local jute through brokers has also added to the steadier tendency. Sellers are inclined to be reserved, and prices are on the high side. Quotations at the close were based on Kishanganj jute at Rs. 26 a maund for garsat quality. Activity

in the Daissee markets is at a standstill due to the large disparity between agency prices and those quoted to Calcutta mills. In Sheoraphuli, these are based on Rs. 28 a maund for garsat quality.

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

DULL CONDITIONS PREVAIL

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

DULL conditions still prevail in the jute industry here and on the Continent of Europe. Demand appears to be non-existent at the moment. Consumers of jute yarns and cloth are content to run their stocks down to rock-bottom and await the lower prices which they believe are bound to come in due course. At the prices ruling for old crop jute, Dundee spinners and manufacturers would be losing money by selling at current rates for yarns and cloth, but, if conditions continue as dull as they are, there may be a reduction in prices for these in order to attract business. Paper is gaining ground in the battle for existence in the U.K. and more and more firms are putting in plants to take paper in place of jute for the making of bags, and Dundee manufacturers are very worried over how to combat substitutes. It looks as if the only solution to this problem, which affects the whole of the jute industry, is for Pakistan to grow more raw material and make it available to the trade at some pounds less a ton. Of course, it may be that Pakistan has in view that she should have the monopoly of the whole industry from the raw material to the finished article. Values of raw jute have remained unchanged for both old and new crop. There is little interest in the former, but some new crop is being bought at £91 for Mill Firsts, £81 for Mill Lightnings and £76 for Mill Hearts, August-September, c.i.f. U.K. Daissee and Tossa continue unchanged for old and new crop at the minimum prices in most cases. New grade Tossa-2/3 is available at £100 and 4's at £90, with crack Daissee-2/3 at £91 and grade at £81 for October-November shipment, c.i.f.

Calcutta goods have continued to ease off and business was done with the Jute Control last week at 56s 6d for 40in. 100z. hessians and at 15s 9d for B Twills for May-June shipment, f.o.b. Calcutta. Quotations were generally higher by 6d to 9d for hessians and 2s for B Twills. Yarns and cloth are so quiet here that curtailment of production is increasing by short time and stopping of machinery.

QUALITY TESTS FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS

An index of the expansion in industrial activity is provided by the increase of over 33,000 in the number of tests carried out by the Government Test House at Alipore for determining the quality of industrial and engineering materials during 1955-56 as compared with the previous year. Disclosing this, Dr. A. N. Ghosh, Director, Government Test House, said that 144,053 tests were carried out in 1955-56 as against 110,327 in 1954-55. To meet the increasing demand for testing facilities, the Government has agreed to expand the activities of the Test House. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose under the second plan during which a branch Test House will also be opened in Bombay. The fees charged for the tests brought a revenue of Rs. 7,51,658 in 1955-56, as against Rs. 6,87,011 in 1954-55.

1956

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ORIENT LONGMANS

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BOMBAY MADRAS DELHI

S. N. BANERJEE. M.A. General Manager.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in '000	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount issued in '000	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations	
					30-5-56	A year ago						30-5-56	A year ago
					Ra	Ra						Ra	Ra
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131½	135	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5½	100	77½	80
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb Aug.)	11.25	7	100	100	121	1935-39	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	6½	250	15½	15½
1898-99	Bongra (June Dec.)	4.00	6½	100	117	119	1933-37	Britannia Biscuit (Feb Aug.)	15	8	10	153	153
1901	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	111½	124	1939-41	British Leyland Corporation (Apr. Mar.)	7.50	6	5	10	11½
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.56	5½	10	88	81	1937	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81.00	8	100	124½	137
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	110½	120½	1909-11	Burn Eng. 1st & 2nd (Feb Aug.)	13.00	7	100	140½	145½
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar Sept.)	1.93	5	10	3½	6	1936	Burn Engineering (Feb Aug.)	15.00	6	100	124	124
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan July)	2.00	7	10	12½	13	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar Sept.)	£1,900	5	£1	11½	12½
1898-99	Onal (June Dec.)	2.00	6½	100	113	114	1940	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	55	60
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr Oct.)	10.00	9	100	110	110	1940	Calcutta Tramways (Jan July)	£256	5½	£1	81	8½
1884	Bangalore (Jan July)	6.00	6	100	128½	128½	1940	Carew & Co (January)	8.00	6½	100	106	96
1938	Basanti (Oct.)	3.00	6½	10	7	7½	1940	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb Aug.)	10.00	10	100	144	144½
1896	Bengal Nagpur (Apr Oct.)	3.00	7	100	110	105	1940	Chrestina Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5½	100	60	64
1906	Bowbesh "A" (Apr Oct.)	5.00	8	100	134	135	1940	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	5.00	6	100	101	94
1900	Bowbesh "B" (1) (Apr Oct.)	5.00	7	100	134	135	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	3,500	6	100	103	98
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324½	324½	1940	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	2,372	6	40	41	35
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan July)	21.30	7½	100	133½	133½	1911	Deshergarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	104	104
1928	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1935	Deshergarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4½	100	93	91½
1912	Central India (Apr Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531½	531½	1940	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	64	73
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4½	25	20	20	1948	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan July)	30.00	6	100	129	127
							1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6½	100	99½	102
							1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan July)	£200	7	£1	17½	17½
							1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2,500	5½	100	100	100
							1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1.00	6	100	76	75½
							1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb Aug.)	1.00	6½	100	66	69
							1946	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr Oct.)	2,500	6½	100	71½	71½
							1947	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6½	100	66	62
							1948	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	7½	100	73	66½
							1946	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68	66
							1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	69	66½
							1940	Humayam Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	10	11
							1936	India Aluminium (Mar Sept.)	40.00	6½	100	80	72
							1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan July)	30.00	7½	100	108	101
							1927	India General Navy & Railways	87,500	6	210	80	76
							1915	Indian Cable Co (Nov.)	12.88	6	10	31	24½
							1915	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1,966	7	100	140	138
							1936	Indian Iron & Steel	2,895	5	100	108	109
							1946	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2.00	6	100	76	75½
							1935	Investment and Finance (Feb Aug.)	2.00	6½	100	66	69
							1945	James Wright (Jan July)	1.30	6	50	40	35
							1911	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5½	100	77	78½
							1946	Jessop & Co.	10.00	6	100	106	105
							1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6½	10	10	10
							1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	6	100	102	108½
							1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116	113
							1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	6	100	105	104½
							1915	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5½	100	69	67½
							1936	McLeod & Co.	40.00	6	100	76	77
							1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	20.00	6	100	88½	88½
							1949	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	30.00	6½	100	98	96½
							1938	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.75	5	100	92	89
							1930	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	2.00	6	10	8½	8½
							1942	National Insulated Cable	10.00	6½	100	100	100
							1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	6	100	69	69½
							1944	National Tobacco (Jan Dec.)	20.00	6½	100	69	69½
							1946	Northern India Oil (Jan July)	2.00	6	100	48	56
							1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103½	103½
							1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6½	100	104	104
							1932	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6½	100	99½	99½
							1936	Puttur (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	10	15½	15½
							1933-36	Ramkrishna Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	108	107½
							1936	Rohas Industries (April)	20.00	7	100	121½	124
							1930	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4½	100	64	66½
							1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6½	100	84	85½
							1936	Shree Gopal Paper	75.00	6½	100	84	85½
							1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	12.00	5	100	125	126
							1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	5	100	96	100
							1936	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	65	65
							1936	Son Behar Sugar (Oct.)	5.00	7	100	161½	161½
							1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6½	10	81½	9½
							1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	8½	10	104	104
							1936	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	84	82½
							1936	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6½	100	131	131
							1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	6	100	117½	117½
							1939	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	89.28	7	100	121½	121½
							1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6½	100	166½	170
							1906	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	69.82	7½	100	126½	129
							1918	Tata Power (May Nov.)	89.27	7½	100	126½	129
							1914	Titagarh-Balpara (Ram 1) (June Dec.)	1.25	6	100	146	153½
							1914	Titagarh Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.25	6	100	146	153½
							1914	Titagarh Paper Mills "2nd" (Mar. Sept.)	1.25	6	100	146	153½
							1934	Vellore Electric (Sept. Mar.)	15.00	4½	100	95	93
							1934	Vizagapatam Electric Supply (July)	1.25	6½	100	82½	82½
F.E.A.													
							1894	Amluckie (May Nov.)	75	7	100	550	750
							1903	Banarbat (Jan.)	4.00	6½	100	118	116
							1901	Banarbat (Jan.)	4.00	6½	100	118	116
							1906	Brooke Bond Estate India Ltd.	1.00	8	100	110	110
							1907	Chooanabhatti (Jan.)	35.00	6½	100	86	80½
							1914	Dimakusi (June Dec.)	2.00	6½	100	118	109
							1901	Dhunsari	70	6	10	10	10
							1894	Gielci (Sept.)	119	7	3	33	34
							1901	Hantapara (Jan.)	2.00	6	100	86	113
							1901	Hastimara (Mar.)	50	8	100	140	136
							1904	Kinsley Golaghat (Dec.)	3.00	7	100	135	96
							1929	Muitem (May Nov.)	2.40	6	100	108	129½
							1907	New Doanari (Jan.)	3.20	6	10	9	11½
							1907	New Samanabhat (Nov.)	2.00	6½	100	110	109
							1907	Nilgiri Neerugundi (Jan July)	1.50	8	100	110	109
							1888	Okarti (Dec.)	1.50	7	75	103	75½
							1910	Pathamara	50	7	100	114	106
							1914	Patrakola (May Nov.)	75	6	10	10	10
							1914	Peermade (July)	12.00	6	100	101	102
							1914	Pursimling (Jan.)	1.50	6	100	103	103
							1909	Sona River (May)	1.00	7	100	100	96
							1909	Tendrap (Jan.)	2.00	6	100	100	100
							1932	Tirthahab (May Nov.)	2.66	8	10	131	131
							1922	Tumsong</					

COAL COMPANIES

O. P. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary, Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	30-5-56 23-5-56 A year ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	2,69,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 31-5 61-1	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-71 71-71 81-81	200	545 538 493
4,49,550	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	6 6 6
2,35,000	2,32,338	5,34,591	13,919	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	16,296	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	16 16 11 1/2
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,453	13,32,074	Bhalgarh	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	61-61 61-61 61-61	10	5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	3	2,52,221	27,433	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokaro & Ramgur	6-12	315	12,19,366	—	15-12 10-10 10-10	10	26 1/2 26 1/2 29 1/2
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,209	Borra P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,25,500	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,037	14,019	21-21 21-21 21-21	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,819	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-31 31-31 31-31	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
6,00,000	1,43,676	7,32,536	Churulia	6-12	106	—	6,374	2,129	11-11 11-11 11-11	4	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
4,24,668	4,234,668	4,380,653	4,372,456	East Indian	4	128	1,137,640	4,59,767	181-181 181-181 181-181	22 1/2	30 1/2 33 28 1/2
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,266	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
10,00,000	1,74,000	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,444	—	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
6,50,000	5,06,856	5,06,856	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	19	2,41,150	2,401	—	10	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,929	Hurdadiah	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-71 71-71 71-71	10	23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
3,56,000	6,45,328	6,53,710	40,388	Kalapahari	2-8	2	—	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	—	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	100	118 118 97
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20 20-20 25-30	10	55 55 51
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	—	10	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
5,65,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,569	Mundulpur	6-12	326	—	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,60,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	5-5 5-5 5-5	10	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bandepur	3-9	5	59,711	6,071	31-11 31-11 31-11	10	10 1/2 10 1/2 6 1/2
17,76,230	31,15,797	29,01,763	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	5-5 31-31 31-31	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
6,00,000	12,34,425	6,00,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,402	36,426	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 8
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,506	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	—	—	21	21 21 21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,192	90,955	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-21 Nil—Nil	10	19 1/2 19 1/2 14 1/2
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10 5-5 5-5	10	15 1/2 15 1/2 18 1/2
8,34,000	9,21,342	1,08,862	4,36,015	Parusea P	6-12	106	1,05,075	8,013	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	14 1/2 15 9 1/2
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,750	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-81 81-81 71-81	10	22 22 22 1/2
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,008	—	—	10	10 10 10
23,99,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil—Nil 24-24 21-21	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,33,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 71-71 71-71	10	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,927	1,01,427	Samla	12	48	1,80,690	31,543	21-21 21-21 71-71	10	14 1/2 13 9 1/2
1,25,000	2,17,243	2,32,664	2,57,743	Searsole	1	351	1,05,156	21,070	25-25 25-25 30-30	2	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebpore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	121-121 142-142 176-176	7	34 34 26 1/2
8,00,000	23,624	5,29,306	6,32,757	Sendra	6-12	106	—	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	—	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,359	Standard	6-12	106	—	—	10-10 71-71 71-71	10	25 1/2 26 18
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	—	—	—	21	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
3,50,000	4,66,000	3,53,000	4,156	Union	6-12	279	4,083	44,161	10-71 5-21 21-21	10	12 1/2 12 1/2 18
49,98,210	39,14,812	21,550	4,20,307	Western Bengal	6-12	19	—	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	11 1/2 13 16 1/2
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	—	—	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	11 1/2 13 16 1/2

N = Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	30-5-56 23-5-56 A year ago
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	6 1/2 6 1/2 4 1/2
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,076	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	129	—	—	—	10	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	3	27	3,66,176	—	—	10	38 38 40
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	—	—	—	40	38 38 40
15,00,000	38,764	992	31,35,599	1,09,84,251	21,32,624	Birla Cotton	3	22	5,28,332	4,25,221	21-21 Nil—Nil	10	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
6,00,000	42,872	641	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bowreah P	6-12	138	54,628	—	—	10	95 95 70
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,303	25,93,976	3,00,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	—	—	—	100	163 146 403
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	7 9 9	25	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
19,00,000	42,944	518	34,12,181	25,71,925	1,53,884	Dunbar	6-12	138	9,92,376	—	—	10	24 24 38
63,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,454	1,37,951	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	100	308 302 204
1,60,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,38,99,575	1,60,33,952	47,29,268	Kesoram P	3	22	37,41,719	2,45,435	11 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2	10	27 1/2 19 1/2
33,96,288	38,664	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	—	25	18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
30,00,000	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	92,65,055	Muir P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	—	25	18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
22,89,882	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	208	—	—	—	100	84 86 107
3,07,095	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	—	—	—	100	84 86 107
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	6,16,936	1,094	—	100	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
17,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P.	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	5 7 7 1/2	100	10 1/2 10 1/2 8 1/2
1,57,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P.	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	5 7 7 1/2	100	10 1/2 10 1/2 8 1/2
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,88,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W. C. Silk P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25 30 30	100	570 575 426
1,78,47,800	1,20,912	2,770	3,20,71,600	1,87,29,278	23,80,514	Bukingham Carnatic P	12	26	1,01,66,075	2,38,649	25 30 30	100	570 575 426
20,00,000	28,000	—	18,03,003	20,32,074	11,26,239	Cambodia P	12	210	1,96,274	27,593	10 10 10	100	197 201 152
12,00,000	28,864	—	6,41,058	9,00,000	36,53,502	Coimbatore Cotton	12	188	6,53,750	61,404	Nil—Nil Nil—Nil	10	14 1/2 14 1/2 11 1/2
20,76,900	72,832	407	47,91,212	7,98,681	22,227	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg	12	139	7,52,342	—	—	100	345 345 275
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,25,505	17,90,000	58,77,434	Kaleswarar	6	141	5,05,780	7,677	—	100	107 107 66
24,00,000	33,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textile P	6	141	3,23,924	29,382	—	100	332 332 153
23,64,000	48,756	—	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	—	100	171 171 153
1,75,02,480	4,65,324	—	2,10,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,813	20 20 20	50	206 206 142
12,00,000	21,856	—	8,43,199	5,85,363	10,32,898	Malabar Spg. & Wvg.	12	108	—	—	—	200	115 113

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Acreage under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Shares	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
				1953		1954						1952	1953	1954		30-5-56	23-5-56	1 year ago	
				Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.	As P.												
Ra	Ra	Ra		Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.	As P.	Lbs.			Ra			Ra	Ra	Ra			
CACHAR																			
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,600	862	2,71,440	30-11	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	NH	NH	NH	10	12	12	141
4,00,000	8,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	NH	..	..	10	101	101	131
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-11	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,88,004	NH	NH	74	100	100	100	116
2,50,000	37,753	..	794	3,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	6,87,760	Chandpur	12	128	66,346	NH	NH	NH	10	116	116	125
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,000	649	3,74,581	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	NH	NH	NH	100	116	116	95
12,50,000	18,43,011	1,50,000	2,135	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-8	16,00,000	Hattikihra	12	202	13,22,856	NH	25	40	10	91	91	291
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kallinugarg Khoreal	12	313	91,071	NH	NH	15	100	110	110	27
3,50,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	33	3,31,927	NH	NH	274	10	14	14	154
7,00,000	3,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	1,44,302	32-4	1,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	NH	NH	20	100	264	264	264
1,00,000	5,00,325	..	485	3,54,900	29-5	..	..	..	Rathemara P.	12	202	1,64,444	NH	NH	..	100	143	191	251
2,00,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	1,54,180	29-7	3,04,720	36-6 4/5	3,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,53,780	NH	NH	..	10	121	221	174
5,25,000	3,25,309	3,28,514	688	5,96,410	33-8	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,000	Rongamattree	12	63	3,75,115	NH	20	35	100	1181	1181	150
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,813	682	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,338	36-7 1/8	5,20,000	Sonai River P.	12	74	3,73,677	NH	NH	123	10	191	191	203
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilkah	12	95	5,22,670	NH	NH	20	10	101	101	101
DARJEELING																			
3,99,150	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	NH	NH	NH	10	31	31	61
2,79,800	4,72,561	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-9	1,41,174	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,249	NH	NH	20	10	17	17	181
3,75,000	3,75,900	1,11,323	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darf, Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	NH	74	40	100	250	250	360
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	NH	NH	21	100	290	290	260
2,00,000	3,13,500	3,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-0	2,68,300	49-11	2,68,300	Giele P.	12	74	3,24,074	NH	NH	25	100	431	431	21
7,00,000	6,25,306	3,10,770	1,049	3,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,300	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	NH	20	50	100	301	301	201
10,32,000	5,57,576	1,118	761	1,38,233	34-3	3,26,515	48-8	580,000	Longview	12	99	8,04,823	NH	10	20	10	13	13	151
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,09,520	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	169	1,53,561	NH	74	40	100	281	281	371
1,50,000	1,75,390	1,10,239	463	1,63,526	42-1	1,82,000	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	9	..	NH	..	..	100	171	181	251
2,99,800	3,40,390	3,00,000	608	2,36,381	34-9	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,283	NH	20	50	100	300	300	370
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okayti P.	12	63	1,95,358	NH	NH	371	100	281	281	39
3,30,000	3,02,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	-652	NH	10	30	100	609	609	595
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,387	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,997	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	NH	21	15	100	281	281	371
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	Umsimong P.	12	74	2,02,628	NH	NH	10	15	15	15	19
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,721	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Rungtee Rungliot	12	63	2,63,196	NH	174	50	100	408	390	450
3,00,000	2,80,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seeyok	12	63	..	NH	..	..	100	408	390	450
6,25,000	5,98,113	1,459	747	1,63,187	34 44/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	NH	24	15	100	20	20	231
9,00,000	3,27,223	1,46,857	633	2,27,692	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,80,000	Sintong P.	12	101	2,87,240	NH	NH	5	100	381	381	65
3,00,000	2,89,060	3,90,460	534	2,67,892	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	6	30	50	10	51	61	7
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,385	382	3,30,180	37-5	3,78,300	54-5	3,90,000	Sunama	12	165	3,50,250	NH	NH	74	100	291	291	301
3,20,000	1,86,000	9,62,401	718	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8	4,50,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	10	15	40	10	12	12	14
8,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,893	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukur	12	279	3,99,995	NH	NH	10	10	141	141	151
DUARS																			
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarbat P.	12	2	51,07,307	174	45	120	100	360	360	533
6,00,000	30,83,553	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,964	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	12,94,614	5	30	65	10	501	501	644
9,00,000	4,05,110	11,03,042	1,112	13,97,521	30-8	..	..	..	Batkawa	12	165	9,45,451	NH	30	..	10	351	351	471
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,043	12,02,309	34-5	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birapra P.	12	63	12,07,481	NH	NH	20	100	224	224	249
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,53,088	921	5,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron P.	12	2	4,07,837	NH	NH	23	100	224	224	249
6,00,000	5,97,872	12,00,000	921	6,62,566	32-2	10,68,880	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	10	25	100	368	368	412	
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,787	33-4	4,41,787	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,32,025	NH	NH	15	100	272	272	378
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	265	2,14,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Engo	12	53	3,49,363	NH	6	110	100	577	577	452
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,881	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,219	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	NH	NH	60	10	291	291	311
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,45,784	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Gairkhata	12	88	10,21,301	NH	20	70	100	332	332	326
32,00,000	52,36,929	60,83,353	4,225	60,83,353	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,98,000	Gopulur	12	99	15,05,462	NH	18	24	25	331	331	241
8,25,000	9,40,000	19,78,213	1,452	18,54,638	32-6	16,07,388	42-6	17,20,000	Hantapara P.	12	88	39,77,805	24	60	10	226	226	323	
3,50,000	4,70,000	7,12,233	937	9,45,720	32-8	11,45,814	39-1	10,00,000	Hansimra P.	12	74	4,76,927	NH	25	60	10	391	391	451
9,00,000	4,50,325	6,65,000	607	9,45,720	32-8	11,45,814	39-1	10,00,000	Huidibari	12	74	19,89,593	NH	22	60	10	371	371	402
1,00,000	2,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,06,247	32-8	4,73,830	45-7	..	Jaybirpara	12	3	1,71,191	NH	25	65	10	261	261	381
1,00,000	3,60,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,498	31-10	1,69,538	44-6	9,60,000	Killoot	12	63	10,39,752	NH	20	411	10	261	261	300
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,45,666	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	Manabbarrie	12	217	5,69,183	NH	10	65	100	793	793	806
3,20,000	3,98,142	4,80,000	778	3,64,560	29-1	4,29,200	44-2	4,40,000	Manabbarrie	12	63	13,28,501	NH	25	60	100	250	300	316
2,50,000	2,40,000	2,79,541	348	2,52,023	32-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,40,000</											

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O Po. C and Dd indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in accounts closed column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		30-5-56	23-5-56	A year ago
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
SUGAR BREWERIES ETC.															
11.00.000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purbapuri Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	14 1/2	13 1/2	23 1/2
16,59,820	26,52,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	5	1	18,11,504	20,350	20	15	20	10	24 1/2	24	18
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,911	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	10	..	..	10	..	..	19 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,111	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	5	5	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	28	79,022	8,477	5	5	Nil	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2
20,00,000	7,62,286	36,06,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	1	335	12,99,571	34,046	15	15	17 1/2	10	13 1/2	14	17 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,388	11,65,175	11,16,358	Shree Sitaram Sugar	1	140	1,90,057	7,991	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2
9,99,950	14,54,274	1,54,304	1,42,696	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	1,39,515	1,39,515	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,894	1,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,525	82,931	25	25	25	10	94 1/2	94 1/2	62 1/2
14,00,000A	14,24,740	23,74,426	10,72,924	Upper India Sugar	1	302	16,80,986	86,393	..	15	20	100AC	280	280	15 1/2
7,00,000B												100BC	28 1/2	28 1/2	15 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS															
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,594	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,051	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
27,59,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	1	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	10	10	10
2,50,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	5	7 1/2	7 1/2	25 Dd	2 1/2	2 1/2	11 1/2
20,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,315	Angelo Bros.	1	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	17 1/2
30,00,000	17,54,434	27,66,265	54,634	Assam Match	12	274	8,35,092	1,18,395	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	1,35,099	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	2,98,498	4,17,492	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,840	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	1	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
80,01,400	33,00,000	79,13,763	61,74,895	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,329	5,49,717	20	13	13	100	168	177	20 1/2
12,00,000	2,65,000	8,24,890	1,20,023	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	44	44	43 1/2
6,00,000	76,411	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Rubber Trading P.	5	128	2,64,164	1,19,103	..	..	..	10	44	44	43 1/2
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,359	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	42	3,19,389	3,19,229	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	16 1/2
20,00,000	62,81,006	79,5,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	1	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
45,97,020	71,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	1	50	8,44,383	1,98,548	5	10	10	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2
3,25,00,000	59,89,738	1,18,60,324	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	30,23,938	27,36,584	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	Nil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
32,50,000A	2,10,569	5,83,876	1,16,62,849	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	6,87,704	22,189	5	5	5	10A	8 1/2	8 1/2	..
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	413	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
5,00,000												10	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,58,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	12	12	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
1,80,00,000	2,94,69,046	34,16,174	4,04,79,333	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,154	11,71,695	15	15	15	10	30 1/2	30 1/2	3 1/2
51,68,000	27,68,499	14,82,212	1,48,29,523	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	12,83,240	3,06,138	9	9	9	100	148	147	160 1/2
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,408	1,02,21,271	G & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	4,26,240	5,26,954	..	..	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	18,58,676	28,65,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	..	..	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	1 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	100	179	179	18 1/2
2,25,000	17,671	4,86,072	1,09,15,528	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	24-24	24-24	24-24	75	43	43	43 1/2
65,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	1	105	29,71,809	1,51,380	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,499	5,00,324	12,84,457	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,782	34,255	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40,00,000	31,71,323	7,81,000	98,384	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	19,01,201	11,96,811	17 1/2	10	20	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
30,00,000	32,90,310	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	1	225	5,30,579	16,373	..	..	..	250	240	240	23 1/2
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	8,221	Hindustan Ice & Cold Storage	9	294	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	5	11	11	18 1/2
35,20,000	31,95,729	10,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,868	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
15,16,00,000	1,28,49,459	1,23,36,779	9,90,97,494	Imperial Tobacco	1	325	3,18,18,053	25,00,733	4 1/2	8	8	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	..
1,60,30,000	2,41,97,583	53,33,999	10,13,114	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	299	26,79,602	14,18,074	10	9	9	10	22	21 1/2	..
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	12 1/2	10	35 1/2	33 1/2	2 1/2
5,00,000									..	..	..	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	..
83,75,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	12,62,271	..	..	..	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	..
1,25,00,000	6,57,319	8,08,800	9,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	5	173	4,07,288	1,36,845	..	..	..	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	..
8,27,970	4,64,735	18,15,487	10,03,705	Indian Wood Products	9	88	17,38,058	2,76,619	25	27 1/2	30	100	30 1/2	38 1/2	3 1/2
20,00,000	11,19,693	1,15,789	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,050	9,201	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	100	65	65	6 1/2
5,00,000									..	..	..	10	..	..	..
2,40,000	15,362	4,48,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1,59,321	36,496	..	..	..	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
5,87,500D	2,23,827	2,97,191	6,66,685	James Wright P.	12	261	62,875	5,299	5	5	5	60	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,17,500Dd	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	1	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	Nil	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	11 1/2
6,34,000D	3,17,383	6,02,938	5,21,611	Macfarlane & Co.	1	133	14,078	..	..	..	..	60	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
68,00,000	82,21,900	44,54,211	1,30,53,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	1	334	37,93,020	6,21,756	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	..	..	..
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	1	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	10	25 1/2	25 1/2	..
40,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,67,834	5	12	..	1000	240	240	24 1/2
5,00,000D									..	..	..	100D	..	..	..
1,15,00,00															

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O, P, F, Dd, G and R indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' Deferred Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	29-5-56	22-5-56	1-6-56
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	1955	1954	1955	Rs	Rs	Rs
CEMENT														
12,67,59.33	16,16,27,688	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	1	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9 1/2	6 1/2	10	100	216	217 1/2
ELECTRIC LTG POWER														
6,99,95,606	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	3	146	35,75,580	188	6 1/2	6 1/2	5	100	97 1/2	95 1/2
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,205	1,193 1/2
1,62,50,000	1,90,34,397	34,92,925	4,61,194	Bombay Suburban Elec Sup.	3	146	16,94,290	203	7	7	7	100	114 1/2	114 1/2
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,551	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015		7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	146	146
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro Elec Power Supply P	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	131 1/2	125 1/2
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,407	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,307 1/2	1,301 1/2
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704				100	350	350
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Joshi's Engineering	12	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	15	50	96	96
35,00,000	10,87,680	3,25,000	7,51,377	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	151	12,09,390	25,125	10	10	10	100	131 1/2	131 1/2
40,95,000	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,033	Machinery Mfgs Corp'n Ltd. P	1	330	2,02,006	64,676	10	10	10	100A	96 1/2	96 1/2
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,08,280	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,086	64,938				100	96 1/2	96 1/2
2,50,300	8,834	1,00,53,362	1,79,52,447	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	20	25 5/6	28 1/3	300	176 1/2	175 1/2
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	100	100	100	100	152 1/2	154
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	3,61,90,147	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	299	1,62,47,077	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	248 1/2	250 1/2
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
20,00,000		23,84,913	95,96,333	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606				100	139	139
5,15,000		11,04,84,687	4,54,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253						100	675	675
8,46,120		36,33,999	46,38,810	Indian Mercantile	12	15		1,13,199				20	454	454
18,74,940	25,01,134	2,83,61,155	2,61,49,442	Jupiter General P.	12	15		4,65,316				15	91 1/2	91 1/2
1,06,81,590		1,08,61,197	27,25,18,494	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13 1/2	16 2/3	15	43	43 1/2	48
5,00,000		57,83,333	33,46,53,427	Oriental Life	12	298						200	3,900	3,900
15,99,270		29,41,860	59,86,789	Vulcan	12	255	6,05,803	2,81,242	10	10	10	100	189 1/2	189 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,400	37,22,790				15		
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389				90	231 1/2	233 1/2
60,00,000	2,20,64,033	41,86,155	2,67,27,635	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990				125	629 1/2	628 1/2
42,00,000	1,21,04,353	31,74,431	31,14,306	Bombay Steam Navigation P	6	256	5,24,211	30,135				25	241 1/2	245
45,00,000	3,085	19,47,386	1,28,40,992	Industrial Investment Trust	12	90	5,81,909	2,83,136	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	72	72
99,29,250	1,36,308	59,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	27	4,99,359	4,78,677				200	215	215
1,57,71,400	4,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,742	National Rayon Corp'n	12	152	63,19,694	5,72,076	9	10	9	200	213 1/2	213 1/2
9,99,98,000	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,397	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	196	32,72,555	22,72,555	8	20	20	181	181 1/2	181 1/2
7,00,000	27,45,055	57,30,000	11,27,080	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	1	269	13,55,026	87,590	70	80	80	101	99 1/2	95 1/2
1,39,95,990	1,06,71,994	13,51,214	4,14,334	Tata Chemicals P.	1	269	13,55,026	87,590	70	80	80	101	99 1/2	95 1/2
70,07,475	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,49,261	Tata Oil P.	1	190	9,47,111	13,336	7	9	9	25	51 1/2	48
2,75,00,000				Western India Match	12	274	74,52,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	189 1/2	189 1/2

* 1955

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit	Carry forward	Dividend per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	30-5-56	23-5-56	1-6-56
Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	1955	1954	1955	Rs	Rs	Rs
CALCUTTA													
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	29,367		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	59 1/2	59 1/2
31,24,679	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrab Sasaram D B G	3-9	32	1,491	810	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	73	73
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G	3	165	46,607		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	58 1/2	58 1/2
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Barasat Basurhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	100	91 1/2	11
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	60 1/2	60 1/2
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	53 1/2	53 1/2
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,000	Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	3	88	9,917	1,071	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	7 1/2	7 1/2
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,026	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	7 1/2	7 1/2
22,50,000	66,65,477	12,30,000	Dehri Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	6 1/2	7 1/2	10	100	13 1/2	13 1/2
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	100	56 1/2	56 1/2
16,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	61,543	72,180	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	72 1/2	72 1/2
4,75,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,280	18,320	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	51 1/2	51 1/2
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	1,99,473		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	61 1/2	61 1/2
8,91,100	18,16,175	10,351	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	74 1/2	74 1/2
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,417	Shabdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,031	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	146 1/2	146 1/2
1,75,000	6,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Bailpara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	5,944				100		

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address.—(Contd.)

320. S. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329. Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Bhaskar Lane, Calcutta.	338. M. G. Investment Corp'n Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row Calcutta.
321. J. Williams—14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	330. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building Apollo Bunder Bombay.	340. K. O. Cheriyan—Travancore.	349. Chandmuli Batta—1, Canning Street, Calcutta.
322. Messrs Tata Sons Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort Bombay-1.	331. Roy & Sons—Canning St. Calcutta.	341. James Finlay & Co. Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	350. K. A. Agarwal—Empire House, Bombay Road Fort Bombay.
323. Anderson Wright & Co.—2, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332. M. Paspatti, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort Bombay.	342. U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. A. & P. (Management) Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate Bombay.
324. Bathgate & Co.—17/18, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333. Jaipuria Bros. Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	343. Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.—18, Clive Row Calcutta.	352. C. G. Mahant—Kewari Street, Bruce Road Calcutta.
325. John Sutcliffe—Statkies-Virginia House, 11, Chowringhee Calcutta.	334. J. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	344. V. J. Plani—Victoria Bunder Colaba.	353. N. K. Jha—14, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.
326. Berwala Bros.—63, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335. Sahu Jain Ltd.—Daiminagar.	345. The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street Calcutta.	354. L. C. Kanoo—P. S. Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
327. Textiles (Agency) Ltd.—1, Wren Road Fort Bombay.	336. Guldas Kishchand-Sindia House, Douglas Road Bombay.	346. Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore) Ltd.—Eloor Factory Always.	355. G. O. Robertson—16, Strand Road, Calcutta.
328. John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Messias Chambers, South India.	337. Berwala & Co.—63, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—46/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	

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IN SEARCH OF BETTER TAXES

LIKELY FATE OF THE KALDOR PROPOSALS

THE sudden jump in the second-plan estimate for new taxation was little more than a convenient way of dealing with an unwelcome discrepancy between estimated outlay and expected income. But it did serve one purpose—to remind the country that the next few years will see a large increase in the tax burden which cannot necessarily be forecast now, and that the sooner some constructive thinking is done on how best it can be shouldered, the smaller will be the inevitably large economic cost involved. That is why the recommendations of the British economist Mr. Nicholas Kaldor, of Cambridge University, are of such importance, and why the reports of the experts Mr. Deshmukh is sending to Europe to study taxes on wealth and capital gains will be awaited with interest. India is not the only country in the world where current systems of taxation are both burdensome and wasteful. If something can be done to bring them more into line with modern requirements, the benefit in terms of economic development and social justice might be incalculable. The possibilities are certainly worth the effort involved in their investigation, provided two important principles are kept in mind. The first is that tax systems should be formulated so as to encourage the expansion of the nation's wealth (or at least to inflict the least discouragement) and to further legitimate social ends, not to satisfy the jealousies and prejudices of any particularly noisy sector of the community. The second is that justice ought to be an objective concept, and it does not contribute to a society's sum of it if a new wrong is done whenever an old one is righted.

India's needs are clear enough. Some method has to be found to ensure that the inflationary potential which development expenditure must generate during the next few years, is effectively immobilised; that the burden of revenue raising is distributed fairly and with least damage to progress; and that a permanent system is established for embodying the maximum of social justice and administrative efficiency with the minimum of economic cost. These are no easy requirements to reconcile. India would be in good company if she avoided all dreams of attaining the ideal and continued simply to muddle from one expedient to the next. The changing fashions in social thinking and the variation in political trends will, to a certain extent, make this inevitable anyway. The tendency can already be recognised clearly enough from the reception some of the more admirable of Mr. Kaldor's suggestions have received. But unless it can be resisted, the country will have to be prepared to pay the price, and as with most tax matters, it is likely to be a heavy one.

It was not to be expected that Mr. Kaldor's recommendations would suit everybody, perhaps the Government least of all. They may be difficult to implement, and certainly contain one or two irritating qualifications. Like all radical changes, they will involve a good deal of political unpopularity if implemented in the manner proposed. They are not completely free from personal bias, and there will be an overpowering temptation to take some proposals out of context. But, from an economic point of view, Mr. Kaldor has outlined a tax system which is probably preferable to the one existing at present. The suggested reforms in corporate taxing would secure valuable economies of simplification. Although it is not possible to say the same for those covering personal taxation, it is doubtful whether the steps Mr. Kaldor recommends would give rise to greater complications than already exist. The main features of the Kaldor scheme appear to be a combination of income and capital taxes, a levy on capital gains, a "personal expenditure tax" of Mr. Kaldor's own formulation, a gift tax and a self-checking system for the whole which would help reduce the present scale of evasion. It is claimed this reform will restore incentive and, at the same time, improve the efficiency of collection.

The main point of the system, so far as incentive is concerned, is the 45 percent ceiling Mr.

Kaldor recommends for personal taxation. There is little doubting the fact that, if the maximum proportion of his income which any individual has to pay in tax is 45 percent, he would have every incentive to increase it beyond the level where, under the present system, he would most certainly stop. He might also be less inclined to go to the trouble of dodging his liability. In theory, at least, the combination of income-tax with an annual tax on wealth (supertax appears to play no part in the Kaldor system) would help eliminate two of the worst features of the present set-up—the inequality of liability between income earners and property owners and the encouragement given to holding wealth in economically useless instead of productive forms. This is, of course, on the hazardous assumption that Mr. Kaldor's checking system would work the way he says it would. It is quite true that an annual tax on wealth, if kept down to the figure suggested, would be a tax on accruals although levied on the principal—an advantage which certainly cannot be claimed for such impositions as estate duties and capital levies. If it were, in fact, to be limited to a charge on accruals, an annual tax on wealth, together with the proposed levy on capital gains, would help eliminate one of the main methods of avoiding income taxation. The resulting blow to incentive would be offset to the benefit of the economy by the reduced level of taxes on the upper income grounds and would probably, as Mr. Kaldor maintains, be less damaging to the productive employment of capital than the encouragement which the present system gives to the hoarding of wealth in the form of gold and jewellery. Of the other personal taxes proposed, the most interesting and novel is that for an expenditure one on all individual outlays of over Rs. 50,000 a year. It is difficult to assess the value of this suggestion because it is without precedent anywhere in the world. Anyway, the radical psychological changes which would be required before it could be introduced will almost certainly ensure that it never will be. The proposed gift tax seems to be a fairly routine device for checking evasions.

The proposed system has two main disadvantages. The first is that it has to be taken as a whole to be of much use

mine a man's suitability to enter the managerial ranks. This might seem a mere platitude, to which every recruitment board pays lip-service, and which each one claims to follow. In fact, the principle is extensively violated. The tendency towards the adoption of a "caste system" is a feature of many enterprises which otherwise claim to believe that "only the fittest should survive." There is discrimination on grounds such as those of birth, social background and education, which sometimes have little to do with the general suitability of candidates. In more recent times, the compromise with sources of influence, patronage and other favours has not been entirely shunned. This is not necessarily always the fault of those who recruit; inefficiency and corruption among those who wield political and administrative power inevitably creates the need for adjustments among concerns whose smooth working demands the frequent and kindly attention of authority. It is therefore good that Lord Heyworth should have re-emphasised the importance of merit, and also that he should have put in its proper perspective the value of a university education. On the latter, he points out: "An increasing proportion of prospective managers have had a university education but my forecast is that, in future, as today, many Unilever managers will be men who came in at one of the lowest levels, who 'came up the hard way' and whose qualities of leadership were developed after they had joined the business." The only university they had been to was "the university of hard knocks." Lord Heyworth lays much stress on the need for what may be described as a greater "vertical mobility" in managerial cadres. Few circumstances can be more demoralising for an individual than to know that, for reasons unconnected with his ability, certain higher posts are outside his reach. "We try to see," he says, "that in our business there is always a ladder by which the man with the right qualities can climb to the next stage."

Referring to training problems, Lord Heyworth points out that "the most important training is that which is done individually and on the job." There is no general scheme of training into which everyone will fit, "no universal and all-embracing sausage-machine into one end of which you can put a trainee and expect a trained manager to emerge at the other." The managerial needs of modern industry are so diverse that increasing specialisation has become necessary—specialisation often to a degree which can only be provided by the individual firms. Yet it is necessary to temper the risks of over-specialisation by cultivating a broader outlook on the problems of the firm, the industry and the economy. In the case of Unilever, the holding of courses, conferences and study groups is aimed partly at meeting this need. Lord Heyworth's remarks on the need for closer co-operation between educational institutions and industry are welcome for drawing attention to a problem which is still very widely neglected. In the United States, education specifically for a career in industry is more highly developed than in Europe, and certainly much more than in India. This is partly a result of the greater status and prestige attached to industrial careers in America, and partly a result of the attractions and opportunities of Government service being comparatively small. In India, conditions have been almost entirely the opposite at least until the end of the war; only recently have popular attitudes been changing. The security and prestige offered by Government service attracted much of the country's best talent until a decade or more ago; but political changes and growing industrialisation have opened new avenues of managerial employment for Indians, which they have not been slow in exploring. Only a slender beginning, however, has so far been made towards ensuring that educational facilities are geared to meeting industry's personnel needs.

This problem calls for more urgent attention than it has so far been given. On the one hand, industry is already experiencing a shortage of qualified managers, and there is every indication that the shortage will grow more acute with the rapid industrialisation of the economy. On the other hand, there is a multitude of educated unemployed persons engaged in a frustrating trek from door to door in search of jobs for which their training might fit them. This yawning gap between vacancies and job-hunters is due primarily to the nature and quality of university education in India today. It can be closed only if industry and the universities draw closer together and discuss what sort of people the former wants and what sort the latter can provide. A two-way traffic in ideas and assistance would do much to promote the healthy working of both. It is idle to expect that the greatly increased output of matriculants, graduates and the like will be absorbed simply if the State sets up a factory here and somebody else sets up a factory there. A factory, business concern or any other type of enterprise requires a certain training and quality of the people who are to run it. What the universities in this country have done so far is largely to imitate the carton-manufacturers by issuing graduates with impressive-looking labels across their chests; it is time they thought of put-

ting something into those cartons, and it is the duty of industry to indicate more precisely what it ought to be.

U.K. INCOME AND CAPITAL FORMATION OVERSEAS INVESTMENT PROSPECTS DIMINISHING

IT will be interesting to see whether finance ministers in other countries follow the example of Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer in his efforts to stimulate savings; because lack of saving is a crucial problem for others besides Britain. For Britain, however, the problem is special; not merely to divert purchasing-power from consumption to internal investment but also to provide a continuing flow of capital for export. The present time (like most other times) seems inopportune for fundamental adjustments—the immediate need is stability. But a policy that promotes saving can serve both short-term and long-term purposes; and there is no doubt that Mr. Harold Macmillan had both in mind when he presented his Budget in mid-April. However, saving does not become effective immediately; so interest has lately turned to longer-term developments. It is foolish to pretend that the recent changes, important though they are, have gone to the root of the problem. The British public may be willing to add as much as a few hundred million pounds a year to its personal saving (officially estimated at nearly £1,000 million last year)—provided that the rise in prices can be stopped and the public can hold money on the confident assumption that its real value will be at least maintained. Such an increase would relieve the authorities of most of their short-term anxieties, but it would do little to restore Britain to her former eminence on the international plane.

What Britain achieved in the nineteenth century seems to the modern mind incredible. At the same time as she was continuing to build her own industries and services she was financing the development of other countries all over the world—their railways and ports, their water systems, their agriculture, their mines, and—though to a less extent—their industries. How was it possible, on a much smaller economic base than the present one, to accumulate the amount of capital that such commitments imply? Should it not be easy, on a much broader economic base, to accumulate the capital needed for the relatively smaller commitments that Britain wishes now to undertake? The simple answer to the first question is that wealth was very unevenly distributed in the nineteenth century, so that comparatively few people could provide abundance of capital through their saving. The simple answer to the second question is that such an arrangement, whatever its merits and demerits, is politically impossible now, so that large savings can accrue only as an aggregate of small savings. This process of redistribution is not a matter of past history. True, it has been in progress for some generations; but it has been so rapid since the war that the number of persons in the medium net-income category, £500-£1,000 a year, is now (at approximately 7 million) more than 3½ times as large as the number of persons with an equivalent net income in 1938. There are signs that this social transformation has temporarily ceased, or at least that the pace is slower than in recent years; but it has already, even since the war, profoundly changed the basis of capital-formation; and, though it may be slightly modified in changed economic circumstances, it cannot be reversed.

Economic policy must accept the facts as they are—especially the political facts. Economists and industrialists who urge the Government to create a pool of unemployed labour, so that the redistribution of wealth can be reversed by a reduction of wages, evoke little sympathy in a Government which knows that it would be voted out of office if there were any serious threat of unemployment. The redistribution is generally accepted as a fact. The task, therefore, is to draw a large aggregate of savings from these incomes in the medium range. That is not, however, the whole task. It is necessary not only to provide an adequate total of savings but also to allocate those savings to appropriate uses, so that they will strengthen the economy—its fuel and power, transport, and industry and make a surplus for investment abroad. On the other hand, industry's need of outside finance has been moderated by the growth of its internal savings: companies are earning much more, and distributing a smaller proportion of their earnings, than they did before the war. This self-financing by companies is a necessary adaptation to circumstances in which personal savings are inadequate and, also, are directed mainly to non-industrial uses. It is not, however, an ideal method of financing. Some companies hoard too much of their profits, investing in their own enterprises money which would have been more usefully employed in others. And capital that flows from profits may become inadequate when profits are diminishing—as they appear to be now. However, this system

has, so far, worked reasonably well; in any case, there is no practical alternative to it.

The kind of saving that Mr. Macmillan is now trying to stimulate is that which flows through the National Savings Movement and the insurance companies. National Savings are directly deflationary, not only because they represent deferment of consumers' spending but also because, made available directly to the Government, they reduce (or restrict the advance of) the inflationary floating debt. Insurance premiums have a similar effect on current spending, and they assist the Government's financing indirectly, as they are invested largely in Government stocks. The Government is often criticised for investing in fuel and power, transport, and housing, more (it is said) than the nation can afford in its present circumstances. But the present—and presumably permanent—distribution of income makes personal savings available to the Government much more than to industry. And only the Government, by regulating the balance of payments, can make enough capital available for export.

CURRENT COIN

Record Sales of B.I.C.C.—The expanding scope for electrical manufactures is reflected in the statement made by Mr. W. H. McFadzean, chairman and managing director, to shareholders of the British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. (a fuller version of it appears on a later page). The company's trading profit has increased sharply by 61 percent to £11.85 million. An important reason for this is the rise of 36 percent in sales to the record level of £119 million. A considerable proportion of the latter increase is accounted for by higher raw material prices, particularly those of copper. But there has also been a substantial increase in the physical volume of output due mainly to the consistently high demand for practically all the company's products, and to the benefits of modernisation and expansion plans carried out in recent years. Mr. McFadzean points out that competition overseas during 1955 has been "more intensive than ever and profit rates have suffered accordingly." Still, the company has done business in 120 countries, and directly exported £18 million worth of goods from Britain. One of its most important developments is in the submarine power cable field; what the chairman describes as a "unique order" has been completed for the British Columbia Electric Company, and the cables are on their way to Vancouver. The Indian Cable Company, he mentions, has had a successful year, and a new factory has been opened in Pakistan. The outstanding memory of 1955, Mr. McFadzean declares, "will be the problems we encountered relative to the supply, price and financing of copper. Copper is a metal which is, and I believe always will be, of great importance to the electrical industry, and I hope there will be an absence of the labour troubles which have bedevilled the position in recent years; that supply and demand will soon be in balance; and that prices will stabilise at a much lower level than they are today." The company has spent considerable time and money on developing and using other metals, particularly aluminium, efforts on which were further intensified last year. Summing up the outlook for the current year, Mr. McFadzean says that while "I view it with some caution and certainly cannot visualise the uniformly favourable conditions of 1955 being repeated, I feel we can look forward to satisfactory results."

Progress of Domestic Currencies.—Cost of living statistics are published by nearly every government. They are not always correct and are often subject to "retouching" by the officials who compile them. They are not popular reading matter as they are the surest indicators of inflationary conditions. But they present, even with frequent "patriotic falsification," an excellent picture of the considerable destruction of currency value in the post-war period. According to the 1956 edition of Franz Pick's *Pick's Currency Yearbook*, due to be published in a few weeks' time, out of 60 currencies with available cost of living statistics, only five rose in domestic purchasing power during these ten years. Led by the Russian ruble which, after a drastic currency reform in 1947, gained not less than 57 percent in purchasing power until the end of 1955, they include the Iraqi dinar, the Philippine peso, the Panamanian dollar and the Cuban peso. Unchanged in purchasing power were only the Burmese kyat and the well-managed Portuguese escudo. All other currencies of the globe lost in purchasing power. Smallest losses over this ten-year period were registered for the Dominican peso and the Egyptian pound, which showed only a 2 percent rise in the cost of living. The U.S. dollar, the world's monetary pivot, shrank 17 percent in buying power over the past decade. The Canadian dollar lost 28 percent; the pound sterling 35 percent; the Mexican peso 48 percent. Fifteen monetary units saw their purchasing power more than halved; many of them, like the units of Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Korea, etc. had it practically wiped out. This creeping destruction of buying power, nevertheless, contributed to the most sense-

tional period of industrial and economic progress in world history. One great question remains open: Russia not only managed to proceed without inflation, but deflated her price level considerably and arrived at undeniable results of full employment and colossal increases of production in nearly every field of her economy. She also financed her industrial progress with unlisted and highly popular lottery loans that carry tax-free winnings, corresponding to an over-all interest of only 2 percent per annum. Whether this new currency policy will be imitated by the West, cannot be foretold. The following statistics are based on official government "cost of living" indices.

TEN YEAR MOVEMENTS 1946-1955

Rise of Purchasing Power:

*U.S.S.R. Ru.	75%	Panamanian \$	5%
Iraqi D	29%	Cuban Peso	4%
Philippine P	12%		

Unchanged:

Burmese Kyat and Portuguese Escudo.

Loss of Purchasing Power:

Dominican P	2%	Turkish L	32%
Egyptian £	2%	Hong Kong \$	33%
Haitian G	3%	Thailand B	33%
Indian Ru	10%	*Malayan \$	34%
*Pakistan Ru	10%	New Zealand £	34%
Ceylon Ru	11%	U.K. £	35%
Lebanese £	16%	Colombian P	54%
U.S. \$	17%	Uruguayan P	46%
Belgian Fr	19%	Iceland Kr	48%
Swiss Fr	19%	Mexican P	48%
*Deutsche M	22%	Nicaraguan C	49%
Honduran L	24%	Australian £	50%
Irish £	24%	Finnish M	52%
Italian Lira	24%	Austrian Sch	54%
Guatemalan Q	25%	Peruvian Sol	59%
Costa Rican C	27%	Brazilian Cr	60%
Danish Kr	27%	Greek Dr	61%
Ecuadorian S	27%	French Fr	66%
Canadian \$	28%	Japanese Yen	67%
Netherlands Fl	29%	Israel £	68%
Norwegian Kr	29%	*Indonesian R	68%
Iranian R	30%	New Taiwan \$	85%
Venezuelan B	30%	Chilean P	91%
S. African £	31%	Paraguayan Gu	91%
Spanish P	31%	Bolivian B	95%
Swedish Kr	31%	Korean Hwan	99%
El Salvador C	32%		

*Eight years

**Nine years

Employers' Concern.—Industrial employers in this country rightly feel concerned about some of the provisions of the Government's new draft legislation on labour. The provisions, it is thought, are least likely to encourage the establishment of the industrial truce during the second plan which the Government so often talks about. On the contrary, they would introduce fresh complications into management-labour relations by legally defining those as workmen who by the nature of their jobs hold managerial and supervisory appointments. A few days ago, the views of Mr. E. F. G. Hunter, chairman of the South India Employers' Association, were the subject of comment in these columns, and what Mr. Hunter said, in a markedly objective vein about the prospects of industrial relations in the country, has just been fully supported by Mr. J. K. Srivastava, deputy chairman (now elected chairman) of the Employers' Association of Northern India. Mr. Srivastava, as did Mr. Hunter, takes an entirely enlightened view of the employer's rôle in India today, where the aim is a socialist pattern of society. But he could not help feeling that much of the legislation on labour was being unduly "weighted against employers", while nothing much was being done to make labour realise the responsibilities and duties it must shoulder for the socialist goal to be achieved. Labour, he stressed, gained nothing from the loss of production, yet it went on strike on very trivial grounds. He referred particularly to the textile strike at Kanpur where the losses resulting ran into lakhs of rupees, and rationalisation, which was supposed to be the grievance for which the workers struck work, was conceded by them to be in the best interests of the industry when they finally gave up the strike unconditionally. Such things happened because labour today was misguided by "outsiders" who not only often harmed the cause of labour itself, but kept the workers hopelessly divided among themselves. This was also one of the important points of Mr. Hunter's address, and most industrial employers feel the same way. Mr. Srivastava pointed out that the trade union leadership in the country was responsible, in most cases, for creating a gulf between workers and their employers. He therefore welcomed the idea of joint consultation in industry, which would bring the workers and the management closer. Besides it would make the former feel that they have a more vital stake in industry than the mere cash nexus. He also welcomed such happy agreements between both sides as Tatas have entered into with their steel workers at Jamshedpur, and the Ahmedabad and Bombay textile millowners with theirs on the bonus issue. But he would like finance and the general administrative policy to be left to the exclusive charge of managements. Considering the complex nature of the financial and general administration of industrial undertakings of which the workers can be presumed to have yet acquired little understanding, his suggestion is not unreasonable.

Industrial Relations in March.—Despite the rise in the number of disputes, industrial relations

showed an improvement during March, 1956, according to the provisional statistics released by the Labour Bureau, Government of India. There were 53 cases of fresh disputes involving 97,908 workers against 87 and 42,079 respectively during the previous month. But the time lost was 686,020 man-days against 876,859 in the preceding month. The number of disputes current at any time during the month was 133, of which 131 involved 130,517 workers. In the previous month, the number of disputes current at any time was 124 involving 69,785 workers. The time-loss during the corresponding month last year and the monthly average time-loss for the year, 1955, were 334,696 and 474,821 respectively. The time-loss figures, however, indicate that the industrial relations during this period were not better than during the corresponding month for the previous year and also compared with the monthly average time-loss during 1955, by 105.0 percent and 44.5 percent respectively. The average duration of disputes current at any time during the month was 5.3 days against 12.6 days in the previous month. Fourteen of the disputes were lock-outs. These involved 15,983 workers and accounted for a time-loss of 218,213 man-days. There were seven lock-outs in West Bengal, three in Madras and one in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. One hundred and three disputes terminated during the month under review. Of these, 73 lasted for not more than five days each and ten lasted for more than 30 days each.

Mineral Production in 1954.—India produced Rs. 102 crores worth of minerals during 1954, according to the latest issue of the *Indian Minerals* (Vol. X, No. 1, January, 1956) published by the Geological Survey of India. The figure does not include the value of petroleum produced in the country. The total value of metals obtained from ores during the year was Rs. 70 crores. There was a considerable increase in the production of pig iron, steel, copper,

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ferro-manganese and silver, figures for ferro-manganese, 36,712 tons, and silver, 161,185 ozs. being the highest so far recorded. The output of aluminium and gold was appreciably higher than that of the earlier year. In the case of lead and zinc there was a shortfall. There was, however, an appreciable increase in the output of barytes, calcite, china clay, copper, corundum, felspar, graphite, kyanite, ochre, mica and steatite. There was a rise in the output of bauxite, fireclay, coal, gypsum, ilmenite, iron-ore and saltpetre. The figures for apatite, asbestos, chromite, Fuller's earth, magnesite, manganese-ore, salt, sillimanite and wolfram registered declines in production, and those for bentonite and diamond indicated a slight fall. The output of rutile remained the same as in the previous year.

EXPANSION OF RAILWAYS

WE are glad to record the fact that the Administration report of the Indian Railway system relating to the year 1955-56 bears abundant evidence of the pursuit of a far more energetic policy in railway matters than we have been accustomed to in recent years. The addition of new mileage opened to traffic during the past year, it is true, has only amounted to 823 miles, bringing the total mileage up to 19,678 miles; and this, though hardly satisfactory in itself, is nevertheless a very decided improvement on the miserable record of 255 miles for the previous year. Railways, however, cannot be built in a day, and time must necessarily elapse before the increased activity to which we have alluded can make itself apparent. It would, however, appear that the suicidal policy of arresting the progress of railway construction, upon which the full development of the resources of any country is so essentially dependent, merely because there was a temporary lack of money in the public purse, has now been definitely abandoned, and we may, therefore, hope in the future to witness a very substantial improvement in the yearly additions to the railway mileage of the country. In addition, moreover, it is to the mileage added during the year, it is observed that on 31st March last, the railway programme included some 3,789 miles of line, either actually under construction or definitely sanctioned, while the survey operations of the year were both numerous and extensive.

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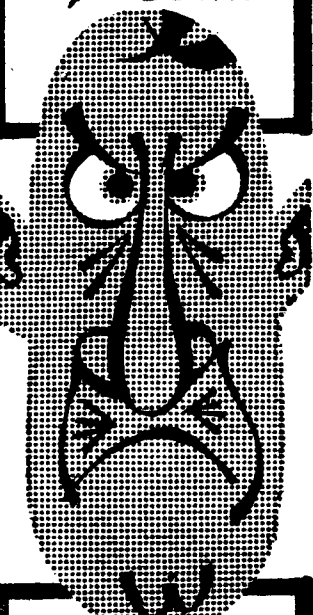
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SALES INCREASE OF 36 PER CENT.

BENEFITS FROM CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME

MR. W. H. MCFADZEAN ON PROGRESS OVERSEAS

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of British Insulated Calender's Cables, Limited will be held on 15th June, 1956 at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, England.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement by the Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. W. H. McFadzean, C.A., Companion I.E.E.

Profit on Trading has increased by £4,473,647 or 61 per cent. to £11,852,852. A combination of several favourable factors has contributed to this record, but the two main reasons have been the increase of 36 per cent. in sales with its great benefit to our load factor and, of at least equal satisfaction to your Directors, the benefits now being received from our substantial capital expenditure over recent years at home and abroad.

After adding other Income and deducting Depreciation and the other items detailed in the Profit and Loss Account, the Group Profit left available from 1955, subject only to Taxation, is £4,024,603, higher at £9,967,219. Out of this Taxation absorbs £4,839,058 or almost 50 per cent.

In view of the necessity of strengthening certain reserves in the ordinary prudent conduct of the business, it is proposed to transfer £3,331,355 to strengthen

en Revenue Reserves and Carry Forward, in addition to adding to Special Capital Reserve the profit of £87,740 made on the Realisation of Investments.

Following the Interim Dividend of 4 per cent. (less income tax), paid on the Ordinary Stock before our recent new issue, we propose a Final Dividend of 8½ per cent. (less income tax) on the new Ordinary Capital.

The Balance Sheet is a strong one with disclosed Reserves of over £27,000,000 and manufacturing assets shown at very conservative figures.

Sales of the Group were 36 per cent. higher at the record figure of £119,000,000.

A considerable proportion of the increase is accounted for by the higher prices ruling for many of our raw materials and copper in particular, but there has also been a substantial increase in the physical volume of our output due mainly to (a) the consistent demand for practically all our products as distinct from the somewhat uneven load factor of the previous years; and (b) the benefits of the extensive modernisation and expansion of manufacturing facilities carried out in recent years enabling us not only to increase the volume of our production but also to comply with the frequent demands for quick delivery

and the ever-increasing emphasis being rightly placed on price and quality.

Direct Exports Total £18m.

Competition overseas during 1955 has been more intensive than ever and profit rates have suffered accordingly. Through the sustained efforts of our personnel at home and abroad, often involving arduous and long journeys, we have nevertheless done business in 130 countries and achieved direct exports from this country of £18,000,000 including a substantial amount to the dollar area. To arrive at our full contribution to this vital national problem there must also be taken into account our indirect exports from this country (substantial but unfortunately impossible to assess accurately), represented by our products incorporated in plant manufactured and exported by other British Companies, and also the benefits of the further £23,000,000 turnover achieved by our Overseas Subsidiaries.

In Australia, we have received orders for the installation of overhead traction equipment for two extensions to the electrification we are carrying out for the New South Wales Railways.

Two important cable contracts in Canada employing 230,000-volt oil-filled cables, have been secured; one from the British Columbia Electric Company and the other from the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway Project.

Important Submarine Power Cable Development

One of our most important developments which is attracting world-wide attention is in the submarine power cable field. Stockholders are already aware of the unique order we are executing for British Columbia Electric Company. I am glad to report that manufacture of the cables has been successfully completed ahead of schedule. The cables are now being loaded on to a special cable ship for transport to Vancouver and installation this summer.

In this same sphere we are proud of the recent award to us by the New Zealand Government of a contract to investigate and report on the practicability of a submarine power cable across the Cook Strait. If this can be successfully accomplished it will bring to the New Zealand Government and State Hydro Department not only a fitting reward for their vision and courage, but also great financial economies.

Our own Group Companies in Australia have all made further progress during 1955 and are steadily justifying our confidence in their future.

As I advised you in my Statement last year, our new Canadian Company, Phillips Electrical Co. Ltd., had an extremely difficult time in 1954, mainly due to the major re-organisation we were then carrying out. The first fruits of the latter were certainly gained in 1955, for Phillips then made a profit of over £700,000 before taxation as compared with virtually breaking even the previous year.

The Indian Cable Company, in which Indian Nationals have now a substantial shareholding, has also had a successful year and is making its full contribution to the great industrial development of that country.

Associated British Cables Ltd. in New Zealand, in which we have an important shareholding and act as technical advisers, has made further splendid progress. We have recently formed our own B.I.C.C. New Zealand Company with a New Zealand Board to deal with major contracts there and to strengthen still further the co-ordination between the Parent Company and the valuable Agents of long standing we have in New Zealand.

The new factory in Pakistan in which we and certain other Companies in this country together with Pakistan Nationals are interested, was recently opened by the Hon. Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola, Minister for Industries and Commerce.

Copper—Supply and Demand

To many of us in B.I.C.C. the outstanding memory of 1955 will be the problems we encountered relative to the supply, price and financing of copper. Copper is a metal which is and I believe always will be of great importance to the electrical industry, and I hope there will be an absence of the labour troubles which have bedevilled the position in recent years: that supply and demand will soon be in balance; and that prices will stabilise at a much lower level than they are to-day. It will be of great benefit to all concerned if these three practical possibilities can be achieved.

Although copper is a vital metal to us, we have over recent years spent considerable time and money on the development and use of other metals and in particular aluminium. Our efforts under this latter head were further intensified last year and to-day we can justly claim to be in the forefront technically in our particular sphere.

I would sum up the outlook for 1956 by saying that whilst I view it with some caution and certainly cannot visualise the uniformly favourable conditions of 1955 being repeated, I feel we can look forward to satisfactory results.

From the longer term aspect I have every confidence. The electrical field must be an expanding one, and the fact that it is becoming more and more technical is all in our favour. We have a wide base of products and, through our overseas policy, a world-wide sphere of activity. Above all, we have the personnel—the greatest single factor in assessing the future of any concern.

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THE difficulties under which the British business community in Calcutta is forced to labour remain the strength of many conversations at the diminished number of cocktail parties and will no doubt continue to provide an ever-ready topic for a quiet little grouse in the city's offices. Last week-end's cyclone was perhaps a case in point, as anybody will confirm who was forced to carry on with depleted complements at desk and bench, whose telephones are still out of order, and who is still aching at the joints from the wetting he got. And the feeling of helplessness which comes when a car, because the brakes are wet, goes sailing on in spite of a foot hard on the pedal is probably even worse than the disgust felt when there is obviously no alternative to taking off shoes and socks and getting out to push. But such trials are, of course, of little significance compared with the many countless unfortunates who have lost their livelihoods and perhaps all their inadequate belongings as well, just because the weather chose to take an unseasonal turn. In fact, a long and useful business career can have its compensations, and one of them is the richly-deserved knighthood which often goes to those who have served in the exacting post of President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The one which the Queen has chosen to bestow on Mr. G. A. S. (Sandy) Sim is so completely expected and so obviously richly-earned that it seems to need no further comment; except perhaps that it is a pity that he is not here to accept our congratulations. Among the many other awards in this birthday honours list which are of interest to us in Calcutta, is one for another personality to whom difficulties and frustrations must be the substance of his daily toil. I refer of course to Mr. Leslie James Goddard, Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. My own admiration for the teaching profession dates from the time I left school, but it is none the less sincere for that, and there will be many Ditchers, past and present, who will join me in my congratulations to Mr. Goddard on his O.B.E. From what I remember of the occasion when my own late Headmaster was awarded this honour many years ago, they will also be joined whole-heartedly by St. Paul's fortunate pupils.

I am told there were certain distinctive features about this year's Calcutta Dinner. The attendance was as large as ever and the function, therefore, maintained its pre-eminent place among the annual reunions of Britons working in the East. One innovation, of more than purely sartorial significance, was that dinner jackets and black ties were worn—even at the top table, replete with ex-governors and other proconsuls—in place of tail coats and decorations. Whether this is to be taken as a sign of the prevailing subdued mood of the business community and a desire to avoid being thought of as ostentatious, I do not know. Anyway it was a break with an ancient tradition. But an even more conspicuous departure from the past was that, for the first time in the forty-odd years of the Dinner, a woman was in the chair of honour. It is customary to ask the Indian High Commissioner in London to be chief guest at the Dinner once during his or her term of office. This year the invitation went to Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit who, by all accounts, filled the rôle admirably. My information is that her speech was a model of what a postprandial address ought to be. She pointed out that while 24th May was Empire Day in the English calendar, it was also the first day of the present Buddha Jayanti and succeeded in drawing from the coincidence some apt conclusions which were put out with grace and wit, although I do not know whether the inference was that we are all still seeking enlightenment. Mrs. Pandit remarked that she had been told by one ex-governor

A DITCHER'S DIARY

nor of Bengal that in the old days her rare visits to Calcutta usually ended in a riot. But at the conclusion of her speech she received one of the warmest ovations ever accorded a visiting diplomat at a London dinner. American audiences, said Mrs. Pandit, sometimes called her "honey" during her ambassadorship in Washington. Ditchers are perhaps a little more formal in their mode of address, but they left her in no doubt about the friendly regard which she has won for herself in Britain.

I must confess I am not a great admirer of modern English poetry. After a good deal of hearty skirmishing with it I have usually had to beat a retreat. Sir Winston Churchill once said of his cigars that he got more out of them than they did out of him: I am afraid I cannot truthfully say the same of my encounters with modern English poetry. But old habits die hard, and if I do not read much modern poetry these days I still like to read about it now and then. It was, therefore, with eagerness that I seized a copy of Mr. Robert Graves's *The Crowning Privilege* when it came my way. It contains, besides a miscellany of essays and sixteen new poems from Mr. Graves's own pen, a bunch of six addresses given by him last autumn at the Clark Lectures, annually sponsored by Trinity College, Cambridge. The thing that most impressed me in the book, as I hope it will every reader with feelings towards modern poetry similar to mine, is the Tamburlainian way in which Mr. Graves carries fire and sword into its very citadel. He burns and slashes with a devilish abandon and when everybody and everything he dislikes has been laid low and in ruins, he stands akinbo and surveys the scene with profound self-satisfaction. I wonder why he leaves himself untouched because, to my mind, he qualifies for slaughter almost as well as any of his fellows. He finishes the later Yeats, T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden and Dylan Thomas swiftly enough, but hacks Ezra Pound, because he is not "Pound-foolish", stroke by stroke to death. Reasons? There are many, but obscurity is a prominent one. This is a charge which, I am sure, almost every reader of modern poetry has mentally framed at one time or another but left, through fear of ridicule, unspoken. Now, one of its most notable practitioners has done it for him. But, as might be expected, Mr. Graves has not been universally acclaimed for his audacity. I remember a critic of a high-brow magazine calling his book *The Crowning Privilege*. Considering the quality and scale of Mr. Graves's performance, this, however, seems to me an undeserved comment.

Exit Molotov. In the immortal words of Lewis Carroll "thick and fast they came at last, and more and more and more". It seems quite clear that anybody still left alive in Russia who was associated with the old régime can pack his bags, if he has not already done so, and prepare himself for an early retirement. He has the sole consolation, though, that he stands a fair chance of enjoying it in reasonably full possession of his life and liberty—something which could not be said for the unfortunates at whose removal he must have connived in his time. The eclipse of Molotov is, to date, perhaps the most important twist to current events in the Soviet Union. It confirms what has so far only been suspected—that in fact a breach has been made with the old policies of caution and suspicion and that a new phase of aggressive (though

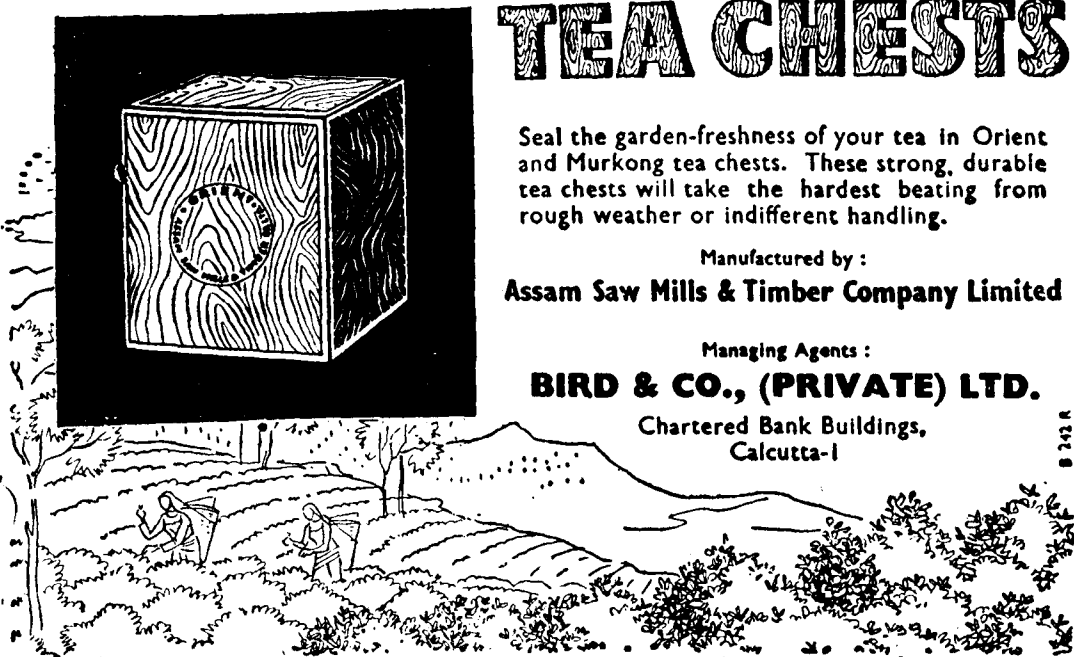
not necessarily warlike) expansion is in on the way. Molotov has been pastured because he has been unable to adjust his outlook to the needs of the new times. And that might be taken as a hint elsewhere, especially in Washington, that Foreign Ministers who cannot keep abreast of rapid changes are better writing their memoirs than directing affairs. I note with interest that the successor is a fellow journalist, although it is probably just as risky to admit a Russian newspaper editor to the fraternity of the Press as it would be to acknowledge Marshal Bulganin as a member of the military profession; both appear to have reached their present eminence through their qualifications in other fields. But the coincidence at least offers some precedent for believing that the ambitions rumoured to be cherished by a certain prominent Indian newspaper editor might not be so fantastic after all. The fall of Molotov is said to be the personal triumph of Marshal Tito. I would not be surprised. If it is true, it is a pretty good example of the fact that it does not always pay to jump on the political bandwagon; sometimes independence has its reward too.

We have seen how, like the jack-in-the-box, the connection between smoking and lung cancer keeps popping back into the news. I have not seen the letter Sir Alan Herbert wrote on this subject to a British newspaper recently, but I have read some of his comments quoted in a pleasant editorial in *The Statesman*. One of the many important points he makes is that cigars, unlike cigarettes, have nothing to do with paper or salt-petre, and are, therefore, perhaps the most harmless—or should it be the least harmful—of all smokes. He calls for statistics of the incidence of lung cancer "in sensible countries where cigars are cheap and smoked by the common man". I believe there may be some force in this contention, and I wonder if I may venture one of my own. Most of us have observed how nicotine fiends apply to their cigars, cigarettes or pipes the match or the lighter immediately it has been lit, thus inhaling part of the poisonous fumes emitted by the sulphur-chemicals or the petrol. This may be a point worth investigating. To return to Sir Alan, I see he has been shaking off "this ridiculous and dangerous habit" of smoking for the last forty years. Seeing his progress it is not difficult to predict that he will continue to do so for the rest of his days. Indeed, nothing seems to be so easy to give up as smoking. Mark Twain gave it up a hundred times as, I have no doubt, have many others. Sir Alan (then a mere esquire) wrote a piece several years ago on how fit he felt on the day after he gave up smoking for the umpteenth time. Here is an extract: "Gad! I feel fit. Homicidal, but fit. A different man. Irritable, moody, depressed, rude, nervy, perhaps; but the lungs are fine. And if I bash somebody over the head it will at least be said in my defence that I had the strength of mind to give up smoking". I have no doubt that his neighbours were grateful for his heroic decision to sacrifice his lungs rather than put a couple or so of them out of circulation altogether.

(Heard at the bar): "I hope they don't raise the standard of living any higher. I can't afford it now."

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THE DITCHER.

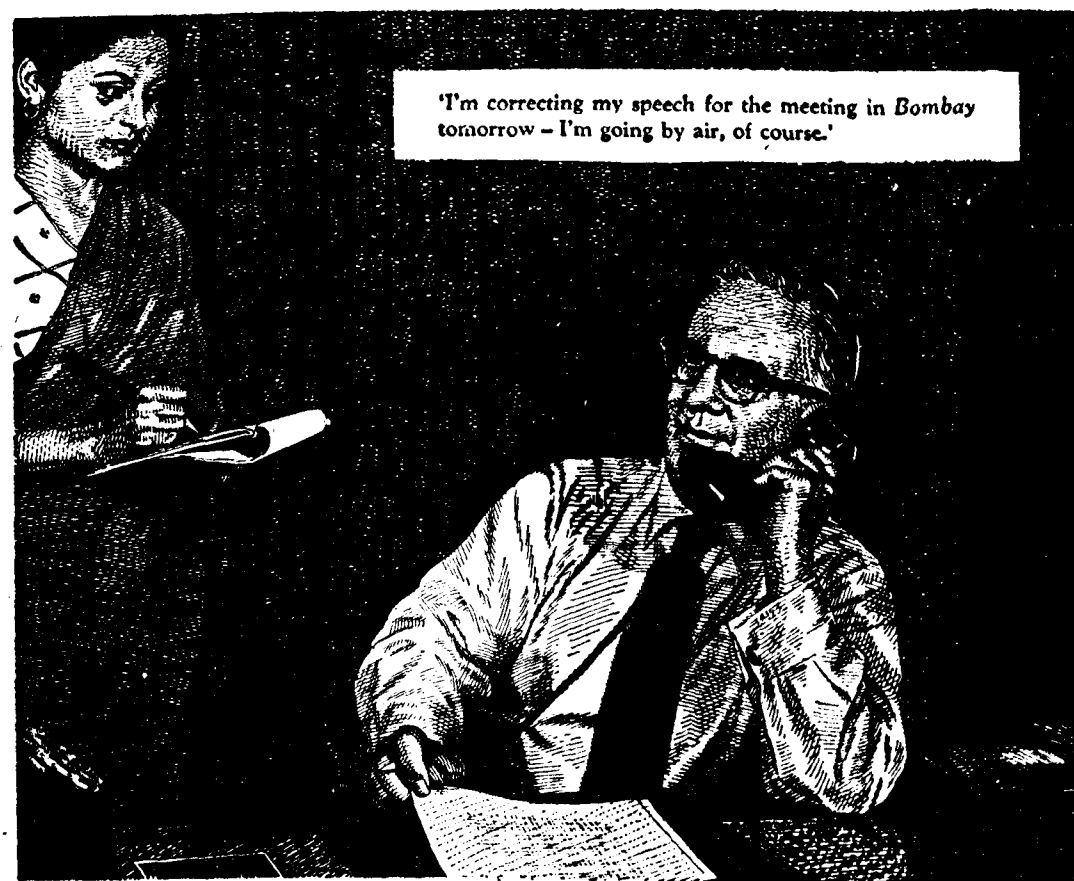


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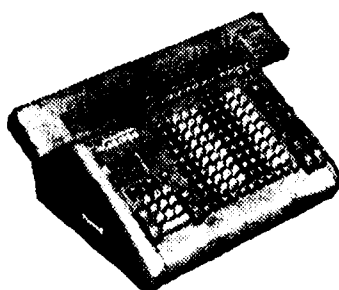
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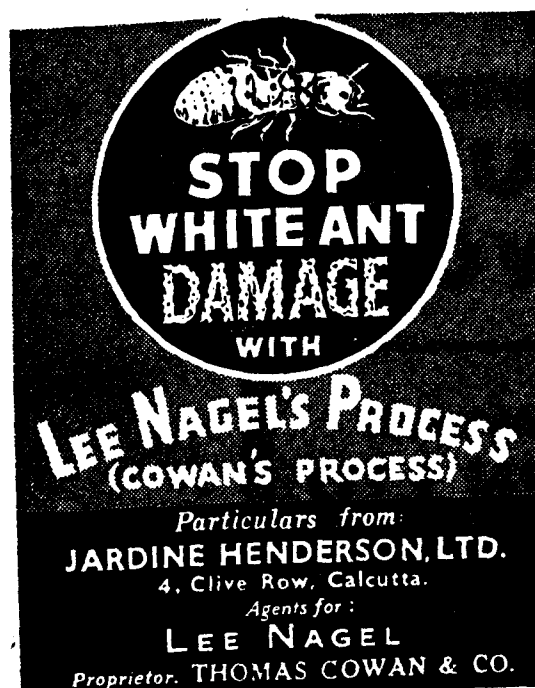
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RESERVE BANK ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 1-6-56	25-5-56	3-6-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	23,43.72	18,97.83	14,30.06
Notes in Circulation	15,01,83.95	15,06,13.10	13,24,95.10
Total Notes Issued	15,25,27.67	15,25,10.93	13,39,25.16
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,76,47.85	6,81,44.72	6,52,04.05
Total A	46,78.56	46,83.43	46,53.76
B Rupee Coin	1,05,05.82	1,04,89.08	1,03,54.56
Rupee Securities	7,03,72.29	6,98,75.42	5,43,94.87
Total	15,25,27.67	15,25,10.93	13,39,25.16
BANKING DEPARTMENT			
Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	10,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	54,48.22	56,68.99	52,20.53
2 Other Govts.	10,26.45	9,12.76	14,75.10
(b) Banks	51,88.62	51,21.18	46,72.44
(c) Others	13,09.73	12,53.15	21,87.61
Bills Payable	12,77.31	6,32.42	4,63.21
Other Liabilities	38,13.38	37,37.89	37,15.84
Total	2,00,63.72	1,93,46.19	1,87,34.72
Assets—			
Notes	23,43.72	18,97.83	14,30.06
Rupee Coin	3.71	8.50	4.33
Subsidiary Coin	5.16	5.18	6.30
Bills Discounted Int.	26.10	32.50	51.30
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	8,99.79	8,53.88	11,72.03
Balances held abroad	28,85.96	30,69.20	60,03.35
Loans to Govt.	2,90.00	2,19.00	60.00
Other Loans etc.	80,24.96	78,52.95	29,38.99
Investments	37,03.21	35,38.36	40,74.25
Other Assets	18,01.21	18,68.79	28,72.54
Total	2,00,63.72	1,93,46.19	1,87,34.72

SCHEDULED BANKS (In 000's of Rupees)

	25-5-56	18-5-56	27-5-56
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	7,31.16	8,90.90	8,83.63
(b) Others	6,37,77.26	6,30,98.16	5,83,84.66
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	3,21.30	3,11.30	2,66.54
(b) Others	4,32,34.42	4,30,60.21	3,85,50.18
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	9,86.63	9,63.81	4,72.56
Time Liabilities	39,49.67	38,57.32	35,31.20
Cash	48,75.73	48,22.66	47,53.66
Balances with the Reserve Bank	10,43.07	10,30.09	10,43.69
Balances with other banks in current account	9,94.03	9,06.45	16,16.61
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	6,52,78.61	3,53,55.41	3,44,33.96
Advances	6,13,69.90	6,14,75.00	5,00,12.43
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	1,09,10.63	1,07,60.12	81,03.41
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	46,22.79	45,72.41	38,66.21

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands) Calcutta	Bombay
1-6-56	64,73.45	66,51.47
25-5-56	50,19.29	48,93.30
18-5-56	51,39.63	58,78.08
11-5-56	52,86.81	63,50.02

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN ISSUE DEPARTMENT (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended 18-5-56	Week ended 11-5-56
Liabilities—		
Notes in Banking Department	10,58.25	8,13.45
Notes in Circulation	2,89,86.27	2,92,21.78
Total Notes Issued	3,00,44.52	3,00,35.23
Assets—		
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.50	11,19.50
Sterling Securities	86,98.38	86,98.38
Government of India Securities	26,56.95	26,56.95
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,02.58	43,02.58
B Rupee Coin	6,35.09	6,35.09
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,20,39.80	1,20,39.80
Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	19.02	19.02
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,40.63	6,40.63
Sterling Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90
Govt. of India Securities	29.51	29.51
Rupee Coin	3,00,44.52	3,00,35.23
BANKING DEPARTMENT		
Liabilities—		
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00
Deposits—		
(a) Central Government	10,60.37	9,89.10
(b) Provincial Government	6,49.33	6,58.03
(c) Banks	16,43.02	16,13.49
(d) Others	22,23.30	22,07.02
Bills Payable	79.54	19.92
Other Liabilities	8,02.72	7,05.53
Total	70,58.28	67,95.08
Assets—		
Notes	10,58.25	8,13.45
Rupee Coin	6.35	6.35
(a) Pakistan	1.00	1.00
Subsidiary Coins	1.00	1.00
(b) India	1.00	1.00
Bills Purchased and Discounted—		
(a) Internal	10.35	10.35
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	4,42.85	4,94.95
Loans and Advances to Govt.	40,90.97	41,96.64
Provincial Govt. Loans and Advances	14,55.59	12,71.45
Investments	70,58.28	67,95.08
Other Assets	67.95	67.95

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

CREDIT STILL IN GOOD DEMAND

Wednesday, 6th June.
VERY little change is reported in the credit needs of industry and commerce during the past seven days. There have been a few signs of slackening, although the trend has been unusually weak for the time of year. Some evidence of decline in the requirements of the sugar industry has come to hand, but accommodation on account of raw jute and grains and seeds in upcountry areas remains about the same. Demand for funds in the interbank market has eased considerably in the past week, but the call rate remains unchanged at 3½ percent.

A market of stagnation has been reported from the market for export documents; what few bills have been in evidence have been on account of gunny shipments. Remittance has been normal. Sterling continues to weaken, and the U.S. dollar is quoted Rs. 47.81. The quotation of Rs. 48.31 mentioned last week was an error; this was in fact the value of the Canadian dollar.

Silver was quietly steady owing to increased demands at lower level and the price advanced from the previous week's level of Rs. 166.4 to Rs. 168.8, quoted today. The rate for ready delivery was quoted at Rs. 169.11. The London price was unchanged at 78.3d.

Gold was steady in sympathy with silver and the price increased from Rs. 103.8 to Rs. 104.12. The sovereign was quoted at Rs. 65.14.

During the week ended 1st June, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 10,05,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

A further fall of Rs. 4.2 crores to Rs. 1,501.84 crores in notes in circulation was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 1st June, 1956. The total note issue was Rs. 16 lakhs higher at Rs. 1,525.27 crores. Notes held in the Banking Department consequently rose by Rs. 4.45 crores to Rs. 23.43 crores. A decline of Rs. 4.96 crores to Rs. 676.48 crores in foreign securities was offset by an increase of an equivalent amount to Rs. 703.72 crores in rupee securities. Deposits of the Government of India declined by Rs. 2.21 crores to Rs. 54.48 crores but other Government accounts rose by Rs. 1.14 crores to Rs. 10.26 crores. Balances of commercial banks were Rs. 67 lakhs higher at Rs. 51.88 crores. Balances held abroad fell by Rs. 1.83 crores to Rs. 28.86 crores while investments increased by Rs. 1.65 crores to Rs. 37.03 crores. Other loans and advances improved from Rs. 78.53 crores to Rs. 80.25 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 45.58 crores against Rs. 44.22 crores. These advances totalled Rs. 133.33 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances were shown at Rs. 2.80 crores (Rs. 2.19 crores).

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 25th May, 1956, shows a rise of Rs. 1.95 crores in total deposits to Rs. 227.81 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 67 lakhs to Rs. 91.09 crores, while other authorised investments remain unchanged at Rs. 10.44 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 73 lakhs to Rs. 140.20 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 17.60 crores or Rs. 11 lakhs higher.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 25th May, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 645.08 crores (Rs. 7.31 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 435.56 crores (Rs. 3.21 crores), compared with Rs. 637.98 crores (Rs. 7.00 crores) and Rs. 433.72 crores (Rs. 3.11 crores), respectively, in the previous week. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have increased by Rs. 83 lakhs and Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 39.50 crores and Rs. 43.76 crores, respectively. There is a drop of Rs. 76 lakhs in investments to Rs. 352.79 crores. Advances and investments to Rs. 769.03 crores show a rise of bills discounted at Rs. 769.03 crores of cash Rs. 95 lakhs. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.2 percent and 71.2 percent against 8.1 percent and 71.7 percent.

According to the land-borne trade returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the provisional figures of the total value of foreign trade of India by land with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Burma during April, 1956, are as follows (in lakhs of rupees):

	Exports to	Imports from
Eastern Pakistan	24	169
Western Pakistan	17	2
Other Countries	4	15
	45	186

Total value of trade amounted to Rs. 231 lakhs. Re-exports and trade in treasure were negligible. There was thus an adverse balance of trade amounting to Rs. 141 lakhs.

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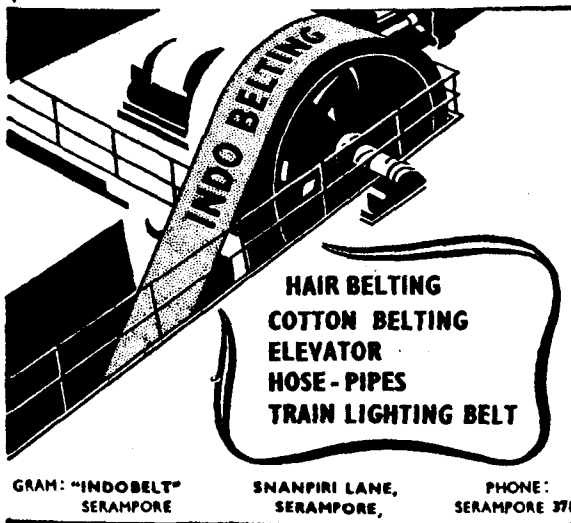
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HEAVY FALLS IN INDUSTRIALS AND GILT-EDGED

London, 6th June.

RENEWED weakness developed in the stock markets following the Chancellor of Exchequer's further warning on the effect of wage increases on the economic situation. This, coming on top of the Standard Motor developments and the uncertainty of Wall Street, brought about a sharp fall in the markets, and prices were appreciably lower compared with their previous levels. The weakness of sterling in foreign exchange markets contributed to the fall, while the disappointing May gold and dollar reserve figures also played their part. But selling generally was not heavy. Gilt-edged securities fell back steadily and suffered a sharp break on Monday when the War 3½ percent stock dipped at one time to £69½, thus breaking through the previous all-time low of £70 reached immediately after the increase in Bank rate last February. There was a modest recovery subsequently. Compared with their previous levels, falls in gilt-edged securities often exceeded a point and the Financial Times Index was around one and a half points down on the week. Dollar stocks were firmer in spite of the uncertain conditions in Wall Street. Small selling and a virtual absence of support resulted in appreciably lower prices in the industrial market, and many falls extended to several shillings. Compared with the previous level, the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index is nearly ten points down. All sections of the industrial market participated in the fall, leaders and the American favourites included. Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the gold share market, although a rather better tendency developed late. Prices however were mostly lower on the week. Coppers reflected the fall in the metal price, and were lower while other base metals also lost ground. Oils gave a rather erratic display and were little changed on balance. Tea share prices held reasonably steady. Rubbers moved to lower levels in sympathy with the fall in the commodity price, while the news of the easing of the ban on Malayan rubber exports to China had little effect.

The Money Market

Credit was kept on a very tight rein in the London money market last week. Supplies of loanable funds were scarce on most of the days and

official help was given to ease out the situation. Money therefore was costly throughout the week which led to a hardening of bill rates. On Friday, however, the position was more comfortable due to the disbursement of War Loan dividend money, but this was deemed only a temporary easement as it was expected that credit situation would continue in an uncomfortable vein as recently. It was not surprising, therefore, in view of the recent shortage, that discount houses tendered a lower bid for the week's offering of Treasury bills charging the Treasury 1/16th percent more, their average rate for bills being 100s 3/4sd percent. Applications for £260 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalling £381,425,000 and were allotted at an average rate of 100s 3/4sd against 99s 1/15d in the previous week. Offerings this week consist of £260 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 30th May showed that bankers' deposits were £9 million higher at about £231 million, while notes in circulation were about £4 million higher at around £1,871 million.

Warning to Manchester

A warning on German and Japanese competition has been given at Manchester to Lancashire cotton firms and textile machine workers by Mr. Noel Belam, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Pakistan who is in the U.K. on leave. He said that exports to Pakistan should be stepped up to beat German and Japanese competition. U.K. exports to Pakistan had dropped, he said, and he called for a quick move to end this trend. There had been many complaints in the past of broken delivery dates. Recently, there had been an improvement but there had also been complaints about U.K. prices as compared with those of their competitors, Mr. Belam said. He added that Pakistan wanted quality goods and quality machinery, and in some cases, it was prepared to pay a slightly higher price for British products.

Platinum Falls Back

The price of free platinum in the U.K. has fallen back to about £38 a troy ounce after touching £39 recently. Trade sources say there have been insufficient buying to sustain the rise which was reported to have been influenced by higher U.S. advances. The two leading refiners in the U.K., Johnson Mathey and Baker are still quoting at £34 to regular customers.

Vegetable Oil Market

Trading was generally slow and values tended to be easier. Coconut oil lacked support with both Straits and Ceylon oil in bulk 10s off at £95 and £98 c.i.f. respectively, and buyers about £1 lower. Copra was easier with the Philippine variety in the region of £188 sellers, and £186 c.i.f. possible buyers. Linseed oil was largely neglected, with bulk oil offered on the basis of June to August arrival at £140. Shipment terms were nominal with tentative ideas for Indian oil around £143 and possible buyers at £141 c.i.f. First and second-hand sellers of groundnut oil were well apart, while bids were generally too low to operate. First-hand sellers were offering South African groundnut oil in bulk at £143 and Nigerian at £139 c.i.f., while re-sellers were reported down to £140 and £137 c.i.f. respectively. Indian cotton oil was neglected with about 500 tons reportedly placed into the store unsold. Castor oil was also weaker under the weight of unsold bulk oil offering on ex-tank U.K. terms at £131. Canadian linseed was sharply reduced on the opening Winnipeg advices, but buyers were holding back.

Declining Trend in Rubber

At the beginning of the week to 31st May, the decline in prices was reversed due to a good volume of short-covering, but interest was not maintained. The downward trend was resumed because of increased Eastern offers which met with only spasmodic demand from factories, while dealers were disinclined to take offers on to their books pending reasonably assured outlets. Further recessions in the motor car industry in both the U.K. and the U.S. disturbed traders. Holidays in New York and Singapore contributed to the general quietness. Towards the close, values were a shade higher temporarily, with sellers not pressing, but on the week, most positions were a 1d a lb. lower on balance. The sole crepe market was only moderately active, but with limited supplies available, dealers held to the previous quotations of 38d a lb. for 3/4 inch smooth No. 1 on the spot.

Singapore Rubber Firm

The Singapore rubber market was firm on Monday morning following the announcement by the Malayan Ministry of Commerce and the Government of Singapore that exports of rubber to China in reasonable quantities may now be permitted. The price for the first grade No. 1 R.S.S. reached 77½ cents by noon compared with 74½ cents at the previous close. The ban was imposed in 1951 when the U.N. ruled rubber as a strategic war material.

London Reaction to Ban Relaxation

Rubber trade sources in London have welcomed the news that the ban on rubber shipments from Malaya and Singapore to China is to be relaxed. The general opinion of the trade is that the move is unlikely to have any big effect on the world demand for rubber. Sir Eric Miller, chairman of Harrison and Crossfield Limited, said that the psychological effect would be valuable at this juncture. Trade sources said the trend in rubber prices recently had been downward. Markets had been overwhelmed by the cutbacks in the U.S. and British motor car manufacture. But the Singapore market was greatly influenced by Chinese operations and in the stiffening of prices, there was a reflection of this.

Stocks and Shares

MARKET CLOSES SLIGHTLY EASIER AFTER HECTIC SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY

COALS, JUTES AND TEAS CONTINUE DULL: SHARP RISE IN RALLIS

Wednesday Evening.

THE share market's speculative counters, under the leadership of Indian Irons, have been buoyant throughout the past week, although the undertone was a little easier at today's closing. There has been little or no investment support in the market, but the volume of speculative transactions has been considerable. Indian Irons have risen since the last clearing, when the quotation was Rs. 37-11, to touch Rs. 39. Sentiment has been helped by the better feeling in Bombay following the settlement of the Tata Ordinary ex-right quotation and the decision of Indian Irons' directors to repay the sterling debenture issue. Other speculatives have followed Indian Irons, the most notable being Indian Copper in which scrip heavy speculation is at present taking place. The general opinion among operators appears to be that the final dividend, which is expected some time next week, will be a large one. Heavy dealings have taken place in the two Birla scrip, Texmaco and Orient Paper, and the prices have fluctuated sharply.

Among the sections, engineering and miscellaneous have monopolised the interests of those investors who have been in the market and one of the week's features has been the sharp rise in Rallis. Jute has been depressed and so has coal, with the exception of Katras Jherriah. Tea has been neglected. The Government security market has continued strong with the new issue in the offing.

Details of the week's trading follow.

Government security prices recorded a further improvement over the last week, but there was a shrinkage in the volume of business owing to the continued shortage of scrip. Three percent Conversion Loan 1946 was once again in the lime-light and was marked up by 3 annas to Rs. 77-11, while 3½ Non-terminable Paper remained unchanged at around Rs. 77-8. In short-dated loans, 3½ 1957 was taken at Rs. 99-13 and 3½ 1958 was nominally quoted at Rs. 99-11. In the medium-dated group, 3½ 1959-61 changed hands at around Rs. 98-3 while 3½ 1963-65 was quoted at Rs. 95-3 cum-voucher and later at Rs. 95-2 ex-voucher. Three percent 1964 had buyers over up to Rs. 95-2 without business passing, while 2½ 1961 improved to Rs. 93-9 and 2½ 1961 was better at Rs. 94. In National Plan issues, 3½ 1961 was asked for up to Rs. 99-13-6 cum-voucher and was later marked at Rs. 99-12 ex-voucher while both 3½ 1964 and 1965 were better by one anna at Rs. 98-13 and Rs. 98-12 respectively. In long-dated loans, 3½ 1966-68 changed hands at Rs. 93-5 but the enquiry for 3½ 1970-75 was stronger than ever and the price improved further by 3 annas to Rs. 90-5. State loans were a dull market and business was of a retail nature. Enquiry was confined almost entirely to 4½ issues quoted at a discount, but very little business was reported. Three percent U.P. State loans continued in good demand, but business was transacted only in small lots.

Very little business was reported in preference shares this week. There were sellers of jutes, but buyers of a few selected miscellaneous issues. In jute, transactions were reported in New Central which were crossed at Rs. 107, Kelvin at Rs. 113 and Cheviot at Rs. 112. In the miscellaneous group, Associated Hotels were done at Rs. 65, and there were buyers of Dalmia Cement at Rs. 102. Indian Aluminium were in demand at Rs. 80 and Indian Iron & Steel were crossed at Rs. 107. New Victoria had buyers at Rs. 4-6. Richardson & Cruddas were crossed at Rs. 85 and Rohtas Industries "B" at Rs. 64-12.

In the banking section, there was a strong enquiry for Punjab National which appreciated from Rs. 53 to Rs. 55. United Bank of India "D" shares were done at Rs. 4-8 and Hind Bank were reported at the higher rate of Rs. 32. United Commercial were a shade better at Rs. 50-8.

A little more business was done in the railway section. Shares which changed hands included Ahmadpur-Katwa at Rs. 58-8, Burdwan-Katwa at Rs. 57-8, Bankura-Damodar at Rs. 57-8, Kalighat-Falta at Rs. 58-8 and Katakhal-Lala Bazar at Rs. 73-8. Several transactions were reported in Dehri Rohtas at around Rs. 13-8.

In the cotton section, Jayshree Textiles were enquired for at around Rs. 7-7 and Kesoram were done at Rs. 18-4. Bowreah improved to Rs. 160 and there were small buyers of Cawnpore Textiles at around Rs. 8-13. Dunbar came to hand at Rs. 312 and New Victoria at Rs. 2-9.

The outstanding feature in an otherwise depressed coal section was Katras Jherriah which, on the announcement of a higher dividend (Rs. 3-8 against Rs. 3 for the half-year) appreciated to Rs. 60 with further buyers at this price. Other shares were more or less neglected with Bengal being done at the lower rate of Rs. 5-36 and Burrakur at Rs. 13-2. There was a small enquiry for East Indian at Rs. 33-4, but Equitable were offered at the lower rate of Rs. 29-8. An odd lot of New Beerbhoom was placed at Rs. 19-3, South Karan-

pura were easier at Rs. 8-15 as were Western Bengal at Rs. 6-12.

Except for a small enquiry for Birla, Cheviot, Nellimarla and New Central, jute shares were dull. Here is a chart showing representative price movements.

	Opening 31-5-56	Closing 6-6-56
	Rs.	Rs.
Anglo-India	181	176
Bally	142	137
Cheviot	208	208
Birla	18 8	19
Delta	211	213
Howrah	23 12	23 14
Nellimarla	12 7	12 4
New Central	17 8	17 14
Reliance	11 8	11
Northbrook	24	24
National	25 6	25 4

A fair parcel of Bareilly Electric was placed at Rs. 14. Business was reported in Benares Electric at Rs. 17-12, Agra at Rs. 149 and U.P. at Rs. 148. Patna were quoted at Rs. 11-8 and Jubbulpore at Rs. 14-5. There was an enquiry for Calcutta Electric at the higher rate of Rs. 13-8 ex-dividend during the earlier part of the session but later sellers appeared at Rs. 13-5.

In the sugar section, the outstanding features were Durbhanga and Ramnugger which met with sustained enquiry and improved from Rs. 22-15 to Rs. 23-12 and Rs. 26 to Rs. 28-12. Carew & Co. were crossed at Rs. 8-12 and Shree Krishna Gyanoday were reported at Rs. 13-4. The decision of the Directors of the Indian Iron & Steel Company at the meeting held yesterday to repay the sterling debenture issue was greeted by market operators, and the shares were fully steady at around Rs. 38-15 against last week's closing price of Rs. 37-8.

How banking serves the RUBBER INDUSTRY

RUBBER was first planted commercially in India in 1902. Today Indian rubber plantations, concentrated in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, produce 20,000 tons of rubber every year, valued at four and a half crores of rupees. More than 250 Indian factories depend on this output for their production of finished goods.

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A LEADING BANK IN SOUTH INDIA

tonight's closing quotation is Rs. 38.9. Braithwaite & Co. were dealt in freely at around Rs. 28.8 and a solitary transaction was reported in Bhartia Electric Steel at Rs. 16.12. British India Electric Construction were steady at Rs. 9.13 and business was reported in Britannia Building & Iron Old at Rs. 8.4. Burn & Co. were done at around Rs. 37.4 and Jessops were steady at Rs. 36.4. A fair block of Kumardhubi Engineering changed hands at Rs. 10.8. National Iron & Steel were steady at Rs. 8.4, but Marshalls were sold at Rs. 6.8. Richardson & Cruddas were steady at Rs. 27, while Textile Machinery were rather subdued at Rs. 24.14.

In paper, Orient were quiet at around Rs. 38.14, while India Paper Pulp and Titagur were steady at Rs. 25.8 and Rs. 44.14. Shree Gopal Paper were better at Rs. 19.6.

In cement, there was a good enquiry for Ashoka at Rs. 12.4 and Assam Bengal at Rs. 8.2. Dalmia were steady at Rs. 17.4 while Sone Valley were unchanged at Rs. 8.14.

In insurance, Concord were done at Rs. 12.8 and Standard General were offered at Rs. 3.14. New Asiatic changed hands at Rs. 3.14.

In shipping, India Steamship fluctuated narrowly around Rs. 9.4 despite the recent announcement of an interim dividend of eight annas a share. Fort Shipping were crossed at the higher rate of Rs. 16.8.

Among miscellaneous industrials, Alkali & Chemical were higher at Rs. 21.8 while Angelo Brothers were steady at around Rs. 21.4. Balmer Lawrie were done at Rs. 167 and British Burmah Petroleum at Rs. 4. British India Corporation were active and improved from Rs. 11 to Rs. 11.5. Bengal Flour were sold at Rs. 26.12. Calcutta Tramways recovered from Rs. 16 to Rs. 16.4 and good business was reported in Dunlop Rubber at Rs. 30.8. Clive Row met with investment enquiry at around Rs. 11.10 and Electric Construction were done at Rs. 14. Gillanders Arbuthnot were offered at Rs. 13.12 and a small parcel of Shaw Wallace changed hands at Rs. 15.2. Imperial Tobacco were unchanged at Rs. 14.12 while Hindustan Motors, on special buying, improved from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10.8. Indian Aluminium were enquired for at Rs. 22.4, but Indian Cables came in for selling pressure and closed easier at Rs. 35. Jardine Henderson were slightly better at Rs. 102 while Martin Burn were offered at Rs. 24.12. Metal box were crossed at Rs. 28 and National Carbon closed at Rs. 27. National Tobacco were a feature and rose from Rs. 12.8 to Rs. 13.12. Rohtas Industries were steady at Rs. 25 as were National Insulated Cables at Rs. 23. Rallis met with strong enquiry on Bombay account

and improved from Rs. 33.8 to Rs. 46. Walford Transport were in demand following the slight increase in the dividend and improved to Rs. 2.12.

In mining, there was a large turnover in Indian Copper in view of the approach of the final dividend and the shares were done at one time up to Rs. 7; tonight's closing quotation is Rs. 6.14. Karanpura Development eased from Rs. 26.12 to Rs. 25 as did Metal Corporation from Rs. 11.8 to Rs. 11. Orissa Minerals met with some enquiry and improved from Rs. 24 to Rs. 24.9 as did Chrestien Mica Industries from Rs. 14.8 to Rs. 15.4. Burma Mines were slightly lower at Rs. 3.11.

There was again little interest in tea shares. Bishnauth Old were crossed at Rs. 25.12, as were Brooke Bond at Rs. 23.6. Dejo Valley were asked for at Rs. 50 and Dessai & Parbutia and Dhela khat changed hands at Rs. 405 and Rs. 21.8 respectively. Ledo had sellers at Rs. 26 and Tengpani came to business at the previous quotation of Rs. 12. Banarhat were marked at Rs. 370 and Hasimara were crossed at Rs. 39.8. Hantapara and Oodlabari recorded Rs. 223 and Rs. 52.8 respectively. Sungma came to business at Rs. 11.6, as did Kunchunpore at Rs. 14.2 and a small lot of Teliapara at Rs. 17.1. A small lot of Rungamattie were placed at Rs. 104 and New Chumta changed hands at the previous quotation of Rs. 43. Belgachi attracted some support and the price improved from Rs. 52.4 to Rs. 55.

Allowing Rs. 59,839 (Rs. 55,020) for depreciation and Rs. 1,86 lakhs (Rs. 1.15 lakhs) for taxation, the profit of WOLFORD TRANSPORT LTD. totalled Rs. 3,77,429, including Rs. 1,34,123 brought in. The previous year's profit amounted to Rs. 3,58,141, including Rs. 1,38,899 brought in. The ordinary dividend has been increased from 12% to 14%. Contingency reserve is allocated the same amount of Rs. 1 lakh, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 1,34,493.

The profit of LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD. amounted to Rs. 14.60 lakhs for the year ended last March after providing Rs. 2.25 lakhs (Rs. 2.57 lakhs) for depreciation, compared with Rs. 12.09 lakhs in the previous year. Bringing in Rs. 25,125, transferring Rs. 8.66 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs) to taxation and making other adjustments, there is Rs. 8,66,240. The ordinary dividend has been maintained at Re. 1 a share. General reserve gets Rs. 4 lakhs (Rs. 2.75 lakhs), leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 28,740. The directors say that during the year under review, the company was granted a licence by the Central

Government to manufacture sheep's foot rollers and more than 50 of these machines have since been manufactured and supplied. Price competition is keen. While a number of overseas manufacturers whom the company represents are extremely heavily booked with orders and their delivery periods consequently tend to increase, a number of competitors with less heavily filled order books are in a position to offer more prompt supplies. The company expects to meet the situation by maintaining inventories at a high level and by efficient planning of its purchases, and sale prospects are encouraging.

BETTER FEELING IN BOMBAY ECONOMIC VIEWS OF A.I.C.C. HELP SENTIMENT

Wednesday Evening.

THE Bombay Stock Exchange closed last week in a cheerful mood after quiet initial trading. In the beginning, operators were hesitant due to political influences. The A.I.C.C. deliberations, it was feared, would contain new shocks for the private sector. Later it was realised that the Government's economic policy was becoming more realistic and private enterprise would be encouraged to fulfil its target of development.

Firm advices from Lyons Range were a helpful factor. The smooth transition of Tata Steels from cum-rights to ex-rights quotation helped improve sentiment. The scrip was quoted at Rs. 202 ex-rights against the cum-rights price of Rs. 253. Renunciation letter rights also soared from Rs. 57.8 to Rs. 60. Indian Iron improved to Rs. 38.12 on sustained bull support, though profit-taking at bulges was seen. Tata Locomotive gained at Rs. 157 on dividend hopes. Premier Construction were a shade higher at Rs. 183.8 on influential buying. Larsen and Toubro improved to Rs. 16.7, while Mahindra and Mahindra met with demand at Rs. 14.8 ex-dividend.

Changes in the textile group were minor. Closing prices, however, showed fractional gains. Century were prominent at Rs. 568 on knowledgeable buying. Kohinoor met with investment support around Rs. 378. Bombay Dyeing ended at Rs. 666.14, as did Simplex at Rs. 252. India United Ordinary realised Rs. 13.13 and Swadeshi were taken at Rs. 239.

Irregular fluctuations marked miscellaneous industrials. Motor shares were in the limelight, with strong enquiries for Hindustan Motors which shot up to Rs. 10.8. Premier Automobiles gained at Rs. 94.8. Scindia Steam highlighted shipping shares and continued to be in demand at Rs. 19.1. India Steamship backed to Rs. 9.4 on profit-taking. Sugar shares were lower where changed. Belapur were Rs. 236.8 and Walchandnagar Industries were marked at Rs. 250.10. Associated Cement were quietly absorbed at Rs. 219.4, but Digvijay Cement fell fractionally to Rs. 189.12. In the mining section, Indian Copper were prominent at Rs. 6.13 on the expectation of a higher distribution. Among chemicals, Tata Chemical were done at Rs. 18.11. National Rayon were absorbed at Rs. 249 and Gwalior Rayon improved to Rs. 18.2. National Carbon were supported around Rs. 27.6 on investment account.

Bank shares were steady and fractional gains were registered. Bank of India were transacted at Rs. 162.8, as were Central Bank at Rs. 51.8. Punjab National were taken higher to Rs. 53 on prospects of capital reorganisation. Business in insurance shares was restricted, and New India were done at Rs. 42.12. Oriental were unchanged around Rs. 3,009.

The Tata group of electricity companies met with demand. Tata Power were done at Rs. 320 and Tata Hydro at Rs. 132, while Ahmedabad closed slightly lower at Rs. 97.5.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date 2 Year Ago the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% Loan (1956) Rs. 82.12 82.12 82.12 82.12
3% " (1960) Rs. 77.11 77.13 77.7 77.10.6
3% " (1955) Rs. 99.13 99.13 99.11 99.11
3% " (1966-68) Rs. 93.6 93.6 93.5 93.5.6
3½% " (1964) Rs. 98.10 98.14 98.10 98.14
3½% " (1965) Rs. 98.13.6 98.17.6 98.13.6 98.13.6
4% " (1960-70) Rs. 101.7 101.8 101.7 101.8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda Rs. 16.12 16.14 16 16.12
Hind. Rs. 32 32 32 32 (21.8)
Hindustan Mercantile Rs. 15 15.4 15 15.4 (13.1)
Punjab National Rs. 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 (42.8)
United Bank of India (C.D. share) Rs. 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.8 (5.5)
United Commercial Rs. 50.12 50.12 50.8 50.8 (43.12)

RAILWAYS

Ahmadpur Katwa Rs. 58.8 58.8 58.8 58.8 (56)
Barakat Basirhat Rs. 9.12 10 9.12 10 (19)
Bankura Dumardar Rs. 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 (63.4)
Burdwan Cutwa Rs. 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 (63.4)
Delhi Rohtas Rs. 13.5 13.13 13.5 13.13 (11.2)
Kalkata Falta Rs. 58.8 58.8 58.8 58.8 (60)
Kalkata Lalabazar Rs. 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.8 (74.8)

COTTONS

Bengal Nagpur Rs. 9.2-9.2-9.2-9.2 (6.15)
Benares Rs. 1.9-1.9-1.9-1.9 (As. 10).

Bowreah Rs. 155-155-155-155 (343)
Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 8.11-8.15-8.11-8.15 (6.9)
Dunbar Rs. 312-312-312-312 (206)
Elgin Mills Rs. 27.8-27.8-27.4-27.4 (19.9)
Jayshree Rs. 7.2-7.11-7.1-7.5
Kesoram Rs. 18.1-18.5-18.1-18.3 (13.7)
New Victoria Rs. 2.8-2.10-2.8-2.10 (1.6)
Do (Pref.) Rs. 4.3-4.7-4.4-4.7 (3)
Swadeshi (P.O.) Rs. 11.8-11.9-11.8-11.9

COALS

Bengal Rs. 539-539-534-536 (500)
Burrakur Rs. 13.10-13.12-13.13-13.1 (13.3)
Central India Rs. 6.14-7.4-6.14-7.4 (7.5)
East Indian Rs. 33.4-33.4-33.4-33.4 (26.7)
Equitable Rs. 30-30.4-29.5-29.6 (29.10)
Gurdar Kajora Rs. 1.10-1.10-1.10-1.10 (3.8)
Hurriladih Rs. 22.9-22.9-22.8-22.8 (19)
Katras Jheriah Rs. 59.8-60.4-59.6-60.4 (54.11)
Karanpura Collieries (Pref.) Rs. 62-62-62-62
New Beerbhoom Rs. 19.3-19.3-19.3-19.3 (19.13)
Raneengunge Rs. 11.2-11.2-11.2-11.2 (10.10)
South Karanpura Rs. 8.15-8.15-8.15-8.15 (11.7)
Western Bengal Rs. 6.14-6.14-6.12-6.12 (7.2)

JUTES

Belvedere Rs. 106-107-106-107 (207)
Birla Rs. 18.9-18.9-18.9-18.9 (19.4)
Bally Rs. 137-137-137-137 (187)
Barnagore Rs. 149-150-148-148 (172)
Chandpany Rs. 168-168-168-168 (161)
Cheviot Rs. 209-209-208-208 (269)
Do (Pref.) Rs. 112-112-8-112-8 (119.12)
Chitavalsah Rs. 15.6-15.6-15.2-15.6 (13.14)
Delta Rs. 210-215-214-210 (231)
Fort Gloster Rs. 347-347-347-347 (450)
Ganges Rs. 72-72-72-72 (101.8)
Hastings Rs. 125-125-125-125 (126)
Howrah Rs. 23.13-24.3-23.13-24.3 (31.10)
Kelvin Rs. 242-242-240-240 (350)
Do (Pref.) Rs. 113-113-8-113-8 (120)
Kinnison Rs. 175-175-175-175 (191)
Do (Pref.) Rs. 100-100-100-100 (104)
Kankannarh (B) Rs. 123-123-123-123 (142)
Lansdowne Rs. 25.8-25.11-25.4-25.6 (33)
Nellimarla Rs. 12.7-12.7-12.2-12.6 (11.14)
New Central Rs. 17.10-18.4-17.8-18.1
Do (Pref.) Rs. 106-106-8-106-8 (106.8)
Nuddea Rs. 42.8-42.12-42.8-42.12 (56.8)
Orient Rs. 161-163-161-163
Reliance Rs. 11.1-11.1-11.1-11.1 (14.9)
Standard Rs. 104.104-104-104 (150)
Sree Ambica Rs. 15.11-15.11-15.11-15.11 (14.14)

MININGS

Burma Mines Rs. 3.14-3.14-3.9-3.13 (1.12)
Consolidated Tin Rs. 2.1-2.1-2.8-2.10 (1.13)
Chrestien Mica Rs. 15.6-16.4-15.6-16.4
Do (Defd.) Rs. 8-8-8-8 (6.1)
Indian Copper Rs. 6.11-7-6-10-6.14 (4.8)
Karanpura Development Rs. 25.5-25.12-25-25 (16.4)
Metal Corporation Rs. 11.8-11.10-11.7-11.7 (8.8)
Do (Defd.) Rs. 3.7-3.8-3.6-3.6
Orissa Minerals Rs. 24-24-24-24 (25.6)
Tavoy Tin Rs. 13-15-14-14 (As. 9)

CEMENTS

Assam Bengal Rs. 7.9-8.4-7.9-8.4 (6.8)
Do (Defd.) Rs. 1.8-2.1-1.8-2.1 (1.5)
Ashoka Rs. 12.3-12.5-11.15-12.4
Dalmia (Bharat) Rs. 17.12-17.14-17.8-17.8 (14.14)
Do (Pref.) Rs. 103-103-8-102-103.8 (133)
Do (Defd.) Rs. 4.15-5-4.15-5
Sone Valley Rs. 8.15-9-8.11-8.13 (7.13)

CHEMICALS

Alkali & Chemical Rs. 20.10-20.10-20.10-21.4 (15.5)
Bathgate Rs. 2.1-2.2-2.1-2.2
Dharangadhara Rs. 125-125-125-125
Smith Stanistreet (Pref.) Rs. 70-71-70-71

ELECTRICS

Bareilly Rs. 14-14-14-14 (15.7)
Benares Rs. 18.2-18.6-18.2-18.6 (19.7)
Calcutta Rs. 13.12-13.14-13.4 x d.-13.4 x d. (15.3)
Muttra Rs. 9-9-9-9
Jubbulpore Rs. 14.5-14.5-14.5-14.5 (15.4)
Patna Rs. 11.9-11.9-11.9-11.9 (12.14)
United Provinces Rs. 148-148-148-148 (158.8)
Upper Ganges Rs. 12.15-12.15-12.15-12.15

INSURANCES

Concord of India Rs. 12.7-12.9-12.7-12.8 (12.15)
New Asiatic Rs. 3.15-3.15-3.14-3.14 (5.13)
National Indian Life Rs. 150-150-150-150
Ruby General Rs. 6-6-6-6
Standard General Rs. 3.14-4-3.14-3.14 (5.10)

ENGINEERINGS

Arthur Butler Rs. 7.7-7.7-7.7-7.7 (9)
Bhartia Elec. Steel Rs. 16.12-16.12-16.12-16.12 (15.11)
Britannia Engineering (New) Rs. 16.4-16.4-16-16.1
Burn & Co. Rs. 366-382-366-382 (267)
British India Elec. Construction Rs. 9.14-9.14-9.13-9.13 (7.7)
Braithwaite & Co. Rs. 28.6-28.6-28.3-28.4 (24.8)
Britannia Building & Iron (Old) Rs. 8.4-8.6-8.4-8.4 (8.9)
Hooghly Docking Rs. 119-119-119-119 (135)
Indian Galvanizing Rs. 24.13-24.14-24.12-24.12 (23.2)

Indian Iron Rs. 37.11-38.12-37.8-38.9 (33.1)
Do (Pref.) Rs. 107.8-107.8-106.8-106.8 (109.8)
Indian Malleable Casting Rs. 7.9-7.10-7.9-7.10
Do (Defd.) Rs. 4.1-4.1-4.1-4.1 (4.1)
Jessop & Co. Rs. 36.8-36.10-35.13-35.13 (36.8)
Kumardhubi Rs. 10.6-10.8-10.5-10.6 (12.5)
Marshall's Rs. 6-10-6-10-6-10 (6.8)
National Iron & Steel Rs. 8.1-8.4-8.1-8.4 (6)
Richardson & Cruddas Rs. 27.6-27.7-26.12-26.12
Do (Pref.) Rs. 85-85-85-85
Textile Machinery Rs. 25.3-25.5-24.8-24.8 (8.6)

MISCELLANEOUS

Aluminium Corpn. Rs. 9.15-10-9.15-10 (6.4)
Angelo Brothers Rs. 21.14-21.10-21.4-21.6 (18.8)
Associated Hotels (Pref.) Rs. 65-65-65-65
Bharat Airways Rs. 4.12-4.13-4.11-4.11 (2)
Birds Investment Rs. 17.3-17.4-17.3-17.4 (18.2)
Britannia Biscuits Rs. 15.3-15.3-15.2-15.2 (12.8)
B. I. Corporation Rs. 11.2-11.6-11-11.3 (8.11)
Balmer Lawrie Rs. 167-168-167-168 (160)
Calcutta Tramways Rs. 15-15-15-15 (15.13)
Clive Row Investment Rs. 11.9-11.10-11.8-11.10
Dunlop Rubber Rs. 30.10-30.10-30.5-30.10 (36)
Electric Construction Equipment Rs. 14.4-14.6-14-14
F. & C. Oiler Rs. 11.6-11.6-11.6-11.6
Gillanders Arbuthnot Rs. 13.12-13.12-13.12-13.12 (11.10)

Godfrey Phillips Rs. 23.4-23.4-23.4-23.4 (17)
Imperial Tobacco Rs. 14.12-14.14-14.9-14.14 (11.4)
Indian Aluminium Rs. 22.1-22.12-22.12-22.12
Do (Pref.) Rs. 80-80-80-80 (72)
Indian Cables Rs. 35.8-35.10-35-35.4 (27.13)
Indian Rubber Mfg. Rs. 13.8-13.9-13.8-13.9 (12.15)
Indian Wood Products Rs. 39.2-39.2-39.2-39.2 (38.6)
Jardine Henderson Rs. 100-102-100-101.8 (114)
Martin Burn Rs. 25.2-25.7-25.2-25.5 (23)
Metal Box Rs. 28-28-28-28 (20.12)
National Carbon Rs. 27.4-27.4-26.15-27.2
National Insulated Cable Rs. 23.4-23.6-22.14-22.15 (24.13)

National Rolling Rs. 9.15-9.15-9.15-9.15 (14.7)
National Tobacco Rs. 12.6-13.12-12.6-13.9 (9.12)
Rallis India Rs. 44.8-46.8-44.8-46.8 (35.12)
Rohtas Industries Rs. 24.12-25.4-24.8-24.13 (24.14)
Do (B Pref.) Rs. 64.12-64.12-64-64 (67)
Sodepur Glass Works Rs. 1-1-1-1
Shaw Wallace Rs. 15.2-15.4-15.2-15.4
Walford Transport Rs. 2.11-2.12-2.10-2.11 (1.9)
Do (P.O.) Rs. 2.2-2.2-2.2-2.2 (1.4)
Western Stockholders Investment Rs. 1-1-1-As. 15-Re. 1

FLOUR MILL

Bengal Rs. 26.12-27-26.12-27 (24)

OIL SHARES

British Burma Petroleum Rs. 4-4-2-3.15-4.1 (3.3)
Indo-Burma Petroleum Rs. 41.14-41.14-41.14-41.14

PAPER MILLS

India Paper Pulp Rs. 25.2-25.13-25.2-25.13
Orient Rs. 39.2-39.12-38.13-38.14 (27.14)
Do (2nd Pref.) Rs. 74.8-74.10-74.8-74.10
Shree Gopal Rs. 18.11-19.7-18.11-19.7 (16.14)
Star Rs. 11.6-11.6-11.6-11.6 (13.5)
Titagur Rs. 45-45-44.10-44.12 (43.12)

REAL PROPERTIES

Humayun Properties (Pref.) Rs. 10-10-10-10
Hindustan Building Rs. 6.13-6-6.13-8
Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 33.8-33.8-33.8-33.8 (36.4)

SHIPPINGS

India Steamship Rs. 9.6-9.6-9.2-9.2 (7.6)
Port Shipping Rs. 16.10-16.10-16.7-16.9 (13)
Scindia Steam Navign. Rs. 18.3-18.3-18.3-18.3 (14.12)

SUGAR SHARES

Belsund Rs. 11.3-11.4-11.3-11.4
Carew & Co. Rs. 8.9-8.12-8.9-8.12 (11.10)
Darbhanga Rs. 22.15-23.3-22.15-23.3 (15.4)
Purtapbore Rs. 14.4-14.4-14.4-14.4 (18.11)
Rannuzger Cane Rs. 25.12-28.2-25.12-28 (23.8)
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Rs. 13.10-13.14-13.4-13.4 (17.3)
Shree Sitaram Rs. 15.4-15.4-15.4-15.4 (12.6)
Sitalpore Rs. 4.6-4.6-4.6-4.6

TEA SHARES

Baghmari Rs. 29.4-29.4-29.4-29.4 (27.10)
Banarhat Rs. 370-371-369-370 (317)
Brahmapootra Rs. 10-10-9.4-9.5
Brooke Bond Rs. 23.14-23.14-23.2-23.2 (20.6)
Belgachi Rs. 52.12-55-52.12-55 (42.8)
Bishnauth Rs. 25.12-25.12-25.10-25.10 (46)

Deejoo Valley Rs. 50-50-50-50 (15.12)
Dessai & Parbutia Rs. 405-406.8-405-406.8 (402.8)
Dhelakhat Rs. 21.8-21.10-21.8-21.10 (42.4)
Darjeeling Tea Rs. 148-170-148-170 (260)

Hasimara Rs. 40-40-39.8-39.8 (44.11)
Hantapara Rs. 222-222-222-222 (333)
Jayshree Rs. 12.3-12.4-12.3-12.4
Kunchunpore Rs. 14.2-14.2-14-14 (15.6)
Ledo Rs. 26-26.1-26-26.1 (26)
Methoni Rs. 23.8-23.12-23.8-23.12 (24.4)
Moheema (Pref.) Rs. 9.4-9.4-9.4-9.4
New Chumta Rs. 43-43-43-43 (44)
Oodlabari Rs. 52.8-53-51.8-51.8 (50.10)
Patrakola Rs. 180-180-180-180 (172)
Rungamattie Rs. 103-103-100-102 (150)
Sungma Rs. 11.6-11.6-11.4-11.6 (10.14)
Tongani Rs. 12-12-12-12 (57.2)
Teliapara Rs. 171-171-169-169 (180)

DEBENTURES

4% (1956-68) Calcutta Improvement Trust Rs. 99.2-99.2-99.2-99.2
4% (1986) Calcutta Port Trust Rs. 97.12-97.12-97.12-97.12



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Engineering and Transport

AUTOMATION SEEN IN PROPER PERSPECTIVE

THE VARIOUS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

WHEN Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research published its report on automation in mid-May, an uneasy peace had lately been restored at the Standard Motor Works in Coventry. A dispute about retooling there had given rise to what was described (not, perhaps, quite correctly) as the first strike of the era of automation. The report was properly concerned with the social problems, as well as the economic possibilities, of the new processes. But it did not sustain the fear of employees that automatic production would be developed too quickly in Britain. On the contrary, it sustained the anxiety of many industrialists that the development would be impeded by lack of technicians and scientists. This report was intended to clarify a subject that had been distorted by exaggeration. There had arisen in some minds a picture of millions of workers wandering idly about the streets while the factories where they were formerly employed were working—and working fast—almost without labour; of goods piling up because only the new class of specialists could afford to buy them. The report has shown that an immense amount of labour will be needed to produce the new machinery, and that if its benefits are properly distributed, mass-unemployment will be unnecessary.

To counteract the exaggeration, some people have been arguing that there is really nothing new in automation, that it is only a further stage in the process of mechanisation that began when man developed the first rudimentary aids to his own actions. The report has shown also, however, that it is dangerous to under-estimate the qualitative change implied in automation. Most people are agreed that it would be perverse and stupid—if, indeed, it were possible—to halt the progress of automation, that what is needed is to clarify its problems and to solve them in their proper order. For a country in Britain's position, utterly dependent on international trade, the paramount need is to produce more efficiently and at lower cost. The first task, therefore, is to overcome the obstacles to automation. The social adjustments to it can be made gradually; for it is certain that, no matter how fast the scientists and technicians and engineers work, the process of automating British industry will be spread over decades rather than years.

Shortage of Skilled Staff

The D.S.I.R. report has been criticised as focusing too much attention on the shortage of qualified manpower, too little on the lack of resources for producing the new equipment. "Over-full employment" stimulates the demand for automatic machinery, to economise labour, yet prevents the electrical and engineering firms that make such machinery from getting enough labour to satisfy the demand. The need to expand output of many products (even now, when demand in some sec-

tors is reduced) makes insistent demands on supplies of steel, and the shortage of steel impedes production of automatic tools. The new "basic" industries need capital, which is not readily available at present. It is still true, however, that the most serious shortage is of qualified personnel. Britain, whose technical training programme is deplorably meagre compared with, say, America's or Russia's, will in the automatic age suffer seriously from her deficiency, unless the highest priority is accorded to this problem forthwith. For the two big developments in technology, automation and nuclear power (which are related), both require the same special skills. And a large proportion of the available personnel is at present engaged—necessarily, it may be, but uselessly—on defence.

Those who argue that there is essentially nothing new in automation overlook this human factor. One of the essential differences between handicraft and mass-production was in the character of work. There is the same essential difference between conventional mass-production employing many workers in association with machines and automated mass-production employing few workers supervising the instruments that remotely control the machines. The difference is not only in the number of people needed to produce a specified quantity of goods, but also in the character of their work. As the first industrial revolution replaced personal skill and created a new class of unskilled workers, so the second industrial revolution will replace unskilled work and create a new class of skilled workers. They will not be concerned primarily with machines, but rather with electronic instruments (including the essential computers), or with preparing production schedules in such a form that they can be "fed" into an automatic system.

The Range of Automation

This new class of workers (some of whom must have knowledge of both electronic computers and engineering), and of supervisors and managers above them, will presumably be very highly paid. One of the difficult social problems of the new age will be, probably, the wide disparity between wages and salaries in automated and in more conventional activities. The D.S.I.R. report listed various activities where automation could not obviously be applied: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, building, making clothing, catering, entertaining, personal and professional services. Workers in such activities should benefit from an abundance of cheap goods, but their standard of living might be much lower than that of the "automated" workers. Some sociologists are apprehensive, however, of the purely human element in this new privileged class. Repetitive tasks performed by hand may not engage much of the worker's attention, but they keep him occupied while leaving his mind free. With no physical actions to perform and the eyes and mind focussed on the dials of an instrument, it is difficult to sustain attention for any length of time. The new kind of work might, indeed, be so boring that few people would want to do it, even though well paid. But their objection could presumably be overcome by reducing the working time to short periods. Perhaps offices will be automated first (by computers), fac-

ories later (by automatic-handling systems controlled by computers). Ultimately, however, automation must cover a very wide range.

STEEL CASTING FOUNDRY AT CHITTARANJAN

AN agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the International Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States providing for the allocation of \$144,000 by the latter for obtaining consultant and technical services for the completion of a steel casting foundry at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The Government of India's contribution to the project will be Rs. 3 lakhs. The present agreement supplements the Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement signed between the Governments of India and United States on 5th January, 1952.

U.K. RADAR EQUIPMENT FOR INDIAN HARBOURS

The lighthouse department of the Indian Ministry of Transport has placed a contract, as a result of open competitive tender, for the supply and installation of a Decca (Type 32) harbour radar at the new port of Kandla. The radar will be used to assist in the supervision of vessels navigating the approach channels of Terra creek to the new harbour. Type 32 is the outcome of long-term investigation by Decca Radar Ltd., into the requirements for harbour radar at major ports, and is the most advanced equipment of its kind in the world. Its discrimination in range and bearing is of an extremely high order, enabling it to meet the requirements for the supervision of navigation in dense conditions of traffic. A further major development now being undertaken by the lighthouse department of the Transport Ministry is the scheme for the installation of radar in lighthouses to assist navigation in coastal waters. Decca (Type 30-A) harbour radar has already been chosen for the first stage of this new development programme, and will be fitted in the lighthouses at the approaches to Calcutta and Bombay. The value of the order placed with Decca is estimated at some £27,000.

OIL EXPLORATION IN PAKISTAN

Some 12 acres of Government land on the Hands Hill quarries will be the scene of oil prospecting activities in Drigh Road, Karachi. Pakistan Petroleum Limited, who have been given the possession of the land, moved in their engineers and equipment recently to prepare the site, lay the waterline and make all preliminary arrangements for the drilling of the test well. This exploratory well which will be located at the top of the hill, overlooking the Drigh Road Housing Estate, may be drilled to a depth of over 10,000 feet if necessary. The drilling outfit for this well is the same as that which drilled the discovery wells in the Sui and Uch gas fields.

BELGIAN HYDRAULIC TURBINES

The development of Belgian material for equipping steam power houses has been conditioned by the hydrography of the country. Techniques, however, are being modified to suit the hydro-electric constructions which Belgium is carrying out in the Congo. These large-scale works have made a big demand on the industrial production of Belgium, whose industry is now equipping itself to produce hydraulic turbines. These are mainly necessary to run the most powerful alternators ever built in Belgium (69,000 kVA., 10,500 V., 333 r.p.m.), which are to be installed in the Le Marinel power station at Katanga (Belgian Congo).

An important Belgian firm of electrical goods producers is carrying out an extension to its workshops which will increase by 20 percent the surface area until now used for building heavy equipment. The new premises will be equipped with machine-tools having unusual characteristics. One, for example, will be the largest vertical lathe existing in Belgium. Its 730 tons will be split up to enable it to be loaded on the 60 wagons necessary for its transport; the lathe will rest on a base of 580 cubic metres of concrete, embedded six metres into the ground. Some 340 h.p. will be necessary to work the pieces which can be up to 18 metres in diameter and five metres in height.

BELGIAN MATERIAL FOR SECTIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Mecafer is a patented Belgian material which allows the construction of an unlimited number of sectional buildings, transformable and recoverable at will. It is formed of different standard elements perforated with strategically placed holes of correctly chosen sizes. These constituent elements are "U" and "L" bars of different sections which may be assembled in any manner by means of some multi-purpose junction boxes and stay-plates. The various basic elements, their constructive possibilities and their varying resistance, allow a very wide range of constructions, from simple shelving and counters to structural framework and buildings, including publicity hoardings, partitions, etc. The manufacture of Mecafer by an important Belgian study bureau is aimed at generalising the use of sheet-metal in numerous sectors where wood has so far had very little opposition. This substitution has the merit of considerably reducing fire risks, and renders possible accurate construction with the advantages of economy, durability and interchangeability.

Bombay

DEMAND SLACKENS IN TEXTILE MARKET

MILL OUTPUT RESTRICTIONS LIKELY TO AFFECT EXPORTS

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

ACTIVITY in Bombay's textile market has suddenly slackened and the heavy buying of recent months seems to have come to a halt. The trade is not particularly perturbed. It is believed that internal consumption has risen perceptibly, so the present decline in demand is a temporary phase which will disappear when the accumulated stocks with dealers begin to dwindle. The price level has not fallen. The trade is taking a long-range view based on the Government's policy of freeing mill production in order to encourage the small-scale industry. It is generally believed that this will result in cloth scarcity and tend to keep prices at a high level.

Confidence in an expanding internal market has diverted attention from the export trade. The abolition of the export duty on coarse cloth has had no visible results. There has been no inclination to fight competition in foreign markets in spite of the lull in domestic demand, and foreign buyers have shown no interest in Indian cloth at current prices. The U.K. seems to be the only exception and some brisk enquiries have been received in the last few days for greys of medium counts. Hongkong, Singapore and Malaya, the traditional outlets for Indian cotton piecegoods, have remained quiet. Meanwhile, Colombo reports indicate that the first consignment of Pakistan cloth has now reached Ceylon. This delivery is believed to be satisfactory, and it seems possible that further large orders will be placed with Pakistan manufacturers. It is also reported that Singapore merchants have formed a pool for the purchase of standard quality cotton textiles from Communist China. The value of pool purchases is estimated at Rs. 9 million a year. Most of this cloth will be re-sold to Indonesia, which means that yet another export market will be lost to India. The Chinese have promised prompt delivery at prices which are reported to be lower than Japanese quotations for comparable materials.

Serious Export Problem

The export problem is becoming serious. Losses may be permanent because Pakistan has the advantage of a modern industry and ample supplies of home-grown cottons, while Communist trade is not always conducted on an economic basis. A fall in exports will perhaps not hit the industry very hard because of the expanding home markets, but it will mean an appreciable loss in terms of foreign exchange at a time when the deficit is already large. In these circumstances, the Government may be well advised to reconsider its textile policy, and permit the normal expansion of the mill industry instead of over-emphasising the development of small-scale units.

The optimism of the industry has been reflected in the raw cotton market. Bombay mills have bought heavily and cotton prices now stand at a high level. Most varieties have touched the ceiling prices fixed by the Government. This buying pressure is likely to continue because the mills here are reluctant to buy American cotton at a time when it seems likely that U.S. prices will be reduced still further. Bombay mills have been equally reluctant to import Egyptian and Sudanese growths because of their present high prices. It will be interesting to see the effect of Communist trading with Egypt on the price of Egyptian cotton in recent months. Communist countries have taken delivery of large quantities of Egyptian cotton in payment for goods supplied to Egypt. These deliveries are believed to be far in excess of the productive capacity of the countries concerned—particularly Czechoslovakia—and they are now offering for sale their excess stocks of Egyptian cotton at prices well below the ruling level. This practice, if continued, may depress Egyptian and Sudanese prices.

Standards for Raw Cotton

Meanwhile steps to standardise domestic raw cotton are contemplated. Under the measures recommended by the East India Cotton Association, the fibre will be sample-tested and marked according to staple length, colour, trash content, moisture content and spinning capacity. This will facilitate the identification of various types of cotton for the counts of yarn they can yield and the percentage of waste in the process. A survey reveals that much of the Indian cotton is under-spun, that is, used in counts lower than the spinning capacity of the cotton. It is also intended to apply the new methods of standardisation to exportable cotton, so as to give the foreign buyer an accurate indication of quality. The trade is anxiously awaiting a decision on the matter. The resumption of the futures market. The matter will be finally decided when the Commerce Minister discusses the basis of resumption with those concerned after the A.I.C.C. session in Bombay. Opinion is divided on the proposal to have two concurrent contracts, but this seems to have certain advantages as they will cover the qualities most in use and help to prevent excessive bull speculation.

Prospecting for Oil

Prospecting operations are proceeding along a 100-mile strip in the Cambay-Gogha area bordering the Gulf of Cambay for suitable sites for experimental oil wells. If preliminary investiga-

tions prove satisfactory, test drilling will begin in November. The Cambay-Gogha area was recently surveyed for its oil potential and tests of the rocks found there indicate the occurrence of oil. It is also believed that natural gas may be found in the region. The Geological Survey of India is conducting the necessary operations.

Carbon Black Plant

Godfrey I. Cabot Inc. of the United States has offered to set up a carbon black manufacturing plant in India. It is believed that the firm will shortly send a team of experts to prepare a project report. Negotiations are being conducted with the National Industrial Development Corporation. At present, about 7,000 tons of carbon black is imported annually. Meanwhile, India's first naphthol producing plant is nearing completion at Shahad in Bombay. It is expected that production will begin in October.

Cotton and Cottonseed Stocks

A serious situation has arisen in Gujarat where large stocks of cotton and cottonseed have accumulated. These stocks are lying in the open and cannot be moved because of a shortage of wagons. The Gujarat Chamber of Commerce has urged the railway authorities to take immediate steps to clear the goods; otherwise, it is feared, the stocks may be ruined by an early monsoon.

An All-India Mineral Industry Convention has been organised under the auspices of the Utkal Mining and Industrial Association to be held on 16th and 17th June in Calcutta.



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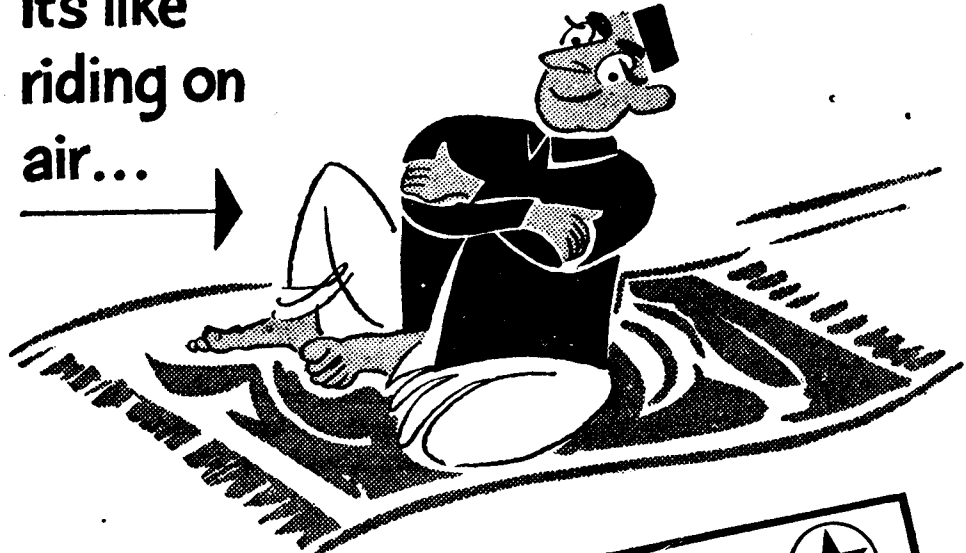
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London

MR. MACMILLAN'S WARNING ON
WAGES AND PRICESFRESH EFFORT TO ACHIEVE STABILITY
URGED

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer last week made a further appeal for co-operation in stopping what he called "this ruinous spiral of wages and prices" when he addressed the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in London. At almost the same time, the annual conference of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen was instructing its executive to ask for a 15 percent wage increase. Mr. Macmillan had told the country a few days earlier that there was now some prospect of a "plateau of stability" in prices. He meant that certain increases could be foreseen as the inevitable result of changes that had already occurred, partly from increases in wages and partly from reductions in subsidies, but there was no reason to think that these changes would add more than two or three points to the retail price index, and no reason to expect a further net rise, assuming that wages and profits remained at their present levels. His forecast of a rise of not more than 2 or 3 percent took full account of the increase in the price of coal which had just been announced, together with any effect it might have on the prices of gas and electricity and any further effect of these increased fuel costs on transport and manufacturing industry. "My plea," said Mr. Macmillan, "is that rises

which have resulted or will result from wage increases already granted should now be treated as the end of a chapter, and a fresh and serious effort made to achieve stability. If every rise in price resulting from previous wage increases is now to be regarded as ground for further wage increases, then we are certainly on the road to ruin...I say today to the whole country, and in the plainest words I can use, our jobs are at risk, and will be so increasingly, until this ruinous spiral of wages and prices is stopped."

Mr. Macmillan referred to the possible consequences if another round of wage increases drove prices up. The country was already losing markets to Germany and other nations whose prices were steadier. If exporters were handicapped further, there were bound to be more losses, which would result in unemployment or short-time working in the exporting industries, and in all the industries from which they buy components and supplies, and this would be only the beginning. The Chancellor reminded his audience that the country is committed to an extensive system of social services, and that the cost of defence must remain high for some time. "These heavy commitments," he added, "mean that we ought to face the necessity for moderating the rate of increase in consumption, so that we can spare enough resources for the priority claims of higher exports and larger investment. We cannot get any real advantage by demanding more and more paper money that will buy less and less...The dangers that face us are real. I hope we shall have the courage and clear-headedness to face them, and will not take refuge from them in political recrimination."

Amendments to the Finance Bill

The number of amendments, new clauses and new schedules to the Finance Bill that have been tabled so far is quite modest. Labour leads with ten amendments and ten new clauses and schedules; Conservatives have tabled eight amendments and seven new clauses; and there is a joint Labour and Liberal new clause to exempt "living" performances from the entertainments tax. A group of Tories, led by Mr. John Foster, Sir Patrick Spens and Mr. Fort, are to make a determined effort to get the Chancellor to modify the provision in the Bill which will apply the United Kingdom scale of income-tax to income earned in Britain by individuals with overseas interests of various kinds. They claim that the Chancellor's proposal may drive out of this country business organisations whose presence here does nothing but good to the national economy; they would leave Britain for, say, Holland because of the crippling rate of British taxation. The Finance Bill proposes to apply the standard British income-tax system to the "emoluments" from any office or employment held by a person who is resident, or ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom, and whose duties are not performed wholly outside the United Kingdom. Similarly, anyone not resident or not normally resident here is to be taxed on duties performed in this country, and anyone resident here, whether ordinarily resident or not, is to be taxed at British rates on what he earns in this country.

Production Rate Slows Down

In March, the index of industrial production fell below the level of March 1955. In April, there was a recovery. Preliminary returns put the index for April at 136.137, against 134 for April 1955. The fact that April this year is up on April last year, while March was down, is due to the different timing of the Easter holiday. Allowing for this, it is clear that production is maintaining itself just a shade above the 1955 level. The average of the index for the first four months of this year is 139, compared with 139 for the first four months of 1955. But the stability of the index for industry as a whole disguises considerable changes in individual industries. If the two latest months, March and April 1956, are taken together and compared with the same two months in 1955, it is found that motor-car production is now 17 percent lower, and production of cotton yarn 12 percent lower. The decline in these two important industries offsets some important gains elsewhere. Thus the output of commercial vehicles and of sulphuric acid are both 12 percent higher. Cement is 9 percent higher, electricity generated and output of synthetic fibres are both 8 percent higher, and crude steel is 7 1/2 percent higher. Neither Mr. Butler nor Mr. Macmillan has yet contrived a general industrial recession. The broad picture is still of expansion, with some sharp but localised setbacks.

Commonwealth Trade Problems

The approaching meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers could well prove rather more momentous than its forerunners if Mr. Menzies, of Australia, who arrives here a week earlier than the others, succeeds in his discussions with Sir Anthony Eden, and no doubt other Ministers, for the negotiation of a new agreement covering Anglo-Australian trade to replace the Ottawa Agreement which, apart from being 24 years old, is now being found in some cases to work against Australian interests. Mr. Menzies, it is believed, has two main arguments to put forward. Firstly, the returning of the wheat trade to private hands with the withdrawal of Britain from the International Wheat Agreement has meant British millers buying hard Canadian wheat in preference to the softer Australian variety, with a consequent increase in the demand for dollars. It is pointed out, therefore, that a switch would not only save Britain dollars but also aid Australia in cutting her trade deficit. It cannot be expected that the U.K. Government would alter its policy on either of the basic points, but the Treasury still controls

the allocation of dollars, so the switch could be made by other means of an indirect nature. Secondly, Mr. Menzies will explain that some tariff benefits under the Imperial Preference scheme, because they were originally specified in shillings and pence, have been reduced in value by the fall in the value of money and should be at least restored to their original levels.

So far the British Government has not expressed any views on these matters, if indeed any have yet been formulated pending the presentation and discussion of Mr. Menzies's arguments in greater detail. On the other hand, Canada is known to be strongly opposed to any strengthening of protectionism, either inside the Commonwealth or out of it, and will undoubtedly not react very favourably to Australia's suggestions. The views of other members of the Commonwealth are more uncertain, but their unqualified support certainly cannot be depended upon. The steady decline in Australia's sterling balances of late—and our criticism of her import cuts—strengthen Mr. Menzies's case, but it will be surprising if anything other than a compromise, if that, can be agreed upon.

Commodity Prices

Not directly concerned with the Australian case, but related to it in a way, is the extent to which commodity prices have fallen in recent months. Hitherto this fall has not been reflected in the terms of trade—last month, it will be remembered, they actually deteriorated a point—but it usually takes a month or two for pipeline supplies to be consumed and price drops to be reflected in current production. In due course, however, the trend must have the effect of reducing our import bill. That will be a very welcome development from the point of view of our trade returns for, say, June and/or July, but as the falls also mean that Empire raw material, such as copper, rubber, tin, cocoa and tea, to quote only a few, where prices have dropped quite substantially, will be earning fewer dollars in the American market, the sterling area reserves are not going to benefit unless our exports of manufactured goods to those markets can be expanded considerably. The drop in commodity prices is therefore a mixed blessing so far as the external position is concerned. It has one other advantage, however, and it is one of which Mr. Macmillan will no doubt take full advantage as and when he follows up the ideas he propounded in his Newcastle speech. It ought to have the effect of keeping the internal price level in the U.K. steady and absorb at least part of the wage and other rising costs recently incurred. Mr. Macmillan's contention that retail prices will vary little in the next 12 months might well be realised, but so far there is little indication that the trade unions will accept so uncertain a factor as encouragement to suggest a wage freeze. The price stability will have to come first, and prove itself over a period.

Small Savings

Believing that the Chancellor's Budget incentives, including premium bonds, will greatly stimulate small savings, the National Savings Committee has set itself the high net "target" of £250 million for the current financial year. All the regional organisations are planning special and competitive efforts to celebrate the movement's fortieth anniversary. Last year new savings totalled £1,362 million, but heavy withdrawals reduced the net figure to £44 million. The Committee is greatly encouraged by the big demand for the new 4 1/2 percent Defence Bonds, of which about £14,500,000 worth were sold in the first three weeks of this month, compared with some £5,500,000 worth of the old Bonds in April.

Bank Advances Held

Following the April increase of £4.1 million to £1,908.8 million in bank advances, the statements of the clearing banks made up to 16th May show that the upward movement has been halted. While one member of the "Big Five"—the Westminster—shows an increase of £8.5 million to £259.6 million in its loans, the National Provincial's advances dropped by £6.4 million to £267.3 million. There was practically no net change in the advances total for the clearing banks as a whole. In May 1955, there was a rise in advances of £35.6 million, and in May 1954, the increase was £21.2 million. It appears, therefore, that the latest check to the expansion of bank loans has taken place in face of seasonal influences. It is also worth noting that several of the banks have had to meet additional calls on the nationalised industries during the past month. The general inference to be drawn is that in the private sector the pressure of the squeeze has been fully maintained.

Brevities

The Board of Trade Journal has announced that its price is going up this week from 9d to 1s. The net cost of operations of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority between 1st August, 1954, and 31st March, 1955, was £10,385,129.

Mr. D. J. Roberts, Chairman of the National Provincial Bank, has been elected President of the Sir Oliver S. Franks Association for the coming year. Mr. J. J. Campbell, General Manager of Lloyds Bank, and North of Scotland Bank, and Mr. R. D. Smith, General Manager of Barclays Bank, have been elected Vice-Presidents.

Vickers Ltd., Babcock and Wilcox and the Associated Cement Companies of India are negotiating on the possibility of setting up a joint machinery, boilers and other engineering products.

Uttar Pradesh

AGRICULTURAL TARGETS FOR U.P.

BIG CENTRAL GRANARY UNDER
NEW MARKETING SCHEME

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

OF the 10-million ton target of additional food production set for India as a whole under the second plan, U.P. has been asked to raise two million tons. U.P. is not a major cotton-growing State, and it is not considered possible that it can undertake more than one-twelfth of the all-India target. The production of jute went up from 2.83 lakh manuds in 1951-52 to 3.4 lakh maunds in 1954-55. During the second plan period, it is proposed to increase jute production to 5.56 lakh maunds. Sugar is, of course, its most important industry. U.P.'s share of the all-India production being more than half. The production target for sugarcane in the first achievement in 1954-55 was 185 lakh tons. In the second plan, the target fixed is 400 lakh tons. Even if such a near-doubling of cane production in the State is possible, much hardship is bound to be caused to growers who are already burdened with unsaleable cane on their hands, unless the crushing capacity is suitably increased. Mr. A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Agriculture, has said that a revision of the zoning system under which factories are allotted various zones for drawing their cane supplies may have to be made. This may alleviate the distress. But it will provide no permanent solution.

Foodgrain Storage

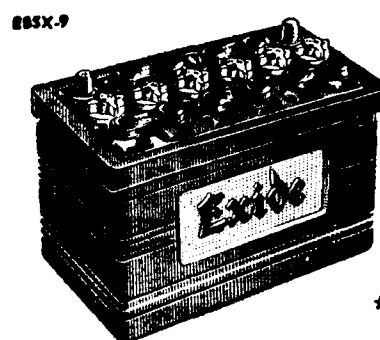
Hapur, in U.P., is to have one of the biggest granaries in the country. Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Food, has already inspected the site. The godown, which will be situated on 32 acres of land, will initially have a storage capacity of 60,000 tons. It appears that so far as the U.P. Government is concerned, it seems to rely more on the provisions of the Storage Requisition Act than on building more of its own godowns. The life of the Act has been extended by the Legislature, but doubts have been expressed whether the gains will equal the bother and expense involved in requisitioning private godowns. Most of these are not up to the mark and the risk of rodent depredations is considerable. Besides, the practice has also given rise to complaints that sometimes the Government requisitions storage from individuals even when they have no space to store their own grains. According to the Government, it has conducted, during the first plan period, warehouses in which about 15 lakh maunds of grain could be stored, but this obviously is not enough. The Government has now under consideration a proposal to start a co-operative warehousing scheme under which peasants can deposit any amount of grains and take loans at a nominal rate of interest on the security of their grains.

Power and Irrigation

Irrigation schemes have been allotted nearly Rs. 25 crores and power schemes Rs. 55 crores in the second State plan. When these schemes have been carried through, 30 percent of the cultivated area in the State will be open to irrigation and additional power to the extent of 4,27,000 kW will be available. Meanwhile, there has been criticism that in the Government's anxiety to fulfil targets anyhow, the quality of the end-product receives only secondary consideration. A newly constructed bridge on the Sharda power channel near the Khatima power station has already collapsed due to, it is stated, the inferior quality of materials used. Engineers are not themselves unaware that in many cases, the materials used are sub-standard, but they plead helplessness as the large-scale demand for construction material has outstripped its supply, and the departments have no other alternative but to make do with what is available. Allegations of inferior quality of materials have also been publicly made in connection with the Rs. 2 crore drainage and water supply scheme now in progress in Lucknow itself as part of a comprehensive scheme to modernise the city.

Migration of Traders

Despite the concessions announced by the Government on the sales tax for various commodities, the agitation against it continues from the cloth and foodgrain trade. Over a dozen varieties of coarse grains have been exempted from tax, but the foodgrain traders assert that these are mostly eaten by hens, partridges and cattle. To evade the tax on wheat and rice, there have been reports that many big grain dealers are exporting these commodities to places outside the State, and if the trend continues, the State Government may ask the Centre to re-impose restrictions on grain exports. Due partly to the incidence of the tax and partly to the artificial scarcity caused by these exports, the ruling prices for foodgrains seem much too high for this time of the post-harvest season. For example, wheat at Rs. 14 a maund is 50 percent higher, and barley at Rs. 9-8 and gram at Rs. 10-8 a maund are higher by 70 percent. The price of "jowar" at Rs. 12 a maund is more than 100 percent above last year's level. The cloth trade is alarmed at the increasing migration of some big dealers from the State. According to Mr. Pannaiah Tripathi, conveyor of the Federation of the U.P. Cloth Dealers Association, and Mr. D. P. Kackkar, conveyor of the Sales Tax Sub-Committee of the Kanpur Kapra Committee, a large number of business houses dealing in cloth are hastily arranging to leave. They also allege that gentleness of sales tax leave has dwindled considerably in the course of the last month. Serious cases of sales tax evasion of cloth worth Rs. 32 lakhs were reported by the sales tax office recently.



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"CAPITAL" STOCKS AND SHARES INDEX *

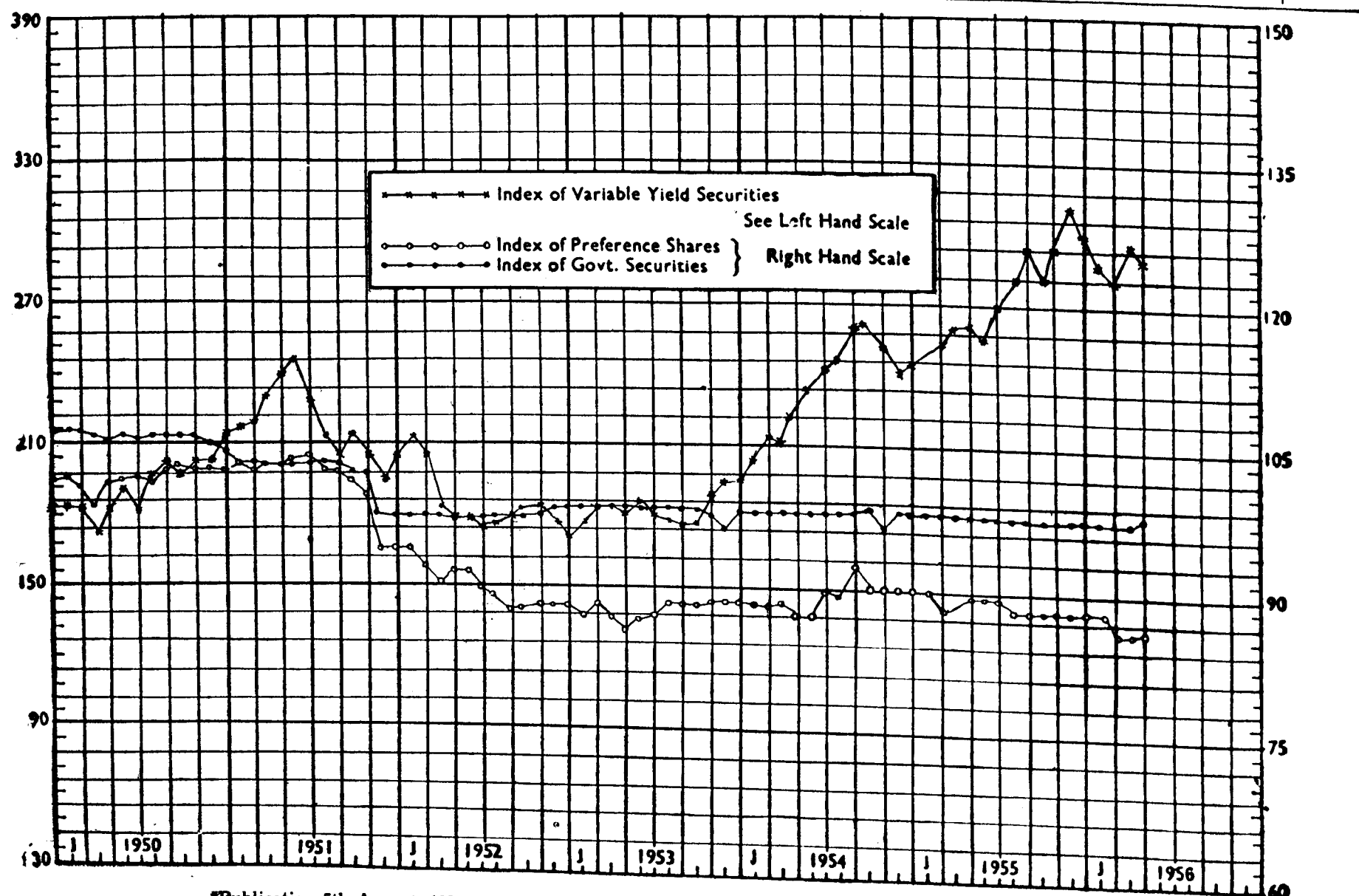
The Capital Stocks and Shares Index (Base: 1939) has now been brought up to April, 1956. Compared with March, the April indices for government securities and preference shares rose by 0.1 points and 0.5 points, respectively.

There were decreases in cottons 2.0 points, coals 5.6 points, jutes 4.0 points, engineering 10.1 points, teas 10.6 points, papers 22.6 points, sugars 3.7 points, minings and oils 2.1 points and miscellaneous 1.6 points, while increases occurred in banks 0.2 points

and cements 0.1 point.

Correlating all the factors, the Capital variable yield securities index shows that the index for stock prices in the above classes of shares declined by 5.1 points during April, 1956.

	Index of Govt. Securities	Index of Preference Shares	Variable-Yield Securities.											
			Banks	Cotton Mills	Coals	Jute Mills	Mining and Oil	Cement, Lime etc	Eng and Metal Works	Tea Shares	Paper Mills	Sugar Shares	Others	Combined Index.
Weights.	...	...	7	12	9	11	10	6	17	4	8	6	11	100
1952.														
May	97.6	91.1	131.4	208.3	186.8	163.0	86.1	86.8	157.2	244.8	551.3	147.9	205.3	179.9
June	97.7	89.6	131.7	206.2	191.9	159.9	85.1	86.1	154.6	234.2	503.6	149.2	205.8	176.7
July	97.2	89.0	133.0	202.5	190.9	157.5	89.1	88.7	157.2	232.1	516.2	152.5	221.5	178.7
August	97.0	87.6	130.4	202.9	192.4	161.9	92.8	88.3	158.3	227.4	507.6	152.5	210.0	179.1
September	97.0	87.6	128.0	200.8	189.9	163.0	97.1	89.8	156.9	217.2	538.7	150.9	213.6	180.3
October	97.7	87.7	129.1	192.6	186.8	170.6	99.9	93.0	162.0	207.9	543.3	150.5	217.7	181.5
November	98.1	87.8	128.8	189.7	181.2	159.5	94.7	89.1	156.2	192.2	522.1	144.9	217.2	175.6
December	98.1	87.4	131.4	188.5	175.1	150.0	92.2	89.6	159.3	166.7	517.5	139.5	218.2	173.2
1953.														
January	98.0	86.4	131.9	188.9	167.5	144.0	105.4	88.9	162.6	179.1	517.5	133.5	223.9	176.0
February	97.9	87.8	133.5	199.6	175.6	147.2	101.4	91.9	165.3	189.7	549.3	148.9	234.2	182.3
March	98.2	86.4	136.7	204.1	184.8	144.0	96.8	92.1	165.3	196.0	569.2	155.9	222.4	183.1
April	98.1	85.1	135.9	203.7	181.2	144.0	95.3	92.1	168.7	192.2	548.6	153.9	219.3	181.9
May	98.1	86.4	136.7	208.7	183.2	148.0	99.6	94.3	173.4	179.1	569.2	164.1	222.9	186.3
June	97.8	86.8	133.5	199.2	179.2	144.4	97.1	93.2	166.0	203.7	560.6	161.9	213.6	181.9
July	97.6	88.6	135.1	199.2	172.6	140.4	90.7	90.9	164.6	192.6	550.6	161.2	213.1	178.7
August	97.6	88.5	134.0	197.6	156.3	135.3	88.8	88.3	162.0	177.8	539.4	162.6	215.1	175.2
September	97.7	88.6	131.7	192.6	160.3	132.1	97.1	89.3	160.9	204.1	547.3	169.9	216.3	177.1
October	97.5	88.7	135.1	223.9	164.9	136.1	109.4	93.0	173.7	207.1	583.1	171.9	227.0	189.8
November	96.1	88.7	134.0	201.7	167.5	144.4	112.5	97.5	180.0	247.4	628.1	171.9	230.1	193.4
December	97.8	88.3	138.8	209.5	169.5	140.0	108.5	97.1	184.8	236.8	610.1	168.2	232.2	193.8
1954.														
January	97.8	88.2	135.6	217.7	175.1	135.7	130.3	95.4	192.2	244.0	681.2	178.6	239.9	203.3
February	97.8	88.0	132.7	228.1	176.6	142.0	148.8	92.8	205.3	242.7	713.0	181.6	254.9	212.4
March	97.9	88.3	130.1	223.1	171.5	134.1	140.8	94.1	207.6	258.4	753.4	178.9	248.7	211.6
April	97.8	87.6	134.8	222.7	176.6	136.9	134.9	92.4	221.8	261.4	781.2	183.9	255.9	216.8
May	97.8	86.9	133.2	220.7	180.7	133.7	153.7	95.4	217.4	288.9	835.5	188.9	261.6	222.8
June	98.0	90.7	128.0	238.4	199.5	148.4	171.5	103.3	244.6	314.4	862.7	192.5	289.6	239.8
July	98.3	89.3	127.7	236.7	200.5	146.0	162.9	108.5	253.0	350.9	926.3	196.9	294.1	246.1
August	98.2	92.6	126.7	238.4	215.3	158.3	179.2	115.4	266.4	379.7	1009.8	198.6	309.5	260.4
September	97.9	90.9	129.1	240.8	203.1	163.8	183.8	118.0	270.1	381.0	987.3	206.3	309.0	262.0
October	96.9	90.2	128.8	243.4	193.4	136.9	173.1	120.9	255.0	384.0	1012.5	205.3	299.7	253.2
November	98.6	90.4	122.8	233.5	179.7	149.2	150.6	109.2	242.6	377.6	916.4	201.6	275.0	238.6
December	97.8	90.0	122.8	217.7	185.8	155.1	159.2	107.7	248.3	371.7	936.3	207.0	279.1	242.5
1955														
January	97.9	90.3	126.7	218.2	191.9	150.7	160.2	112.8	301.1	399.3	1019.7	205.3	286.3	259.6
February	97.8	88.3	122.5	209.5	185.8	146.0	158.0	107.4	297.4	376.8	984.0	202.6	278.6	262.4
March	97.8	89.0	120.7	214.0	189.9	153.1	157.7	112.4	309.5	392.1	1040.3	212.6	285.3	260.8
April	97.9	89.2	121.2	216.1	199.5	152.7	148.2	114.3	304.1	373.8	1054.2	201.3	289.4	259.2
May	98.0	89.0	119.1	215.7	192.9	146.4	152.5	112.4	302.7	347.1	1042.3	195.6	283.2	255.2
June	98.1	88.9	118.8	224.3	202.6	150.3	179.8	113.9	315.5	391.2	1105.2	190.3	289.4	271.1
July	98.2	87.7	112.8	249.1	211.7	150.3	204.1	121.0	322.9	378.9	1148.3	210.6	302.3	281.8
August	98.0	87.8	124.1	241.3	214.3	156.3	231.8	126.8	351.1	366.2	1147.0	224.3	303.3	293.3
September	98.1	87.7	119.9	242.5	206.1	149.6	222.3	120.4	336.0	354.7	1099.3	217.3	297.2	283.0
October	98.3	87.1	120.1	257.8	203.1	142.8	225.0	130.3	363.9	353.0	1176.8	224.3	317.8	296.6
November	98.1	87.7	125.4	278.0	222.4	147.6	219.2	136.3	375.0	349.2	1304.7	223.6	350.3	311.9
December	98.3	87.1	131.9	261.5	216.8	140.0	234.2	131.1	356.5	291.1	1301.3	218.6	332.2	302.4
1956														
January	98.3	88.4	129.9	245.8	218.4	136.0	225.9	124.4	334.3	292.8	1258.9	198.3	312.1	288.5
February	98.3	86.4	122.0	246.6	206.7	132.9	217.0	120.6	331.6	286.4	1242.4	193.6	301.8	282.6
March	97.9	86.2	123.3	277.1	207.7	119.8	229.0	124.1	355.5	331.8	1310.0	185.6	298.2	295.6
April	98.0	86.7	123.5	275.1	202.1	115.8	226.9	124.2	345.4	321.2	1287.4	181.9	296.6	290.5



*Publication 5th August, 1937, First Revision 16th October, 1941, Second Revision 9th January, 1948.

Calcutta Markets

LITTLE EXPORT DEMAND AT SEASON'S LAST SALE

DUSTS GENERALLY EASIER

A T Export Sale No. 50 held on 4th June, which was the final Sale of the 1955-56 season, offerings consisted of 5,300 packages. There was little demand from the main export buyers for the very few better teas on offer, but there was more competition for the poorer kinds from internal buyers, which generally sold at very irregular rates. Some lots were sold at considerably below valuations. The majority of the offerings were disposed of, which was a satisfactory feature of the Sale.

At the Internal Sale held on 5th June, Dust offerings consisted of 21,150 packages. There was a fair general demand, but generally at easier rates. Black leafy exportable types suitable for the Middle East were the strongest feature and sold at dearer rates. Good liquoring grainy Assams were 1 to 2 annas easier, while clean commons, and other descriptions were 3 annas easier. The commonest residue sorts were about steady. CTC Assams received fair support, but apart from the very best, which were about steady, they were irregular and easier in price.

Medium Decors	Dust	Medium Assam	Grainy Dust	Best Assam CTC	Dust	1956 Rs.	1955 Rs.
1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0

Other grades offered consisted of only 167 packages, and met with a fair enquiry, but at generally easier rates.

FREIGHT MARKET FIXTURES

IN the past week, there were no marked changes in American coal rates, but French charterers still have interest in forward positions for consecutive until the end of the year. Fixtures for coal from Hampton Roads to Yugoslavia have been concluded at \$ (U.S.) 14. June-July shipments. Queensland sugar shippers maintained their tendency of cutting the rates and chartered two September-October vessels for sugar shipments to the U.K. at 202s 6d a ton. Two fixtures of Cuban sugar to Japan were made at 180s f.i.o. In the Pacific grain trade, a ship was fixed for Bombay at \$ (U.S.) 22 and to Japan at about \$ (U.S.) 22.50 both 80s f.o.b. for Calcutta-Karachi and 50s f.o.b. for Calcutta-Chittagong, and they are open for tonnage. There is a fair demand for time charter tonnage with rates maintained at the previous levels. The threatened labour strike at Vizagapatam has been averted.

SUGAR MARKET RISES

During the week ended 6th June, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,500 bags daily. Arrivals a day were 2,000 bags and stocks totalled 50,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 32 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-14 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates respectively were Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 29-6. The market showed a steady tendency to rise.

LINSEED QUIET

A poor demand for seed last week and lack of interest in oil had a weakening effect on prices. Crushers, with a much reduced daily output showed a limited interest in seeds, while freer offers were made from upcountry. The oil market, temporarily devoid of buying interest, declined appreciably. Latest quotations were as follows: ready Rs. 22-4 a maund; June Rs. 22-2 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market showed little change. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 29th May and 4th June, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted (Slaughtered) 18,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Dressed, Killed) 38,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 275 to Rs. 310, Rs. 365 to Rs. 380 and Rs. 337-8 to Rs. 375. Assam-Dinajpur-Malda 42,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 242 to Rs. 255. Muzaffarpore-Patna 4,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 235.

Bazaar Stocks

(4th June, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted 2,53,000 pcs.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Dressed, Killed) 23,000 pcs. Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri-Murshidabad 90,500 pcs. Muzaffarpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kissenganj 1,85,200 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET DULL

During the week ended 5th June, the Market was steady at the beginning, but dull at the end. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 143, 145-8, 144 buyers.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 144-8, 147-8, 146 buyers.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 138, 141 buyers, 143, 140 done and buyers.
F.O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 132-8 buyers, 138 basis done and buyers, 135-8 buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 127 buyers, 129, 132, 130 basis done and buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 122 done and buyers, 124-8, 123-8 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 134 value, 135 buyers, 135-8, 134-8 value.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 127 buyers, 130 done and buyers, 130-8 value, 130 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 125 buyers, 128 done, 129-8 to 125 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.F.)	Rs. 122, 125-8, 122-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) under 5%	Rs. 113-8, 119, 116 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 108-8, 112-8, 110-8 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 50 to 58 buyers.

Shipments during May until 31st were 35,049 packages comprising shellac 20,707 packages, seedlac 9,419 packages, buttonlac 1,401 packages and others 3,522 packages.

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Head Office: North Beach Road, Madras.

Branches and sub-offices throughout South India, in Bombay, in Calcutta and in New Delhi.

Overseas Branches: Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang & Singapore.

CAPITAL

Authorised ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Subscribed ... Rs. 72,00,000
Paid-Up ... Rs. 60,20,000
Reserve & Other Funds ... Rs. 77,50,000
Deposits as on (31-12-55) ... Rs. 29.44 Crores

All kinds of Banking Business including Foreign Exchange transacted.

N. GOPALA IYER, Secretary



COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE OODLABARI COMPANY, LIMITED.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Oodlabari Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 26th day of June 1956 at 3-30 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing with or without modification, the following Resolutions:—

As a Special Resolution:

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows, that is to say:

- (i) By inserting a "full stop" after the words "in any one or more of such ways" in the 4th line in Article 122 and by deleting the remainder of that Article immediately following those quoted words.
- (ii) By inserting immediately following Article 122 the following three Articles numbered consecutively 122A, 122B and 122C.

"122A. Any General Meeting may upon the recommendation of the Directors resolve that any moneys, investments or other assets forming part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of any Reserve, or other fund or in the hands of the Company and available for dividend (or representing premiums received on the issue of shares and standing to the credit of share premium account) be capitalised and distributed amongst such of the shareholders as would be entitled to receive the same if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital and that all or any part of such capitalised fund be applied on behalf of such shareholders in paying up in full any unissued shares, debentures or debenture-stock of the Company which shall be distributed accordingly or in or towards payment of the uncalled liability on any issued shares, and that such distribution or payment shall be accepted by such shareholders in full satisfaction of their interest in the said capitalised sum".

"122B. A general meeting may upon the recommendation of the Directors resolve that any surplus moneys arising from the realisation of any capital assets of the Company or any investments representing the same or any other undistributed profits of the Company not subject to charge for income-tax be distributed among the members on the footing that they receive the same as capital and that all or any part thereof be applied on behalf of such shareholders in paying up in full either at par or at such premium as the resolution may provide, any unissued shares or debentures or debenture-stock of the Company which shall be distributed accordingly or in or towards payment of the uncalled liability on any issued shares or debentures or debenture-stock and that such distribution or payment shall be accepted by such shareholders in full satisfaction of their interest in the said money, investments or profits so distributed".

"122C. For the purpose of giving effect to any resolution under the three last preceding Articles the Directors may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to the distribution as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates, and may fix the value for distribution of any specific assets and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may vest any such cash or specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalised fund as may seem expedient to the Directors. Where requisite a proper contract shall be entered into and the Directors may appoint any person or persons to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalised fund, and such appointment shall be effective".

II. As Ordinary Resolution: (1) That the authorised Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,20,000/- to Rs. 10,00,000/- by the creation of 68,000 New Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

(2) That upon the recommendation of the Directors it is desirable to capitalise the sum of

Rs. 3,20,000/- being part of the Reserve Account of the Company and representing undivided profits of the Company and accordingly that the said sum of Rs. 3,20,000/- be capitalised and distributed among the members on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital in pursuance of Article 122A of the Articles of Association of the Company and that the said capital sum be applied on behalf of the persons who are on the 26th day of June 1956 holders of 32,000 shares of the Company of Rs. 10/- each and that such 32,000 shares credited as fully paid be accordingly allotted to such persons respectively in the proportion of one share for every one share held by the holders of the existing shares on the 26th day of June 1956 and that the shares so distributed shall rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares save and except that they shall not participate in any dividend declared prior to the passing of this Resolution and shall also be treated for all purposes as an increase of Capital of the Company held by each shareholder and not as income.

(3) That pursuant to and in accordance with the last mentioned Resolution and in satisfaction of the said Capital sum the Directors be and are hereby directed to allot and distribute 32,000 new shares of Rs. 10/- each credited as fully paid among the persons who are respectively on the 26th day of June 1956 holders of 32,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each. PROVIDED that the issue of such shares by the Company shall be subject in the case of members not resident in India to the consent of the Reserve Bank of India being obtained thereto in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947, for the time being in force PROVIDED also that in the event of such consent not being obtained the Directors be and are hereby authorised to dispose of such new shares which cannot be offered to members not resident in India in such manner and to such persons (including the Directors and the Managing Agents) and upon such terms as they may think fit in the interest of the Company.

(4) That the draft Agreement providing for allotment of 32,000 new shares of Rs. 10/- each in satisfaction of the said capital sum submitted to this meeting and signed in the margin by the Chairman thereof by way of identification be and the same is hereby approved and the Directors be and are hereby authorised to affix the Seal of the Company to duplicate engrossments of such Agreement as and when the same shall have been signed on behalf of the members holding the existing issued shares of the Company on the 26th day of June 1956 by some person or persons on their behalf as may be appointed by the Directors in that behalf under Article 122C of the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th June, 1956 to 26th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO. LTD.,

T. D. CRABB,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 31st May, 1956.

THE UNITED PROVINCES ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-ninth Ordinary General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Friday, the 29th June, 1956 at 3-30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
2. To declare a Dividend.

The Register of Members of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd June, 1956 to the 29th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a Proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

MARTIN BURN LTD.,

S. N. MUKERJEE,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta,

The 30th May, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

N.B. This meeting is being convened to consider the accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. A consolidated account for the year (including the half-year) ending on 31st March, 1956, will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

THE HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RLY. CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta 1, on Friday, the 29th June, 1956, at 11-20 a.m., for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, the Balance Sheet as at that date, and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Register of Ordinary Shareholders of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 29th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

MARTIN BURN LIMITED,

F. G. LIVERSEDGE,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 5th June, 1956.

NOTE: The dividend, if declared, will be paid on or after the 29th June, 1956 only to those persons who are registered as holders of Ordinary Shares as at that date, or to their mandates.

Transfers to qualify for the dividend must be LODGED at the Registered Office of the Company by 4 p.m. on the 18th June, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This meeting is being convened to consider the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. Consolidated Accounts for the year (including this half-year) ended 31st March, 1956 will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

THE HOWRAH-SHEAKHALLA LIGHT RLY. CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta 1, on Friday, the 29th June, 1956, at 11-25 a.m., for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, the Balance Sheet as at that date, and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Register of Ordinary Shareholders of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 29th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

MARTIN BURN LIMITED,

F. G. LIVERSEDGE,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 5th June, 1956.

NOTE: The dividend, if declared, will be paid on or after the 29th June, 1956 only to those persons who are registered as holders of Ordinary Shares as at that date, or to their mandates.

Transfers to qualify for the dividend must be LODGED at the Registered Office of the Company by 4 p.m. on the 18th June, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This meeting is being convened to consider the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. Consolidated Accounts for the year (including this half-year) ended 31st March, 1956 will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

PUNJAB MINERALS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of PUNJAB MINERALS COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Friday, the 29th day of June, 1956, at 3-00 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955, electing a Director, appointing Auditors and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 15th June to 29th June, 1956, both days included.

By Order of the Board,

BIRD & CO. (PRIVATE) LTD.,

Managing Agents.

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Chartered Bank Buildings,

Calcutta, 28th May, 1956.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the company will be held at the registered office of the company at Stephen House, 4th floor, No. 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta on Friday, the 6th July, 1956 at 3 p.m. to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolutions:

(As an ordinary resolution)

- (1) "Resolved that with effect from 1st April, 1956 the consent of the company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors borrowing moneys which together with the moneys already borrowed by the company may exceed the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the company and its free reserves that is to say reserves not set apart for any specific purpose and that borrowings shall be exclusive of the temporary loans obtained or to be obtained by the company from the company's bankers in the ordinary course of business".

(As an ordinary resolution)

- (2) "Resolved that the company do hereby consent and authorise its Managing Agent or any associate of its Managing Agents with effect from 1st April, 1956 to retain any commission or other remuneration earned or to be earned by such agents or associate as the Managing Agent, Manager, Agent, Secretary or Selling and Buying Agent of any other firm, body corporate or other concern in respect of firm, body corporate or other service (including goods, power, freight or other kind) whatsoever relating to or arising out of the affairs of the company for the sale, purchase, supply or rendering of which a contract has been or will be entered into by such firm, body corporate or concern with the company at rates which are not less favourable to the company than the market rates or which are otherwise favourable".

(As a special resolution)

- (3) "Resolved that the company approves of contracts to be entered into or being entered into with the associates of the Managing Agents for sale, purchase or supply of articles in which the company or the associates do regular trade or business provided that the prices or amount charged or received by the company are at rates which are not less favourable to the company than the market rates or which are otherwise reasonable".

Explanatory Notes

In respect of item 1 of the above notice, under Section 293 Sub-section (1) of the Companies Act 1956 the Board of Directors is not entitled to borrow money after the commencement of the Act without sanction of the company if the amount advanced or borrowed (except the temporary loan) and ready borrowed exceed the paid-up capital of the company and its free reserves and hence this resolution is necessary to enable the Board to borrow money in case of necessity.

In respect of item 3 of the above notice, full particulars of each such contract and all particulars relating thereto will be entered in a separate register to be maintained by the company under Section 360 of the Companies Act 1956.

By Order of the Board,

DAYARAM & SONS,

Managing Agents.

4, Dalhousie Square East,

Calcutta-1

Dated, the 23rd May, 1956.

UPPER JUMNA VALLEY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-first Ordinary General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Friday, the 29th June, 1956 at 3-35 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
2. To declare a Dividend.

The Register of Members of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd June, 1956 to the 29th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a Proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

MARTIN BURN LTD.,

S. N. MUKERJEE,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta,

The 31st May, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

N.B. This meeting is being convened to consider the accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. A consolidated account for the year (including the half-year) ending on 31st March, 1956, will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, DELHI NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 64th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Subzimar, Delhi, on Saturday the 23rd June, 1956, at 10-30 A.M. to transact the following business:—

- (a) To receive Directors' Report and pass Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1955.
- (b) To declare Dividends on:—
(1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th C.P. Shares for the years ending 30.9.54 and 30.9.55.
(2) Ordinary Shares for the year ending 30.9.55.
- (c) 1. To elect Director in place of Lala Balraj who retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election.
2. To elect Director in place of Shri Shivraj Bahadur who retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election.
- (d) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Register of the Company will remain closed from 3rd June to 23rd June, 1956 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Directors,

Sd. MAHA NARAIN,

Secretary & General Manager.

Delhi, 22nd May, 1956.

Note. (1) Members unable to attend are requested to send their Proxy Forms (sent herewith) duly stamped, signed & witnessed in favour of a person attending the meeting. Forms not properly witnessed or stamped or received less than 48 hours before the meeting will be invalid.
(2) A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and that a Proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE STANDARD COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the abovenamed Company that an Annual General Meeting within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (being the One hundred and tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th July, 1956, at 10-50 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and Auditors, and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 23rd June to the 7th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LTD.,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 31st May, 1956.

NOTE—1. A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

2. The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 14th July, 1956, to those shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's books on the 7th July, 1956, or to their mandates. No application for Dividend Warrants will be necessary.

THE BURRAKUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th July, 1956, at 11-10 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and Auditors, and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from the 23rd June to the 7th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

BIRD & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 31st May, 1956.

NOTE—1. A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

2. The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 14th July, 1956, to those shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's books on the 7th July, 1956, or to their mandates. No application for Dividend Warrants will be necessary.

THE ONDAL COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the abovenamed Company that an Annual General Meeting within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (being the One hundred and thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th July, 1956, at 10-30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and auditors and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 23rd June to the 7th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LIMITED,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 31st May, 1956.

NOTE—1. A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

2. The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 14th July, 1956, to those shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's books on the 7th July, 1956, or to their mandates. No application for Dividend Warrants will be necessary.

THE BORREA COAL COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the abovenamed Company that an Annual General Meeting within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (being the One hundred and thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th July, 1956, at 11-00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, declaring the Dividends recommended by the Directors, electing Directors and Auditors, and for transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 23rd June to the 7th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (PRIVATE) LTD.,

Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 31st May, 1956.

NOTE—1. A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

2. The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 14th July, 1956, to those shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's books on the 7th July, 1956, or to their mandates. No application for Dividend Warrants will be necessary.

DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED

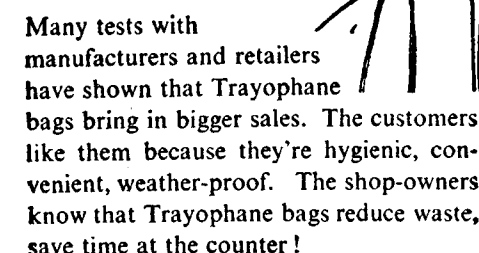
DALMIAPURAM.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Fourth Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmiapuram (Dist. Tiruchirappalli) on Friday the 20th July, 1956 at 12 noon to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the retiring Director Shri M. Satyanarayana who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Messrs. V. Sankar Aiyar & Co., the retiring Auditors are eligible, for re-appointment.
5. Any other business that under the Articles of Association of the Company may be trans

THEY BUY !



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and Silver assayers.
Sampling by arrangement.
R. V. BRIGGS & CO. PRIVATE LTD.
16, Old Court House Street,
West-Ford, Essex.

£ Less Tax at 6s 6d in the £ Cum.—Cumulative.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
(Liability of Shareholders is Limited.)

HEAD OFFICE :
2 & 3, Crosby Square, London E.C.3.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	"	"	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	"	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	"	£1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	"	"	£1,000,000

BRANCHES : Calcutta. Bombay. Madras. Cutchin.
Karachi. Chittagong. Colombo. Bagdad. Barrah.
Moul. Kurrum. Kurrum. Bahrain. Doha. (Hade-
(Crater). Aden (Steamer Point). Mukalla. (Hade-
maut). Beirut (Lebanon). Singapore. Penang. Kuala
Lumpur. Werahon.

General Banking and Exchange Business transacted
with all parts of the world.
The Bank undertakes Trustee and Executorship busi-
ness through its affiliated Company, Eastern
Bank Trustees and Executor Co. (India) Ltd.

CALCUTTA BRANCH :
14, Netaji Subhas Road,
Phone : 22-5571/2.

**S. BANERJEE
MANAGER.**

GOVERNMENT LOANS					PORT TRUST LOANS					IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS				
Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quota Rupees	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quota Rupees	Amount	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable	Market quota Rupees
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA														
2,48,91,47,000	2	1946	1996 or later	77 1/2	90.24 3/4	4	1914	1974	99	36,50,000	4	1904	1964	99 1/2
			At the option of the Government of India after 3 months notice.	77 1/2	76,90,100	4	1915	1975	99	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	99 1/2
5,93,35,000	3	1896-97			88,32,300	3	1921 1st	1981	82	15,00,000	4	1906	1967	99 1/2
					1,50,00,000	5 1/2	1921 2nd	1981	144 N	14,00,000	4	1907	1968	99 1/2
87,00,88,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	93 1/2	2892,600	5	1923	1953 83	£79	75,00,000	4	1908	1969	99 1/2
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	90 1/2	£907,000	5	1924	1954 84	£79 1/2	40,00,000	4	1909	1970	100
80,35,63,000	3	1951	1958	99 1/2	98,21,600	5 1/2	1928 1st	1958 86	100	36,00,000	4	1910	1971	100
1,16,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	95 1/2	98,24,500	5 1/2	1928 2nd	1958 86	100 1/2	15,00,000	4	1911	1972	100
1,16,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	92 1/2	48,49,500	5	1927	1957 87	102					
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947	1962	93 1/2	1,49,30,000	5	1928	1958 88	103					
		2nd Issue			50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-2005	74					
30,33,16,000	3	1950	1964	95 1/2	2,835,100	4	1931	1961	95	STERLING LOANS				
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	92 1/2	80,00,000	4	1932	1962	£91 1/2					
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1980-76	101 1/2	50,00,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	87 1/2					
1,15,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	84 1/2	£892,500	5	1923	1953 83	£87 1/2
1,14,06,89,000	3	1944	1958-68	103	50,00,000	3	1946	1976	84 1/2	£901,000	6	1924	1954 84	£87 1/2
5,85,73,000	4 1/2	1928	1961	99 1/2	50,00,000	3	1945	1-2-1975	85					
78,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1959-61	96 1/2	50,00,000	3	1936-37	1956 66	95 1/2	£835,100	5 1/2	1932	1962	£96
1,13,85,64,000	3 1/2	1945	1964	98 1/2	25,00,000	3	1938	1963-68	90					
1,58,17,07,000	3 1/2	1954	1965	96 1/2	50,00,000	3	1946	2006	74					
1,05,67,92,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	96 1/2	50,00,000	2 1/2	1947	1977	79 1/2					
					50,00,000	2	1948	1958	83 1/2					
3,50,00,000	3	1943	1958	99 1/2	1,00,00,000	2	1949	1959	97					
3,44,00,000	3	1944	1958	98 1/2	50,00,000	2	1949	1959	97					
4,00,00,000	3	1949	1962	93 1										

any price less than par or by annual drawing at par.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 6-6-56	Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000 Rs.	Rate per cent	Paid up per Share	Market Quotations 6-6-56
	BANK.										
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131 1/2	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2
	COAL.					1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	8 1/2	100	250
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	100	1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15	8	10	153
1896 97	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	6 1/2	100	117	1920	British Lloyds Corporation (Apr. Mar.)	7.50	6	10	112
1901 2	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.98	7	100	111 1/2	1920	British India Corporation (Feb.)	81.00	8	100	124 1/2
1946	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	5 1/2	10	8 1/2	1920	Burn Eng. (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	7	100	144 1/2
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	110 1/2	1920	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	7	100	124 1/2
1931	Kharaj (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	10	3 1/2	1920	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21.900	6	21	11 1/2
1920	New Beerhobon (Jan. July)	2.00	7	10	12 1/2	1920	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	55
1898 99	Ondal (June Dec.)	2.00	6 1/2	100	113	1920	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	22.50	5 1/2	21	8 1/2
	COTTON MILLS.					1920	Carew & Co. (January)	8.00	6 1/2	100	106
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	110	1920	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	9	100	144 1/2
1934	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5.00	6	100	128 1/2	1920	Chandani Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	60 1/2
1938	Basanti (Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	110	1920	Chandani Industries Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	60 1/2
1938	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	110	1920	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.372	6	40	41
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	6	100	134	1920	Dalmia Flour Mills (Oct.)	9.00	7 1/2	100	133
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	6	100	72	1920	Deshgarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16.00	5	100	104
1910	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324 1/2	1920	Deshgarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	4 1/2	100	93 1/2
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	1920	Dunlop Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	64
1920	Cambodia (July)	1.00	7	100	125	1920	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	4	100	64
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50.00	5	500	531 1/2	1920	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	99 1/2
	JUTE MILLS.					1920	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	22.00	7	21	17 1/2
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	6	100	135	1920	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	75 1/2
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	10	9 1/2	1920	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	5	100	76
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25.00	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	1920	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	5	100	76
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	7	100	134	1920	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.500	5 1/2	100	71 1/2
1925	Khatana Makani (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	1920	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6 1/2	100	68
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	104	1920	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5 1/2	100	73
1900	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	85	1920	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	6.75	7	100	68
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5 1/2	200	185	1920	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	60 1/2
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	28.05	6	100	4 1/2	1920	Humayun Properties Ltd (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	11
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	7	100	58 1/2	1920	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5 1/2	100	80
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (Mar.)	1.00	7	100	58 1/2	1920	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	50.00	7 1/2	100	108
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (May.)	35.00	6	100	89	1920	India General Navy & Railways	22.4	6	210	80
1931	Vasania (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6 1/2	100	120	1920	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	12.88	6	10	31
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	1920	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.968	7	100	140
	JUTE MILLS.					1920	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	5 1/2	100	75 1/2
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	1920	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	5 1/2	100	75 1/2
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	1920	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	50	35
1906	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	93	1920	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	90.00	5 1/2	100	77 1/2
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	115	1920	Jeejeebhoy & Co.	10.00	6	100	106
1905	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95 1/2	1920	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	5 1/2	10	105
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	15.00	4 1/2	100	74	1920	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	102
1918	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	20.00	5 1/2	100	106	1920	Do. Fireclay & Silica (June)	2.00	7	100	116
1906	Belvedere (Feb. Aug.)	7.00	7	25	119	1920	Marlin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	105
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	96	1920	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	60
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	23.94	7 1/2	100	103	1920	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5 1/2	100	60
1926	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	119	1920	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	40.00	5	100	78
1924	Calcutta (Jan. July)	5.00	6 1/2	100	90	1920	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	20.00	5 1/2	100	88 1/2
1919	Caledonian (June Dec.)	10.00	6	100	116	1920	Midnapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.76	5	100	98 1/2
1922	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	11.00	7	100	112	1920	Mysore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2.00	5	10	8 1/2
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	1920	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5 1/2	100	80
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	91	1920	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	25.00	6	100	80 1/2
	JUTE MILLS.					1920	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	25.00	6	100	80 1/2
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	6	100	105	1920	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	69
1917	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	5	100	115	1920	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103 1/2
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	115	1920	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6 1/2	100	104
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	7.00	6	100	83	1920	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6 1/2	100	99 1/2
1948	Fort William (May Nov.)	7.00	6	100	118	1920	Purtalpur (Sugar) (Oct.)	15.00	10	10	154
1911	Jangse (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	130	1920	Rammugger Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	107 1/2
1918	Jouppore (June Dec.)	5.00	6	100	114	1920	Rohas Industries (April)	20.00	6	100	121
1935	Kastings (Aug. Feb.)	25.00	6	100	99	1920	Rohas Industries "B" (Apr.)	66.00	6 1/2	100	64
1913	Koohly (July)	11.00	6	10	100 1/2	1920	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6 1/2	100	84
1890	Howrah (Jan. July)	3.75	7	100	131 1/2	1920	Shree Gopal Paper	7.50	6	100	125
1903-06	Howrah "A" (Jan. July)	17.50	7	100	113 1/2	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "A" (Oct.)	8.00	6	100	95
1919	Hukamchand (June Dec.)	40.00	7	100	109	1920	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar "B" (Nov.)	12.00	5	100	80
1908-09	Kankarabati (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6	100	108	1920	Smith Street (Chemists) (Nov.)	25.00	6	100	71
1935	Kankarabati (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	6	100	103	1920	South Behar Sugar	6.00	10	50	65
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	2.00	6	100	105	1920	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6 1/2	10	161 1/2
1895-99	Khardab (May Nov.)	25.00	7	100	113 1/2	1920	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	36.80	6 1/2	10	101 1/2
1900-1	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	112	1920	Sural Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	84
1910	Landsdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	113 1/2	1920	Sural Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6 1/2	100	131
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	113 1/2	1920	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	7	100	117 1/2
1906-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	5 1/2	100	95	1920	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	99.28	7	100	121 1/2
1905	Naihati (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	123	1920	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	75.00	6 1/2	100	121 1/2
1917	National (May Nov.)	10.00	4 1/2	100	78	1920	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	69.82	7 1/2	100	125 1/2
1939	Nellimaria (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	7	100	106 1/2	1920	Tata Power (May Nov.)	86.97	7 1/2	100	127 1/2
1915	New Central (Jan. July)	33.00	7	100	112	1920	Tatapore-Balipara Trans. (I) (June Dec.)	2.25	6	100	148
1906-08	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15.00	5 1/2	100	86	1920	Tatapore-Balipara Trans. (II) (June Dec.)	11.50	6	100	153 1/2
1935	Rameshwara (Jan. July)	15.00	5 1/2	100	112	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1904-12	Reliance (Jan. July)	7.00	6	10	10	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills "2nd"	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1901	Sammugger (Feb. Aug.)	20.00	7	100	112	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1928	Shree Ambica (Mar. Sept.)	21.50	6	21	sh 21/6	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1920	Soorah (Feb. Aug.)	11.70	7 1/2	100	112	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1895-01	Standard (July Jan.)	9.00	6	100	98 1/2	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1897	Tatapore (Feb. Aug.)	21.50	6	21	sh 21/6	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1901-02	Union (July Jan.)	21.50	6	21	sh 21/6	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1898	Victoria (Feb. Aug.)	6.00	7	100	118	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1918	Waverley (Mar. Sept.)	7.50	6	100	53	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.					1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1938	Alkali & Chemical (Mar. Sept.)	31.00	6	100	105	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1934	Aluminium Corpn. (Oct.)	20.00	6	100	107 1/2	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1934	Aluminium Corpn. (Oct.)	20.00	6	100	91 1/2	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1936	Amalgamated (Belgium) (Oct.)	5.25	5 1/2	100	106	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1949	Anderson Wright (Dec.)	20.00	4 1/2	100	68	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1919	Andhra Valley Power (May Nov.)	19.34	7 1/2	100	120	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1919	Arthur Butler (Mar.)	1.36	7	10	81	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1918	Asiad Hotels of India (Mar. Sept.)	21.50	6 1/2	71	65	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1895	Bengal Assam Steamship (Nov.)	3.00	7	80	86	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1920	Bengal Chemical (Aug.)	9.00	7 1/2	10	121 1/2	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1889	Bengal Paper Mill (Mar. Sept.)	2.00	7	50	138	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82 1/2
1928	Bengal Paper Mill "A" (Mar. Sept.)	4.00	7	50	141	1920	Tatapore Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	1.00	6	100	82

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary, Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Shares	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	6-6-56 30-5-56 A year ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	2,69,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 31-5 61-5	10	22 22 22
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,65,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-71 71-71 81-81	200	536 545 500
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	6 6 6
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,899	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	16,266	5,741	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 16 11
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhalgorah	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	...	10	51 51 7
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	335	2,52,221	27,433	...	10	131 131 71
7,13,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	1,65,136	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	12 12 15
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokaro & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,196	15-12 10-10 10-10	10	261 261 29
7,50,000	18,64,839	23,50,026	8,18,209	Boken P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	11-21 21-34 31-5	10	13 13 13
90,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burrakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	...	10	71 71 7
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,037	14,019	...	10	11 11 10
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkand P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	...	10	4 4 2
6,00,000	1,43,676	7,32,539	35,989	Churulia	6-12	106	7,901	4,32,279	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	8 8 8
16,00,000	23,76,131	2,34,068	2,30,653	Dno. Main	6-12	19	21,37,040	4,59,767	...	10	331 301 28
2,40,000	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,266	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	281 301 29
29,93,760	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	...	10	171 171 17
10,00,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	...	10	13 4 3
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurrididjah	6-12	19	2,58,382	65,461	71-71 71-10 12-11	10	22 23 19
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalaphari	2-8	2	1,09,650	2,96,262	171-10 Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	20 20 29
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	251 26 16
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil Nil Nil	100	118 118 97
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Karap Jherria	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20 28-28 25-30	10	60 55 54
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	...	10	91 91 91
5,65,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,569	Mundulpur	6-12	326	79,868	79,868	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	3 3 3
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazra	12	347	82,501	25,598	...	10	7 7 7
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bandoipur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-11 31-11 31-11	10	101 101 6
17,76,230	31,15,787	20,01,763	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	5-5 31-31 31-5	10	191 191 191
6,00,000	12,34,425	80,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,002	36,426	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	111 111 7
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	...	21	21 21 21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-11 Nil-Nil 61-71	10	19 19 18
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10 5-5 5-5	10	151 151 18
8,34,000	9,21,342	10,862	4,36,015	Parasea P	6-12	207	1,08,075	8,018	11-11 Nil-11 31-31	10	141 141 10
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,359	38,203	71-81 81-71 71-71	10	22 22 22
2,50,000	2,22,405	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	106	2,008	18,581	...	10	64 64 4
23,95,500	36,06,224	18,67,105	40,370	Raneengunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-Nil Nil-21 21-21	10	111 111 10
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 71-61 81-5	10	22 22 20
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,04,427	Samla	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21 71 71	10	141 141 8
1,35,000	9,21,342	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	25 25 30	21	8 8 12
1,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,26,311	Seebore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	121-121 142-142 17-67	7	34 34 26
8,00,000	23,624	5,29,306	6,32,757	Sendra	6-12	2	4,008	7,503	11-11 Nil-11 11-11	10	111 111 10
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	59,079	51,533	11-11 Nil-11 11-11	10	81 91 11
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,545	21,84,539	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10 71-71 71-71	10	25 25 18
10,00,000	15,04,566	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	1,66,911	...	21	3 3 3
2,50,000	4,46,000	3,53,000	8,170	Union	6-12	279	4,023	44,167	10-71 5-21 21-21	10	12 12 12
49,98,000	30,14,812	21,55,600	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	166	3,99,468	37,694	31 31 31	10	61 61 71
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,090	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	11 11 16

N = Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Shares	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	6-6-56 30-5-56 A year ago
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,098	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	21	10	6 6 31
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,676	23,18,909	24,351	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	...	10	1 1 1
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	6-12	3	3,66,176	47,818	...	10	38 38 40
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	36	3,33,389	18,199	...	10	91 8 91
15,00,000	38,764	992	31,35,500	1,09,84,251	21,32,642	Birla Cotton	3	22	5,28,332	4,25,221	...	10	95 95 70
6,00,000	42,872	641	37,54,142	2,22,588	1,44,948	Bowreah P	6-12	138	84,028	23,47,373	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	155 163 343
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,303	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	2,93,529	29,514	...	10	81 81 6
3,27,02,000	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	...	25	38 38 31
19,00,000	42,944	518	34,12,181	25,71,925	1,53,894	Dunbar	6-12	138	9,92,370	1,37,951	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-21	10	312 308 206
63,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	4,00,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,90,464	93,386	...	10	271 271 19
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,38,99,575	1,60,53,952	47,29,268	Kesoram P	3	22	37,41,719	2,45,435	...	10	181 181 13
6,00,000	35,864	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	...	10	...
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	92,65,055	Muir P	12	208	18,77,941	7,77,290	...	100	84 84 112
22,99,882 (Dd)	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	18,83,371	13,76,473	Nil	10	21 21 11
19,47,750 (Dd)	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	6,16,936	1,094	...	10	111 111 12
17,50,000 (Dd)	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P.	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	...	100	101 101 81
1,57,50,000 (Po)	...	...	...	...	...	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	...	50	215 206 149
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W. C. Silk P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25 30 30	100	571 570 440
1,78,47,800	1,20,012	2,770	1,87,39,278	23,80,514	11,26,239	Buckingham Carnatic P	12	26	1,01,66,075	2,38,445	10 10 10	100	194 197 171
2,00,00,000	...	...	18,03,003	20,32,074	11,26,239	Cambodia P	12	210	1,96,274	27,593	...	10	142 142 121
12,00,000	...	...	6,41,058	9,00,000	36,53,592	Coimbatore Cotton	12	188	6,33,750	61,404	...	100	350 347 275
20,76,900	72,832	407	47,91,212	7,98,681	22,227	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg	12	139	2,05,780	7,677	...	100	332 332 353
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,25,055	17,90,000	58,77,434	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,05,780	7,677	...	100	332 332 353
24,00,000	30,512	200	52,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textile P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	5 5	10	171 171 121
23,04,000	48,756	...	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	...	50	215 206 149
1,75,02,480	4,65,324	...	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,500	18,86,813	20 20 20	15	511 511 451
12,00,000	21,856	...	8,43,189	5,85,363	10,32,898	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	240	...	...	...	200	115 115 120
60,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,211	69,00,000	11,29,142	Mettur Industries	12	108	37,00,499	1,43,408	...	100	500 500 300
13,61,780	6,000	...	14,15,992	8,90,279	1,34,663	Mysore Spun Silk	3	142	3,396	...	...	100	7 7 4
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	8,36,608	5,00,000	24,24,908	Palani Andavar P	12	30	7,39,437	2,687	...	50	168 167 121
7,79,700	15,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,65,911	Sitaran Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	...	50	...
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Vasanta P	12	47	16,37,459	...	...	100	295 285 213

† Liquid Assets.

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preferred Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Acreage under Tea	Output and Average Price per lb. realised for crop		Estimate 1955	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
				1953	1954						1952	1953	1954		6-6-56	30-5-56	1 year ago
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.		Ra.				Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
CACHAR																	
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	10	12	147
4,00,000	6,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	Nil	..	10	103	103
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,904	Nil	..	100	100	116
2,50,000	57,753	Nil	794	3,90,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2/2/5	6,87,780	Chandypore	12	128	96,346	Nil	..	100	116	116
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	3,74,488	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	100	116	116
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,180	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattikhira	12	202	13,22,356	Nil	Nil	100	913	913
4,50,000	2,97,009	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Hattikhira	12	202	13,22,356	Nil	25	40	224	282
3,50,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	599	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kallinugar Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	Nil	10	110	110
7,00,000	3,25,000	2,50,000	1,350	7,44,302	32-4	7,32,267	47-6	7,84,000	Kunchunpore	12	33	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	274	10	224
1,84,000	3,90,329	Nil	486.5	3,54,900	29-6	..	..	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	264	264
2,80,000	3,90,357	3,16,392	618	3,54,180	29-7	3,04,720	36-4/5	5,84,000	Pathemara, P.	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	141	251
5,25,000	3,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,76,800	41-11	5,60,000	Roopacherra	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	Nil	10	224	224
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-11	4,49,336	36-7/1/5	5,20,000	Rungamatiee	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	123	50	102	118
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Sonar River, P.	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	191	191
..																	
Tilkhak																	
12 95 5,22,670 Nil Nil 20 10																	
DARJEELING																	
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	10	312	312
2,79,900	4,72,561	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,686	42-9	1,14,174	42-0	1,60,000	Champong	12	279	1,34,249	Nil	Nil	10	17	17
3,75,900	3,11,928	991	988	1,04,560	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Darj Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	74	40	100	260
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	498	2,45,013	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	21	170	290
5,13,500	3,53,585	300	300	5,53,226	34-6	2,84,204	49-13	2,68,300	Gietle P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	10	250	310
7,00,000	6,25,300	3,10,770	1,049	4,38,323	34-6	6,04,104	52-10	5,20,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	Nil	25	100	432
10,32,000	3,57,575	1,18	761	4,38,323	34-6	5,26,515	48-84	580,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	Nil	10	20	301
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,30,600	816	3,67,134	34-6	3,67,134	34-6	3,67,134	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	74	10	137	151
1,59,300	1,57,390	3,10,239	463	1,63,526	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	2	2,10,385	Nil	10	40	171	171
2,99,900	3,40,300	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-84	4,35,016	33-44	4,80,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	10	40	300	300
3,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okayti, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	374	284	39
3,30,000	3,20,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	—852	Nil	10	30	540	540
3,00,000	2,85,000	2,78,357	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	24	15	284	284
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-84	1,58,740	30-8	1,60,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	24	15	284	284
1,40,000	1,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,720	39-0	1,80,720	30-8	1,80,720	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	24	15	284	284
3,00,000	2,60,300	71,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,80,000	Rungla Rungliot	12	63	1,99,421	Nil	10	15	194	194
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	747	1,63,184	34-44/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singlet	12	113	45,341	Nil	Nil	10	20	234
9,00,000	9,27,823	1,46,857	683	2,36,381	35-84	2,64,900	50-44	2,80,000	Singlet	12	113	45,341	Nil	Nil	10	20	234
3,00,000	2,89,660	3,90,000	354	2,67,892	40-94	2,89,738	60-34	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	6	30	50	51	65
6,25,000	1,106,947	5,74,385	382	3,64,018	37-54	3,30,160	37-54	3,30,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	74	10	294	294
3,20,000	1,86,000	9,62,401	7184	3,64,018	38-2	3,30,160	37-54	3,30,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	74	10	294	294
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,593	35-6	7,11,945	50-54	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	15	40
DUARS																	
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,886	32-43	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	2	51,07,307	174	45	120	370	504
6,00,000	20,54,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,894	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	12,94,614	6	30	65	100	304
9,00,000	8,05,110	11,03,442	1,112	13,97,524	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	10	354	354
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343.9	12,02,369	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	20	100	180	218
6,00,000	6,00,000	5,33,095	602	5,53,226	34-6	6,04,104	52-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	20	100	180	218
6,00,000	5,27,972	12,30,000	901	8,32,566	32-2	10,68,890	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti, P.	12	2	17,59,621	Nil	224	25	224	242
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,41,787	33-4	4,01,293	43-6	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	10	90	100	272
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,64,000	265	2,14,329	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Enso	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	5	110	577	577
3,50,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,840	39-9	5,20,000	Enso	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	5	110	577	577
5,00,000	7,38,424	6,50,000	1,253.6	9,11,849	33-7	7,62,720	47-4	8,20,000	Garabhat	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	50	10	293	293
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	996	11,68,894	29-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	Gopalpur	12	98	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	332	332
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	30,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Hantapara, P.	12	98	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	231	231
32,00,000	20,00,000	60,83,333	4,236.5	60,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	Hantapara, P.	12	98	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	231	231
8,25,000	4,40,000	19,78,213	1,452	18,54,632	27-23	16,07,368	42-5	17,00,000	Hulidibari	12	74	39,77,805	24	25	60	100	225
3,50,000	5,40,325	6,65,000	607	6,05,247	32-9	6,00,000	30-0	6,00,000	Jaybarpara	12	1	7,17,191	Nil	22	30	394	394
9,00,000	6,75,000	7,12,233	937	9,39,383	35-0	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	Killoot	12	63	10,39,755	Nil	20	41	262	262
2,00,000	2,12,000	2,20,223	1,125	10,53,890	33-10	1,69,538	44-5	9,60,000	Mangabari	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	793	793
9,00,000	6,38,444	2,45,666	1,163	14,82,806	31-5	15,52,400	49-3	16,00,000	Nagairisurree	12	63	13,28,591	Nil	25	40	250	312
5,20,000	5,89,142	4,80,000	978	5,64,560	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,40,000	New Doonara, P.	12	2	26,36,214	174	45	110	367	367
2,50,000	2,30,300	2,79,541	749	2,52,023	32-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,60,000	Oodlabari	12	202	8,19,236	Nil	10	100	367	367
6,00,000	6,29,490	5,01,034	749	6,79,400	30-4	..	..	..	Phaskowa	12	63	2,61,201	Nil	10	30	245	245
7,65,000	10,03,372	4,43,438	1,635	10,13,280	29-63	..	..	..	Raibhat	12	165	4,69,550	Nil	10	30	245	245
7,46,100	22,28,247	29,20,000	1,766	18,17,923	33-6	19,10,000	48-64	11,33,200	Raibhat	12	165	4,69,550	Nil	10	30	245	2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES-Cont'd.

O Po. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred, Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Share respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares If any	Cash & securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		6-6-56	30-5-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Net				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PAPER MILLS															
45.00.000	54.01.812	35.81.841	4.21.350	Bengal P.	6-12	24	12,54,725	2,01,825	Nil-64	64-64	81-10	25	121	121	634
63.00.000	37.31.883	66.03.861	68.29.331	India Paper Pulp	3-9	2	5,64,250	83,945	6-6	7-7	7-7	10	25 1/2	25 1/2	..
25.00.000	15.55.977	10.22.640	6.27.305	Mysore Paper P.	3-9	226	1,13,542	9,553				10	18 1/2	14 1/2	..
46.62.500	3,73,45,917	2,09,26,641	2,41,00,950	Orient Paper P.	3-9	22	54,42,702	2,29,489	10-10	10-10	5-6 1/2	10	38 1/2	39 1/2	27 1/2
1.25.07.295	59,77,575	57,28,637	1,02,83,843	Shree Gopal Paper P.	6-12	140	22,21,614	1,81,437	74-74	74-74	61-..	10	19 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2
20.00.000				Star Paper P.	3-9	98	-64.375	51,875				10	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2
10.00.000	40,34,251	9,34,115	1,35,538						5-5	5-5	5-5	2 1/2 Pc	4	4	4 1/2
4.37.500PO				Titaghur P.	3-9	106	45,03,619	95,684	10-10	10-10	10-10	10Ac	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
56.00.000AO	2,74,87,803	3,22,75,945	69,17,535						10-10	74-74	10-10	10Bc	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
56.04.800BO															
PRESSING COMPANIES															
4.64.596	5.26.886	9.04.699	Calcutta Hydraulic	6	2	-1.35.881	-85.479	5	4	Nil	100	81	81	81	81
4.30.060	2.07.438	1.00.495	3.57.613	Camperdown	7	311	26.906	2.301	4	3	100	121	121	121	121
5.00.000	1.61.434	1.95.090	3.90.372	Central Hydraulic	6	2	60.996	13,957	5	5	100	135	135	135	86
REAL PROPERTY STORAGE															
10.00.000A				Bengal Bonded Warehouse	4-10	73	84,097	3,172	5-5	5-5	5-5-5 1/2	A500	875	875	900
1.25.00.000B	13.50.000	12,42,798	6,94,391									B624	107	107	110
2.00.000C				Calcutta Safe Deposit	8	9	81,259	3,142	3 1/2	5	5	C100	174 1/2	174 1/2	176
25.00.000D	11.68.346	4,23,135	33,823	Humayan Properties P.	3-9	..	1,43,649	64,958	Nil-..	..	..	10c	134	134	134 1/2
7.42.150	22,96,665	6,43,170	7,48,388	Midnapore Zemindari P.	4	2	5,95,498	68,064	Nil-..	..	..	1Dd	22	22	30 1/2
10.00.7800	93,89,847	35,71,674	62,94,136						1 1/2	4	3		39 1/2	39 1/2	16 1/2
2.00.00.000Dd															
94.00.000															
TRAMWAYS & STEAMER															
20.00.000	1,08,44,146	1,00,69,622	30,95,902	Bengal Assam Steamship P.	10	2	10,81,427	55,826	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	145	145	143
6.25.000	61,57,70	1,75,000	2,01,118	Calcutta Landing & Shipping	4-10	89	25,322	4,261	10-11 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	32-..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
12.00.000	23,52,622	9,03,181	4,986	Calcutta Steam Navigation	6-12	113	90,794	76,939	5-5	5-5	..	100	112	112	105
67,000.000	22,863,932	21,542,035	25,58,589	Calcutta Tramways P.	12	98	1,189,639	5,22,550	4	7 1/2	..	2 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
3,78,050		2,52,816	4,13,728	Fraser	1	139	8,82,620	12,457	..	..	..	10	14	14	14 1/2
6,655,580	22,273,124	2,980,876	1,135,081	India General Nav. Railway P	12	139	270,306	221,366	Nil	5	..	2 1/2	127	127	91 1/2
2,25,00.000	61,11,69,72	81,57,151	99,26,394	India Steamship P.	5	291	1,30,182	1,28,061	..	..	..	Nil	10	9 1/2	7 1/2
14,08,220	35,14,969	24,75,000	5,94,450	Port Shipping	6-12	8	1,54,518	43,305	5-5	5-5	7 1/2-7 1/2	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	13

SOUTH INDIAN MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Porter's Share if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts debet	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		5-6-56	29-5-56	4 year Rs
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				CEMENT											
51,04,620	39,78,019	8,87,097	14,29,937	Andhra Cement P.	12	16	10,73,622	4,636	10	..	..	100	167½	167	130½
				ENGINEERING											
7,50,000	11,12,101	82,967	15,912	Brunton & Co P.	12	270	84,162	1,80,754	..	..	..	10	7½	7½	8
13,78,660	11,77,029	14,945	18,437	Indian Steel Rolling Mills P.	12	230	1,38,570	Nil	..	..	..	10	15½	15½	13
				SUGARS											
19,92,000	57,01,920	25,64,000	3,49,248	Deccan Sugar & Akbari P.	5	218	12,39,032	1,12,386	..	..	10	5	11½	10½	13½
₹80,000A	₹749,840	₹896,278	₹33,344	East India Distilleries Sugar P	9	319	₹217,186	₹57,290	10	10	16sh.A	29½	29½	27	17
₹3,00,000B	8,45,826	19,36,515	23,78,860	Indi Sugar and Refineries P.	9	..	10,68,060	4,30,236	20	27½	₹1B	34½	34½	38	18
21,29,808	23,64,171	62,95,164	26,13,235	Mysore Sugar	6	264	85,30,036	85,708	25	17½	..	10	17½	16½	18½
6,00,000	6	9,00,000	17,01,004	United Breweries	3	320	2,55,158	3,951	..	..	..	10	48½	48½	53½
				MISCELLANEOUS											
2,00,000	1,84,643	4,01,950	3,69,126	A. V. Thomas & Co Ltd.	12	270	67,424	82,011	..	..	..	10	16½	16½	12
43,33,400	51,24,761	91,12,163	23,93,062	Champion Reef Gold Mine	12	328	30,17,946	5,548	..	..	..	10	4½	4½	31½
3,45,96,740	3,07,66,646	5,24,061	34,65,823	Fertilisers & Chemical	12	340	13,90,272	73,018	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40,00,000	23,16,562	30,20,000	12,20,149	Parry & Co Ltd P.	12	319	19,29,282	1,90,750	15	15	..	2	..	..	..
40,49,345	58,22,000	7,67,206	12,93,322	Mettur Chemical Industrial Corpn	3	263	4,91,148	6,463	Nil	3½	6½	10	9½	9½	6
3,00,000	2,74,279	4,00,000	3,56,330	Mysore Chemical Mfrs P	6	151	24,664	236	..	..	..	10	24½	24½	20
24,81,220	25,23,232	6,66,775	78,136	Mysore Chemical & Fertilisers	6	233	1,32,627	6,672	..	..	..	10	9½	9½	10
81,33,400	95,94,107	67,63,169	15,68,979	Mysore Gold Mining	12	328	24,55,864	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
5,00,000	1,67,801	..	79,750	Mysore Match	9	124	12,839	862	..	..	..	10	13½	13½	11
10,00,000	10,94,415	..	8,079	Mysore Tobacco	3	301	10,039	45,631	..	..	..	10	6-49/64	6½	4
37,73,400	48,27,424	51,84,276	3,54,689	Nundydroos Mines	12	328	1,45,422	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
32,10,360	49,89,033	22,24,495	1,75,753	Ooregaum Gold Mining P.	12	328	19,71,470	5,47,067	..	..	..	10	17	17½	15
	93,16,946	..	80,57,471	Spencer (Provisions) P.	6	221	..	..	15	..	..	10	..	..	..

RUBBER COMPANIES

Paid up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	Accrue under cultivation	Output Rubber	Estimated Rubber	NAMES	Accounts opened	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share Rs	Market Quotation available until		
											1952	1953	1954		5-6-56	29-5-56	At present
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,32,000	9,36,219	2,06,283	4,44,630	2,052	1,45,403	16,68,000	Be Be Rubber	3	276	7,67,900	..	..	..	5	5 1/2	4 1/2	
17,94,186	29,60,801	18,13,093	7,65,683	2,270	15,10,886		Cochin Malabar P.	2	210	..	20	25	15-15 1/2	3	9 1/2	9 1/2	
4,00,000	5,25,676	37,750	62,784	423	1,71,948		Cottanad Plantations P.	3	12	69,330	..	..	..	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	
4,00,000	10,03,233	8,84,049	1,37,660	2,535	2,25,756		Kalpetta	2	270	1,13,150	..	..	..	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	
27,00,000	64,83,184	13,10,432	1,18,449	4,929	7,35,401		Midland Rub & Prod P	3	270	4,89,174	..	..	..	10	32	30 1/2	
6,00,000	6,84,332	2,13,800	1,96,495	1,273	1,83,230		Peninsular Plantations	6	259	2,12,012	10	15	20-15 1/2	10	25 1/2	25 1/2	
13,50,000	36,52,280	2,21,378	1,73,719	1,872	2,25,438		Rajagiri Rub & Prod	6	270	3,35,562	..	..	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	
10,00,000	31,09,879	26,600	1,49,325	2,456	7,64,246		Teekoy Rubber	3	172	1,92,914	..	..	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	
41,00,000	67,21,749	19,13,944	13,12,632	6,939.5	10,03,214	10,15,000	Travencore Rubber & Tes	12	9	14,98,765	6	10	15	10	..	..	
40,00,000	11,55,195	1,45,000	3,74,540	1,150	1,69,304		Tropical Plantations	12	271	2,04,029	..	..	..	25	..	..	
26,26,500	6,72,252	2,11,412	2,49,541	738	3,74,873		Vaikundam	12	114	80,799	..	..	..	10	28 1/2	28 1/2	

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. Po. F. Dd. G. and R indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Founders', Deferred, Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively. P. next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits Including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	5-6-56	29-5-56	A year ago
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT															
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9½	8½	10	100	128½	216	175½
ELECTRIC LTG. POWER															
6,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	35,75,580	188	6½	6½	5	100	97½	97½	105½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,222½	1,205	1,362½
1,62,50,000	1,90,34,397	34,92,925	4,61,194	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	16,94,290	203	7	7	7	100	113½	114½	123½
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	..	100	146	146	146
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,977	58,39,877	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power sup. P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7½	7½	7½	100	132	131½	142½
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,320	1,307½	1,427½
ENGINEERING & METAL															
83,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	360	350	273½
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,033	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	50	96	96	96
40,00,000	11,26,511	6,00,000	9,74,664	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	14,60,730	28,740	10	10	10-10*	10	131½	131½	131½
49,95,100	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,333	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	Nil	100A	..	..	..
1,10,00,978	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie's	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	..	100	96½	96½	96½
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,052	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	20	25 5/6	28 1/3	30C	188½	176½	144½
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,493	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	155½	152½	127
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	200½	248½	228½
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	13½	13½	13½
5,15,000	..	11,04,84,087	8,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	100	675	675	675
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	46,38,603	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	20	45½	45½	45½
18,74,940	25,01,134	2,68,61,155	2,61,49,442	Jupiter General P.	12	55	36,951	4,65,316	Nil	Nil	..	15	91½	91½	91½
1,06,81,590	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,552	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13½	16 2/3	..	15	43½	43½	47½
6,00,000	..	67,83,74,430	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	..	..	..	200	3,900	3,900	7,100
15,99,270	..	29,41,860	59,86,789	Vulcan	12	255	6,05,803	2,81,242	10	10	..	10	15½	15½	15½
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
47,77,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	236	231½	300½
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	..	..	125	656½	628½	460½
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,008	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	16	21	50	245	241½	171½
45,00,000	3,085	19,47,386	1,28,40,992	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,81,909	2,83,136	..	..	..	25	72	72	72
99,99,250	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,559	4,78,677	..	..	..	100	215	215	215
8,00,000	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,042	National Rayon Corp.	12	352	63,19,604	5,72,076	9	10	..	200	213½	213½	213½
1,57,71,400	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	2½	2½	20	181	181	181
9,99,98,069	27,45,055	57,30,000	11,27,080	Shivrajpur Synd (Manganese)	11	146	35,49,059	21,661	70	80	80	20	101	101	101
7,00,000	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	57,597	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	18½	18½	65½
1,39,95,990	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	8	25	53½	51½	13½
70,07,475	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,42,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	189½	189½	181½
2,75,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*1956															

*1956

LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earning	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Shares	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	6-6-56	30-5-56	A year ago
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,894	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	—29,367	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	59½	56
21,69,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D. B. G	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	73	73	71
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,049	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,607	..	2½	2½	2½	100	57½	58½	63½
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	4	..	100	10	9½	19
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,939	..	..	2½	2½	100	57½	60½	63½
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,106	1.29-1.29	1½-1½	1½-..	100	53½	53½	49½
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,006	Cherra Chhatrakopeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12½	5-..	Nil	100	53½	53½	49½
2,47,850	2,75,015	65,926	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	1½	2½	2½	10	7½	7½	3½
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohas	3	335	5,10,908	26,755	6½	7½-..	10	10	13½	13½	11½
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	—1,02,611	5,714	.98-.98	99-1	1-..	100	56½	56½	56½
16,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	72½	72½	72½
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheakhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	51½	51½	54½
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	—1,99,473	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	61½	60
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	4½	5	..	100	73½	74½	74½
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	—1,10,300	14,031	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	146½	146½	152
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezapore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	—43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

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CALCUTTA, JUNE 14, 1956.

Vol. CXXXVI
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NEW SEASON PROSPECTS FOR TEA

HIGH COSTS AND INCREASED COMPETITION

SINCE the passing of the 1954 boom, it has become increasingly clear that the world's tea industries are launched on a period of steadily growing competition. Total production in the major exporting territories—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia and East Africa—is seen to have reached a new record during 1955, having exceeded the previous year's figure by 25.5 million lbs. and the 1950 figure by as much as 158 million lbs. World consumption has probably also shown an increase, but with the process of de-stocking in major consuming countries, there has been a substantial decline in prices. Although there is little firm reason yet to believe that production is far outpacing consumption, the indications are that established producers have good cause to worry over the long-term outlook. In a commodity such as tea, which is prone to sudden and violent fluctuations of fortune—fluctuations caused often by unpredictable factors like the weather—estimates of supply are liable to go away from year to year. But the evidence available today clearly suggests that the longer trend is towards bigger and bigger crops. This trend is dictated partly by the cost advantages of new areas with a large potential for expansion, such as East Africa. Partly, it springs from the need of developing countries like India and Ceylon to earn more foreign exchange; the former, for instance, hopes to be producing about 100 million lbs. more tea five years hence. Partly, it may be expected to result from the gradual rehabilitation of war-ravaged economies such as Indonesia's. While it is generally expected that consumption will also increase, the signposts to the future in this case are not nearly as certain. The rise in demand for tea depends, more than anything else, on its remaining one of the cheapest beverages in the world, and thus being able to compete effectively with such substitutes as coffee, cocoa and soft drinks. Yet the entire trend of recent years in the major exporting countries has been that tea has become steadily more expensive to produce. The restrictive effect of this trend on consumption has so far been offset by growing consumer prosperity, both within and outside the producing areas; but it is clearly too risky to assume that this will continue to be the case. With such a prospect before the industry, the Calcutta tea-broking firm of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. Private Ltd. issues this week in its annual report a useful reminder suggesting that costs and quality are likely to be the major keys to success for producers in the more competitive world of the future.

The fact that costs are too high, and too inelastic for an industry which is traditionally faced with sharp and sudden changes in trading conditions, has often been mentioned as one of the greatest threats to the health of India's second biggest foreign exchange earner. But the warning has been steadily ignored. It has been ignored partly on the plea of political demagogues who are sometimes naive enough to wonder why an industry should make any profit at all; and who, when one makes big profits as tea did in 1954, forget to compare them with the almost devastating losses of a couple of years earlier. It is ignored almost as often by State Governments eternally on the hunt for new sources of revenue out of the few left them by the Centre. It is ignored often also by the Central Government, which has not yet fully understood the lesson that foreign merchants who have large alternative sources of tea supply, and who are aware of their strength in a buyers' market, cannot always be pushed into paying the prices and tariffs New Delhi considers proper. Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. points out in its report that the past year has brought no cessation to the inflationary tendency in costs despite the considerable decline in the price of tea. The Assam Government has raised its carriage tax from three pias a lb. to one anna a lb. The West Bengal Government has decided to levy an octroi duty of one anna a lb. on all teas "for consumption, sale or use" in the Calcutta area, thereby interfering with the Centre's declared intention of promoting the growth of Calcutta as a tea market. The new

scales of bonus for workers, stipulated for 1954, 1955 and 1956, have "succeeded in establishing costs at considerably above their recent level."

An increase in taxes, and in wages and amenities for labour, is not in itself unjustified; indeed, it is a feature of progressive industries that they should be able to contribute more to governmental coffers and help raise the living standards of those they employ. But before an industry can pay either its Government or its workers it must be in a position to attract investment and offer a reasonable return on it. If it cannot offer a reasonable return, it will not attract the investment, and there will come a time when there will be nothing left to pay to the Government and the workers. The scale of foreign disinvestment in the Indian tea industry suggests that anxiety about investments and returns is growing—and understandably so in the light of trends prevailing in recent years. It is worth noting, for instance, that the increases in taxes and labour burdens during the past year have taken place at a time when large quantities of tea have been sold at less than the cost of production. Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. points out that in February 1956, which was by no means the worst month of the sale year just ended, "69.76 percent of the tea offered for sale sold under a figure of Rs. 1-12 a lb. We are informed that the cost of bringing tea to Calcutta for sale at the present time is often up to this figure." The first cold blast of tea company reports for 1955, which has so far been felt more strongly in London than here, suggests that not many apart from the quality producers are likely to show sufficient profits to meet the normal expectations of shareholders, and yet leave sufficient money for rehabilitation, replanting and improved cultivation.

The need for rehabilitation and other improvements is the more necessary now as the world market becomes more competitive in relation not only to prices but also to quality. The increasing discrimination in favour of good teas has been one of the outstanding features of buying activities for the past nearly eighteen months. In some circles, it has led to loquacious comment on the lines that if producers did not get good enough prices, they had only themselves to blame, since they did not produce good enough teas. Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. puts the whole issue in its proper perspective when it says that the 1955 season "proved unkind to north-east Indian growers who set out with the firm intention of producing quality tea at the expense of quantity.....Not only did the climate prove most

derable doubt is likely to accompany banking expansion, and the watch on it will have to be a close one. The failure of the Department of Controller of Insurance to clear up the abuses which existed in privately-owned life insurance, does not speak highly for the efficacy of official control. But it appears from the Report that the Reserve Bank has been more vigorous and painstaking. It is to be hoped this is a true and balanced picture with which the public is being presented. The risks of failure by the Reserve Bank in its essential functions of control are likely to be worse than the nationalisation of private banking; they could lead to the complete wrecking of the five year plan.

A good deal of the most important expansion of the banking system is scheduled to take place in agricultural areas. The pure will generally have to be forced, because of the likelihood that the first few years of working of any new branch in a rural area will be unprofitable. The nationalisation of the Imperial Bank was devised with this purpose in mind and 400 new branches in the next five years was the target. In the first six months of its working, the State Bank established 20 new branches. It is, of course, clear enough that the disorganisation of the change-over must have interfered with development plans, but 20 new branches in six months represents a rate of only 200 in the five year period, or exactly half the target figure; and this with the help of the Integration and Development Fund, a form of assistance which might have made a good deal of difference to the performance of the Imperial Bank's rural branch expansion. There appears to be considerable room for improvement yet in this portion of the State Bank's activities. The provision of credit facilities, through co-operative banks and State financial corporations for small-scale and rural industries, is proceeding on the basis outlined in the Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The problem, according to the Reserve Bank Report, "is one of collaboration between the various agencies in the field and of co-ordination of their activities".

The Report draws attention to the responsibilities which the small, privately-owned banks will have for deposit expansion. The powers of regulation are sufficient to prevent mushrooming and the kind of indiscriminate expansion which took place during and immediately after the war, and it is now up to private bank managers to work within this framework for their own profit and in accordance with the priorities laid down in the second five year plan. This should leave considerable scope for initiative. The Report contains a clear warning when it points out that there will be ample opportunities for banks to do good business without resorting to the competitive bidding up of deposits which, it states, "if carried beyond limits, would adversely affect the system as a whole." The inadequacy of the reserves which some banks maintain is also commented on, with the advice that they be strengthened "to help inculcate confidence in the system."

THE CONGRESS RECIPE FOR SMALL SAVINGS

THE Report of the Congress Small Savings Committee, just released, stresses those obvious measures which have to be taken to promote small savings in this country, especially in its rural parts. The second plan target for small savings is Rs. 500 crores—that is, Rs. 100 crores a year. This target is officially considered feasible, because the trend of collections during the first plan, especially in the final year, was encouraging, during this period, the collections went up to Rs. 65 crores. But even this sum is a long way short of the annual second plan average. This of course does not mean that Rs. 100 crores a year is beyond the range of practical possibility, as there remains considerable savings potential in the country still to be tapped. But that potential lies more in the villages where the community has profited from better agricultural prices and production than in urban areas where the possible savers are being left with less and less of the margin for savings due to a variety of factors such as taxation and high cost of living.

The only way to approach the right source, the report stresses, is to utilise the services of those agencies of rural political and economic progress, such as co-operatives and village panchayats, which are in a position to do a good deal to popularise the movement. On the official plane, the post offices can do the work of savings banks, with the village postmaster acting as an agent of collection. Official attention has already turned to these sources, but the important question is how the whole machinery is to be re-organised for the purpose, since organisational weakness is one of the basic defects of the movement at present. The Committee and some of the leading public men who replied to its questionnaire, are of this opinion, and one of them, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, holds the view that the machinery was effective mostly in urban areas and their environs.

This is the problem to which official attention could now be increasingly given, because without there being visible facilities to inspire the confi-

dence of the villager, mere appeals to patriotism will not be enough. On the mobilisation of savings, the Committee's recommendations are many. Some of these are the co-ordination of nationalised insurance and national savings as different wings of the drive with lower premiums for small denomination policies, the utilisation of religious properties in suitable cases, voluntary deduction from workers' wages on local pay-days, amendment of the Payment of Wages Act to make investments in National Savings Schemes permissible deductions, provision in rules to secure the investment of a fixed proportion of provident fund money in small savings securities, and in some cases such as compensation to injured workers or their relatives and bonus to workers, payment of the amounts partly in national savings certificates.

The last-named appears to amount to a kind of forced saving, but that is unavoidable since the industrial working class in this country is better off than other groups of workers, and is gradually taking the social place of middle and lower middle classes. An economist who replied to the Committee's questionnaire stressed the point that apart from ensuring the liquidity of these securities, the rate of interest should be fixed at an "appropriate" level. Some already feel that the existing interest rate structure is out of line with the prevailing trends in the market, and should be suitably revised. The Committee has also underlined the necessity of savings groups, such as function in the U.K., and a system of nation-wide collections such as in the U.S.A. which includes even school children. In India, these examples could be followed, though their limitations are obvious enough.

CURRENT COIN

Increased Cost of Coal.—Where a comment was made in the issue of *Capital*, 31st May, on the award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), it was estimated that the probable increase in the cost per ton of coal would be in the region of Rs. 2. This figure was arrived at by taking the increase in wages to be an average of about 40 percent. It was then concluded that the present wage bill of the industry would increase in that proportion. This would have meant that the wage bill would have increased by an extra Rs. 9 crores a year, which, divided out over current output, gives an increase of Rs. 2 a ton of coal. This estimate was intended to be very rough and it was mentioned that other provisions of the award were likely to increase it. The industry has now made its own estimate of the probable cost of implementing the award and this has been found to be well in excess of Rs. 4 a ton. The industry's figure has been arrived at by taking a weighted average of estimates submitted by various collieries selected at random. It may therefore be taken as reasonably well substantiated, although it is pointed out that no definite figure can be reached until the collieries have worked under the award for some months. It can be seen that the more authoritative estimate which has been made by the industry gives added point to the comment which *Capital* originally made that unless a substantial increase in coal prices is granted by the Government, many collieries will be forced out of business. Considering the final coal output target for the second five year plan, such an eventuality can scarcely be accepted with equanimity by the Government of India. Representatives of the industry are now in consultation with the Government on the question. It was recognised by the Government in 1947 that a suitable profit for the industry, bedding in mind that it is extractive in nature, is about 10 percent of the selling price. This proportion has since been eaten up by rising costs and lower prices enforced by the Government itself. It would seem only reasonable that investment of the kind involved in coal mining should receive a return of at least 10 percent, especially when the calls on the industry during the second five year plan are to be so substantial.

General Insurance Problems.—The Indian Trade and General Insurance Company celebrates a further expansion in its business during 1955 with an increased dividend of Rs. 2 a share, against the previous Rs. 1-8. Lala Karam Chand Thapar, chairman, tells shareholders in his annual statement (which appears on a later page) that business conditions are highly competitive. The underwriting results of the fire department show an expected decline, but a recovery seems likely in the current year. In the marine department, conditions are much the same as a year ago. There are some signs of a slight improvement in claims for theft and pilferage, but the very small margins on which shippers are operating "is undoubtedly reflected in the volume of damage claims received, and one is sometimes led to believe that we are now expected to cover trading losses, however they may arise." In the accident department, more selective underwriting has caused a fall in premium, but the loss rate has been reduced. Private motor-car business, according to Lala Karam Chand, remains unremunerative "and the level of premium rates bears no economic relation to the ever-increasing cost of claims." Discussing the broader consequences of

life insurance nationalisation, the chairman states that composite companies "are now undergoing a surgical operation which will separate the life from the general section of their business, and while I have no doubt that the operation will be pronounced successful, I fear that many of the weaker patients will not long survive the surgeon's knife." Another result of life companies having been taken over is that the attention of advocates of nationalisation has been turning to general insurance companies. The Government has given assurances that it will not nationalise the latter, but it is for them to cure themselves of "certain long-standing ills." Lala Karam Chand criticises pleas that the Government should interfere, and asks for greater faith and understanding among the companies themselves.

New Steel Prices.—The Government's decision to introduce uniform prices for steel is likely to give a considerable boost to the price of engineering goods throughout the country. The object of the scheme is to affect, over time, the location of steel-consuming industries, and there is little doubt that centres outside what are at the moment the chief areas of engineering activity will now lose their former competitive disadvantage. But in the short run, when most engineering concerns are already situated in areas where the price of steel will have to rise, the influence on the industrial price level is going to be adverse. Whether eventually this tendency will be completely neutralised by the other social and economic advantages which the Government expects to result from a wider spread of the engineering industry, only the future can decide. But the decision of the individual firm about future location will depend largely upon whether other factors, such as the economies to be gained from operating in an area already heavily industrialised, will outweigh the higher price of steel. On these criteria it would seem that the new price is unlikely to persuade many established industrial concerns to move their locations, although it may influence some new ones when choosing a site; but here again, other factors may predominate. The ultimate result of the present price adjustment, then, is likely to be an all-round and permanent increase in industrial costs. The adjustment in the price of pig iron will act in a similar manner. The Government's justification for the change in pig iron prices is that large imports are now required at a considerably higher price than is being charged for the Indian product, and it is now necessary to increase the price of Indian pig iron to achieve an average. An increase in the price of steel and pig iron, even so early in the five year plan, is unlikely to have serious effects on economic expansion, but when inflation is threatened and there is a general need to keep down the industrial price level, adjustments of this kind, unless absolutely necessary to cover increased cost, are best avoided.

Reserve Bank's Powers.—The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has just issued its comments on the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1956; they largely follow the detailed criticisms made editorially in *Capital* on 10th May. The Federation emphasises the prime importance of maintaining confidence in the rupee; it fears that confidence might be impaired if the currency is expanded rapidly, as it could be when the Bill removed the present restraint set by the stipulation about maintaining proportionate reserves. The Indian rupee, it says, is being increasingly used as a medium for international transactions in west Asia, such as in Bahrain and Kuwait. The Federation criticises the clause giving the Reserve Bank additional powers to increase the minimum reserve requirements of commercial banks. The system of variable reserve ratios, it says, is a recognised method of central bank control over bank credit. But the clause will enable reserve requirements to be increased by as much as four times the present legal minimum. In the United States, where the system of variable reserve ratios prevails, the maximum increase which can be made is limited to only twice the legal minimum. The Federation therefore suggests that, under the Indian Bill, the power of increasing reserve requirements should be limited to 10 percent of demand liabilities and 4 percent of time liabilities. It adds that the Act should specify that interest will be paid at a rate above the prevailing bank rate to all scheduled banks on the excess of balances they are asked to keep with the Reserve Bank.

U.S. Business Hesitates.—The month of May has brought a mixture of good and bad business reports, says the First National City Bank of New York in its newsletter for May. The strong spots in industry, which in general are the capital goods lines, seem to have become stronger, for new evidence has appeared that business plans for plant and equipment expenditures are still expanding and unfilled orders in these lines have risen further. The soft spots, on the other hand, are softer, with automobile sales disappointing, production cut further, and estimates of the year's output reduced. The leading automobile companies now say that passenger car sales this year will

fall below 6 million, compared with estimates of 6,500,000 last January, and with 7,400,000 domestic sales in 1955. In terms of overall production and trade, it is unlikely that the sideways trend on a high level, which has persisted for a good many months, has been significantly altered. In business comment and sentiment, however, a shift of emphasis is apparent. The buoyant confidence of last winter appears to have given way to a tendency to stress the soft spots. The sharp decline in stock prices both reflects and adds to unsettlement. Money policy has been increasingly criticised. Inventory accumulation and estimates of a reduced level of housing starts have come in for more attention. There are indications that the flow of orders has slackened in some lines, although the evidence is conflicting. During April, the volume of new durable goods orders continued to exceed shipments, and order backlogs rose further. In a period of mixed reports such as this, there are two ways of looking at almost any item in the news. The cut of over 40 percent in weekly passenger-car production since last December is depressing, but the fact that other activities have absorbed the curtailment with only a minor drop in overall production and employment should be encouraging. The industrial production index (seasonally adjusted, 1947-49 = 100) edged up slightly from 141 in March to 142 in April as the result of a general advance in durable goods output. Factory employment rose moderately on a seasonally adjusted basis, after declining from November through March. The number of new homes started in April increased somewhat more than seasonally to 106,000 units. To some, these reports are heartening. For others, the reaction is one of disappointment that all three series continue a little lower than they were early last autumn, and of belief they will go lower before they turn up again. For many months the business trend has been sideways and inconclusive. In some lines the "pause" has been more than a pause; it has cut deep. Yet the country is fortunate in the smoothness with which large-scale adjustments have cancelled out, leaving an overall pattern of stability.

Insurance and Social Security.—Commenting on the nationalisation of life insurance in India and the inertia that has followed, Professor S. Kesava Iyengar, Director of the Indian Institute of Economics, said in Hyderabad recently that under the present circumstances in India, nationalisation of life insurance was to be interpreted much more as a social security measure than as an avenue for the nation's saving. "But the Government of India has taken over only theoretically, and practically nothing has been even begun to gear up the life insurance movement to modern standards." He was afraid that the Government of India had saddled itself with too many big tasks, and the Planning Commission was mostly in the academic chair still. Nationalised life insurance was a local affair, and could be tackled properly and adequately by a capable unit organiser, one for each district. In the *Enquiry in the Hyderabad-Secunderabad City Area, among Shops and Establishments*, only 407 employees were insured out of 4,302 members, only 40 percent. What about the balance samples (846 percent). Professor Iyengar wanted to know? The right end to begin with, he maintained, would be to tackle unorganised labour in industry and agriculture. The ideal should be to endow each family in the lowest ranges of income with at least Rs. 1,000 life insurance. As pointed out in the Report: "Schemes for all-pervading State Life Insurance Corporation and a State Provident Fund Corporation (with subsidised premiums and contributions for low-income groups) should be worked out, and public revenues should make up net losses if any." Unemployment and under-employment had been the nightmare of the Planning Commission, but actually, employment potential was much larger than manpower potential in fields like intensive cultivation, housing and life insurance. The recent Report by the Indian Institute of Economics said: "Employment potential should substantially increase for helpers, doctors, lecturing and training staff and insurance office employees." Professor Iyengar appealed to the Finance Minister, Government of India, to start actual work in at least one district in every State, taking life insurance to the door in every hamlet. "Unfortunately," Professor Iyengar concluded "our commonsense has been drowned by theories and fifth column activities."

Agricultural Production.—The re-thinking that has lately been done at the highest level on many aspects of the plan has left the impression that some of its basic features are likely to undergo a complete change. The agricultural development programme is one of these. When the plan-frame was being drawn up, the emphasis was away from agriculture and towards heavy industries; that agriculture and towards heavy industries; that appears now to be changing. This is so, firstly because larger agricultural production than the targets fixed in the plan will be necessary to offset the inflationary effect of deficit financing. And, secondly, the proposed increase in the agricultural income will amount to only 16 percent of the income level, whereas the national income as a

whole is planned to rise by 25 percent more. This will obviously widen the gap between rural and non-rural incomes, which will go against prevailing egalitarian principles. It is not known what has happened to Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari's suggestion for an increase in foodgrains production of 26 million tons against the 10 million ton target officially fixed, but the Planning Commission, of which he is Deputy Chairman, has just addressed a letter to State Governments pressing them to take all possible steps to increase agricultural output well above the targets set. The Food and Agriculture Ministry is also concurring. This optimistic view is prompted by the belief that the phenomenal increase in farm production over the first quinquennium was largely due to the official drive launched to raise the output. This was the point which Dr. Deshmukh, the Union Minister for Agriculture, made in a recent radio broadcast talk. His point can, of course, be granted with the qualification that good monsoons played a not inconsiderable part. But this fact notwithstanding, the case for raising the production targets is unassailable. Some of the targets are: foodgrains 10 million tons or 15 percent, oilseeds 1.5 million tons (27 percent), sugarcane (gur) 1.3 million tons (22 percent), cotton 1.3 million bales (31 percent), jute 1 million bales (25 percent), coconut (oil) 0.8 lakh tons (62 percent) and lac 4 lakh maunds (33 percent). The Planning Commission's letter advises the State Governments to proceed in the five directions, namely, national extension and community projects, seeds and fertilisers, irrigation, development of co-operation, especially in credit and marketing, and take other measures such as pest control, extension of dry farming methods, research and application of results, and information for farmers. The plan

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provides substantial sums for these programmes totalling more than Rs. 1,000 crores, of which Rs. 381 crores are to be spent on major and minor irrigation projects and Rs. 95 crores on flood control. A drive to popularise the use of fertilisers has also been launched. The country's present demand for fertilisers is estimated at 600,000 tons of which Sindri alone produces 404,000 tons, the balance coming from outside. It is believed that this figure can be raised by several times, and according to one expert estimate, the consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers in India ought to be nearly 3,035,000 tons on the basis of the existing irrigated and assured-rainfall areas.

LANCASHIRE'S CAMPAIGN

It would be difficult, we think, to find a more lugubrious advocate for a cause than Sir William Wedderburn, and we have rarely listened to a more dismal speech than that he made when moving the adjournment of the House on the 18th ultimo. Having started him on his dreary task, the Benches of the House were rapidly emptied, the only Minister remaining being Lord George Hamilton, who looked the picture of grief. The front Opposition Bench was vacant. Sir William Wedderburn did not make much of his case, and Sir John Leng did not appreciably improve it. If it is conceded that Lancashire is to have a voice, the present arrangement of the cotton duties is fair to the Indian and English mills, i.e., a duty of 3½ percent on all cotton goods woven by them. Sir John Leng, no doubt, made a point, when he stated that there was no countervailing excise on the Indian paper and woollen industries, but the maxim *de minimis lex non curat* may be applied. Piece-goods are the great staple of Lancashire, and India her great customer. If India is to derive the blessings of the Pax Britannica she must yield something, and the Indian mill-owners have recognised this. It is ridiculous to talk of the duty on piece-goods pressing on the poor, and the line taken up by Sir William Wedderburn is a false and misleading one. The people of India never objected to the duty on piece-goods, the objection came from Manchester; and, if instead of bringing pressure to bear on the Secretary of State to veto all taxation, the Lancashire members had insisted only on all piece-goods, Indian or English, being taxed, there would have been little or no agitation.

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16th June, 1896.

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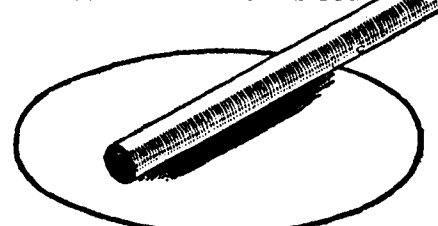
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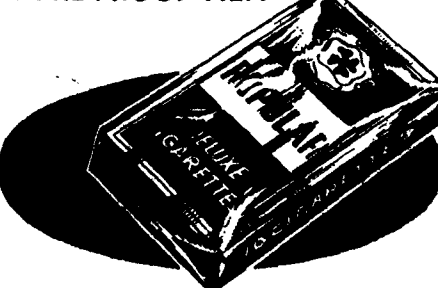
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Company Meeting

INDIAN TRADE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A SATISFACTORY YEAR.

DIVIDEND INCREASED.

Statement by the Chairman, Lala Karam Chand Thapar, on the accompanying Report, Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

Once again I am happy to be able to report further expansion of your Company's business, and if this has not been so marked this year as in the last few years, I hope you will agree that the accounts presented disclose a continued strengthening of your Company's reserves which will enable us to play a full part in the increased tempo of industrial expansion which plays such a large part in the Government of India's Second Five-Year Plan.

What is of paramount importance is that we have been able to maintain our place amongst the leading Indian Insurance Offices, an achievement which should not be lightly disregarded in these highly competitive days. Our gross world-wide Premium for the year fell a little short of a Crore of Rupees and our Nett Premium in all Departments totalled Rs. 58,63,163 as against Rs. 57,10,597 in 1954.

To the Nett Premium income of Rs. 58,63,163 must be added Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax) amounting to Rs. 1,91,571 and Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 13,587; the total income of the Company thus amounted to Rs. 60,68,321. Claims Paid and Outstanding take Rs. 31,40,787 (53.5 per cent.), Commissions, Expenses of Management and Foreign Taxes Rs. 23,75,359 (40.5 per cent.); and Bad Debts and other debits account for a further Rs. 1,19,803 (2.04 per cent.) leaving a balance of Rs. 4,32,372 to which must be added the balance carried forward from the previous year amounting to Rs. 17,211, making a total credit balance of Rs. 4,49,583 (7.67 per cent.). Out of this balance an amount of Rs. 2,59,303 (4.4 per cent.) has been placed to the Reserve for Unexpired Risks in all Departments, and after making a provision of Rs. 43,033 for Taxation there is an available balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,45,247.

Having regard to the satisfactory underwriting results combined with the favourable margin between the aggregate Book and Market Values of our Investments at the close of the year, your Directors have decided to recommend an increase in the Dividend from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per Share, free of tax.

The sum of Rs. 1,20,000 which it is proposed to distribute to Shareholders is well covered by Nett Interest earned by the Company on its Investments which amount to Rs. 1,91,571.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

	Rs.	Rs.	Percentage of Premiums
Nett Premiums	Surplus		
1955	28,87,406	2,13,827	7.4
1954	27,87,331	3,25,415	11.7
1953	25,97,027	2,47,346	9.5

In my statement to Shareholders last year I said that consequent upon the reduction of Fire premium rates combined with some serious Fire Losses reported in the early months of 1955 it was unlikely that the very favourable underwriting results of 1954 would be repeated this year and my prediction has unfortunately been justified in the event.

In the circumstances, however, results can be considered satisfactory and credit is due to them in charge of the Company's Underwriting in this department.

That there was only a modest increase of 4.3 per cent. in the Premium income is to an appreciable extent due to the devaluation of the Pakistan Rupee and the substantial reduction in the Fire premium rates to which I have already referred.

Indications this year point to an increase of business in this branch and a possible improvement in the Un-

derwriting results; let us hope that events will in due course justify my guarded optimism in this regard.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

	Rs.	Fund as at 31st December	Percentage of Premiums
Nett Premiums		Rs.	
1955	19,77,035	18,97,941	96
1954	18,80,133	16,92,120	90
1953	16,75,458	13,25,967	80

There is a little change in market conditions since my statement last year.

There are possibly some signs of a slight improvement in claims for theft and pilferage but on the other hand the very small profit margin on which shippers are operating in the present "buyer's" market is undoubtedly reflected in the volume of damage claims received and one is sometimes led to believe that we are now expected to cover trading losses however they may arise.

One welcome event is the reintroduction of a limitation of the period of cover after discharge of cargo but current rates are still below those prevailing in 1939 when conditions all round were infinitely better and there has been no halt in rate cutting notwithstanding the substantial reduction in "War" rates.

The continuation of the present competition for Premium income irrespective of results can serve nobody's interest but the assured's.

Once again we have thought it prudent to strengthen the Marine Fund by a transfer from the Profit and Loss Account which brings our Reserve up from 90 to 96 per cent. of our premium income—it is not out of place, however, to remark here that had your Directors decided to maintain the previous level of Reserve at 90 per cent, there could have been a small Underwriting profit on the account.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

	Rs.	Rs.	Percentage of Premiums
Nett Premiums	Surplus		
1955	9,98,722	48,843	4.9
1954	10,63,133	(1,43,726)	(13.5)
1953	9,03,662	36,104	3.9

I said in my statement last year that as a result of more selective Underwriting there was likely to be a fall in premium and this has proved to be the case; on the other hand, we have as a result succeeded in reducing our loss rate from 63.9 to 52 per cent. and are once again able to make a transfer to Profit and Loss Account.

Private Motor Car business, however, continues to be unremunerative and the level of premium rates bears no economic relation to the ever-increasing cost of claims; in this context it is astonishing to find people occupying positions of responsibility saying in the same breath that whilst the loss experience displays an upward trend and a further increase of rates for Private Car Comprehensive Cover is warranted, we should not rely on increased rates to enable us to put this business on a profitable basis. With more and more Private Car traffic on the roads and the ever mounting cost of repairs, premium rates have fallen once again well below an economic level and an upward revision of rates is already well overdue.

It has only been by developing other branches of Miscellaneous Accident business that we have been able to produce a surplus in this account.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet follows the same pattern as the previous year and calls for no particular comment; interest and dividends less tax deducted at source give the satisfactory return of 4.23 per cent. on the aggregate Book Value of our Investments.

On these occasions I am expected to say something about major events which may directly or indirectly affect our business and of course the nationalisation of Life Assurance early this year must take pride of place; however so much has already been said on this subject that there is little point in my adding to the many and various views already so freely ventilated; in two or three years' time we shall be in a position to judge whether this experiment, which has proved a failure in almost every other country in the world where it has been tried, can be a success here in India.

The repercussions are twofold, first, composite companies are now undergoing a surgical operation which will separate the Life from the General section of their business and whilst I have no doubt that the operation will be pronounced successful, I fear that many of the weaker patients will not long survive the surgeon's knife.

Secondly, General Insurance Offices such as yours are now in the limelight and those who think that nationalisation is the panacea for all ills now focus their gaze on us.

At a time when it is fashionable to decry private enterprise and those who have devoted all their time, talent and energy to building it up, I may perhaps be permitted to present a few facts about your own Company which if they prove nothing else may convince the discerning few that far from having anything to be ashamed of we can, on the contrary, take pride in the sound and conservative lines upon which we have managed and continue to conduct our business.

I set out below an analysis of the total Nett Income

and Outgo of your Company over the period of 12 years since we commenced business in 1944:

	Rs.	%
Total Premium Income	3,26,72,376	
" Interest and Dividends	13,17,874	
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2,30,437	
	3,42,20,687	
Total Claims Paid and	Rs.	%
Outstanding	1,48,13,004	43.29
" Commissions paid—Nett	33,73,278	9.86
" Expenses of Management	1,08,53,843	31.72
" Reserves for Unexpired Risks	38,41,005	11.22
" Other Provisions and Reserves	9,49,557	2.77
" Dividends	3,90,000	1.14
	3,42,20,687	100%

The total Commission and Management Expenses at 41.58 per cent. of the Nett Premium will bear comparison with almost any company anywhere in the world and there can surely be no room for criticism on this account whilst the claims ratio most certainly reflects the soundest Underwriting principles.

As against just over Rs. 21 lakhs of Reinsurance Premiums ceded abroad in 1955, we received Rs. 38 lakhs of Nett Premiums from our Overseas connections—surely this does not justify criticism on account of mismanagement.

We give employment to a staff of over 300 to whom we paid last year in salaries, wages, contribution to Provident Fund and Bonuses in the aggregate a sum exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs; it will not be out of place to add here that we paid bonus to our staff long before Shareholders received any return on their investment. The Founder of your Company, your ex-Managing Director and present Chairman, has throughout this period of 12 years entirely waived the remuneration of Rs. 20,000 a year to which he was entitled under the Articles of Association. I sincerely hope that these few facts and figures will be sufficient to convince you that we are quite capable of running our business in accordance with the best traditions and hardly merit the wild allegations constantly levelled against the industry from certain ill-informed quarters.

Although the Government have recently repeated their assurances that they have no intention of nationalising General Insurance, it cannot be denied that our industry suffers from certain long-standing ills which must be put right; in this connection I strongly deprecate the feeling, often expressed by some executives of Insurance Offices, that we should ask Government to put these matters right for us; surely it is not impossible for Indian Offices acting together with to their problems, and it is a terrible confession of ineptitude and weakness in the trade if we cannot put our heads together and find a remedy for our own ills.

I sincerely hope that those now seeking a remedy will have learned from the lessons of the past, these can in my view be summed up very simply as follows:—

- (1) No amount of legislation will turn bad management into good management.
- (2) What might be termed "Police methods" are no more likely to be successful in the future than they have proved to be in the past.

The present state of affairs arises entirely from the lack of confidence between one company and another and it is quite obvious that an entirely fresh approach must now be made; any new approach to be successful must spring from the utmost good faith, for without this any measures taken, no matter what they may be, are doomed to failure; I feel confident, however, that before very long commonsense and the hard other countries of the world in building up a sound and virile Indian Insurance Industry.

Another milestone in the history of Insurance in this country is the formation of an Indian Reinsurance Corporation which it is expected will shortly commence operation; there is no doubt that, properly managed, as I have every reason to believe it will be, our domestic affairs will perform a useful function in course of time it should not broaden its activities to embrace the larger markets of the world.

Your Company has expressed its confidence in the future of this Corporation and as Promoters have already agreed to take shares of the total face value of Rs. 5,70,000 which is the maximum amount to which we are entitled to subscribe on the present basis of allocation of shares; I would like to take the opportunity here afforded to wish this brave new venture every success in its operations.

What of the future? I firmly believe that if we continue to apply all our energies and resources to the proper fulfilment of our functions as a necessary adjunct to the industrial and economic progress of the country we cannot but grow and prosper with it.

Within the limits of our resources we are doing what we can to train and build up a body of young men who will be technically and otherwise equipped to fill responsible positions in our organisation in the future, and we are also doing everything we can to support and encourage the recently formed Federation which gives such excellent opportunities to those in our profession who wish to equip themselves with that technical knowledge of the various branches of our business which is so essential to sound management in the future.

One of our greatest assets and one which does not figure in the Balance Sheet must always be in the persons of those who represent us in India or abroad, and if this is a tribute to them for good work put in the past I hope it will also act as a spur to even greater efforts in the future.

I cannot conclude without once again paying tribute to Mr. T. M. Sturge, our General Manager, and the Executives and Staff of the Company, wherever they may be, for their continued devotion to the interests of your Company, and finally I must thank those good friends of ours at home and abroad whose confidence in us has contributed so largely to the position which your Company has been able to build up and maintain amongst the leading Insurance Offices in India.

Finance in India and Abroad

EXPANSION IN BANKING BUSINESS

INCREASE IN EARNINGS MOSTLY OFFSET BY HIGHER EXPENSES

THE year 1955, states the Reserve Bank's latest annual report on the *Trend and Progress of Banking in India*, was significant not only for the increased volume of banking business but also for momentous and far-reaching organisational changes. Steps were taken to ensure wider facilities and to strengthen the banking structure so as to equip it better for its important rôle in coming years in financing economic activity. The generally healthy picture of economic activity was fully reflected in the trends in banking business during the year. Over 1955, scheduled bank credit expanded by Rs. 80 crores, against an increase of Rs. 57 crores in 1954 and a fall of Rs. 10 crores in 1953. This figure, however, conceals seasonal variations. The expansion of bank credit in the busy season of 1954-55, at Rs. 107 crores, was Rs. 5 crores lower than in the busy season of 1953-54. What was of greater interest, however, was that in the ensuing slack season, the return of funds to the banking system was no more than Rs. 32 crores which meant that well over two-thirds of the total credit made available earlier remained in the pipeline. The report observes that the tendency towards contraction of the "financial" slack season, noticed recently, might be interpreted not so much as an aberration of the pattern but as a reflection of the beginning of an underlying trend of a general increase in, and lengthening of, credit demands as a result of the growing diversification of the Indian economy.

The resources position of the Indian banking system was, taking a broad overall view, fairly comfortable in 1955. An interesting feature of the Reserve Bank's lending has been that while hitherto the Indian banks had been main borrowers under the Bill Market Scheme, in 1955 exchange banks also took considerable interest in the Scheme. This development gives ground for the belief that the Indian money market is acquiring a greater degree of autonomy. In 1955, in continuation of the trend in the two preceding years, the deposits of scheduled banks increased by Rs. 91 crores to Rs. 1,013 crores, passing the Rs. 1,000-crore level for the first time in seven years. The expansion in deposits in 1955, though similar in magnitude, differed markedly from that which occurred in 1954. In 1954, demand deposits had shown a much larger rise, at Rs. 56 crores, than time deposits, which had gone up by Rs. 35 crores. In the year which had gone up by Rs. 35 crores, against somewhat more significant at Rs. 47 crores, an increase in bank deposits of about Rs. 43 crores. Over the year, the relatively larger increase in bank deposits than in bank credit and the reduction of cash reserves helped scheduled banks to add to their investment portfolios by as much as Rs. 42 crores. Of this, more than Rs. 36 crores represented investments in Government securities. The additional gilt-edged investments were entirely accounted for by Indian scheduled banks and were made in the second half of the year, partly through subscriptions to the Central Government loan floated in July 1955. The maturity pattern of scheduled bank gilt-edged holdings underwent some interesting variations.

More Offices

During the year, the total number of offices of banks recorded an increase for the first time in the postwar period. The increase was mostly in the offices of scheduled banks which increased by 91 to 2,798. There was an increase of one to 66 in the offices of exchange banks, while the number of offices of non-scheduled banks declined by 28 to 1,258. The report refers to the State Bank's branch expansion programme. According to the State Bank Act, the Bank has to establish not less than 400 additional branches within a period of five years of such extended period as the Central Government may specify; as a first step in its expansion programme, a list of 100 centres covering mostly the important district centres has been prepared with the approval of the Central Government and the selection of centres has, for the time being, been confined to Part A and Part C States. Up to 30th June, 1955 the (former) Imperial Bank of India had opened 63 branches in Part A and Part C States out of the 114 it was expected to open in pursuance of the recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee (1950). In the first six months of its working, the State Bank opened branches at 20 centres out of the 51 left over to be opened by the Imperial Bank of India. Thus, the trends in branch banking as a whole reflected the steady widening of the area of the banking system by extension of branches into the interior of the country. The scope of operation—mainly by establishment charges. The report refers to the appointment of the Bank Award (Gajendragadkar) Commission to conduct a fact-finding enquiry and make recommendations on the further modification, if need be, of the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal as modified by the Government in August 1954. The recommendations of the Bank Award Commission, submitted towards the end of July 1955, were accepted in full by the Government. Accordingly, the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, was passed in September under which the terms and conditions of the Award will remain in force for a period of five years from 1st April, 1954.

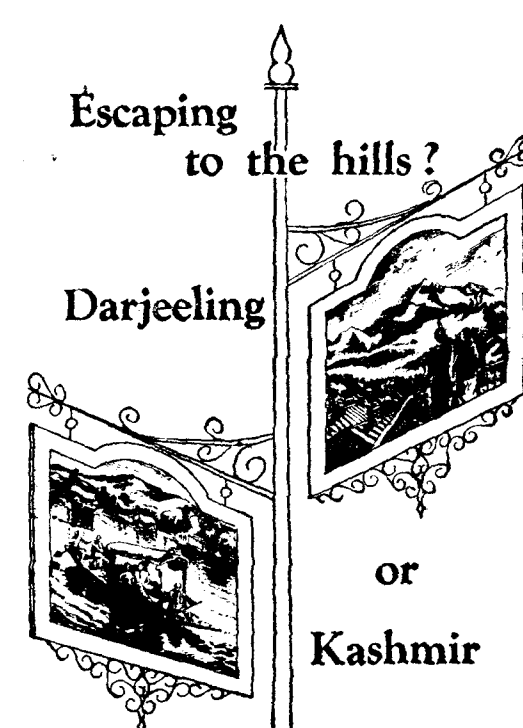
Bigger Earnings

The profit and loss accounts of 18 larger Indian scheduled banks showed that during 1955 their

gross earnings registered a rise of Rs. 3.8 crores to Rs. 35.0 crores, over three-fifths (Rs. 2.4 crores) of this being accounted for by the rise in interest and discount earned. Total expenses also rose significantly—by Rs. 3.4 crores, more than one-third of which was made up of an increase in interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc. Net profits, therefore, went up by Rs. 40 lakhs to 5.7 crores. In the sphere of banking organisation and control, the outstanding event of the year was the inauguration of the State Bank of India. The report briefly recapitulates the circumstances which led to this major step in the building of a co-ordinated banking system. The expansion programme of the State Bank, and its rôle in the fields of industry, trade, commerce and rural finance are also explained briefly. With its network of branches reaching into the interior of districts, it is expected to assist in devising institutional remedies for difficulties connected with short-term finance for rural and small-scale industries. Apart from this, the State Bank's part in furthering rural credit may be visualised in the provision of vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative institutions, and of financial assistance, illustratively, through the purchase of debentures of land mortgage banks or through direct advances against agricultural produce or small-scale industry products, and generally in co-ordinating its activities with those of co-operative institutions in a variety of ways. The report indicates how some of the other important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee were also translated into law. Thus, to enable the Reserve Bank to play an active part in the organisation of the co-operative structure and to facilitate the supply of rural credit, the Reserve Bank of India Act was amended so as to provide for the setting up of the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Inspection of Banks

Efforts continued to be made to tone up the quality and standards of the existing banking system. The Reserve Bank's regular inspection of banking companies initiated six years ago is referred to in the report. The first round of inspections of practically all the reporting banks has been con-



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Issued Capital Rs. 5,77,50,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital Rs. 3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund and other Reserves Rs. 4,01,81,217
Deposits as at 31-12-55 Rs. 1,28,96,40,383

DIRECTORS:
Sir Homi Modji, K.B.E. (Chairman), Cooverji Hormusji Bhambhani, Esq. (Vice-Chairman), Dinshaw D. Bomer, Esq., Dharamsey Mulraj Khata, Esq., Mannohandas Madhavdas Amersy, Esq., C. P. Wadia, Esq., Chinulal B. Parikh, Esq., Framrozjee J. Gazdar, Esq., Mr. N. K. Kataria, General Manager.

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wan Jajpaur, Kailashpore, Raiganj and Siliguri.

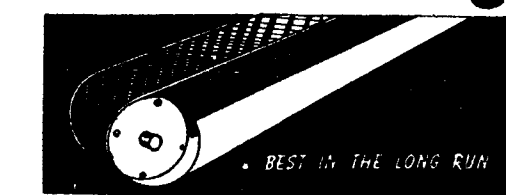
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from Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 24-2 with few declared sellers. Ramnagar Cane, after being taken up to Rs. 29-2, turned sellers at the close at Rs. 28. Other shares like Belsund, Carew, Cawnpore and Champarun were unchanged at Rs. 11-4, Rs. 8-14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 29-6.

The outstanding event in the stock market during the week was the announcement by the Board of Directors of the Indian Iron & Steel Company, at its meeting held yesterday, that the Government has given permission for a rights issue to Ordinary shareholders at Rs. 13-8 a share in the proportion of one for one should the company wish to take advantage of it. The initial reaction to this news was bullish and the price recovered spontaneously from Rs. 38-8 to Rs. 39-1. Subsequently, a prominent bull operator began unloading on a large scale shares which were purchased at very much lower prices, and the quotation fell away steadily to Rs. 37-4. At the lower levels, some replacement buying was in evidence and the shares recovered at the close to Rs. 37-6. Business was reported in Braithwaite at around Rs. 28-4 and Bhartiya Electric Steel improved from Rs. 16-14 to Rs. 17-4. Following the news of the lock-out at the works of Burn & Co., Howrah, the shares reacted from Rs. 37-4 to Rs. 37-0. Indian Galvanizing were unchanged at Rs. 24-8 as were Indian Standard Wagon at Rs. 182 and Kumardubi Engineering at Rs. 10-8. Jessop & Co. and Richardson & Cruddas closed below the best at Rs. 35 and Rs. 26-9. Textile Machinery too came in for some selling pressure and receded from Rs. 24-14 to Rs. 24. Marshalls were unchanged at Rs. 6-10.

In paper, India Paper Pulp recovered from Rs. 25-4 to Rs. 25-10, but Titagur and Orient were easier at Rs. 44-10 and Rs. 38-11 respectively. Shree Gopal were steady at Rs. 35 and Rs. 19-6.

In cement, Assam Bengal provided the outstanding feature, improving from Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8-8; tonight's closing quotation, however, is easier at Rs. 7-15. Ashoka Cement were active at around Rs. 12 and business was done in Dalmia Cement at around Rs. 17-8. Sone Valley were steady at Rs. 8-13.

In insurance, Concord of India were notably unchanged at Rs. 12-8 as were New Asiatic at Rs. 3-14. Ruby General were done at Rs. 6-2. In shipping, India General Navigation were shaded at Rs. 11-8 while India Steamship improved from Rs. 9-2 to Rs. 9-8 cum-dividend. Tonight's closing quotation is Rs. 9 ex-dividend (eight annas a share).

Among miscellaneous industrials, Alkali & Chemical were steady at Rs. 21-8 as were Aluminium Corporation at Rs. 10-4. Assam Saws, on the publication of a disappointing report, had sellers at Rs. 4-4. Bengal Flour were offered at Rs. 26 ex-dividend as were Britannia Biscuits at Rs. 15-2. British India Corporation were shaded at Rs. 11-4 while Clive Row, on sustained investment support, improved from Rs. 11-10 to Rs. 12-3. Dunlop Rubber were unchanged at Rs. 30-8 as were Eastern Investments at Rs. 14-7 and Godfrey Phillips at Rs. 23-4. Hindustan Motors eased from Rs. 10-12 to Rs. 10-1 while Imperial Tobacco were unchanged at Rs. 14-12. Indian Aluminium were supported at around Rs. 23, but Indian Cables were offered at the lower rate of Rs. 34-10. Electric Construction were done at Rs. 14 and Indo-Burma Petroleum were easier at Rs. 40-8. Indian Wood Products were steady at Rs. 39 and Jardine Henderson were crossed at Rs. 102-8. Martin Burn were offered at Rs. 24-14 while Metal Box on the announcement of a higher dividend, met with keen investment support and improved from Rs. 28 to 28-14. Other steady features were National Insulated Cables, which rose from Rs. 23 to Rs. 24-12, Rallis from Rs. 49 to Rs. 50, Rohtas Industries were marked back from Rs. 24-11 to Rs. 24-6. National Tobacco were slightly easier at Rs. 13-6. Walford Transport were reported at Rs. 2-7.

In the mining group, Burma Mines were better at Rs. 4-1 while Western Stockholders Investment were unchanged at Re. 1. There was a very good enquiry for Orissa Minerals which rose from Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 27-4 with few declared sellers. Metal Corporation were unchanged at Rs. 11 while Karanpura Development were slightly better at Rs. 24-8. Interest in this section was centred on Indian Copper Corporation shares and following the announcement of a final dividend of 35% (10% dividend plus 25% bonus) at today's meeting, the shares recovered from Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7-4; tonight's closing quotation is Rs. 7-1.

There was again little of interest to report in tea shares. In the Assam section the only feature was Betjan, which improved on interested buying from Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 59. Baghmari changed hands at Rs. 29-4 as did Basmatia at Rs. 40-4. Brooke Bond were slightly easier at Rs. 23-2 as were Bishnauth New at Rs. 21-12. Dheklakh found buyers at Rs. 21-6 and a small lot of Hoolungoor were placed at Rs. 29-5. Methoni were fractionally better at Rs. 24 while Tezpur were quoted at Rs. 26. Among Doonars scrip, small lots of Banarhat changed hands at Rs. 362-8 and Hantapara fluctuated between Rs. 221 and Rs. 223. New Doonars were crossed at Rs. 362. Of the remaining shares, Sungma were done at Rs. 11-3 and Hansqua improved to Rs. 23-6.

The profit of the HOOGHLY MILLS COMPANY, LTD. rose by Rs. 2.98 lakhs to Rs. 5.30 lakhs for the year ended March 1955. Transferring Rs. 1.51 lakhs (Rs. 24,033) to tax reserve, Rs. 1 lakh (same) to depreciation, making other adjustments and bringing in Rs. 32,401, there is Rs. 3,72,148. The ordinary dividend has been raised from 5% to 12%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 44,548.

Providing Rs. 69,000 (Rs. 67,000) for depreciation, Rs. 1.65 lakhs (Rs. 1.26 lakhs) for taxation

and cesses, transferring Rs. 50,000 (same) to general reserve, making other adjustments, and bringing in Rs. 40,187, there is a balance of Rs. 1,09,299 for the SEEBPORE COAL COMPANY for the half-year ended last December. The ordinary dividend has been maintained at Rs. 1-4 a share, leaving Rs. 49,299 to be carried forward.

THE KALPAHARI COAL COMPANY has carried forward a debit balance of Rs. 2,21,237 for the half-year ended last February. There is again no dividend. Depreciation absorbs Rs. 15,528 (Rs. 13,620). The profit amounted to Rs. 1,38,130, after transferring Rs. 69,393 from excess liabilities provision. Capital reserve is allocated Rs. 63,105. Raisings increased from 1,660 tons to 22,440 tons, and despatches from 1,752 tons to 22,767 tons.

The latest development relating to the cornering move in the shares of the BENGAL PAPER MILL CO. LTD. is a Government of India order saying that no change is to be made in the company's board of directors without New Delhi's sanction. According to the order, a complaint dated 12th April, 1956, has been made to the Central Government by Mr. A. T. Montgomery, a director of the Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd., that as a result of a change in the ownership of shares held in the company, a change in the board of directors is likely to take place which, if allowed, would affect prejudicially the affairs of the company. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Companies Act, 1956, the Government has directed that no resolution passed or action taken to effect a change in the board of directors after the date of the complaint shall have effect unless confirmed by the Central Government.

Providing Rs. 1.78 lakhs for depreciation and making other adjustments, the loss of the ASSAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER COMPANY amounted to Rs. 97,045 for the year ended last September. There is again no distribution, and a debit balance of Rs. 5,14,537 has been carried forward. The directors regret to report that though the tea trade continued to prosper during 1954-55, indigenous manufacturing capacity was greatly in excess of demand with the result that selling prices were forced down to an uneconomic level. This factor, combined with the definite limitation on output and consequent increased costs caused by inadequate all-weather communications with the works, led to a further loss for the year under review. The insecure communications have been the subject of continued reference to the Assam Government and North-East Frontier Agency administration, which have expressed their intention to assist in providing proper road communication. Surveys of probable alignments have already been taken in hand. Although there is now every likelihood of adequate communications with the mill being provided, some time must elapse, before suitable roads can be constructed and it is unlikely that any profit can be realised from the current year's operations, the directors add.

The profit of the RANEEGUNGE COAL ASSOCIATION LTD. rose by Rs. 43,000 to Rs. 1.83 lakhs for the half-year ended last September. Bringing in Rs. 33,013, there is a balance of Rs. 2,16,827. Taxation absorbs Rs. 60,000 (Rs. 45,000). Machinery replacement reserve is the same at Rs. 50,000. The dividend has been increased from 4 annas to 6 annas a share, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 16,846.

Messrs. Tata Industries Private Limited, managing agents of the TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the steel works at Jamshedpur during May 1956 was: pig iron 96,600 tons; steel ingots 89,400 tons; semi-finished steel for sale 17,200 tons; and finished steel 49,100 tons.

BOMBAY MARKET RULES QUIETER

BOTH DUTY AND RUMOURS AFFECT SENTIMENT

Wednesday Evening.
IRREGULAR fluctuations have marked trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange in the past seven days. During the early part of the week, equities forged ahead on sustained bull support, and operators were inclined to take an optimistic view of the future of private enterprise. Later, sentiment deteriorated on fears that there would be an increase in the excise duty on cloth to mop up surplus profits arising from higher prices. Optimism flowing from reports that the Government would consider favourably the question of increasing mill output and of rationalisation of the mill industry, was more than offset by subdued feeling at the close.

Long liquidation in steels resulted in slump of Indian Irons, and Calcutta operators were reported heavily on Tuesday on the news of a possible rights issue. After rising to Rs. 39-2, the scrip declined to Rs. 37-6 on disappointment caused by the report that the Government had sanctioned a one-for-one rights share at a premium of Rs. 3-8. Tata Steels also declined sharply to Rs. 196-8 in sympathy. Tata Locomotive were shaded to Rs. 152, as were

Alcock Ashdown to Rs. 357-8. Premier Construction realised Rs. 187.

Earlier gains in the mill group were lost towards the close. Bombay Dyeing declined to Rs. 647-8, as did Kohnoor to Rs. 368. India United Ordinary were taken at Rs. 13-10-6, and Svadeshi at Rs. 245-8. Century were absorbed at Rs. 556 and Simplex at Rs. 218-4.

Except for mining shares, the miscellaneous group were lower in sympathy with the general trend. Indian Copper were maintained at Rs. 7-1 on the publication of a final dividend of 35 percent. Results for the year ended last December were excellent. Shivrampur Syndicate gained at Rs. 106. Sugar shares were barely steady, with Belapur making Rs. 235-8. Walchandnagar Industries were done at Rs. 255-10. After rising to Rs. 19-6 on the expectation of a maiden dividend, Tata Chemicals reacted to Rs. 18-14 on adverse rumours about the expansion programme. Shipping shares were steady, with Scindia coming to hand at Rs. 18-9. India Steamship were transacted at Rs. 9-8. National Rayon fetched Rs. 248 in view of the forthcoming dividend. Associated Cement were done at Rs. 217-12.

Banking shares were steady. Central Bank were done at Rs. 52 and Bank of India were absorbed at Rs. 162. Insurance shares were slightly better, with New India improving to Rs. 43-12.

There was little interest in electricity supply undertakings. Ahmedabad realised Rs. 97-8 and better, with New India improving to Rs. 43-12.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

2½% U.P. Zemindary Compensation Bond (collected)—41-4—41-6—41-4—41-6
3½% " (1970)—Rs. 82-13—82-14—82-13—82-14
3% " (1986)—Rs. 77-8—77-10—77-7—77-7
3% " (1970-75)—Rs. 90-10—90-10—90-10—90-10
3% " (1958)—Rs. 95-1—95-1—95-1—95-1
3% " (1963-65)—Rs. 95-1—95-1—95-1—95-1
3% " (1961)—Rs. 99-12—99-12—99-12—99-12
3½% " (1965)—Rs. 98-12-6—98-12-6—98-12-6—98-12-6
5½% " (1960-70)—Rs. 101-5-6—101-5-6—101-5-6—101-5-6
4% " 101-5-6
4% U.P. (1963)—Rs. 100-100—100-100—100-4
4% " (1964)—Rs. 100-4—100-4—100-4—100-4
4% " (1967)—Rs. 99-13—99-14—99-13—99-14

BANKS

Allahabad (Conty.)—Rs. 160-160—159-159—(181)
Hindustan Mercantile—Rs. 4-14—13-14—14-15—(13-2)
Hind.—Rs. 32-12—32-12—32-12—32-12
Hind.—Rs. 32-12—32-12—32-12—32-12
Punjab National—Rs. 55-58-4—55-58—(42-8)
United Bank of India ("D" Share)—Rs. 4-8-4-10—4-7—4-10—(4-5)
United Commercial—Rs. 51-51—50-8—51—(43-12)

COTTONS

Basanti (Pref.)—Rs. 8-8-8—(7-14)
Bengal Nagpur—Rs. 9-6-9-6—9-6-9-8—(9-15)
Bengal Textile—Rs. 8-13-8-13—8-13-8-15—(8-9)
Elgite—Rs. 28-28-3—28-28—(19-4)
Jayshree—Rs. 7-2-7-4—7-2-7-4
Kesoram—Rs. 18-4-19-10—18-4-18-11—(14-14)
Kesoram—Rs. 2-9-2-11—2-9-2-11—(1-6)
New Victoria—Rs. 4-5-4-10—4-5-4-10—(3)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 4-5-4-10—4-5-4-10—(3)

COALS

Bengal—Rs. 536-542—536-538—(499)
Borra—Rs. 23-8—23-13—23-4—23-12—(29-1)
Burrakur—Rs. 13-1—13-12—13-1—13-9—(13-4)
Bharat—Rs. 7-8-7-12—7-8-7-12—(7-10)
Central India—Rs. 7-1-7-5—7-1-7-5—(7-9)
East India—Rs. 33-4—33-4—33-4—33-12—(29)
New Beerbhoom—Rs. 19-7-19-7—19-7-19-7—(20-14)
Raneegunge—Rs. 11-4-11-5—10-12 x d.—10-12 x d.—(10-10)
Searsole—Rs. 5-6-5-6—(12-6)
South Karanpura—Rs. 9-9-2-9—9-2—(11-7)
Taltcher—Rs. 2-15-3-1—2-15-3-1
Union—Rs. 12-4-12-4—12-4—12-4
Western Bengal—Rs. 6-14-7-6-12-7—(7-10)

JUTES

Agarpara—Rs. 12-3-12-8—12-3-12-8—(13-12)
Anglo-India—Rs. 167-8-167-8—167-8—167-8—(217)
Alliance—Rs. 136-136—136-136—(172-8)
Auckland—Rs. 120-120—120-120—(140)
Bally—Rs. 135-135—135-135—(20-2)
Birla—Rs. 18-10—18-14—18-10—18-11—(20-2)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 103-103—103-103—(105)
Budge Budge (Pref.)—Rs. 112-112-8—112-8—(119)
Belvedere—Rs. 167-168—161—166—(203)
Caledonian (Pref.)—Rs. 112-112-8—112-8—(119-8)
Chittavalah—Rs. 15-15-1—14-14—15-1—(14)
Chittavalah—Rs. 163-8-163-8—163-8—163-8—(161)
Cheviot (Pref.)—Rs. 112-112-8—112-8—112-8
Clive (A) (Pref.)—Rs. 101-101—101-101—(87)
Fort Gloster (Pref.)—Rs. 118-118—118-118—(87)
Ganges—Rs. 73-73-73—73—(100)
Howrah—Rs. 23-12-23-12—23-12—23-12—(31-12)
Kelvin—Rs. 237-238—237-238—(320)
National—Rs. 25-2-25-12—24-14—25-2—(33-5)
Nellimaria—Rs. 12-4-12-6—12-4-12-6—(11-14)
New Central—Rs. 107-107—107-107—(115-8)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 40-12—40-12—40-8—(54-12)
Nuddee—Rs. 6-2-6-2—6-2-6-2—(6-13)
Presidency—Rs. 10-3-10-3—10-3—10-3—(94)
Rameshwara (Pref.)—Rs. 10-12-10-12—10-12—(14-8)
Reliance—Rs. 104-105—104-105—(151)
Standard—Rs. 104-105—104-105—(151)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 94-94—94-94—(102-8)
Soorah—Rs. 16-16-16—16—(17-8)
Union (Pref.)—Rs. 112-8-112-8—112-8—112-8

MININGS

Burma Mines—Rs. 3-12-4-2—3-12-4-1—(2-5)
Christien Mica—Rs. 17-4-17-10—17-1—17-5—(10-9)
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 8-14-9-8-14-9—(6-1)
Consolidated Tin—Rs. 2-9-2-10—2-9-2-10—(2-2)
Indian Copper—Rs. 6-15-7-4-6-13—7-1—(4-9)
Karanpura Development—Rs. 24-24-8—24-2—24-8—(16-3)
Metal Corp.—Rs. 11-11-2-10-14—10-14—(7-11)
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 3-6-3-7-3-6-3-7—(2-4)
Orissa Minerals—Rs. 26-2-27-12—26-27-2—(25-4)
Tavoy Tin—As. 14-14-13-14—(11)
Ashoka—Rs. 11-15-12-11-12—11-15
Assam Bengal—Rs. 8-3-8-9-7-14-7-15—(6-2)
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 2-2-2-2-1-1-1-1-1-1—(1-5)
Dalmia (Bharat)—Rs. 17-4-17-12—17-12—(14-3)
Do. (Conty.)—Rs. 4-10-4-10-4-10-4-10
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 5-3-5-3-5-3-5-3
Do. (2nd Pref.)—Rs. 41-41—41-41
Sone Valley—Rs. 8-13-9-8-12-8-15—(7-13)
Alkali and Chemical—Rs. 21-21-21-21-21-21—(15-4)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 106-106—106-106
Bathgate & Co.—Rs. 2-1-2-2-2-2—(1-10)
Smith Stanistreet (Pref.)—Rs. 69-12-70—69-12-70—(65)
Benares—Rs. 18-18-18-18—(19-7)
Calcutta—Rs. 13-6-13-8-13-3-13-6—(14-15)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 11-4-11-10-11-6-11-8—(12-9)
United Provinces—Rs. 146-8-146-8-146-8—(157)
Dehri Rohtas—Rs. 13-12-13-13-13-8-13-12—(11-2)
Engineering
Arthur Butler—Rs. 7-12-7-12-7-7—(9)
Braithwaite & Co.—Rs. 28-4-28-10—28-4-28-8—(24-4)
Britannia Building & Iron—Rs. 8-5-8-5-8-5—(8-9)
Britannia Engineering—Rs. 18-18-18-18—(36-1)
Do. (New)—Rs. 15-10-15-15-15-10-15-11
Bhartia Elec. Steel—Rs. 17-17-17-17—(14-14)
British India Elec. Cons.—Rs. 10-8-10-8-10-8—(10-8)
Burn & Co.—Rs. 376-376—376—376—(269)
Hooghly Docking—Rs. 121-121—120-120
Indian Iron—Rs. 38-1-39-2-37-5—37-5—(33-10)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 107-107-107-107—(109-8)
Indian Standard Wagon—Rs. 182-182-182-182—(126)
Indian Steel & Wire Pro.—Rs. 75-8-75-8—75-8—75-8
(20-1)
Jessop & Co.—Rs. 36-36-35-35—(36-4)
Kumardubi—Rs. 10-8-10-9-10-7-10-9—(12-5)
Marshalls—Rs. 6-10-6-11-6-9-6-11—(6-11)
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 8-3-8-3-8-2-8-2—(5-15)
Richardson & Cruddas—Rs. 27-27-26-26—26-6
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 85-85—85-85
Saran—Rs. 7-15-8-7-15-8
Textile Machinery—Rs. 24-10-24-15-24-24—(19-3)
Insurance
New Asiatic—Rs. 4-4-1-4-4-1—(5-13)
Ruby General—Rs. 6-2-6-2-6-6-1—(7-5)
Miscellaneous
Aluminium Corp.—Rs. 10-2-10-7-10-1-10-6—(6-4)
Anglo Brothers—Rs. 21-5-21-14-21-5-21-13—(19)
Balmer Lawrie—Rs. 166-167-166-167—(160)
Bharat Airways—Rs. 4-13-5-3-4-10-5-2—(2)
British India Corp.—Rs. 11-11-11-11-11-11—(8-13)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 125-125-125-125—(137-8)
British Ceylon Corp.—Rs. 8-15-9-8-15-9
Cherra Chhatak Rope—Rs. 7-10-7-10-7-10-7-10—(6-10)
Calcutta Tramways—Rs. 16-8-16-14-16-8-16-14—(15-11)
Clive Row Investment—Rs. 11-11-12-10-11-9-12-6
Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 30-3-30-2-30-6-30-8—(37)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 119-119-118-118
Electric Construction Equipment—Rs. 14-14-12-13-14—14-1
Eastern Investments—Rs. 147-8-147-8-147-8-147-8—(162)
F. & C. Osler—Rs. 11-4-11-4-11-4-11-4—(16-2)
Firpo—Rs. 4-3-4-3-4-3-4-3
Hoare Miller—Rs. 7-7-7-7—(7-10)
Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 15-15-14-11-14-11—(11-4)
Indian Aluminium—Rs. 23-23-2-22-10-22-14
Indian Cables—Rs. 35-2-35-8-34-3-34-10—(27-9)
Indian National Airways—Rs. 5-9-5-9-5-8-5-8—(4-14)
Indian Rubber Mfg.—Rs. 13-10-13-10-13-10-13-10—(12-13)
Ivan Jones—Rs. 2-14-2-14-2-14-2-14
Jardine Henderson—Rs. 102-8-102-8-102-8-102-8—(114)
Martin Burn—Rs. 25-25-24-13-24-13—(23-1)
Do. (Pref.)—Rs. 104-8-104-8-104-8-104-8—(104-8)
Metal Box—Rs. 28-4-28-14-28-4-28-12—(21-12)
Macfarlane & Co.—Rs. 2-11-2-13-2-11-2-13—(2-7)
Do. (Defd.)—Rs. 9-9-9-9—(9)
National Carbon—Rs. 15-27-16-16-17-6
National Insulated Cable—Rs. 23-2-24-13-23-1-24-7—(23-15)
National Rolling—Rs. 9-12-9

Our City Cable

STOCK VALUES RECOVER ON FRESH OPTIMISM

EXCITEMENT OVER TRINIDAD OIL PURCHASE OFFER

London 13th June.

THE stock markets staged an appreciable recovery during the past week from the low levels reached at the beginning of the previous week, and on balance, prices in the main sections of the markets were higher. The fall which followed the nervousness over the labour situation and the disappointing May gold reserve figures appeared to have been overdone. Once the selling had dried up, buyers came in and prices recovered as quickly as they had fallen. The recovery was assisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's confidence in the country's ability to overcome its economic difficulties. The sudden illness of President Eisenhower and the fall on Wall Street made for fresh uncertainty in London later, but the effects of these were not severe. With business generally at a very low level, the markets were dominated by the excitement and activity in oil shares which followed the news of an American bid for the purchase of the Trinidad Oil Company. The shares of this company soared immediately after the news appeared, eased later on doubts whether the deal would go through in view of the powerful opposition to it, but then moved up again on growing expectations that it would be allowed. Other Trinidad oil shares moved similarly, while the rest of the oil market also advanced.

Gilt-edged securities went strongly ahead from the low points reached on the previous Monday, and on balance, recorded widespread gains ranging to about a point. Further improvement was made following the May overseas trade figures which made a favourable impression. Industrial equities recovered with the gilt-edged market, and on balance, were higher, with the *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary index a point or two higher compared with the previous week. Gold shares improved at one time, but then drifted back in the absence of interest and support to record small losses on balance. The first batch of June dividends had little effect. Diamonds and base metals moved irregularly and recorded little material change. Rubbers and teas moved within narrow limits, but several of the latter were appreciably lower following disappointing dividend statements.

The Money Market

There has been little change in general credit conditions in Lombard Street over the past week, and on most days discount houses were hard pressed in their search for funds. On one or two days, it was necessary to borrow from the central bank on full Bank rate terms, but the loans were usually for small amounts. At times, the authorities were obliged to give assistance through the normal channels, but there were occasions when market houses managed to get through with the aid of privilege money. Rates for short-term loans from banks ranged from 3-3/4 percent to 4-3/4 percent. Business transacted in bills was usually for late-August maturity, the rate for which was 4-15/16 percent. The Treasury bill position was much the same as in the previous week and the average rate was 100s 4/90d percent. Applications for £260 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalled £413,805,000, and were allotted at an average rate of 100s 4/90d, against 100s 3/91d in the previous week. Offerings this week comprise £240 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 6th June showed that bankers' deposits were £1 million lower at about £224 million, while notes in circulation were unchanged at around £1,871 million.

Activity on Wall Street

In a slow-moving market for foreign bonds, Serbs dropped on small offerings. Greeks were also lower, while Germans were fractionally mixed. Norwegians were a shade lower, but Denmark held steady. Japanese showed both plus and minus signs of fractions to a point. In the South American list, the active Chile 3 percents came within striking distance of the year's high of \$ (U.S.) 44 1/2. Domestic convertibles were irregular, with the market largely following the trend of foreign securities. Price changes were mostly fractional, although some issues moved over a wide range. The feature was Dow Chemical 3 percent which advanced eight points before falling back slightly. Oils and rails were mixed in limited activity. U. S. Governments were slow in moving, with the long end of the list making small headway. Quality corporates ruled firm in light dealings.

Hongkong Gold Easy

Hongkong gold prices eased following the recovery of sterling abroad. Otherwise there were few incentives for trading. Prices attempted to rally early in the week, but at every advance, bears entered the market. Opening at \$ (H) 255-3/8, the market advanced to \$ (H) 255 1/2, but eased to \$ (H) 254 1/2. A further rally was attempted which brought the price to \$ (H) 255 1/2, but thereafter bears dominated with the values touching the week's low at \$ (H) 255 1/4. Prices recovered slightly later and closed at \$ (H) 255 1/2. Carry-over charges were 35 cents in seller's favour. Official offtake was 4,030 taels and unofficial 20,000 taels. Arrivals at Macao totalled 25,000 ounces and forward contracts were done at \$ (U.S.) 37.91 c.i.f. Macao.

Vegetable Oil Market

The oilseeds market was generally featureless and values were barely steady. Coconut oil started on an uncertain note, and weakened during the day in sympathy with the cheaper trend in copra and due to a paucity of demand. Straits bulk oil was freely offered in the later stages at £92 1/2, while Ceylon was obtainable in the region of £96 c.i.f. Groundnut oil was idle with actual trading levels and sellers' ideas still well apart, except for occasional cheap re-sale offers for prompt arrivals. Linseed oil was lacking attention, although sellers were rather less bearish than at the past week-end. Philippine copra was subject to selling pressure in the near positions and June-July parcels were available down to £178 c.i.f. while \$181 was wanted for July-August. It is understood that re-sales of Nigerian groundnuts were put through to north Continental ports over the week-end at £77 c.i.f. July-September, while the undertone was fractionally steadier with British East African rarely mentioned under £75 c.i.f. British East African castorseed hardened in the more forward positions, but buyers were reticent.

Rally in Rubber

The recent prolonged decline was felt to have been overdone in a market generally believed to be short, so there was naturally a sharp upturn when buying orders appeared last week in the London rubber market. The removal of the ban on shipments to China provided the stimulus and the rally was extended by short-covering, accompanied by improved factory interest. A contributory factor was a squeeze in the July delivery in New York. Some profit taking in quiet phases pared the gains a little, and dealers were temporarily undecided about which way to operate. Business in sole crepe was only moderate, but with limited arrivals and small stocks, dealers held to the recent level of 38d a lb. for 1/8 inch smooth No. 1 on the spot.

Bombay

COTTON FUTURES TRADING TO BE RESUMED

BURMA OFFERS MARKET FOR INDIAN TEXTILES

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

THE six-month old cotton deadlock has at last been solved and futures trading in raw cotton will be resumed in Bombay from the 18th of this month. Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, will formally open the market and business will be done in the 1956-1957 crop. The new cotton season will therefore begin with adequate trading facilities. The deadlock has not been an easy one to solve. There has been a great deal of controversy about the type of contract that should be brought into operation. Conservative elements in the trade have maintained, and still maintain, that a single contract based on Jarilla 13/16 inches staple length should suffice. This would be in accordance with past practice. But the majority view is that in the circumstances of present production, domestic consumption and the export demand, a single contract does not provide adequate hedge protection. In the case of a single contract, it is pointed out, it has happened in the past that cotton with a premium value of about Rs. 400 above the lowest variety have been tendered against the Jarilla 13/16 contract. Such a procedure has led to a wide disparity between the contract price and the spot value and therefore nullified the advantages of a hedge market. The majority view has prevailed, and two forward cotton contracts will be brought into force. The first will apply to Fine M. G. Jarilla cotton of 25/32" staple length grown in Khandesh and Madhya Bharat and also to American varieties grown in Rajasthan, while the second contract will apply to Fine M. G. Vijays of 27/32" staple length grown in the Bombay State. The delivery months for the first contract will be March, May and July and those for the second, April, June and August. Trading in the first contract for the new crop will begin before the end of June every year and in the second, before the end of July.

For the first contract the floor and ceiling prices are proposed to be fixed at Rs. 500 and Rs. 825 for Khandesh and Madhya Bharat-grown cottons and Rs. 450 and Rs. 775 for the Rajasthan-grown varieties. The floor and ceiling prices for the second contract cottons have been suggested at Rs. 625 and Rs. 975 respectively. The emergency provisions under negotiation between the East Indian Cotton Association, Bombay, and the Forward Markets Commission stipulate the payment of a deposit of Rs. 35 a bale when prices are Rs. 50 below the ceiling fixed or Rs. 50 above the floor below the ceiling. The deposit will automatically be raised prices. The deposit will be Rs. 25 below the ceiling or above the floor price. In the event of indiscreet bear operations, the proposed weightage cruminate bear operation will be raised to 25 percent. In view of the Government's anxiety to check the rising trends in prices of agricultural commodities, the East India Cotton Association has agreed to revise the method of fixing tendering differentials. These will now be fixed on the basis of forward prices which will be fixed on the basis of forward prices and only. It is doubtful if this is a sound policy and certain sections of the trade believe that the fixing of differentials on the basis of spot prices would be more appropriate. This, they contend, would link closely the spot and forward markets.

Commission's Relations with Market

The Forward Markets Commission has assured the trade that it will not interfere with the normal working of the market. But the exact relationship between the Commission and the market will be determined after futures trading has been in operation for some time. "Normal working is a vague term and it remains to be seen how it is defined. But judging from the general attitude of the Commission it seems there will be hardly any interference unless a major crisis develops. Meanwhile, it is expected that Vijay 27/32" and Jarilla 25/32" will begin at not less than Rs. 830 and Rs. 710 respectively. The former contract is likely to be popular with mills interested in superfine cotton. The turnover in spot cotton has been extremely slow. Mills have shown hardly any interest beyond a few enquiries for the Surti, Western Farm, Jay-dhar and Lakshmi cottons. Prices generally declined by about Rs. 25 a candy at the beginning of the week, but recovered somewhat towards the end. There was hardly any export demand from ship-owners.

There was a moderate demand for foreign cottons but this was confined to Californian Good Middling 15/32" at about Rs. 1,355 a candy for October-November deliveries. Most of this business has been transacted by importers and the mills have kept aloof. There was no interest in the Egyptian, Sudanese and East African growths. Cotton yarn has also shared in the decline. The finer counts lost about eight annas a bundle while 40 singles were marked down by three annas a bundle. Buyers have shown no interest and traders have been forced to unload a part of their stocks. Reports from Coimbatore that the cut in electricity supply has been reduced from 62 1/2 percent to 25 percent has helped this downward trend. Foreign buyers are still not interested at the current price level. The textile market also continues to slacken. Prices of all varieties have declined by about 3 percent and considerable stocks are accumulating with wholesalers who are faced with the prospect of having to accept further deliveries on the basis of their existing commitments. Retail

dealers, on the other hand, are reluctant to replenish their stocks as, despite the fall, the current price level is considered high. Bombay's mills, however, have not reduced their prices because most of them have sold forward their entire production till the end of September. City circles believe that the reduced demand is due to seasonal factors and the present stringency of the money market. If this downward trend continues, it is believed cloth prices will decline still further and the impact will fall on wholesale dealers.

Export Position

Meanwhile, an interesting situation is developing in India's export markets. According to an official announcement in Rangoon, Burma has decided to import cotton textiles to the value of Rs. 8.33 crores before the end of September this year. Imports will be of cotton fabrics manufactured from American cotton bought by Burma in kyats. According to official sources, import licences for textiles from West Germany amounting to nearly Rs. 1.25 crores will be issued during the coming week. An additional Rs. 4.16 crores worth of cotton piecegoods will be bought from Japan as soon as negotiations under the same agreement are completed. These negotiations are now said to be in their concluding stages and it is expected that Japanese textiles in large quantities will be available in Burma within a few weeks. The Burma Government has fixed a quota of Rs. 3 crores for the United Kingdom and India. A representative of the British Board of Trade is scheduled to arrive in Rangoon next week to complete arrangements on behalf of British manufacturers. Negotiations are also being conducted between India and Burma over the Indian quota. It is to be hoped that this opportunity of regaining an important export market will not be lost. A similar transaction was rejected by India last year but now conditions are vastly different and India's textile exports have dwindled at an alarming rate in face of competition from Pakistan and the Communist countries.

A condition imposed by the Burma Government is that all deliveries must be completed by the end of September, which also marks the close of their financial year. An official statement added that if there are unwarranted delays with any of the prospective suppliers, then their tentatively scheduled shares will be switched to other countries. Admittedly, Indian mills will have to make a great effort to fulfill this condition in view of their domestic commitments, but such an effort will have to be made if a valuable export market is to be retained. The opportunity comes at an appropriate time because of the intensified Communist drive in this area. There are now several Communist missions touring the region. For instance, a Bulgarian team is at present visiting Ceylon with the object of concluding a trade agreement. In return for rubber, coconut oil and tea, the Bulgarians are offering large quantities of textiles. Similarly, a Hungarian-Government trade delegation has arrived in Colombo. Hungary is interested in Ceylon tea, coconut oil and crepe rubber, and in exchange offers textiles among other consumer goods. With this threat looming large in Asian markets it would be folly not to take advantage of the Burmese offer.

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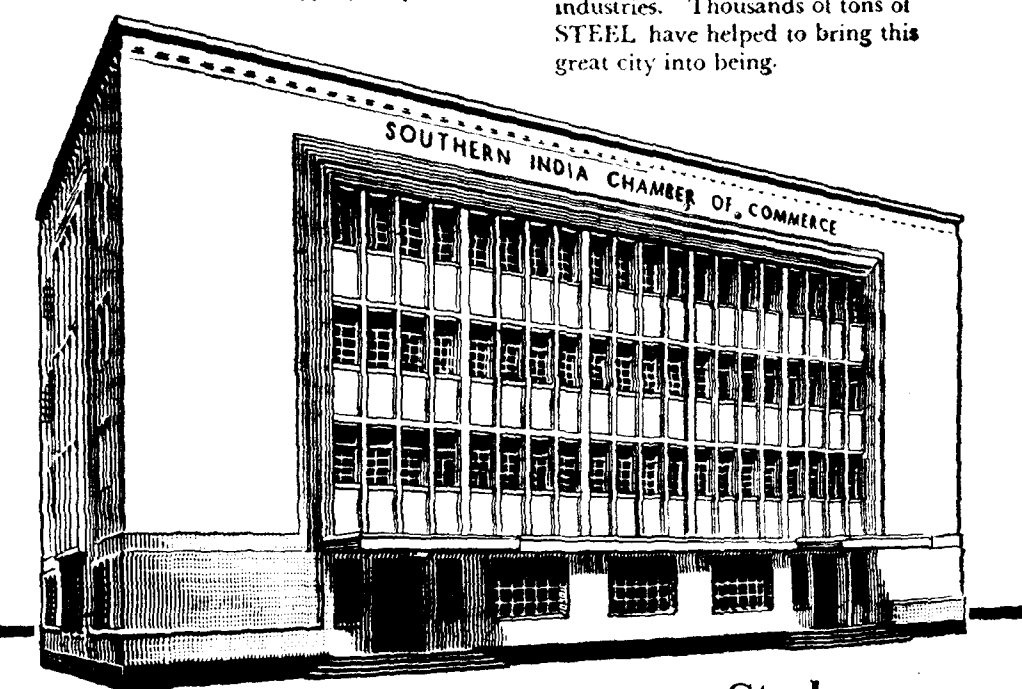
"Where now the city stands,
there was once naught but the city's site." OVID

Madras

February 1640. Sailing along the Eastern coast of India Francis Day reached a tiny village of a few scattered huts. In a short time human hands raised a small town of palm-thatched mud houses. In the course of the centuries on this very site has arisen a modern city with well laid-out roads, palatial buildings, a busy port and harbour, and flourishing industries. Thousands of tons of STEEL have helped to bring this great city into being.



Madras street scene—18th Century



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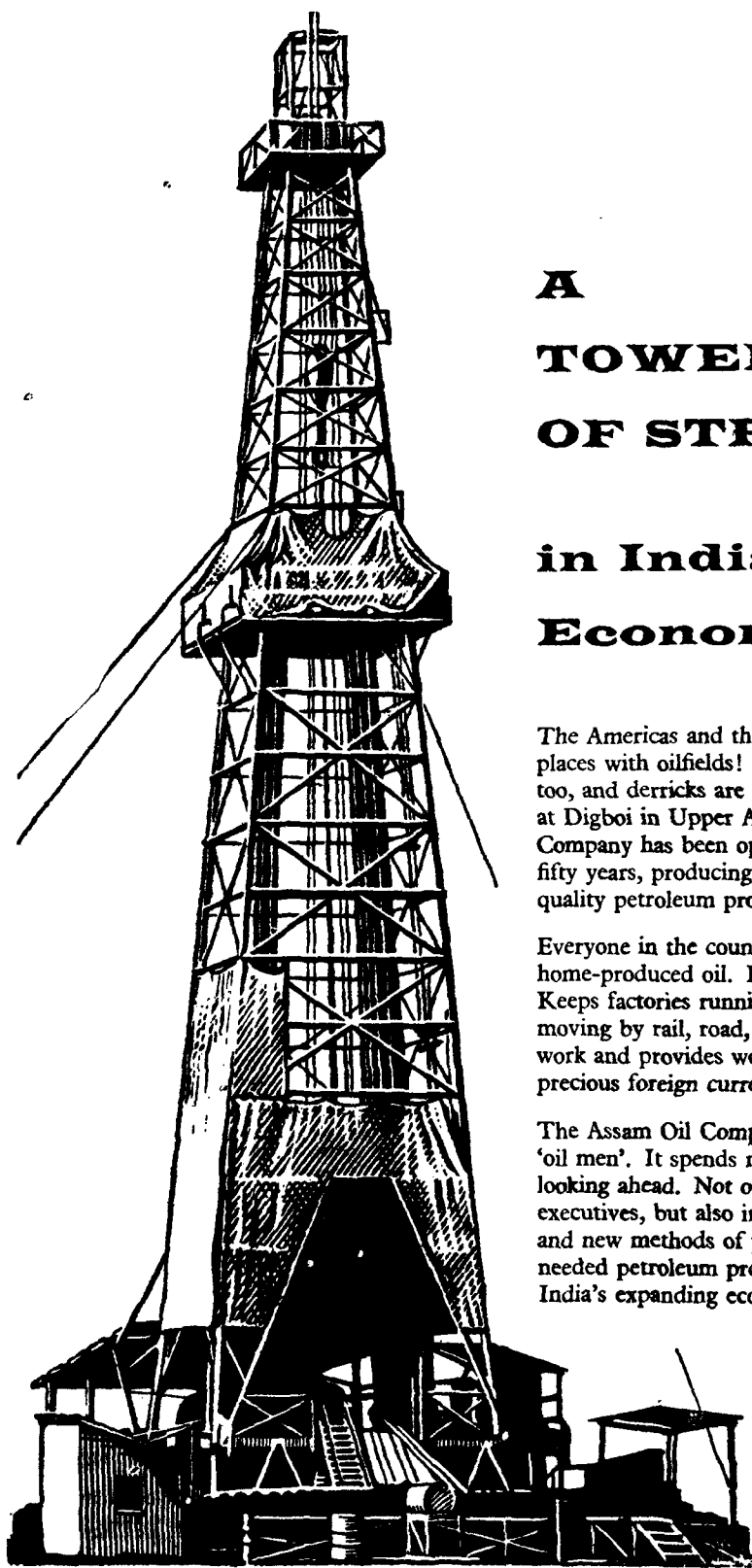


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London

NON-OFFICIAL VIEWS OF THE
BRITISH ECONOMYROYAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
FORECASTS MORE ACTIVITY

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE annual surveys of the study section of the Royal Statistical Society fill a real need in bringing together the judgments of a fair number of economists outside the Government. What non-official economists expect to happen in the rest of this year may be summarised in the following table, which shows the predicted changes in 1956 over 1955, and also the actual changes in 1955 over 1954.

CHANGES IN REAL DEMAND AND SUPPLIES

('£ million at 1954 factor cost')

	Forecast for 1956		1955 compared with 1954
	compared with 1955	compared with 1954	
Consumers' expenditure	+ 170	+ 290	
Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services	- 60	- 155	
Gross fixed investment	+ 130	+ 185	
Investment in stocks and work in progress	- 35	- 210	
Exports of goods and services	+ 190	+ 245	
Total change in demand	+ 395	+ 875	
Changes in Supplies			
Gross domestic product	+ 340	+ 525	
Imports of goods and services	+ 55	+ 350	
Total change in supplies	+ 395	+ 875	

In the past five years, for which these estimates are available, they have varied considerably as to their accuracy, and it must be remembered that this year's estimates were reached immediately after the Budget, and that many developments have occurred since. It will be seen that the combined forecast expects further expansion in industrial production, exports and personal expenditure, but at rates little more than one-half of those achieved in 1955. The forecasters believe that industrial production will revive from the stagnation of the past few months; it must revive sharply in the autumn in order to reach the predicted increase of 2.9 percent for the whole year. They are reasonably hopeful about exports. As for personal spending by consumers, they are assuming that last year's spending spree will not be repeated in spite of the sharp rise in wages that has already taken place. But apparently they think that this moderation in spending will come about through higher prices rather than through more saving. The forecast of another rise in the interim index of retail prices by 5.7 percent, after a rise of 4.2 percent last year, assumes that inflation will not be quickly brought under control. On the other hand, they predict an easing of the demand for labour.

Some of the more detailed forecasts of changes in real demand and supplies suggest that the gross domestic product this year will increase by just over 2 percent, compared with an average expansion of more than 3 percent a year between 1948 and 1955. Imports of goods and services are expected to increase by about 3.7 percent compared with an average since 1948 of over 4.5 percent. An interesting prediction is that gross fixed investment, which last year increased by £185 million, will increase this year by another £130 million; this figure assumes a reduction of about £40 million in expenditure on new dwellings. Another prediction is that investment in stocks and work in progress will fall by £35 million compared with a rise of £210 million last year. Thus, of a total increase in supplies (including imports) estimated at £395 million, nearly half (£190 million) would go into exports, a little less (£170 million) would go into consumption, and about £130 million would go into gross

fixed investment. The rest is made up by reductions in stocks and Government expenditure. If these predictions should be borne out, they would bring some relief to the British economy, and it is in line with this that the economists expect an increase in the gold and dollar reserves to nearly \$2,500 million at the end of the year.

Gold and Dollar Reserves

Unless the reserves can be added to at a much faster rate, even that target seems too high. The May figures, just released, show an increase of \$41 million, raising the reserves to \$2,369 million, whereas in the preceding month the increase amounted to \$51 million. More disappointing was the reduction in the residual surplus. After taking account of defence aid of \$3 million, the \$29 million received from the European Payments Union in settlement of the April surplus and \$2 million paid to E.P.U. creditors in bilateral settlements, the May surplus came out at only \$11 million, which compares with a residual surplus for April of \$49 million. The sterling area's surplus with E.P.U. was also down from £14 million in April to £8 million last month. While May is traditionally less favourable than April, and it is always dangerous to generalise from the experience of any one month, the May showing is mildly disappointing. On the one hand it carries on the improvement which began in the autumn of last year; on the other, it indicates that recovery is disappointingly slow. This sort of view found expression in financial markets.

British Commonwealth Investment

Britain's long-term overseas lending in the sterling Commonwealth has been well over £100 million annually for the last four years, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harold Macmillan, told the Commonwealth Correspondents Association at a luncheon in London on 6th June. Mr. Macmillan said: "In the field of international investment—of the movement of long-term capital from country to country—£100 million a year is a lot. It is a very substantial part of the sterling area's inflow of long-term capital". The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that it was still considerable when compared with the outflow of long-term capital from the U.S.A. In fact Britain came a very close second to the U.S.A. as a provider of long-term capital, and if long-term overseas investment was expressed as a percentage of the national income, then the U.K. percentage was far and away the highest proportion in the world. "A very large slice of this long-term lending has gone to the colonies, and this was a point worth remembering in connection with colonial sterling balances", Mr. Macmillan said.

Sterling Balances

"Sterling balance figures tend to catch the eye. They had risen fast in the last six years—by about £700 million—but this £700 million was not a sort of tribute the U.K. exacted from the colonies. They put their money into sterling balances in London because...it is an obvious place to put them; and they have built them up because in periods of high earnings from their own commodities it seemed sensible to put money aside for times when earnings might not be so high. Many of the colonies—especially the less prosperous ones—have been able to put these sums aside from current earnings because the inflow of grants and long-term funds from the U.K. was taking care of a substantial part of their development. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that the sterling area system had served well not only the area itself but also the rest of the world since the end of the war. Without it, world trade could never have expanded as it had done, and, as one commentator had said, if it did not exist someone would have had to invent it.

Turning from overseas investment to defence expenditure, Mr. Macmillan said that within the Commonwealth the U.K. carried, compared with its resources, a very heavy burden of defence. In the last year for which there were reliable figures—1954—10 percent of the U.K. national output went into defence. In total, the U.K. defence effort easily exceeded that of the rest of the Commonwealth put together. The U.K. accepted this heavy

responsibility; nevertheless, it was an extra burden and it did make a difference.

The Bank Squeeze

At first sight the May return of the clearing banks might suggest a relaxation of the credit squeeze. Deposits are slightly up, advances to customers have remained unchanged, and the "liquidity ratio" is still over 33 percent, which is high for this time of year. But deposits have risen mainly because of an increase in cheques in collection. Advances are still inflated by the borrowing of the nationalised industries, which will go on raising loans for both capital and current needs until July, when the new system of Treasury financing comes into effect. This means that loans to private business and individuals have dropped. The relatively high liquidity ratio gives the banks more funds to lend, but they cannot lend them because the Chancellor's directive stands in the way. How long this edict will retain its terror may be questioned, but at the moment banks seem to be resisting the temptation to relax the squeeze. It seems that the authorities still have faith in the power of the directive. That must be why they are at present not greatly concerned over the increase in bank funds. Talk of early funding operation to convert a portion of the Treasury bills into bonds has died down. Of course, when the Finance Bill is passed and the Treasury takes over the capital finance of the nationalised boards, a new situation will arise. The problem of avoiding an excessive growth of bank funds will then merge with the redemption or conversion of the big War Bond issue in August.

Hopes of Moderation

Meantime, the Prime Minister is to see representatives of employers and of the nationalised industries again within the next fortnight. These talks will be the latest in the series that Sir Anthony has been having with both sides of industry. The problem of reaching a level of stability in the economy and particularly of keeping down prices will dominate the talks. It is on this "self-help" approach that the Government is continuing to concentrate. For the moment the Government has little thought of imposing fiscal controls, and is as firm as ever against any idea of import control, if only for fear of retaliation from abroad. A practical reason for not reimposing building controls is that the defence regulation under which they were imposed has been repealed, and such a measure should now require a complete new statute. It will be noted that in the latest series of talks the Prime Minister is only seeing the management side of industry; this does not mean that he is in any way neglecting his contact with the trade unions. He is still very conscious of the dual aim for achieving stability, of keeping down prices, and restraining wage increases. He is hoping for moderation in all sides.

Brevities

The Indian Iron and Steel company is to redeem its 4½ percent first mortgage debentures on 1st January, 1957, at a premium of 2 percent.

The liquidator's accounts of Mysore Gold Mining show a balance in hand of £68,276, together with a sum of £105,338 Savings Bonds 3 percent 1955-55. However, a claim against the company of £107,988 has been made by the Mysore Government. If this claim were upheld it would give rise to a counter-claim by the company against the concern which took over the mining property, the Mysore Gold Mining Company (K.G.F.). Until the claim has been settled, no distribution can be made to stockholders.

In reporting on the full accounts of James Finlay, the Chairman points out that the good results of the trading and agencies side of the company's Indian and Ceylon business stem from the bumper year experienced by the tea estates in 1955. Profits before tax, from all aspects of trading, were nearly doubled at £1,103,476, against £565,342. While the prospects for the cotton and jute interests are not viewed over-favourably, the tea companies are expected to have a good year. Results are unlikely to approach those for 1955, but well-managed tea estates should continue to fare satisfactorily.

Madras

CHIEF MINISTER FAVOURS
SEPARATE MADRASPROBLEMS OF THE TOURIST
INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

THE Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, declared at a conference last Saturday that a small State with 12 districts only would be satisfactory after reorganisation. His views, expressed at a meeting in Tiruchi district, suggest that he is not in favour of Madras combining with Kerala or Mysore. Whatever his colleagues may have said in the last two months, Mr. Nadar feels that a Tamil State will not be small or without influence in Delhi. Apart from warning landowners and tenants about the danger of agrarian unrest, Mr. Kamaraj served notice on the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam about behaving itself. Though some Congressmen might be sympathetic at present to the objects of the Kazhagam, committed to an election campaign on its own, Mr. Kamaraj, by calling attention to the Communists were prominent in February in which the Communists were not bent, has made it clear that disorder will not be tolerated. Freedom to protest against the idea of Dakshina Pradesh does not imply a right to challenge the Government, which is prepared to follow decisions relating to States' reorganisation and to be guided by the wishes of the majority.

Many here see in Mr. Nadar's forthright warning a decision to stop subdued speculation by his followers or inconvenient declarations by his colleagues. A Congress M.L.A., Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, pointed out last month that Ministers, by speaking about the economic gains and the desirability of a merger of Kerala with Madras, played into the hands of the opponents of the Congress Party. Nadar sees that discipline in the Congress Party has been undermined by individual Ministers' declarations as to preferences and has quashed oppositions as to preferences and has quashed oppositions, within and without, by affirming that a campaign for territorial adjustments will not do at present for territorial adjustments on Travancore-Cochin. This means that no claims on Travancore-Cochin can or will be made, and boundary adjustments in relation to Andhra will be reached by negotiation. Keep calm is the watchword though Keep Left is also familiar.

Foreign Tourists Wanted

Foreign tourists are certainly wanted in the South and the increase in tourist traffic has made Madras aware of what it should do to attract tourists. Mr. T. Purushotham, M.L.C., who went to Delhi last week to attend the Tourist Advisory Committee meeting pleaded for restoration of monuments that appeal to tourists as well as for development of amenities. The hill stations appear to need most consideration at present. Water shortage in Kodaikanal this summer has produced enough road sense on the hills, a foreign resident pointed out that Ottacamund today is better off. Although the Government is unlikely to make a move every year, the idea of a session of the State legislature in the hill station has not been discouraged though any decision on this point must come after the elections. Local authorities have been asked to help in promoting the tourist trade, the opening of restaurants, the suppression of the beggar nuisance, etc. Better travel facilities have also been canvassed.

Banking in Travancore-Cochin

Banking problems in Travancore-Cochin State have been under examination by a committee since March. According to a memorandum issued recently there are 48 banks out of which three are scheduled. The total deposits exceed Rs. 26 crores, but the deposits of the State-controlled banks must be excluded. The Travancore-Cochin Bankers' Association, in pleading for special treatment, calls attention to the population problem, unemployment and the dependence of small-holders too on the State and the crops mostly grown for export. While commercial crops have always retarded progress, the lack of funds has always retarded progress. The small man has been forced to rely on outside help and the Brahmins of Kalladakurichi in Tirunelveli, a business group resembling the economic life of Kottari Chettis, dominated the economic life of Travancore. Co-operation was insignificant and local joint stock banks organised in the State had to take the field. According to the memorandum, there are 144 banks with 575 offices which have embarked on rural banking. The preponderance of time deposits has helped the banks to advance more for longer periods and to rely on land as security for loans. It is claimed that the money-lender has been displaced, thrift promoted and interest rates lowered by the growth of banks. The Banking Act of 1949, however, creates serious difficulties. Restrictions on dividends hamper additions to capital and a high cash ratio is an obstacle. It is noted that the State Bank of India has only five branches in the important towns of Travancore-Cochin State.

The bankers' memorandum complaints that the advice offered by the Reserve Bank of late takes no account of the conditions under which the small banks in Travancore-Cochin operate. The criticism that advances are over-extended misses the point that money-lenders will exploit the agriculturists. It is contended that while outside banks are allowed to open branches, the banks incorporated in Travancore-Cochin are not permitted to open new offices inside or outside the State. There have been no banking crisis and liquidation of some banks has not really injured depositors or shareholders.

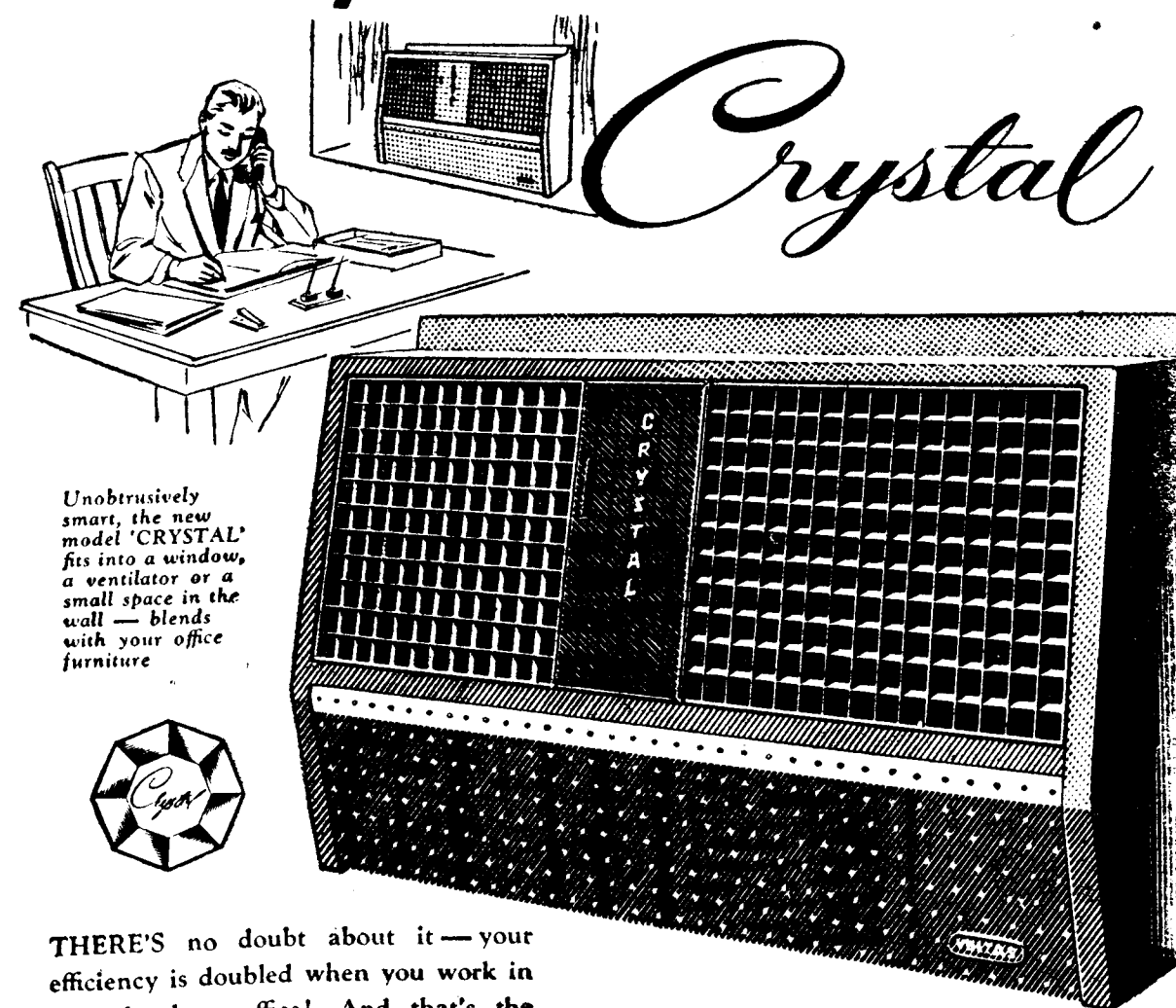
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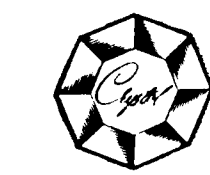
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ROYAL DUTCH
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N.B.—These figures are based on replies received and represent all members of the Association and Gagalbhai with estimates for three non-member mills.

THE jute market is still in a state of uncertainty, but the news that the rivers are falling

and that there is less fear of flood damage the new jute crop should give buyers more confidence. If raw jute were to advance to a higher level, there is no doubt that consumers would withhold their orders until it came back again. Jute prices are too high as it is and it is about time that Pakistan took more heed as to the future. Spells of high prices over the past few years have created markets for substitutes and much business has been lost through the introduction of bulk handling, extension of the use of paper bags, etc. At the moment, the trade in the U.K. is really dull and short time and general curtailment of production of yarns and cloth are spreading. A few months of this is likely to go on, but hopes are high that business will be in full swing again by the end of the year. As in India, prices for jute production are cheap in comparison with those ruling for the raw material. Spinners are still using the jute bought at higher rates than those quoted for new crop, but values of yarns are based on new crop. The nominal value of the later for Mill Firsts is £96 and Mill Lightnings £86, while Mill Hearts are at £84, against £91, £81 and £75 wanted for new crop, c.f. U.K. Daissee is offered at £91 for good marks of assortment and £81 for grade. September-October, but June-July grade is at £85, while grade Tossa-2/3 is at minimum level for old or new at £100 and grade fours at £90, c.f. U.K. Dundee spinners are simply looking on. They have little incentive to purchase in view of the quietness in the yarn market. Jute cloth and bags are in demand to a limited extent. Inquiry is of a volume to indicate that there are wants to be met, but consumers are slow to place their orders at 12.80d for 10oz. 40in. and 10.51d for 8oz. a yard. Calcutta goods are easier and it looks as if the proposal to fix minimum prices or these had fallen through. Hessians are down to 58s 0d for 10oz. and 44s 9d for 7oz. June, 58s 3d and 44s 6d July and 58s 3d and 44s 3d August-September, with B Twills at 161s 6d, 161s and 160s for the respective positions of shipment, all f.o.b. Calcutta.

Calcutta Markets

DISCRIMINATING DEMAND AT TEA EXPORT SALE

GOOD MARKET FOR DUSTS

At Sale No. 1, held on 11th and 12th June, offerings at the Export auction amounted to 24,759 chests of the New Season's teas and 123 chests of the Old Season's teas. The market was very discriminating and buyers only gave good support to the few Doars teas showing useful first-flush quality and these often sold above their valuations. But those later invoices which showed a marked decline in quality and also the bulk from Cachar and Assam which carried plain liquors were almost neglected and withdrawals were heavy. Stylish Whole Leaf grades sold well, while Darjeelings, especially those with flavour were fairly well supported.

At the Internal Sale, Dust offerings were 21,500 packages of the Old Season's teas. There was a good general demand with black leafy exportable types once again being the strongest feature. A very few good C.T.C.'s on offer sold well, but the remaining C.T.C. teas, which were very ordinary, were considerably weaker. Clean Common and Medium teas were well supported and prices were a full 1 anna dearer, while residue kinds were keenly competed for and were often 2 to 3 annas dearer.

Quotations

Medium Doars Dust	1-5-6
Medium Assam Grainy	
Dust	1-7-0
Best Assam C.T.C.	
Dust	2-6-0 (Nominal)

Other grades offered totalled 327 chests. They met

with a fair demand at prices which were generally fully firm to dearer.

FOODGRAINS FEATURE FREIGHT MARKETS

FOODGRAIN movements were the feature of last week's operations and covered a wide field. Rice was sent to the U.S. Gulf to West and East Pakistan at rates ranging from \$ (U.S.) 36 to \$ (U.S.) 38.50 according to size and position, vessels being taken between June and August. Australia India wheat was arranged at 137s 6d from Western States to Bombay July-August, at 140s West Australia-full range India July and at 155s Australia full range-East Coast India July. A large business in coal was reported from Hampton Roads to Japan over 1957 at rates ranging from \$ (U.S.) 19.50 for July-December up to \$ (U.S.) 19.80 for January-March. Some 250,000 tons is involved. Chinwang-tao-Karachi was done at 70s f.i.o. and Calcutta-Karachi at 80s f.o.b. Rates continued firm in the time charter section with two 5,000 tonners obtaining 51s 6d for the voyage out to Indonesia with delivery Savona in June. A 9,000 ton motorship was fixed at 56s, voyage out, delivery U.K., re-delivery Japan and two 22,000 ton ore-oil carriers accepted \$ (U.S.) 4.50 for five years' trading.

SUGAR MARKET RISES AGAIN

During the week ended 12th June, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 6,000 bags a day including those sent outside West Bengal. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 32-3 for ordinary grain and Rs. 32-14 for big grain. Export rates were 2 to 4 annas higher than those of the previous week. Demand was higher, particularly from Assam and other places outside the State, as a result of which prices advanced by 2 to 4 annas in the local market.

LINSEED FALLS

Prices were further depressed last week because demand was generally slack. They fell as low as Rs. 21-8. Later, with some deterioration in the supply position, rates rallied slightly. The condition of the market was dull with crushers showing a very limited interest. The oil market was inactive with buyers more or less out of the market, and millers were unwilling to reduce prices in the absence of any appreciable decline in the value of seeds. Interest from overseas was negligible and no fresh business has been reported. Latest quotations were based on ready Rs. 21-12 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS QUIET

The market was quiet. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 5th June and 11th June, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 25,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7-8; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 18,700 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 33,600 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 205 to Rs. 215, Rs. 240 to Rs. 250 and Rs. 325 to Rs. 362-8; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 22,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 250 to Rs. 270; Purneah-Kissenganj 12,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 235 to Rs. 247-8; Muzafferpore-Patna 61,300 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 245 to Rs. 250.

Bazaar Stocks

(11th June, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted 2,21,500 pcs.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 30,600 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 71,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore-Patna-Purneah-Kissenganj 1,77,500 pcs.

SHELLAC MARKET FIRM

During the week ended 12th June, the market was dull at the beginning, steady at midweek and firm at the close. The range of quotations was as follows:

Pure Buttonlac	Rs. 145 value, 142 to 146 buyers, 146 done.
Lemon No. 1 Shellac	Rs. 144 to 147-8 buyers, 150 done.
Lemon No. 2 Shellac	Rs. 139 buyers, 142 done and buyers, 144-8 buyers.
F.O. Std. 1 Shellac	Rs. 133 buyers, 135 to 137 done and buyers.
Pure TN Shellac	Rs. 127-8 buyers, 127 to 132 basis done and buyers.
4% I.T.N. Shellac	Rs. 120-8 to 125-8 buyers.
No. 1 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 132, 133 value, 132, 136 buyers.
No. 2 Kusmi Seedlac	Rs. 126-8 value, 127, 130 buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (Manbhumi)	Rs. 123 buyers, 125, 127 done and buyers.
Fine Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 120, 121, 119, 124-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.) Under 3%	Rs. 115-8 buyers, 115 done and buyers, 114-8, 118-8 buyers.
Ordinary Bysaky Seedlac (C.P.)	Rs. 110 buyers, 112 done, 110-8 to 113-8 buyers.
Kireelac	Rs. 56 to 59 buyers.

Shipments during June until the 9th were 8,843 packages comprising shellac 4,451 packages, seedlac 3,786 packages, buttonlac 45 packages and others 561 packages.

Plantation Topics

PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW TEA SALE SEASON

NEED TO IMPROVE QUALITY AND CUT COSTS

IN their latest annual report covering the 1955-56 tea season, Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. Private Ltd., tea brokers, say that "several factors exercised an important influence on the Calcutta market at the commencement of the season. It would be advisable to assess these factors carefully since each one of them played a part in causing an almost disastrous situation during the closing months of the year. Although it was obvious that any hope of a return to the boom conditions of 1954 would be an idle dream, few could have envisaged a return almost to the slump of 1952; 1956 saw the market stage a recovery very similar to that of 1953. However, the lesson learned that year, that when the price of common tea falls below a certain level, internal consumption rises to abnormal heights seemed to have been forgotten. By May, the price of common tea in London had collapsed to the disastrous price of 3s 4d a lb. compared with prices of 6s a lb. and over early in the year. Most buyers therefore were holding expensive stocks and it was clear that their entry into the Calcutta auctions would be delayed until their existing stocks had been consumed, or anyway, considerably depleted. In addition, their purchasing power was being curtailed by the credit squeeze which necessitated a policy of purchasing spot tea in London rather than a long-term investment in possibly cheaper purchases abroad. Although there were occasions during the season when U.K. buyers were accused of boycotting the Calcutta auctions, the unfairness of this accusation was readily apparent when it was realised that lack of funds precluded them from financing any large-scale commitments.

Tea Auctions Committee

"The eagerly awaited report of the Committee on Tea Auctions, 1955, was published in July. After a careful study of this document, the Government of India announced its decision to limit the amount of tea to be shipped for London auctions for the 1955-56 season to 140 million lbs. There was, however, to be no restriction on private sales. This restriction scheme had an unfavourable reception from the trade as a whole, as it was regarded as an unwarranted interference in a free market and liable to have an unsettling effect on prices realised at the London and Calcutta auctions. Doubt was also expressed whether the existing warehouses were sufficient to accommodate the extra quantity of tea intended for export could be avoided at peak periods. The success of the scheme, therefore, depended on consistent buying throughout the year by the U.K. operators. Unfortunately this buying support failed to materialise, and the Government of India's decision in June, and the Government of India's decision in February to go back on its original edict and to lift the ceiling for London auctions might be regarded as an admission of both the impracticability of the original scheme and the advisability of a policy of free trading for the tea industry.

"Considering the weak state of the London market at that time, the early season sales at Calcutta opened on a very satisfactory note. Demand from the outmarkets was good and useful prices were realised for teas possessing anything but approaching useful liquors, whilst sales, realising table for Iran enjoyed excellent success, as very high prices indeed. By August, however, as all major producing countries continued to forge ahead in crop, it became clear that 1955 would be a bumper year for production. It had also become evident that the U.K. buying policy dictated by the credit squeeze was to concentrate solely on the very best quality teas, and only to pay top prices for these when they were available immediately after purchase. It is quite understandable that London buyers, especially when finance is short, should prefer to buy 'spot' teas on their own market, pending a quick turnover on their money, rather than a grave danger, as far as India is concerned, that they will turn increasingly to countries such as Africa for their requirements of common teas. Emphasis was given to this danger in September, when the weight of North Indian 'rains' teas started to flood the Calcutta market, there being precious little demand for them as the London buyers were able to fulfil their requirements with teas more readily to hand manufactured elsewhere. By October, the situation had become serious that the Calcutta Tea Traders' Association decided to limit the weekly offerings for export to 50,000 chests a week, while it was also decided to miss two sales during the Puja holidays. This palliative had a temporary stabilising effect on the market but the worst blow was yet to fall. When the November crop figure was eventually announced in mid-December with that of the previous year. With the prospect of a record North Indian crop fairly certain, buyers became extremely discriminatory over their purchases, with the result that a large amount of poor liquoring stalky tea was withdrawn from sales weekly, without a bid.

Surplus Expected

"This was the gloomy picture that greeted the year 1956, and with world supply apparently far outstripping world demand, buyers reacted accordingly on the assumption that tea available during surplus of cheap north Indian tea available during the final months of the season. At first sight, this was a reasonable appreciation of the situation, but a glance at the opening sale prices of 1953 should have sounded a warning note. At that time, in-

ternal absorption had been stimulated by the ridiculously cheap price of common tea, and January 1956 was to witness the same occurrence. It would appear that when the price of common tea falls to a figure economically suitable to the purveyors of loose tea in the Indian bazaars, this country's internal absorption may suddenly rise by 20 or 30 million lbs., thus putting a completely different complexion on the world supply and demand position. This is exactly what occurred in 1953 immediately following the slump of 1952, and again, in the beginning of 1956 contrary to expectations, the opening sales of the year witnessed a strong demand, especially from internal buyers. In February, when the Government of India withdrew restrictions on the shipment of teas for the London auctions, the congestion in the Calcutta warehouses was quickly relieved as the majority of good quality tea was immediately shipped to the U.K. This was an additional indication of a possible internal shortage and the operators for Indian consumption were encouraged to replenish their stocks.

Final Sales

"The final sales of the season closed on a buoyant note, largely because it had become apparent that internal demand had accounted for more than 200 million lbs. of the crop. There was also the unusual spectacle of U.K. buyers operating vigorously in the Calcutta auctions as late as May in a vain attempt to safeguard their stock position during the summer months. In May, the U.K. stock had fallen to 100 million lbs. while their total imports for the period from 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956, show an alarming drop of 105 million lbs. below that for the same period last year.

"The combined figures showed a further increase during 1955. This was the largest crop ever harvested and was 158 million lbs. in excess of the crop made in 1950, the overall rise in world black tea crops being 15 percent in five years.

OUTTURN FIGURES FOR MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

	1955	1954	Difference
North-East India	533.2	513.6	+ 19.6
South India	129.0	125.5	+ 3.5
Ceylon	380.0	366.7	+ 13.3
Pakistan	52.5	54.6	- 2.1
Indonesia	95.4	103.1	- 7.7
East Africa	47.3	45.4	+ 1.9
Total	1,237.4	1,211.9	+ 25.5

† Estimated

"The import into Britain from all countries for 1955 totalled 499 million lbs., compared with 542 million lbs. during 1954. The biggest decline was suffered by India, this amounting to no less than 38 million lbs. The other main tea producers also showed short-falls though these were small as compared with India. The supplies from East Africa and other currently small producers however showed an increase of 15 million lbs. as compared with 1954. Producing countries such as those whose output increases yearly, are able to land tea in London at a cost often as little as half that of India."

International Tea Agreement

The last International Tea Agreement expired on the 31st March, 1955. Although there has as yet been no official announcement, it is understood that a new Agreement is at present under consideration by the major producing countries and is likely to be signed shortly.

The maximum permissible quantities for export under the last Agreement based on 135% of "Standard Exports" were as follows:—

India	470,132,330 lbs.
Pakistan	47,245,607 "
Ceylon	339,643,816 "
Indonesia	234,355,950 "
Total	1,091,377,703 lbs.
It is believed that the new Agreement will assign the following quantities:—	
India	560 million lbs.
Ceylon	400 "
Indonesia	175 "
Pakistan	47.5 "
Total	1,182.5 million lbs.

It is further understood that there will be no restrictions on extensions and replacements under the new Agreement.

Referring to the outlook for 1956, the report says: "Present indications are that the statistical position of the tea industry augurs well for the coming season. Good as the prospects appear, however, the buoyancy of the market must always be conditional on certain factors being favourable. While the control of some of these factors may be in the hands of the industry, there are others whose fate must rest with nature or other countries. The first bullish feature immediately apparent is the fact that the record world production manufactured during the 1955-56 season, appears to have been fully absorbed by the world markets. At the end of May, the world's largest tea consuming country, was 361 million lbs. below last year's figure at the same date. The pronounced drop in this figure indicates that the U.K. buyers have not been stockpiling but buying for the immediate use of their consumers. The same would appear to be the case with most of the other large out-market consumers, none of whom appear to be holding any excess of tea above their normal requirements at this time of year.

"One of the most noticeable features of the Season just completed, has been the greatly increased absorption of tea by the internal market in India. Approximately 30 million more lbs. of

tea has been taken up by internal operators than in previous years, and although the majority of this increase has been purchased at prices not very favourable to the producers, this larger off-take has been the major factor in absorbing the surplus of tea that appeared at one time in 1955 to be flooding the world market. There would seem every likelihood that this increased rate of absorption in India will be maintained so long as tea is retailed at an inexpensive price to the Indian consumer.

"The record crops manufactured by all producing countries in 1955 were mainly on account of the coincidence of favourable growing conditions occurring in all tea-producing areas throughout the world in the same year. Although it is now the policy for all producers to increase their output by more scientific cultivation and the application of artificial manures, record crops will not continue to be made unless climatic conditions are favourable. It is therefore unlikely that there will be another extraordinary coincidence of climatic conditions favourable for heavy tea production occurring simultaneously in north and south India and Ceylon. North-east India has had favourable growing weather now for three years out of the last four, and as climate in this country appears to go in cycles, it is anyway a fair chance that the climate in the 1956-57 season may be conducive to quality rather than quantity. It has also become very apparent that producers are aware that the production of a large amount of ill-manufactured tea is not a profitable policy, and there are indications that increases in crop are being tempered by improvements to quality and manufacture. The last bullish factor which may affect the coming season is the likelihood of a Russian order for Indian tea. At the moment, no confirmation of Russian intentions to purchase tea is available, but it is rumoured that she may be considering the purchase of 20 to 30 million lbs. under her barter agreement with India. In this eventuality, a strong market should result for all types of tea.

"Our forecast for the coming season therefore is optimistic. Certainly estates adopting a policy of fine plucking and careful manufacture should reap good dividends. Providing world crops are kept within reasonable bounds, and costs of manufacture are not allowed to rise above their already dangerous levels, the coming season should prove better than that of 1955-56, and profitable to all owners of Indian tea estates. Let us hope then for weather conducive to quality production rather than quantity; the entry of Russia into the Indian tea market; and, lastly, no extra financial demands on estate owners to increase the cost of production."

WORLD TEA OUTPUT EXCEEDING DEMAND

URGENCY OF STEPS TO EXPAND CONSUMPTION STRESSED

"IN the last two years we have produced more tea than the world at present wants and the effect on prices has been too obvious to require comment from us. I should like strongly to emphasise that unless we can bring about equilibrium between supply and demand then serious trouble must lie ahead." This was the warning Mr. H. C. Bannerman, chairman of the Indian Tea Association (London) gave at the last Assam Dinner held in London recently.

He went on: "The position today is somewhat akin to that which existed in 1952 and it is perhaps interesting to quote the advice given to us at the 1952 Dinner by a well-known buyer who said, among other things: 'Rarely in the history of the trade has there been such a demand for good tea.

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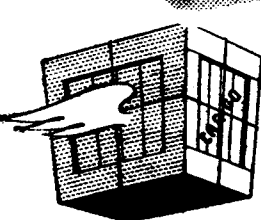
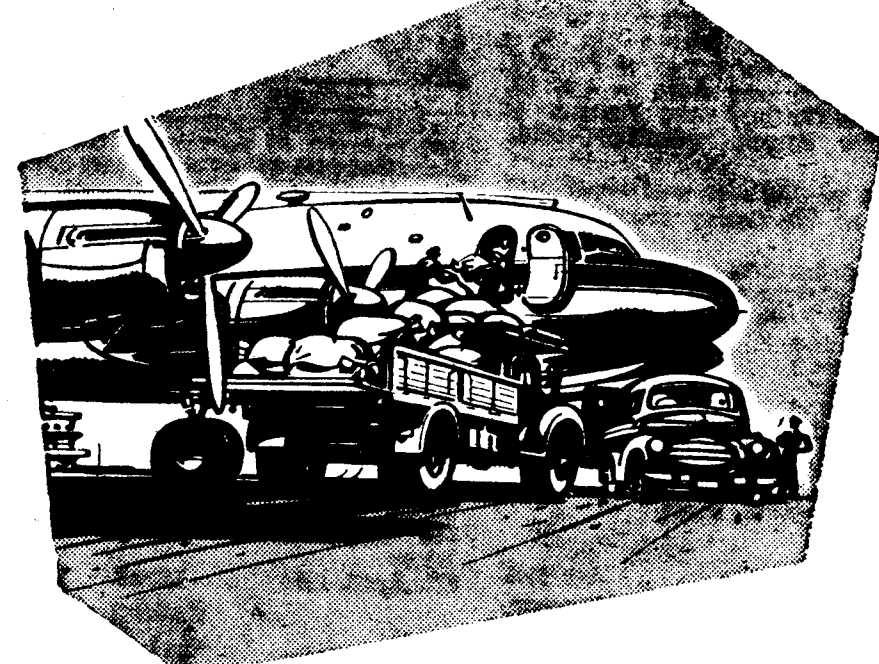
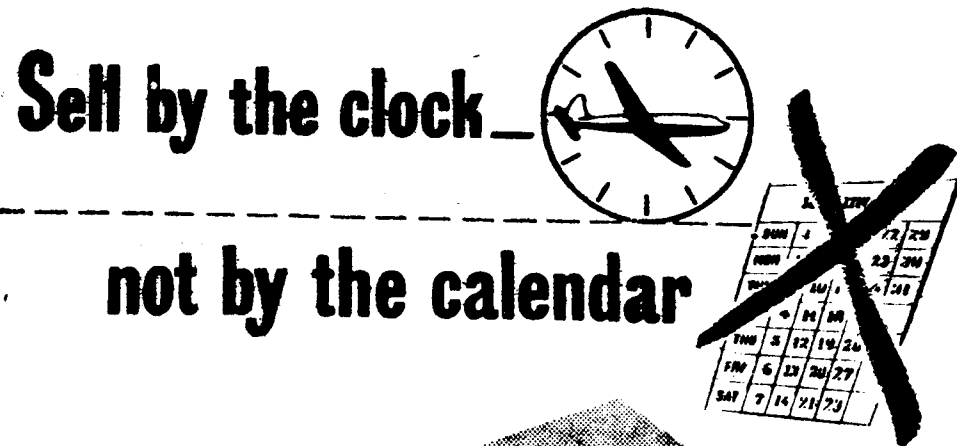
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"By following that specialist's advice the 'patient' became strong and healthy in 1953 and 1954, but I regret to say that there has been a relapse. The doctor, too, seems to have made one or two mistakes in diagnosis and if ever there had to be an inquest, the coroner would almost certainly find that the doctor and the patient—the buyers and the producers—both made mistakes that contributed to the violent changes in the patient's health—that is to say the instability of prices in recent years. High prices in one year and low prices in the next year bring no good to any of us.

International Agreement

"If we are to achieve a greater measure of price stability we must rely on two factors of which the first is the International Tea Agreement. From 1933 that Agreement was administered by the International Tea Committee with superb judgment, in such a way that the world suffered neither a shortage nor a glut of tea. The delay in negotiating the renewal of that Agreement has been most unfortunate, and it is greatly to be hoped that the producing countries will lose no more time over this matter. The destinies of the industry in this respect are unfortunately not in its own hands. All over the world, except perhaps in America, the business man has lost a great measure of his freedom while retaining his responsibilities and the most he can hope is that his new masters will understand his needs.

"Adjustment of supply to demand is, however, only the lesser half of the answer to the problem of the tea industry. More important is the renewal of campaigns to expand consumption. It is unfortunate that in some parts of the world, the vigorous work being done by the propaganda campaigns before the war in the field has not been renewed. In America and Canada, I am glad to say the post-war campaigns have been well conceived—though we have had too many disappointments in those countries in the past to be able to build firmly on results there. India offers perhaps the most helpful field for expansion of consumption and it is with great satisfaction that we have learned of the Indian Tea Board's intentions of reviving the somewhat moribund campaigns in that country.

"The formation of a Tea Council in Britain along lines not dissimilar to the Councils in the U.S.A. and Canada is most urgently needed and I sincerely hope that during his forthcoming visit Mr. Iengar, the Commerce Secretary to Government of India, will be able to initiate the formation of such a body. By the way, do not let us ever forget that Britain is the world's biggest buyer and drinker of tea.

"I need hardly emphasise the importance of tea in the economies of India and Pakistan. In these two countries over 700 million lbs. of tea a year is produced, nearly a million labourers are employed, and through the export of tea, a very considerable amount of foreign exchange is earned. The continued prosperity of the tea industries of India and Pakistan is, therefore, a matter of major importance to the Governments."

Lord Inchcape's Speech

Lord Inchcape who was the chief guest at the Dinner said: "The history of the relations between the tea industry and the inland steamer companies over the last 90 years is one of the closest co-operation and of mutual growth as indeed it was bound to be, for the river in the early days was Assam's first line of communication."

He also said: "Your Chairman has referred to the resourcefulness of the Planters. Their difficulties indeed today are immense and their responsibilities great. I would say, however, although I know that each generation thinks that its problems are the most difficult, I am sure that there would be few, who with all the benefits of advancing civilisation, would not exchange the physical difficulties of the pioneers for today's constant worry over labour, taxation, Government forms, and excise formalities, which is the harvest you the pioneers' successors have reaped from the growth and developments of the industry."

LONDON TEA SALES

AT last week's London tea sales, the 72,324 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 3.87d a lb. against 4s 5.98d in the previous sale and 3s 9.38d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s to 3s 0½ a lb. nominal; the previous sale 3s 1d nominal. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average a lb.
Amalgamated	430	4/14
Assam Cons.	607	4/04
Assam Doars	1,110	3/94
Assam Frontier	1,130	5/9
Central Provinces	837	4/11½
Chubwa	750	4/5½
Chulsa	564	3/21
Consolidated Estates	728	5/5½
Cons. Tea and Lands	3,406	3/61
Doars	777	3/33
Doom Dooma	827	5/34
Jokai	1,861	4/4½
Jorehaut	1,639	4/10
Kanan Devan	766	4/3
Moran	468	5/3
Standard	536	5/74
United Planters	606	5/7½
Upper Assam	680	4/9½

NORTH INDIAN TEA CROP REPORTS

The following summary of crop and weather telegrams has been received from different districts for the month of May 1956:

Upper Assam: Weather generally seasonable, but abnormally hot at Tingri; unusually heavy rain with floods reported from Dibrugarh; immediate prospects fair to good; red spider blight prevalent in Dibrugarh, Sonari and Doom Dooma.

Central Assam: Weather generally unfavourable; outturn last month poor to normal; immediate prospects fair to good.

Lower Assam: Weather seasonable but abnormally hot in Bishnauth; rainfall for the month excessive in Mangaladi and Tezpur; immediate prospects fair to good.

North Cachar: Weather favourable; good rain has fallen generally and prospects are now brighter; outturn to date about level with last year; red spider prevalent throughout the district but is lifting in Lak-himpur; thrips reported from some districts of Lak-himpur.

South Cachar: Weather favourable; immediate prospects fair; outturn last month normal to good but slightly under last year in Longai.

South Cachar: Red spider blight prevalent throughout the district but is lifting in Longai.

Eastern Doars: Rainfall for the month excessive; immediate prospects fair; outturn last month good; slight red spider.

Western Doars: Rainfall for the month excessive; immediate prospects good; outturn last month normal; red spider lifting.

Darjeeling: Weather seasonable; immediate prospects fair; outturn last month normal; red spider blight severe.

Terai: Weather seasonable; crop prospects fairly good; outturn to date normal; red spider lifting; helio-pelts in evidence.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 15, 1,200,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. The market was irregular and demand was much less with Low Mediums and Mediums 2 to 3 annas lower for all grades. Withdrawals were heavy. Best liquorings met with a useful enquiry around the current valuation. Whole Leafs were rather dearer.

Commodity Markets

NEW MEASURES FOR IRON AND STEEL DISTRIBUTION

WITH a view to meeting the shortage of steel in the country, the Government of India has decided to import steel in larger quantities. Most of the imported steel will be consigned to the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. To facilitate the issue of import licences and customs clearance permits in the western and southern zones of the country and to keep a proper check on the movement of imported steel to the consuming centres without any loss of time it has been decided to open two regional offices of the Iron and Steel Control at Bombay and Madras. The main functions of these offices will be as follows: (1) the issue of import licences for iron and steel materials and pig iron falling under Part I of the I.T.C. Schedule; (2) the issue of customs clearance permits relating to import licences issued by the regional offices; (3) the issue of export licences for scrap arisings within their respective areas after inspection; (4) distribution of industrial and railway scrap arisings within the jurisdiction of regional offices and (5) all correspondence relating to the distribution of imported steel after the distribution order has been issued by the headquarters office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta and (6) clearance and transport of steel imported on Government account and under the T.C.A. Scheme.

The jurisdiction of the Bombay and Madras offices will be as follows:

Bombay: Bombay State, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh. Madras: Madras State, Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Pondicherry. The rest of the States will be under the jurisdiction of the central office of the Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta. The Bombay Office will start functioning with effect from 15th June, 1956. From this date all applications for import licences and customs clearance permits emanating from the western zone, as defined above, should be addressed to: The Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, "Everest" Building, (6th floor), No. 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.

Customs clearance permits relating to the licences issued by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, cannot be issued by the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Bombay, unless he is in possession of the necessary documents. It will, therefore, be in the interest of the importers to apply for C.C.P.s. in good time so that the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller at Bombay may obtain the necessary documents from the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. The date of opening of the Madras office will be announced soon. Until then, all applications for import licences and customs clearance permits should be addressed to the Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta as heretofore.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX ALMOST UNCHANGED

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) stood at 391.1 during the week ended 26th May, 1956 as compared with 391.3 (revised) for the previous week. The index was higher by 0.2 percent and 14.7 percent respectively as compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of last year. The average for May 1956 worked out to 390.2 as compared with 391.3 for April, 1956 and 342.0 for May 1955. Prices of tea for internal consumption (—14%), gram (—6%), sugar (—2%) and rice at Calcutta and coffee (—1% each) moved down while those of jowar (+9%) wheat and dal arhar (+2% each) and rice at Vijayawada and salt at Calcutta (+1% each) were marked up. Consequently, the index for Food Articles, receded by 0.7% to 348.2. The index for Industrial Raw Materials rose further by 0.2% to 484.3 because of higher prices of lac (+7%), rapeseed (+3%), copra (+2%) and raw cotton and raw wool (+1% each) despite declines in the prices of manganese ore (—4%), raw silk, groundnut and castorseed (—2% each) and linseed (—1%). The Semi-Manufactures group also advanced further by 0.5% to 386.9. Items which showed noticeable changes in this group were: gingelly cake (+14%), mustard oil (+2%), gingelly oil, linseed oil, and copper (—3% each) and groundnut oil, castor oil and zinc (—2% each). The Manufactures group index stood at 376.9 as compared with 377.1 for the previous week: prices of lute manufactures (—1%) witnessed a fall while glass was marked up (+1%). A further rise of 1.4% to 508.2 in the index for Miscellaneous group was brought about by an advance in the prices of black pepper and tobacco leaf (+3% each) and chillies and betelnuts (+1% each) despite a decline in the prices of cashewnuts (—2%).

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Base: Year ended August 1939 = 100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	26-5-56	19-5-56	28-1-56	28-5-55
I. Food Articles:	348.2	350.5	356.8	276.2
Cereals	453	447	461	308
Pulses	355	367	345	214
Others	216	225	227	242
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	484.3	483.5	471.5	389.8
Fibres	459	457	457	411
Oil Seeds	558	549	532	341
Minerals	460	463	440	415
Others	431	427	392*	419
III. Semi-Manufactures:	386.9	385.0 (R)	381.1 (R)	331.4
Leather	404	406	406	401
Mineral Oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable Oils	559	561 (R)	546 (R)	353
Cotton Yarn	480	476	464	424
Metals	279	280	281	244
Oil Cakes	424	402	420	312
Others	361	360	361	328
IV. Manufactures:	376.9	377.1	375.6 (R)	313.6
Textiles	411	411	409 (R)	473
Jute	386	389	397	421
Cotton	416*	416*	408*	406*
Rayon and Silk	485*	485*	502*	501*
Woollen	264	264	364 (R)	310
Metal Products	371	371	371	343
Others	286	286	286	286
V. Miscellaneous:	508.2	501.0	499.0	548.8
All Commodities:	391.1	391.3 (R)	390.4	341.0

R Revised. * = Estimated.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

Groups and Sub-Groups	May 1956	Monthly Average April 1956	May 1955
I. Food Articles:	350.5	360.9	276.1
Cereals	449	461	311
Pulses	358	357	216
Others	224	234	236
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	478.0	472.8	396.4
Fibres	455	459	424
Oilseeds	550	529	341
Minerals	451	446	416
Others	413*	394*	424
III. Semi-Manufactures:	384.1	377.4 (R)	329.6
Leather	404	409	400
Mineral Oils	208	208	221
Vegetable Oils	557	528 (R)	344
Cotton Yarn	474	457	427
Metals	280	282	244
Oilcakes	406	419	291
Others	361	362	328
IV. Manufactures:	376.8	375.7 (R)	314.6
Textiles	411	409 (R)	415
Jute	390	398	429
Cotton	414*	408*	406*
Rayon and Silk	493*	502*	507*
Woollen	264	264 (R)	310
Metal Products	371	371	344
Others	286	286	287
V. Miscellaneous:	501.8	496.7	544.6
All Commodities:	390.2	391.3	342.0

R=Revised. * = Estimated.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EMPIRE JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE EMPIRE JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday, the 16th July, 1956, at 3.40 P.M. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.
- (2) To Declare Dividends.
- (3) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. R. G. Edwards who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-appointment.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That Mr. R. G. Edwards an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company who retires by rotation be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

- (4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria who resigned in May, 1956.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That Mr. B. L. Bajoria an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria."

- (5) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the relative explanatory statement, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, being annexed hereto.

"That the Board of Directors be and is hereby permitted to borrow moneys hereby permitted to the carrying on from time to time for the carrying on of the business of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

- (6) To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and to fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and to vote instead of himself. A proxy need not be a member.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th June, 1956 to 16th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

MCLEOD & CO., LTD.,

A. T. DOIG,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

3, Netaji Subhas Road,

Calcutta, 12th June, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividends, if declared, will be made on or after 6th August, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 16th July, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

Explanatory Statements

1. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 3 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. R. G. Edwards is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to re-appoint him as a Director of the Company.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

A Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to appoint him as a Director of the Company.

3. The resolution under item No. 5 of the above Notice is intended to provide the Board of Directors with the necessary authority to enable them to borrow moneys from time to time for the Company's business in excess of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

THE ALEXANDRA JUTE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE ALEXANDRA JUTE MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday, the 16th July, at 3.15 P.M. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. A. N. Sil who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-appointment.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That Mr. A. N. Sil an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company who retires by rotation be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria who resigned in May, 1956.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That Mr. B. L. Bajoria an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria."

5. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the relative explanatory statement, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, being annexed hereto.

"That the Board of Directors be and is hereby permitted to borrow moneys from time to time for the carrying on of the business of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

6. To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and to fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and to vote instead of himself. A proxy need not be a member.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th June, 1956 to 16th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

MCLEOD & CO. LTD.,

A. T. DOIG,

Managing Director,

Managing Agents.

3, Netaji Subhas Road,

Calcutta, 12th June, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividends, if declared, will be made on or after 6th August, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 16th July, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

Explanatory Statements

1. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 3 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. A. N. Sil is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to re-appoint him as a Director of the Company.

sary for the shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to re-appoint him as a Director of the Company.

2. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 4 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. B. L. Bajoria is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to appoint him as a Director of the Company.

3. The resolution under item No. 5 of the above Notice is intended to provide the Board of Directors with the necessary authority to enable them to borrow moneys from time to time for the Company's business in excess of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

Dividend No. 29 (Final).

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Thirty-second Ordinary General Meeting to be held at the Royal Exchange Hall, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 12th September, 1956, at 11.30 A.M. the Directors will recommend payment of a Final Dividend (No. 29) for the year ended 31st December, 1955 of 10% and Bonus of 25% (2.4 pence, i.e. 7 ann

BRIDGE & ROOF CO. (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the abovenamed Company that an Annual General Meeting within the meaning of the Companies Act 1956 (being the Seventy-second Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at its Registered Office, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on Friday, the 6th July, 1956, at 12 noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and the Report of the Auditors, to consider the Profit & Loss Account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date, to declare a dividend and to transact other ordinary general business of the Company.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 27th June, 1956 to 6th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
D. MANSON,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 6th June, 1956.

NOTE:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED
NOTICE

THE transfer books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 6th July to Monday, the 30th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

The dividends for the year ending 31st March, 1956, when sanctioned will be made payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the share Registers of the Company on Monday, the 30th July, 1956.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LTD.,
Managing Agents,
J. R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 5th June, 1956.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
with which is incorporated
THE EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July 1956, at 11-30 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer books of the Company will be closed from 26th June to 11th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Sd/- G. M. MACKINLAY,
Managing Director.

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta, 30th May, 1956.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the financing of the cost of the further expansion which the Company is required to undertake in contribution towards the increase of steel production under the Second Five Year Plan, application was made to Government for consent to the issue of further Ordinary shares at par on the basis of one new right share for each Ordinary share held. Advice has now been received that Government have sanctioned the issue of new Ordinary share capital at a price of Rs. 13/8/- per share.

In accordance with the sanction Government have stipulated that no fresh issue of capital shall be made until after the 1st November, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LIMITED,
F. G. LIVERSEDGE,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 12th June, 1956.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

5% RUPEE DEBENTURE STOCK 1970
INTEREST FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1956.

NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of Rs. 25/- (less Indian Income Tax) per Rs. 1,000/- of Stock will be paid on 2nd July, 1956 to Debenture Stockholders registered in the books of the Company on 23rd June, 1956. Applications for transfers received at the Company's Office at Victoria House, Post Box 304, Chowringhee St., Calcutta, upto 23rd June, 1956, will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above interest.

Debenture Stock Transfer Books will be closed from 24th June, 1956 to 30th June, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. W. ACHESON,
Actg. Agent.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Calcutta, 13th June, 1956.

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at 59C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, 1956, at 4 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors, the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1956 and the Report of the Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Proxies, in order to be effective must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

The Ordinary Share Register of the Company will be closed from 1st to 18th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. B. BASU,
Acting Secretary.

59C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
8th June, 1956.

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta on Wednesday, the 11th July, 1956, at 3 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary Shares.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Register of the Company's Ordinary Shares will be closed from 30th June to 11th July, both days inclusive.

N.B. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy who need not be a Shareholder of the Company. If it is desired to use a Proxy, the same should be completed in the manner described by Section 176(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 and delivered at the Registered Office of the Company at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. A. CUNLIFFE,
Director.

4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.
14th June, 1956.

THE INDIAN GALVANIZING CO. (1926) LTD.

THE Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company the payment of the following dividends for the year ended 31. 12. 55.

Dividend on Preference Shares at the rate of 6% (subject to deduction of Indian Income Tax).

Dividend on Ordinary Shares at 10% free of Income Tax.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
D. MANSON,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 6th June, 1956.

WAVERLEY JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of WAVERLEY JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday, the 16th July, 1956, at 3-30 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. D. P. Goenka who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-appointment.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That Mr. D. P. Goenka an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company who retires by rotation be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria who resigned in May, 1956.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That Mr. B. L. Bajoria an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria."

5. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the relative explanatory statement, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, being annexed hereto.

"That the Board of Directors be and is hereby permitted to borrow moneys from time to time for the carrying on of the business of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

6. To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and to fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and to vote instead of himself. A proxy need not be a member.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th June, 1956 to 16th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
McLEOD & CO. LTD.,
A. T. DOIG,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

3, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 12th June, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividends, if declared, will be made on or after 6th August, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 16th July, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

Explanatory Statements.

1. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 3 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. D. P. Goenka is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the Shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to re-appoint him as a Director of the Company.

2. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 4 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. B. L. Bajoria is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the Shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to appoint him as a Director of the Company.

3. The resolution under item No. 5 of the above Notice is intended to provide the Board of Directors with the necessary authority to

enable them to borrow moneys from time to time for the Company's business in excess of the paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

CHITAVALSAR JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of CHITAVALSAR JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company on Monday, the 16th July, 1956, at 3-45 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Rai Bahadur Nityananda Singh Roy, J. P., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-appointment.

4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria who resigned in May, 1956.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That Mr. B. L. Bajoria an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria."

5. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the relative explanatory statement, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, being annexed hereto.

"That the Board of Directors be and is hereby permitted to borrow moneys from time to time for the carrying on of the business of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

6. To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and to fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and to vote instead of himself. A proxy need not be a member.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th June, 1956 to 16th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
McLEOD & CO. LTD.,
A. T. DOIG,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

3, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 12th June, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividends, if declared, will be made on or after 6th August, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 16th July, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

Explanatory Statements.

1. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 4 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. B. L. Bajoria is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to appoint him as a Director of the Company.

2. The resolution under item No. 5 of the above Notice is intended to provide the Board of Directors with the necessary authority to enable them to borrow moneys from time to time for the Company's business in excess of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

TEZPORE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the period for submission to the Company of Fractional Certificates for allotment of fully paid Ordinary Shares in lieu thereof in regard to the issue of Bonus Shares on 12th December, 1955 has been further extended to 11th August, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 6th June, 1956.

THE INDIAN GALVANIZING CO. (1926) LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the abovenamed Company that an Annual General Meeting within the meaning of the Companies Act 1956 (being the Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at its Registered Office, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 4th July, 1956 at 12 noon to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and the Report of the Auditors, to consider the Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date, to declare dividends and to transact other ordinary general business of the Company.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 20th June to 4th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
D. MANSON,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, the 6th June, 1956.

NOTE:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

BRIDGE & ROOF CO. (INDIA) LTD.

THE Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company a dividend @ 15% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
D. MANSON,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 6th June, 1956.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

KEELING ROAD, NEW DELHI.
NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the Share Register of the Corporation will be closed and the registration of transfers suspended from the 16th June, 1956 to the 30th June, 1956, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
H. V. VENKATASUBBIAH,
General Manager.

Dated, the 5th June, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour & I.S.T.
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.*	14-6-56	..
Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	15-6-56	..
Minerva Mills Ltd. (Bombay Cotton)	15-6-56	4-30 p.m.
Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (E)	18-6-56	Noon
Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Ltd.	20-6-56	Noon
Dufflaghur Tea Co. Ltd. (E)	21-6-56	11 a.m.
Gonpur Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	21-6-56	11 a.m.
Seajuli Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	21-6-56	11-10 a.m.
Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	23-6-56	10-30 a.m.
Oodlabari Co., Ltd. (Tea) (E)	26-6-56	3-30 p.m.
Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co., Ltd.	28-6-56	10-30 a.m.
Howrah-Amta Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	11-20 a.m.
Howrah-Sheakhala Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	11-25 a.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd. (E)	29-6-56	3 p.m.
Punjab Minerals Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3 p.m.
United Provinces Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3-30 p.m.
Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3-35 p.m.
Indian Galvanizing Co. (1926), Ltd.	4-7-56	Noon
Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.	5-7-56	3-30 p.m.
Bridge & Roof Co. (India), Ltd.	6-7-56	Noon
Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	10-30 a.m.
Ondal Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	10-50 a.m.
Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11 a.m.
Borra Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11-30 a.m.
Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11-10 a.m.
Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.	11-7-56	11-30 a.m.
Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	11-7-56	3 p.m.
Empire Jute Co., Ltd.	16-7-56	3 p.m.
Alexandra Jute Mills, Ltd.	16-7-56	3-30 p.m.
Waverley Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	16-7-56	3-45 p.m.
Chitavalsar Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	18-7-56	4 p.m.
Metal Box Co. of India, Ltd.	12-9-56	11-30 a.m.
Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd.	12-9-56	11-30 a.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

*Meeting will be held in U.K.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Indian Galvanizing Co. (1926) Ltd.—10 p.c. (o); Borra Coal Co. Ltd.—10 p.c. (o); Bridge & Roof Co. (India), Ltd.—7½ p.c.; Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd.—7½ p.c.; Indian Copper Corporation Ltd.—35 p.c. (f) including a Bonus of 25 p.c.; Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co. Ltd.—Nil; Ranegunge Coal Association Ltd.—31 p.c.; Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd.—12½ p.c. (o).

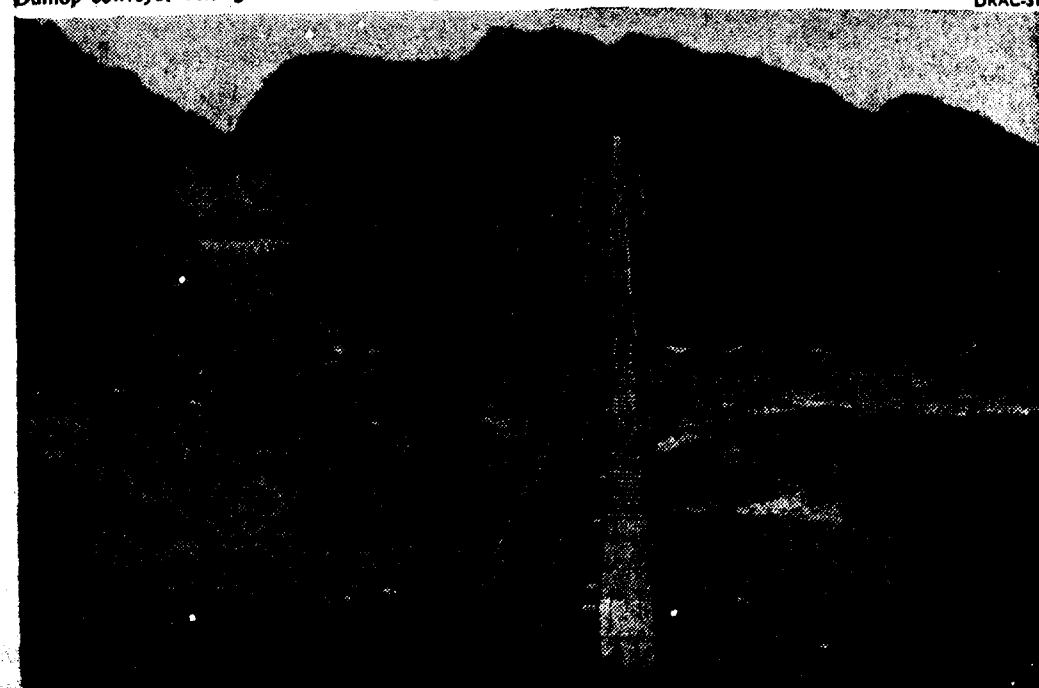
O.—Ordinary Dividend. In.—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. L.—Less Income Tax.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. F.—Final Dividend.
D.—Deferred Dividend. Cn.—Cumulative.
‡ Less Tax at 60 in the &

At Bhakra, where the Sutlej has cut deep gorges in the mountains and strewn its banks with boulders, an endless conveyor belt carries these aggregates to the location of the dam. The conveyor system, the longest in India, is operated with push-button ease. The belt was made by Dunlop in India.

Dunlop conveyor belts, made to B.S.S. at Sahagani, are superior:
★ Tailor-made for specific service conditions.
★ Spliced at site by a Mobile Splicing team.
★ Tested rigorously to ensure world-famous Dunlop quality.

moving mountains by push-button
DUNLOP
conveyor belts

Dunlop conveyor belting at the Bhakra Nangal Dam.



COAL COMPANIES

O. P. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary, Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up Shares	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	13-6-56 6-6-56 A year ago
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	2,69,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5 31-5 61-1	10	221 221 221
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	2,18,986	7,31,563	81-71 71-71 81-81	200	538 536 499
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	61 61 61
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,899	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	16,266	57,471	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	16 16 16
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhalkorah	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	...	10	512 512 7
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bharat Collieries P	6	335	2,52,221	27,433	...	10	71 71 71
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanagar	6-12	106	10,884	1,15,136	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	131 131 131
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokare & Ramgur	6-12	312	1,21,936	78,196	...	10	121 121 121
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Boreea P	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	221 221 221
90,92,480	239,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burakur P	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-21 21-21 31-1	10	131 131 131
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,037	14,019	21 21 21	10	71 71 71
8,00,000	16,07,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkump P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-31 31-31 31-31	10	11 11 11
6,00,000	1,43,676	10,862	7,32,531	Chudalia	6-12	106	6,374	2,129	...	10	21 21 21
16,30,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,278	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	21 21 21
4,24,000	2,234,668	2,380,653	2,372,456	East India	4	128	2,137,640	2,59,767	181 181 221	10	321 321 321
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,560	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,266	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	291 291 30
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusick & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	...	10	171 171 171
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	...	10	11 11 11
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurridadih	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	71-71 71-10 121-1	10	221 221 19
3,50,000	6,45,328	5,03,710	40,388	Kalapahari	2-8	2	1,08,650	2,96,202	171-10 Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	201 201 291
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	100	241 251 161
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil Nil Nil	100	118 118 97
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,00,000	11,06,422	Katras Jheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20 28-28 25-30	10	601 601 551
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	...	10	91 91 91
5,65,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,509	Mundulpur	6-12	326	79,868	79,868	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	31 31 31
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	5 5 5	10	31 31 31
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-31 31-31 31-31	10	101 101 61
17,76,230	13,15,787	20,01,763	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	5-5 31-31 31-5	10	191 191 191
6,00,000	12,34,425	84,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,002	36,426	Nil-Nil Nil-Nil Nil-Nil	10	111 111 81
1,15,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	...	10	21 21 21
1,57,500	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	21-Nil Nil-Nil 61-71	10	171 171 181
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P	6-12	106	1,07,617	1,05,531	10-10 5-5 5-5	10	151 151 181
8,34,000	9,21,342	10,862	4,36,013	Parasra P	6-12	207	1,08,075	8,018	11-11 31-31 31-31	10	141 141 10
15,75,000	12,10,000	15,00,000	10,32,752	Pench Valley	3-9	236	3,66,350	38,035	71-81 81-71 71-1	10	22 22 22
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitapur	6-12	5	2,008	18,881	...	10	64 64 31
23,90,500	36,06,224	40,370	18,67,105	Raneengunge	3-9	79	1,40,792	33,013	Nil-Nil Nil-21 21-21	10	101 101 111
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 71-61 81-1	10	221 221 20
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,50,000	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,548	21-21 21 21	10	141 141 9
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,000	2,20,212	Sarsole	6-12	1	1,05,156	21,070	121-121 1427-1427 1767-30	10	21 21 81
2,80,000	11,45,392	7,86,598	5,33,311	Seepore	6-12	2	2,10,776	40,187	...	10	34 34 261
8,00,000	23,624	5,29,306	6,32,757	Sendra	6-12	106	4,098	7,593	Nil-Nil Nil-11 11-11	10	111 111 111
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	59,079	51,533	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	91 91 81
8,00,000	1,44,000	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10 71-71 5-1	10	251 251 161
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	...	10	31 31 31
3,50,000	4,96,000	3,50,000	8,176	Union	6-12	279	3,99,468	44,167	10-71 5-21 21-1	10	121 121 171
49,98,000	30,14,812	21,550	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	166	3,99,468	37,584	Nil-Nil Nil-31 31-5	10	71 71 71
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-Nil Nil-11 Nil-11	10	111 111 131

N = Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Shares	Latest Market Quotation as available until		
	Spindles	Looms									Rs.	Rs.	1953		1954	1955	Rs.
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	2 1/2	..	..	10	6	6	3 1/2
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,68,676	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	..	..	..	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	3	27	3,66,176	47,818	..	..	..	10	38	38	40
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	236	5,23,389	18,199	2 1/2-Nil	Nil	..	40	38	38	40
15,00,000	38,764	992	31,35,500	1,09,84,251	21,32,642	Birla Cotton	3	22	5,28,332	4,25,221	30	30	30	10	91	91	91
6,00,000	42,372	641	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bowreah P	6-12	138	84,028	23,47,372	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	100	95	95	70
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,303	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	2,93,259	29,514	11 1/2	10	Nil	155	155	155	434
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,276	82,759	7	9	9	5	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1,00,563	42,944	518	34,12,181	25,71,925	1,53,884	Dunbar	6-12	138	9,92,376	1,37,951	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-2 1/2	23	38	38	31 1/2
19,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	9	25	32,80,464	93,386	15	10	10	100	312	312	296
63,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,38,99,575	1,69,53,952	47,29,268	Kesoram P	3	22	37,41,719	2,45,435	11 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	20	28 1/2	27 1/2	19 1/2
1,20,00,000	35,864	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	..	..	..	25	18 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2
3,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	92,65,055	Muir P	12	208	18,77,941	7,77,290	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
22,89,882	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	237	18,83,371	13,76,473	Nil	..	..	100	84	84	113 1/2
3,07,065	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	6,16,936	1,094	5	6 1/2	10	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	11 1/2
19,47,750	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P.	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	5	7 1/2	11 1/2	100	101	101	81
5,00,000	1,57,500	20	..	..	..	..	3	164	87,724	3,087	..	..	..	100	300	295	211
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W. C. Silk P	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	30	30	100	571 1/2	571	465
1,78,47,800	1,20,012	2,770	3,29,77,600	2,38,50,514	1,87,39,278	Bukingham Carnatic P	12	26	1,01,66,975	2,38,445	10	10	10	100	194	194	161
20,00,000	28,000	..	18,00,000	20,32,074	11,26,239	Cambodia P	12	210	1,96,274	27,593	7 1/2	Nil	5	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2
12,00,000	23,864	..	6,41,058	9,00,000	36,53,502	Coimbatore Cotton	12	188	6,53,750	61,404	..	..	..	100	357 1/2	350	280
20,76,900	72,332	407	47,91,212	1,98,681	22,227	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg	12	139	7,52,740	7,677	Nil	..	..	50	106	107	70
6,50,000	50,640	295	12,35,505	16,25,000	58,77,434	Kaleswarar	6	139	2,05,780	2,687	..	..	..	100	332 1/2	332 1/2	353 1/2
24,00,000	30,512	200	32,38,868	16,25,000	7,43,757	Kothari Textile P	6	141	3,25,924	29,382	5	5	10	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2
23,64,000	48,756	..	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,050	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	..	..	..	50	220	215	151
1,75,02,480	4,65,324	..	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,813	20	20	20	15	51	51 1/2	45 1/2
12,00,000	21,856	..	8,43,189	5,85,363	10,32,898	Malabar Spg & Wvg.	12	240	85,193	84,039	..	..	..	200	115	115	120
60,00,000	24,252	603	20,81,211	69,00,000	11,29,142	Mettur Industries	3	29	37,00,499	1,43,408	22 1/2	35	..	100	500	500	365
13,61,780	6,000	..	14,15,992	8,90,279	1,34,663	Mysore Spun Silk	3	142	1,753	3,986	Nil	Nil	..	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	4
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	8,36,608	5,00,000	24,24,908	Palani Andavar P	12	30	7,39,437	2,687	..	..	..	50	168	168	112
7,79,700	15,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,65,911	Sitarum Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,087	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Swasta B	12	47	16,37,459	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
				1953		1954							1952	1953	1954		13-6-56	6-6-56	1 year ago	
				Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.													Rs.
CACHAR																				
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Aruttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	142	
2,79,900	4,72,561	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,680	30-1	1,06,680	30-1	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,907	Nil	..	..	10	101	103	134	
10,00,000	17,71,849	8,13,800	1,480	4,01,327	31-1	8,90,263	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	..	7 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	
2,50,000	3,75,733	Nil	794	4,80,734	3-11	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	66,346	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	125	
7,00,000	6,99,137	11,300	649	4,74,480	27-11	3,91,320	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	125	
12,00,000	18,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hatikihra	12	202	13,22,546	Nil	25	40	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	94	
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	386	..	..	..	..	..	Kalinuzgar Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	Nil	15	100	110	110	324	
3,60,000	2,40,000	1,51,794	399.1	3,44,610	31-4	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunpore	12	33	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	17 1/2	10	14	14	158	
7,00,000	3,25,600	2,50,000	1,350	1,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	100	264	264	264	
1,84,500	3,00,329	Nil	886.5	3,54,900	29-5	..	..	..	Pathamara P.	12	302	1,64,444	Nil	Nil	20	100	147	147	251	
2,60,000	3,90,357	3,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-7	3,04,120	36-6 4/5	3,84,000	Rooapcherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	164	147	251	251	
5,25,000	3,25,309	6,28,514	889	3,99,416	33-9	6,76,900	41-11	5,60,300	Rungmattee	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	Nil	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7 1/2	4,49,736	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River P.	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	20	35	102	102	150	150	
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	3,12,000	Tilkah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	191	191	207	
DARJEELING																				
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	20 1/2	
2,79,900	4,72,561	1,25,000	407.5	1,06,680	30-1	1,41,174	52-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	20	10	17	17	61 1/2	
7,75,900	3,75,900	1,31,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	14	40	100	250	250	310	
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	498	1,04,960	29-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Dilaram	12	200	1,03,183	Nil	Nil	21	100	170	170	260	
2,00,000	1,31,500	1,53,585	500	2,45,013	37-04	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,100	Gieffe P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	100	250	250	310	
7,00,000	6,25,300	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-31	6,64,000	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	100	453	453	511	
10,32,000	5,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,26,515	48-8	5,80,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,823	Nil	10	20	10	15	15	193	
4,00,000	3,67,134	3,00,000	816	1,38,232	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,361	Nil	14	40	100	13 1/2	13 1/2	151 1/2	
1,50,000	1,75,390	1,10,239	463	1,63,521	42-1	1,82,380	52-4	1,34,000	Mim	12	7	2,10,365	Nil	14	40	100	171	171	258	
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,747	34-3 1/2	4,35,016	53-4	4,00,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,861	Nil	10	50	100	300	300	370	
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,159	53-3	1,80,000	Okayti P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	37 1/2	100	281	281	399	
3,30,000	3,02,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	Nil	10	30	100	549	549	597 1/2	
3,00,000	2,85,004	3,73,387	500	1,47,095	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,76,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,813	Nil	2 1/2	15	100	281	281	399	
2,05,000	4,20,590	2,98,427	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,38,740	50-8	1,60,000	Pustmoina P.	12	74	2,02,874	Nil	2 1/2	15	100	15	15	193	
1,40,000	1,40,000	1,77,000	391	1,72,727	40-8	1,80,720	38-0	..	Runglie Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	Nil	10	10	15	15	193	
3,00,000	2,50,396	11,302	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seevok	12	63	1,99,321	Nil	17 1/2	50	100	408	408	450	
6,25,000	5,98,413	1,459	744	1,63,184	44 1/2	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singell	12	113	45,941	Nil	24	15	100	151	20	183	
9,00,000	3,27,823	1,46,857	583	2,36,381	35-8	2,64,990	50-4	2,80,000	Singtom P.	12	101	2,87,270	Nil	Nil	5	100	384	384	65	
3,00,000	2,89,000	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-9	2,89,738	50-3	2,80,000	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	Nil	Nil	10	51	51	51	65	
6,25,000	11,06,947	5,74,536	382	3,30,160	37-5	3,76,300	54-5	3,90,000	Sunama	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	Nil	7 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	376 1/2	
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,401	718	4,84,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	Nil	10	15	40	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	
9,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,993	35-6	7,11,845	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,995	Nil	Nil	10	10	144	144	16	
DUARS																				
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,550	29,22,388	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat P.	12	2	51,07,307	17 1/2	45	120	100	360	370	587	
6,00,000	20,53,353	18,70,000	1,145	14,08,394	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	5	30	65	10	504	504	644	
9,00,000	4,05,411	11,03,042	1,112	13,97,324	30-9	..	..	..	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	65	10	354	354	478	
9,00,000	9,00,000	6,50,000	1,343.9	12,02,309	35-2	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Birpara P.	12	63	12,07,487	Nil	Nil	20	100	180	180	242	
6,00,000	4,00,000	5,33,093	602	3,53,226	34-5	6,04,104	35-10	5,20,000	Carron	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	Nil	20	100	224	224	242	
6,00,000	3,97,772	12,00,000	501	3,82,564	32-2	10,68,490	49-4	11,20,000	Choonabhatti P.	12	2	17,39,621	Nil	22 1/2	25	100	368	368	412	
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	900	4,61,787	33-4	4,01,294	43-8	4,48,000	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	Nil	25	90	272	272	378	
1,20,000	1,70,317	2,94,000	265	1,14,329	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Enao	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	Nil	110	400	577	577	412	
5,00,000	5,11,716	2,90,000	847	3,59,446	25-8	4,75,940	39-9	5,20,000	Ethelbari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	50	100	293	293	311	
10,50,000	14,08,462	19,75,674	4,926	11,68,881	49-4	12,26,090	47-11	14,57,249	Gairkhat	12	48	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	100	332	332	325 1/2	
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	947	12,32,773	45-2	10,88,842	44-1	31,20,000	Hantapara P.	12	63	15,05,462	Nil	16	24	100	233	233	350	
32,00,000	32,36,929	60,63,336	2,336.5	30,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,097	Hasmara P.	12	74	39,76,992	24	25	60	100	391	391	460	
8,25,000	4,40,000	19,79,213	1,452	18,34,630	27-12	16,07,368	42-5	17,20,000	Hulidbari	12	74	19,89,943	Nil	22 1/2	60	100	371	371	444	
3,50,000	4,50,000	6,65,000	907	3,46,720	32-9	4,88,401	54-3	6,00,000	Jaypura	12	74	7,17,191	Nil	25	65	100	261	261	388	
9,00,000	2,75,000	1,12,233	620	1,39,363	35-4	1,46,814	39-4	10,00,000	Kulicott	12	63	10,39,752	Nil	20	41 1/2	100	263	263	311	
2,00,000	1,12,000	3,50,000	620	5,05,247	42-8	4,73,830	45-1	3,60,000	Manabbarie	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	20	41 1/2	100	793	793	800	
9,60,000	3,60,000	12,89,223	1,125	10,53,198	33-10	1,69,538	44-3	16,90,000	Nagarisurree	12	63	13,28,501	Nil	25	40	100	250	250	351	
8,00,000	6,38,444	23,43,000	1,163	14,82,804	31-10	15,52,400	49-3	16,90,000	Neu Dooras P.	12										

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	13-6-56 6-6-56 A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES ETC.										
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,564	New Saven Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	.. ..	10 6 6
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purtabapur Sugar	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	.. ..	10 14 14
16,59,820	26,52,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	10	25	18,11,504	20,350	.. ..	10 28 28
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,314	Raza Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	.. ..	10 28 28
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	.. ..	10 20 20
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	25	79,922	8,477	.. ..	10 20 20
20,00,000	72,62,286	36,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	.. ..	10 13 13
13,54,858	11,65,175	11,16,398	1,16,398	Shree Sitaram Sugar	7	140	1,90,077	7,991	.. ..	10 13 13
9,99,950	14,54,274	1,54,304	1,42,696	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	-1,39,515	-1,39,515	.. ..	10 4 4
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	.. ..	10 20 20
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,523	82,931	.. ..	10 20 20
14,00,000A	14,24,740	23,74,426	10,72,924	Upper India Sugar	1	302	16,80,986	86,393	.. ..	10 20 20
4,00,000B									.. ..	10 20 20
MISCELLANEOUS										
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	.. ..	10 4 4
1,50,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	-6,02,785	-14,30,401	.. ..	10 4 4
2,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	-10,51,346	30,205	.. ..	10 4 4
47,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	4	132	12,82,024	32,582	.. ..	10 10 10
2,50,000D	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	.. ..	10 24 24
20,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,779	14,41,315	Angelo Bros.	12	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	.. ..	10 11 11
30,00,000	17,54,434	27,66,265	54,9,634	Assam Match	12	274	8,35,902	11,83,951	.. ..	10 21 21
13,99,998	21,51,864	27,73,991	13,30,999	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	-2,98,408	-4,17,492	.. ..	10 19 19
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	.. ..	10 4 4
90,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	.. ..	10 16 16
12,00,000	2,65,300	8,24,890	1,80,023	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	2,18,123	22,708	.. ..	10 16 16
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	-4,43,164	-1,10,103	.. ..	10 19 19
50,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,350	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	-3,19,589	-3,19,229	.. ..	10 4 4
20,00,000	7,47,579	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	3	160	5,89,372	11,57,707	.. ..	10 5 5
45,97,020	27,44,814	27,44,814	2,71,408	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,548	.. ..	10 17 17
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,775	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	8	27,75,295	1,85,955	.. ..	10 15 15
3,25,00,000	59,89,738	1,18,60,524	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	-30,23,938	-27,36,584	.. ..	10 11 11
32,50,000A	2,10,569	5,83,876	1,16,62,849	Calcutta Gas Co. (Prop.) Ltd. P.	9	235	6,87,704	22,189	.. ..	10 8 8
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	.. ..	10 8 8
90,00,000	17,58,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	.. ..	10 12 12
1,60,00,000	2,94,69,046	3,14,86,174	4,04,78,333	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,154	11,71,885	.. ..	10 12 12
51,26,000	54,12,212	1,48,29,523	1,48,29,523	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	12,83,240	3,06,138	.. ..	10 12 12
75,00,000	12,79,357	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	3	84	-4,28,429	34,255	.. ..	10 14 14
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	.. ..	10 11 11
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	.. ..	10 17 17
2,25,000	17,71,771	4,86,072	17,71,771	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	1,18,938	7,556	.. ..	10 17 17
65,00,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	12	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	.. ..	10 13 13
20,00,000	27,68,349	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	1,02,192	1,02,192	.. ..	10 13 13
40,00,000	31,71,333	7,81,000	98,384	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	19,01,201	11,96,811	.. ..	10 23 23
30,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	.. ..	10 23 23
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	.. ..	10 11 11
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	-91,339	67,868	.. ..	10 11 11
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,589	7,23,38,779	5,90,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	12	325	1,18,18,053	25,00,733	.. ..	10 14 14
1,60,00,000	2,41,97,553	53,33,999	10,13,114	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	26,79,662	14,18,074	.. ..	10 22 22
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77,23,781	28,98,462	.. ..	10 22 22
5,00,000	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	-12,62,371	.. ..	10 24 24
83,75,000C	6,57,319	8,08,202	8,08,202	Indian Rubber Manufacturers P.	1	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	.. ..	10 5 5
1,25,00,000	4,64,735	18,15,487	10,03,705	Indian Wood Products	3	88	17,26,038	2,76,619	.. ..	10 13 13
8,27,970	1,45,789	11,19,693	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	9,201	.. ..	10 38 38
20,00,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1,39,321	36,496	.. ..	10 21 21
5,87,500C	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,695	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	8,299	.. ..	10 4 4
1,17,50,000D	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	1	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	.. ..	10 4 4
2,00,00,000	3,17,363	6,02,958	3,21,611	Macfarlane & Co.	1	133	-14,078	-4,849	.. ..	10 21 21
6,40,00,000	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	1	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	.. ..	10 10 10
1,50,00,000	38,41,510	94,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	1	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	.. ..	10 10 10
1,37,53,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	.. ..	10 24 24
40,00,000	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,973	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	1	167	35,27,178	14,43,141	.. ..	10 28 28
1,15,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	National Insulated Cable P.	3	7	30,26,806	2,22,282	.. ..	10 24 24
20,00,000	31,74,413	40,40,000	2,76,964	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	6	7	18,65,549	31,724	.. ..	10 24 24
79,97,000	61,97,295	78,53,576	23,37,205	National Tobacco P.	12	79	12,06,160	9,03,430	.. ..	10 9 9
23,32,100	2,322	5,11,181	29,35,297	New India Investment Corp.	12	35	1,38,595	1,72,173	.. ..	10 13 13
50,00,000	1,51,265	36,49,630	75,67,949	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	12	321	17,51,273	99,624	.. ..	10 6 6
14,98,250	92,230	37,231	1,58,195	Premnath Transport	1	295	51,968	45,126	.. ..	10 11 11
1,75,000	2,95,555	1,98,739	1,70,302	Publicity Society of India	1	145	1,15,866	65,517	.. ..	10 11 11
2,25,00,000	1,13,34,982	6,41,684	28,78,331	Rail India Ltd. P.	1	332	-22,02,273	-63,99,779	.. ..	10 12 12
1,14,00,000	4,08,39,719	1,57,70,208	22,22,147	Rohas Industries P.	10	335	83,77,395	4,91,624	.. ..	10 15 15
75,00,000	49,34,769	45,00,000	1,41,14,150	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. P.	12	278	39,33,001	6,83,851	.. ..	10 15 15
1,00,000	45,478	94,865	73,729	Spencer's Hotel	6-12	111	-35,478	-64,679	.. ..	10 1 1
2,10,20,000	4,25,514	16,00,000	3,57,020	Walford Transport	12	195	4,17,625	1,34,493	.. ..	10 2 2
8,40,80,000									.. ..	10 2 2
INSURANCE COMPANIES										
29,90,200C	4,10,33	16,68,332	97,38,236	Bharat Fire & Genl. Ins. Ltd. P.	12	303	2,05,348	93,523	.. ..	10 10 10
2,50,00,000D									.. ..	10 10 10
6,75,000	2,54,788	49,32,216	63,50,122	Concord of India	12	174	4,19,675	1,21,419	.. ..	10 2 2
10,00,000	27,109	11,15,346	24,97,520	Great Pyramid	12	268	1,29,230	38,611	.. ..	10 2 2
24,00,000	41,735	58,14,360	1,12,62,300	Hercules	12	268	1,12,62,300	3,18,120	.. ..	10 2 2
7,17,737	14,85,073	26,76,18,082	22,26,32,150	Hindusthan Co-operative	12	11	4,98,539	1,83,373	.. ..	10 2 2
29,00,000	5,68,907	17,75,868	3,25,24,286	New Asiatic	12	37	3,50,918	1,677	.. ..	10 2 2
32,00,000	9,07,344	3,33,43,102	3,04,30,297	Ruby General	12	38	3,35,337	30,348	.. ..	10 2 2
8,00,000	..	21,62,072	27,92,808	Standard General Assurance	12	329	11,898	12,441	.. ..	10 2 2
6,75,										

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. Po. F. Dd. G. and R indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Founders', Deferred, Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively. P. next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits Including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	12-6-56	5-6-56	A year ago
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT															
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9½	8½	10	100	218	128½	180
ELECTRIC LTG. POWER															
6,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	35,75,580	188	6½	6½	5	100	97½	97½	106½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,220	1,222½	1,385
1,62,50,000	1,90,34,397	34,92,925	4,61,194	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	16,94,290	203	7	7	7	100	113½	113½	126½
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	21,171	7½	7½	7½	100	146	146	146
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power sup. P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7½	7½	7½	1,000	131	132	145½
5,32,78,150	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,300	1,320	1,480
ENGINEERING & METAL															
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	357½	360	256½
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	50	96	96	96
40,00,000	11,26,513	6,00,000	9,74,664	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	14,60,736	28,740	10	10	10-10*	10	132½	132½	133½
40,95,100	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,333	Machinery Mfgs. Corpn. Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	Nil	100A	..	..	..
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	..	100	96½	96½	96½
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,052	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	20	25 5/6	28 1/3	30C 31F	185	188½	149
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	152	155½	137
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	196½	200½	234½
0,63,75,000															
INSURANCE COMPANIES															
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	132	132	132
5,15,000	..	11,04,84,087	8,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	100	675	675	675
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	20	45½	45½	45½
18,74,940	25,01,134	2,88,61,153	2,61,49,442	Jupiter General P.	12	55	38,951	4,65,316	Nil	Nil	..	15	91½	91½	91½
1,06,81,590	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	19½	16 2/3	..	15	43½	43½	49
6,00,000	..	67,83,74,430	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	..	..	..	200	3,900	3,900	7,165
15,99,270	..	29,41,860	59,86,789	Vulcan	12	255	6,05,803	2,81,242	10	10	..	10	15½	15½	15½
MISCELLANEOUS															
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	-15,61,405	-37,22,790	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
47,77,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,88,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	225	236	314
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	..	..	125	642½	656½	478½
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	..	..	16	21	240½	175½
45,00,000	3,085	19,47,386	1,28,40,992	Industrial Investment Trust	12	239	5,81,909	2,83,136	..	..	..	25	72	72	72
99,99,250	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,559	4,78,677	..	..	..	4½	72	72	72
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,042	National Rayon Corpn.	12	352	63,19,604	5,72,076	9	10	..	200	215	215	215
9,39,98,089	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	2½	2½	100	213½	213½	212½
7,00,000	27,45,053	57,30,000	11,27,080	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	35,49,059	21,961	70	80	80	10	106	101	168
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	14,43,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	57,597	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	18½	18½	68½
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	8	25	52½	53½	43½
2,75,00,000	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,50,49,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	189½	189½	183½

*1956

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Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earning	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Shares	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	13-6-56	6-6-56	A year ago
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA														
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	-29,367	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	58½	58
21,69,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D. B. G.	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	73	73	74½
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,043	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,807	..	2½	2½	2½	100	57½	57½	63½
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	10	10	19
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839	..	4	2½	2½	100	57½	57½	63½
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	1.29-1.29	1½-1½	1½-..	100	53½	53½	49½
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,006	Cherra Chhatrakopeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12½	5-..	Nil	5	7½	7½	61
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,326	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	1½	2½-..	2½	10	7½	7½	3
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	6½	7½-..	10	10	13½	13½	11½
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	-1,02,611	5,714	98-98	99-1	1-..	100	56½	56½	56½
16,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	72½	72½	72½
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheakhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,280	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-..	100	51½	51½	51½
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	-1,99,473	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	58½	64
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	4½	5	..	100	73½	73½	74½
15,00,000	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	-1,10,300	14,031	6-6	6-6	6-..	100	146½	146½	152
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	-43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

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320 F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329 Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	339 M. G. Investment Corpn., Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348. Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
321 F. O. Williams—14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	330 Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	340 K. O. Cheryan—Travancore.	349 Chandmull Batta—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
322 Messrs Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort, Bombay-1.	331 N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	341 James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350. K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
323 Anderson Wright & Co.—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332 M. Paspati, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.	342 U. N. Chatterjee—2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351. E. & P. (Management), Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
324 Bathgate & Co.—17/19, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333 Jaipuria Bros., Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	343 Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352 C. C. Mahant—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
325 John Rutherford Blackie—Virginia House, 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334 B. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	344 V. J. Pili—Victoria Bunder, Colaba.	353. N. K. Jha—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
326 Berliwa Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335 Sahu Jain, Ltd.—Dalmianagar.	345 The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	354. G. C. Kano—P-8, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
327 Marwar Textiles (Agency), Ltd.—Waghay Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336 Tulsidas Kishchand—Scindia House, Douglas Road, Bombay.	346 Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alwaye.	355. G. G. Robertson—18, Strand Road, Calcutta.
328 J. N. Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore, Oorgram, South India.	337 Berliwa & Co.—53, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	347. Associated Commercial Co. Ltd.—161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	
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SCOTT & PICKSTOCK PRIVATE LTD.
5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta
THERMAL INSULATION ENGINEERS

GROWING REALISM IN MINERALS

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CLIMATE FOR EXPANSION

LARGE-SCALE mineral development is to be among the more important features of the second five year plan. That is why the statement made by Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Natural Resources, to the Bangalore meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board last week, must be weighed carefully for what evidence it may reveal about present Government thinking on the subject. So soon after the appearance of the second industrial policy resolution, this might seem unnecessary. But the many vague generalisations which that exposition contained, and the effort which had obviously been made to avoid ruling out completely the participation of the private sector, suggests that the Government has no clear idea yet of how far it intends to go towards reserving to itself all but the least important and remunerative mineral-mining operations. Mr. Malaviya has stated that official policy will continue to be flexible and will maintain a "healthy balance between the private and the public sector." This appears to contradict the impression that private activity will gradually be squeezed out of all but a few insignificant projects as soon as the State is able to secure the capital, the equipment and the technical skill necessary for exploiting the important ones. It suggests the Government has a positive intention of keeping private enterprise permanently alive in the field of mineral exploitation. This is a principle which has not yet been fully acknowledged even for the key activity of coal mining, where private collieries are threatened eventually with finding their expansion completely stifled.

If it is the Government's intention to enlist the services of private enterprise permanently in mineral mining, suitable encouragement will have to be given. Apart from the curtailment of leases—much of which is not necessarily seriously damaging for private concerns—the chief difficulty appears to be a psychological one. Mineral mining is faced with too many uncertainties for its expansion and working to go forward smoothly. The Government has amended the Constitution, produced the industrial policy resolution and hinted at the possibilities of expropriation in a hundred-and-one speeches and ministerial statements. And lately there has been the introduction of State trading to frighten the private mining concerns, if not into terminating their activities altogether, at least into keeping them down to the level where any losses which might be forced upon them will be no greater than can be avoided. If mining and prospecting companies are now to extend their horizons, some positive evidence is needed to persuade them that they have everything to gain by doing so. The Government has recently shown some appreciation of this point, although it has still fought shy of giving, for example, the coal industry anything but the most flimsy guarantees for the future. Perhaps the best guide to current thinking is being provided by the negotiations on the compensation to be paid to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies. There are complications here due to these concerns being foreign-owned, but short of reversing this unwarranted and misguided step altogether, the Government appears to be attempting to show that it stands against expropriation and in favour of a fair deal for all well-run private concerns engaged in mineral mining.

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The formulation of a policy for the coal industry has tested the Government's long-term intentions. The final allocation of increased output between the private and public pits has just been announced. That for the market collieries is larger than provided for in the earlier tentative allocations. But it is not yet by any means as large as it might have been had the Government not shown itself reluctant to abandon the ideological considerations which have influenced its attitude to coal since the industrial policy resolution of 1948. Ambitions of complete nationalisation have had to be abandoned for the time being due to a shortage of the funds necessary for paying compensation on the scale

required. But the unnecessary expense of large-scale expansion in the public sector is to be undertaken and an increase in private coal output is being allowed only to the extent that the State-owned pits are unable to achieve it themselves. This is neither realistic nor wise considering that private pits have affirmed their ability to produce all the coal required, with little extra investment, provided they are allowed to do so. Such a decision may simply be the price the Government is prepared to pay for its early dreams of dominating the country's entire coal output. And the appreciation of reality already suggested in the change which has taken place since the original suggested allocations may indicate the Government's future attitude towards the problems of coal expansion. But there is nothing about the present attitude which suggests that the private companies are tolerated for any reason other than the public pits' complete inability to achieve the impossible targets expected of them—certainly not the Government's wish to maintain a healthy balance between the private and the public sectors.

The coal industry appears to be in the process of being twisted out of shape to suit ideological considerations. The Government has an admirable opportunity to prove that this is not so by maintaining conditions under which private pits can operate economically. Promises have already been made on the vexed question of transport allocations, but these will not be easy to keep, and scrupulous care will have to be taken if the reality is to conform with intentions. The question which is now of vital concern to all market collieries is that of price. It is already generally accepted that the private pits have not been treated fairly in this matter. When costs are largely out of the industry's hands, it is neither equitable nor economically expedient to impose a rigid price level or even to reduce it. The Government has an admirable opportunity of proving its good intentions towards the entire range of mining industries by conceding the legitimate claims of the private collieries at present being pressed in New Delhi. The coal industry has a multitude of problems which could be solved if the official intention is in fact to maintain a healthy progressive private sector as a complement to a growing public one. Even the mechanism of control itself could be streamlined to suit the needs of the times and encourage the confidence necessary for expansion. If this is found to be administratively impossible, perhaps it is not too late for the lesson to be learned and for greater freedom to be

PLANNING FOR AN UNPLANNED NUMBER

ALTHOUGH India has the distinction of being the first country in the world to accept a national policy for limiting population and reducing its rate of increase, the honour may be largely theoretical. The value of the victory in principle is

**Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast,
Northern Ireland.**

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARDS AUTOMATION AND EMPLOYMENT

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE U.K.)

AS might have been anticipated, the first flush of elation at the idea of automation being the remedy for the ills of inflation having died away, there is now more evidence of doubt in some quarters of this being, after all, the philosopher's stone. But it cannot be said at present that doubts are vigorously expressed, and it looks probable that automation and its companion provider of great expectations, namely, atomic energy are likely for long to come to provide one lens each for the nation's rose-coloured spectacles. What element of caution is at present discernible seems to be developing most among certain members of the Government who, a few weeks ago, were unambiguous optimists. This less exuberant mood proceeds, no doubt, from a feeling that, in the popular estimate, automation and atomics being capable of doing so much, if anything untoward makes its appearance in the economic realm, then it must be that the Government is to blame. Hence the present official warnings that while it is certain that by travelling in the directions named the goal will be reached, there is a long way to go and many difficulties are to be overcome. The Government, as well as safeguarding itself in the manner mentioned has also strengthened its plans for trying to prevent unemployment—should that be seen to be approaching, despite all hopes that a large-scale lack of work is impossible in the modern enlightened State. Thus, where disputes of any considerable magnitude occur between employers and employees, the Ministry of Labour now opens its own office as quickly as it can within the works concerned. Getting to the centre of the trouble speedily by this means is a great gain compared with the old style of attempted control from remote Whitehall. But, of course, it still remains that the Ministry cannot create employment in factories which have to close or partially close through lack of orders. It cannot do so, that is to say, unless it is able to place orders on behalf of Government departments

—which resort would cut right across the declared policy of lessening official expenditure.

Satellite Towns

A prominent firm of public works contractors has offered to take full responsibility for the creation of a satellite town to house an initial population of 25,000, and to ensure full employment for the working members through the firm's own activities and its sub-contracting associates. The project is feasible, and there must be a number of companies which the conditions of the past few years have favoured and which have command of the capital resources necessary for such an undertaking. It is clear that, in the case of public works contractors, taking responsibility for the bringing into existence of satellite towns means, among other things, causing a great amount of work for themselves. That the local authorities or the Government would have to find much of the money required to pay for this work is not necessarily an overwhelming argument against town planning schemes so originated. Nevertheless, they will certainly be viewed with caution, if only for the reason that inflation has many forms of expression. It would be easy to populate an area beyond its real capacity of support over a lengthy period, and the fact might not be plain in the early years of a prosperity brought about by passing influences. Admittedly, populations are far more mobile in these days than they were formerly, and workers have facilities to hand to travel long distances and return home again should the volume of work in the vicinity of their own homes substantially decrease. This power of adaptation is valuable. But it would render more difficult the maintaining of a right balance between agriculture and industry—already a problem hardly within bounds. There are other difficulties. On the other hand, the bringing into existence of a whole town after the fashion suggested is only a logical extension of the building of entire villages by industrialists to house their workers; and plenty of these villages have made their appearance during recent years. Nor would it be impossible to find towns for whose genesis a single enterprise is responsible. Indeed, examples were not absent in the Victorian era. Saltaire, Yorkshire, a woollen centre owned by Salts (Saltaire) Ltd. springs to mind in this respect.

Whether ideas for the setting up of satellite towns are brought to fruition by capitalist con-

cerns, by municipal authorities, or by the Government, the result will certainly be different from the towns we have hitherto known in Britain. This is evident from those already well advanced. The absence of congestion, other than that caused by traffic, is striking. Then, too, whereas Britain until the last few years relied upon her own architectural experience, she has now no hesitation in drawing upon that of other countries, and especially upon that of the United States. This tendency is to be seen more in the external appearance of blocks of flats and offices than it is so far in houses and factories. American and Canadian experience is also being drawn upon in fittings, as in the plumbing arrangements,—the use of stainless steel sinks, etc. Plastics, after a temporary decline in popularity, are in renewed and greater demand by the building and furniture industries for doors, panelling and table tops. But not all current demand is along modern and American lines. Venetian blinds, beloved of the Victorian generation, have "come back", with the difference that the slats are now often of light metal instead of wood.

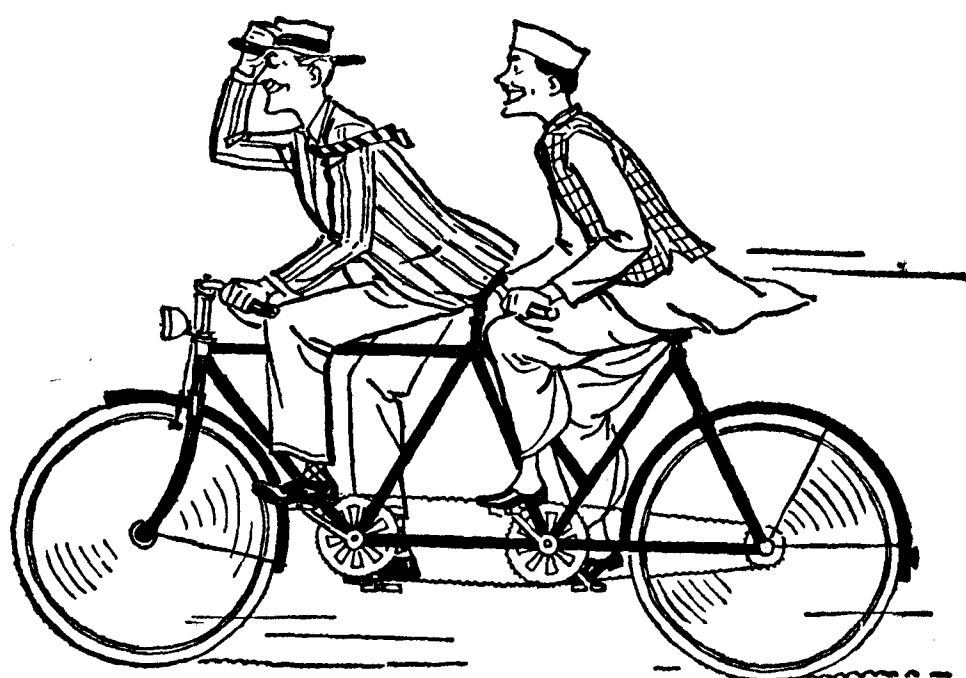
Use of Raw Materials

The question has been raised whether the use of new raw materials or old materials in completely fresh forms is likely to the degree that is being pursued elsewhere. It is said that half the industrial forces in the United States is producing and distributing products unheard of fifty years ago. That statement does not mean that raw materials used have changed to an equal extent. But the tendency with them must be largely the same. One has only to think of the light alloys now so widely used in the engineering industries, but almost unknown half a century ago, a time also when the use of oil for transport and industry was nominal and the by-products of coal and petroleum could be counted on the fingers, whereas today they have to be numbered by hundreds. If it is the case that the enormous switch over to new materials and new industries now gathering force can be accomplished without rendering important old industries obsolete, then it is clear that not only will the volume of the nation's employment be maintained at its present level, but that the shortage of labour will become increasingly acute. Under such circumstances there could be no stabilising of wages at their present levels, very high though these seem to be.

The cotton industry, in co-operation with the Council of Industrial Design, has staged its first design exhibition at the newly opened Design Centre in London. This event is regarded as the first of many to be taken subsequently as the outcome of a decision of the Manchester Cotton Board to follow broader aims in its publicity work on behalf of cotton textiles. Undoubtedly, it has been anomalous to have so many exhibitions of cotton textiles in Lancashire itself, and to leave other parts of England neglected. This policy has been in marked contrast with that pursued by those in charge of propaganda for wool, where the effort has been literally to make the virtues of wool known in every town and village. It must be added that this has meant the expenditure of a vast amount of money, but the sums received through the Australian Government have placed the wool propagandists in an enviable state of affluence. The textile industry as a whole is giving attention to bulked yarns, the chief feature of which is evident from their name. A wider range of designs is expected to be secured through their use. But there are no truly outstanding textile developments to report at the time of writing. A few more firms have managed to win over trade unionists to the three shift system. There is, however, no general movement in that direction.

Diploma Course in Technology

The National Council for Technological Awards, which is charged with the task of stimulating the interest of students in technical matters, has quickly got to work. It is hoped, through the Council's activities, to remedy at an earlier date than could otherwise be the case the great deficiencies in skilled technologists available, of which every important industrial company complains, as well as the Government's Atomic research stations. The first work of the Council has been concerned with the devising of courses, by the taking of which and the passing of subsequent examinations, a diploma in technology can be obtained. The diploma is to be equal to an honours degree of a British university. One of the objects of the courses is to ensure the integration of academic training with practical training in industry. The insisting upon the two kinds of training is an outcome of the Council's belief that even in the technical world, there must be a "liberalising" influence at work. All that is implied by liberalising has not yet been stated—perhaps the Council is not yet completely decided on this point. Its proposals, as so far announced, suggest that the technical student will be better fitted for his ultimate tasks if his studies include English language and literature, accountancy and some instruction in industrial organisation. The Council is working in accordance with an ambitious five year plan. Nevertheless, it is not thought that the provisions at present indicated are adequate, because the Russians, allowing for the difference in the size of their population, are turning out technical students for industrial occupations at three times the rate of Britain. It is not expected to overtake this rate within the period of five years; but it is thought that the difference in the rates may be offset to some extent by the reason that "we in this country are extremely good at fundamental research and invention."



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IA 206

A DITCHER'S DIARY

insufficient data, chanced upon a few broken fragments of the *chakra* and in piecing them together gave it an incorrect form. The mistake thus made, urges Dr. Mukerjee, has ever since been perpetuated and remains embodied in the present crest. According to him, the *chakra* was not conceived by Emperor Ashoka, although it is named after him, but by the Buddha who had referred to it as the *Dharmachakra* (the wheel of spiritual strength) in his first sermon at Sarnath. The Emperor Ashoka, who propagated the Buddha's message through numerous stone edicts, also had a *chakra* made after the Master's design. It showed, Dr. Mukerjee informs us, four lions surmounted by a wheel, thus signifying the triumph of *dharma* (spiritual strength) over brute force. In the crest, the wheel has been placed at the foot of the leonine group, and the symbolic meaning has thereby been completely reversed—that brute force must triumph over spiritual strength. Dr. Mukerjee argues that the wheel on the top of the capital—which is installed in the Sarnath museum—has fallen victim to the years and that the stone surrounded by the lions still shows a hole eight inches in diameter, where, he says, the bottom of the wheel was originally fixed. The *stupa* at Sanchi, built in the 2nd century B.C., shows a lion capital of the form Dr. Mukerjee claims to be correct. I understand that this revelation is causing wry faces in Delhi. Although some of the bigwigs are thought to be in favour of allowing the error to continue, President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a man with a historical conscience, is said to have declared against it. So, I presume, we may shortly expect to see an operation *Ashoka Chakra* working overtime to replace the old crests from the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Raj Bhavans, the Secretariats and the legislative buildings; minting new coins (I hope, before the new decimal coinage is introduced), printing new currency notes and stamping fresh official letterheads.

Powerful pressure groups can be the curse of democracy. But a balance of power is just as essential in domestic as it is in international politics and two groups diametrically opposed to one another may be much less of a danger than the one which holds the field on its own. On those grounds, if on no other, one cannot help but feel that there is perhaps a need in trade-union and bureaucracy-ridden Britain today for a body such as the newly-formed "People's League." This organisation has announced that it intends to fight the growing abuses by the trade unions and seek by all constitutional means the reform of the law as it affects their arbitrary powers; ensure the freedom of the Press by sponsoring its own printing undertaking; campaign against bureaucratic waste and abuses of power and for a progressive reduction of taxation; and generally to fight all infringements of traditional liberties. It is to have no ties with any political party. That these ends are entirely laudable is clear enough. It is equally obvious that this body is unlikely to be a non-starter because its backing is already substantial enough to permit its putting money down for full-page advertisements in *The Times*, *The Manchester Guardian* and the *Financial Times*, Britain's three widest-read "quality" newspapers. But whether it is true that two wrongs can make a right and that this is the correct way to secure freedom from trade union

and bureaucratic tyranny, is another matter. The whole tone of this body's appeal to the people appears to be dominated by a disgust for the present inadequacies of the law for dealing with these two threats to individual liberties. So long as the League directs its attack through legal channels, it can do a great deal of good, but if the time should ever arrive when it loses patience with the law, or when it becomes so powerful that the trade unions find it worth their while to establish a *modus vivendi*, then its activities may make democratic government even more difficult than it is at present and the revival of individual liberties every bit as far off. The trouble is that the constituents of the League's top brass do not kindle any great faith in its future dedication to abstract conceptions of liberty and the rule of law. And, rather significantly, one of its aims is a reduction in the present level of taxation. Britain surely does not want to see the birth of a Poujadist movement.

While opposition is being expressed, sometimes even in high places, to the principle of granting tax concessions to foreign nationals working in India, it is interesting to note that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has found it expedient to drop a Budget proposal of his which would have deprived foreigners employed in Britain by overseas firms of the right to tax immunity on that part of their salaries paid in their homeland. The reason given is that the cost to the country is likely, in the long run, to be far higher than the benefit to the Exchequer. If this is true of a rich country such as Britain when taxing foreigners, it would seem to be even more to the point in poverty-stricken India where the need for enterprise, whatever its nationality, is so great. The fact Mr. Macmillan has had to face is that Britain is not indispensable as a business centre for firms established overseas and that a national of another country, although he must be prepared to keep Britain's laws, cannot always be expected to help carry her present disproportionately-high tax burdens, especially when these have been inflated by welfare commitments from which he does not necessarily benefit and which, in any case, he has no legal power to influence through the polls. Even in Britain, where the standard of living is comparatively high, a foreigner may consider himself, quite justifiably, to be suffering from considerable hardship if the standard he has been used to in his own country is even higher and he finds he has to maintain it on a British after-tax income. And when that fact is added to the usual anxieties of separation from home and family, and perhaps of isolation in an unfamiliar community, he may feel that without a few extra advantages, it is simply not worth his while. If Britain has admitted that she cannot afford to deprive him of what might make his job worth having, it seems strange that many here seem to believe that India can go on doing just that without any cost to herself. Or is the answer, once again, that some people are always prepared to put their own prejudices before the long-term interests of their country?

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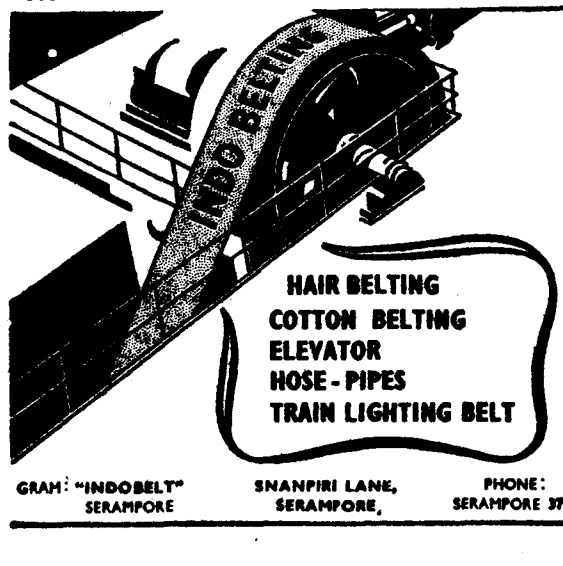
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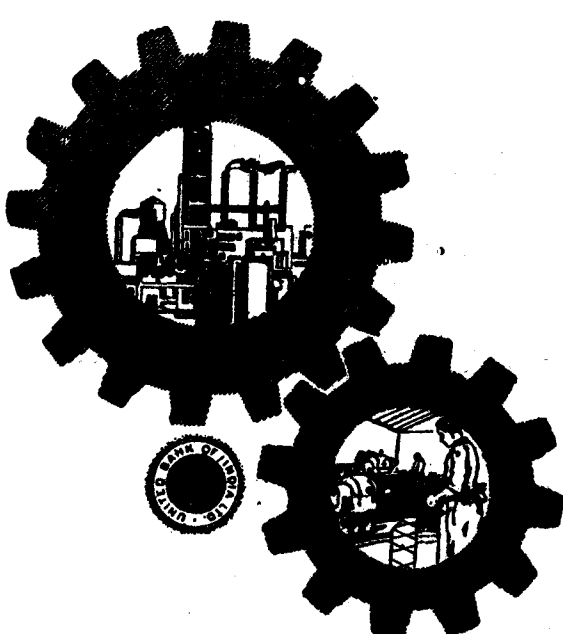
INDUSTRIALS RISE, BUT
GILT-EDGED SUBDUED

THE firm conditions prevailing in the stock markets prior to the week-end gave way to an uncertain and rather easier tendency later. Even so, fairly widespread gains were recorded compared with the previous levels. The oil market continued to attract most of the attention under the influence of the American bid to buy the Trinidad Oil Company. The opposition to it raised doubts whether the deal would be allowed to go through, but the Government announcement that it had agreed to the sale removed all uncertainty and Trinidad Oil shares were around 10s higher on the week. The improvement in the markets followed the rally on Wall Street, which had moved sharply downwards on the news of President Eisenhower's illness. The May overseas trade figures, which were considerably better than had been expected, also encouraged the market. Gilt-edged securities remained subdued, and prices moved within narrow limits prior to the week-end, but a distinctly easier trend developed subsequently. The industrial market went ahead on small selective buying, and despite an easier tendency which developed after the week-end, most prices were higher on balance. Leading issues were the chief beneficiaries and gains here ranged to about 2s, occasionally more. The *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary index is a point or so higher. Gold shares were subdued, and even June dividends failed to stimulate interest. Prices held steady earlier, but then inclined easier to record small losses on the week. Coppers were slightly firmer where changed, while other base metals recovered from the small falls sustained early in the week. Oil recorded an all-round advance under the lead of Trinidad Oil. Leaders were often several shillings higher, while other Trinidad issues, apart from Trinidad Oil, also

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moved up. Rubber and tea shares attracted little attention and prices were mixed on balance.

The Money Market

Short-term loan conditions were somewhat mixed during the past week, with the position never really certain. At times, calling by banks was on a considerable scale, particularly on Thursday, when revenue transfers were being made. Some discount houses were forced to go to the Bank of England and borrow on the full Bank rate terms, and some houses also had repayments of the previous week's loans to make. At the end of the week, disbursement of education money aided the market, although this was offset to some extent by the transfer of oil money. Short-term loans arranged in the market were transacted at rates up to 4½ percent, but at one time, the supply of credit was such that night money was obtainable at down to 3½ percent. Business in bills was on a fair scale at times, with the late August and early September dates changing hands at 4½ percent. Treasury bill tendering again proved uneventful, the market obtaining 4½ percent against the previous week's 4½ percent at an average of 100s 4.20d against 100s 4.90d in the week before. Applications for £240 million worth of 91-day treasury bills totalled £396,025,000, and were allotted at an average rate of 100s 4.20d against 100s 4.90d in the previous week. Offerings this week consist of £260 worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for the week ended 13th June showed that bankers' deposits were £1 million higher at about £226 million, while notes in circulation were £4 million higher at around £1,875 million.

Activity on Wall Street

Convertible bonds were marked down in the early part of last week in sympathy with the sharp decline in the stock market. Losses ranging from one to six points were recorded, with Sinclair Oil, Standard Oil of Indiana and Vanadium Corporation on the stock market brought better conditions later. Rails also went ahead after early softness. U.S. Government obligations were generally quiet and were steady in a small turnover. In the foreign bond market, Greek 6 percents eased early in the period, but later the loss was reduced. Italian Governments were firm with 3 percent 1977 prominent. German Nationals were mixed with 5½ percent 1969 in demand. Danmarks and Norwegians were steady in a small volume of business. Among Japanese issues, Government 6½ percents advanced, but the 5½ percents were slightly easier. In South Americans, Brazilian 3½ percents advanced, but Chile, 3 percents were easier.

Hongkong Gold Listless

Trading in the Hongkong gold market was very slow due to a lack of incentives and demand from the usual overseas outlets, but the undertone was very steady. Values advanced initially and then gradually receded, but recovered following the firmer tendency of U.S. dollars in Hongkong. The closing price was \$112.25. Total carryover charges were 121 cents in favour of sellers. Official offtake was 3,250 taels and unofficial 17,000 taels. Arrivals from Macao totalled 30,000 ounces and forward contracts were done at \$(U.S.)37.91.

Woolfram Price Change

A slightly steadier undertone was discernible in the woolfram or shipment market, with business unit c.i.f. for June shipment. Fresh European demand was generally described as quiet and the current price range is now mentioned at 26½ to 268s, compared with 26½ to 268s previously. This is the first price change since the latter part of April.

Vegetable Oils Quiet

The market was quiet and featureless with a number of buyers holding off in view of the June. Coconut oil was a shade easier on lack of support, with Straits bulk offered down to £90½ c.i.f. and Ceylon at £94. Copra was also weaker, offered down to £17½ c.i.f. for August-September shipments of the Philippine copra, and further sellers wanting from £17½ for June-July up to £17½ for August-September. Linseed oil came under selling pressure, but buyers were not responding to the request for bids for cheap Indian bulk oil nut oil to Continental ports were holding steady, but sellers to the U.K. offered off of groundnut, but were not keen to trade at current valuations. Oil was weak in the background, reflecting the arrival of heavy unsold quantities. Linseed was further reduced, but so far buyers were not reacting. Soyabeans were also moving in buyers' favour without apparent result. It is understood that the bulk of the cottonseed recently auctioned in Uganda was taken up by the local mills, so the prospect of its export as seed is unlikely.

Rubber Market.

With most traders cautious pending more definite developments, the market was somewhat quiet in the week ended 14th June. Price movements were largely dominated by overseas news. President Eisenhower's illness initially caused a sharp recession, which was extended by lower Singapore advices over the week-end, but the decline was short-lived. A renewed squeeze in and with some nervous short-covering finding Singapore offers also relatively scarce the prices of sole crepe remained extremely tight on spot, and dealers were still indicating a nominal 38d a lb. for 4th inch smooth No. 1.

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	15-6-56	6-6-56	17-6-56
Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Dept.	20,74.57	9,45.41	10,04.54
Notes in Circulation	15,04.31.35	15,14,81.47	13,21,22.98
Total Notes issued	15,25,06.92	15,24,27.08	13,40,27.52
Assets—			
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	40,01.71	40,01.71	40,01.71
Foreign Securities	6,66,54.10	6,66,54.10	6,62,04.02
Total of A	7,06,55.81	7,06,55.81	6,92,05.73
B. Rupee Coin	1,04,84.07	1,04,05.22	1,04,57.73
Rupee Securities	7,13,66.04	7,13,66.04	5,43,64.06
Total	15,25,06.92	15,24,27.08	13,40,27.52

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural	10,00.00	10,00.00	—
(Long-term) Credit Fund	—	—	—
Deposits—			
(a) 1 Central Govt.	55,79.97	52,46.22	57,14.95
2 Other Govts.	3,77.84	4,93.14	11,79.29
(b) Banks	51,18.49	50,18.05	49,88.28
(c) Others	15,16.65	12,46.52	22,15.23
Bills Payable	5,39.36	7,61.08	6,70.50
Other Liabilities	41,39.35	36,68.50	38,46.46
Total	1,92,41.46	1,86,34.21	1,96,25.71
Assets—			
Notes	20,74.57	9,45.41	10,04.54
Rupee Coin	7.52	2.36	8.20
Subsidiary Coin	4.67	5.32	7.16
Bills Discounted Int.	20.35	23.10	40.90
Govt. of India Treasury	9,17.38	8,76.37	13,61.89
Bills	28,55.49	33,10.00	64,50.61
Balances held abroad	4,99.00	4,55.00	1,05.00
Loans to Govt.	73,36.22	74,91.50	38,61.41
Other Loans etc.	36,39.36	36,39.36	39,04.33
Investments	18,87.68	18,87.14	22,72.77
Other Assets	—	—	—
Total	1,92,41.46	1,86,34.21	1,96,25.71

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

	6-6-56	1-6-56	10-6-55
Demand Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	8,71.20	7,36.82	5,04.81
(b) Others	6,27,64.50	6,31,21.79	6,82,24.44
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from			
Banks	2,91.30	3,21.30	3,25.59
(b) Others	4,41,29.30	4,38,00.97	3,80,30.34
Borrowings from State	8,02.50	8,06.46	4,21.90
Bank Demand Liabilities	—	—	—
Time Liabilities	37,41.16	37,30.96	34,61.38
Cash	49,43.27	50,07.43	46,44.47
Balances with the Reserve	10,37.04	10,80.28	10,46.08
Banks	10,80.81	9,65.38	17,75.08
Balances with other banks	3,49,00.07	3,49,87.53	3,44,87.31
State Govt. Securities	6,12,62.48	6,14,30.23	5,01,04.50
Advances	1,06,84.84	1,04,81.87	76,97.50
Inland Bills purchased and discounted	47,55.35	48,33.39	39,80.01
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	—	—	—

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs. (thousands)
15-6-56	38,80.39
8-6-56	35,64.35
1-6-56	34,73.45
25-5-56	30,19.38

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	week ended	week ended
Liabilities—	1-6-56	25-5-56
Notes in Banking Department	13,17.36	13,06.20
Notes in Circulation	2,87,45.38	2,87,51.38
Total Notes issued	3,00,62.74	3,00,57.58
Assets—		
A. Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58
Foreign Securities	86,98.38	86,98.38
Government of India Securities	26,56.90	26,56.90
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,02.26	43,02.26
B. Rupee Coin	6,52.31	6,48.13
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,20,38.88	1,20,38.88
Bills with Reserve Bank of India	—	—
pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—
Govt. of India Securities	19.02	19.02
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.00	1,00.00
Rupee Coin	89.25	89.25
Total	3,00,62.74	3,00,57.58

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	—	—	—
Reserve Fund	—	—	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	12,53.50	8,00.85	—
(b) Provincial Government	1,27.71	1,94.23	—
(c) Others	14,70.10	15,71.24	—
(d) Others	23,05.64	22,75.23	—
Bills Payable	75.07	80.03	—
Other Liabilities	8,35.64	7,54.16	—
Total	76,87.66	71,94.79	—
Assets—			
Notes	13,17.36	13,06.20	—
Rupee Coin	—	—	—
Subsidiary Coin	—	—	—
Govt. of Pakistan	—	—	—
Govt. of India	—	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Govt. Treasury Bills	10.35	11.39	—
(b) Govt. Advances to Govt.	—	—	—
Provincial Govt. Under Advances	—	—	—
Other Loans and Advances	3,27.60	3,24.60	—
Investments	43,02.26	43,02.26	—
Other Assets	15,17.30	14,75.30	—
Total	76,87.66	71,94.79	—

Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

SLOW DECLINE CONTINUES

Wednesday, 20th June.

DEMAND for funds has continued to fall slowly during the past week. The requirements of most of the important industries are slightly easier, and there has been some return of funds from upcountry areas. The interbank market remains fairly firm, and the call rate is unchanged at 3½ percent.

There has been a good showing of export bills this week, especially in the latter half of it. Both tea and gunny bills have been in evidence. Remittance has been normal. The strength of sterling is unchanged, and the dollar rate continues to be quoted at Rs. 477½.

Silver was steady on bull support and the price advanced from the previous week's level of Rs. 167.10 to Rs. 169.8, quoted today. The rate for ready was quoted at Rs. 170-4. The London price declined from 78½ to 77½. The price of foreign silver in New York also fell from 90½ to 90¼ cents.

Gold was quiet on lack of support and the price dropped from Rs. 104.8 to Rs. 103.8. The sovereign at Rs. 66-15 was Rs. 1-1 higher.

During the week ended 15th June, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 38,61,75,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

A fall of Rs. 10.50 crores to Rs. 1,504.31 crores in notes in circulation was the outstanding feature of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 15th June, 1956. The total note issue was fractionally higher by Rs. 79 lakhs to Rs. 1,525.06 crores. Notes held in the Banking Department consequently rose by Rs. 1.29 crores to Rs. 20.74 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts increased by Rs. 3.33 crores and Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 55.80 crores and Rs. 5.27 crores, respectively. Balances of commercial banks at Rs. 51.18 crores showed a rise of Rs. 1 crore. Balances held abroad declined by Rs. 4.55 crores to Rs. 28.55 crores. Investments were fractionally higher by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 36.38 crores. Other loans and advances dropped from Rs. 74.91 crores to Rs. 73.36 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 41.43 crores (Rs. 42.91 crores). These advances aggregated Rs. 154.03 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances stood at Rs. 4.99 crores against Rs. 4.55 crores.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 8th June, 1956, shows a drop of Rs. 1.92 crores in total deposits to Rs. 224.53 crores. Investments in Government securities are down by Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs. 90.26 crores, while other authorised investments are up by Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 10.58 crores. Advances, including loans, cash credit and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased have increased by Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 139.43 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 16.64 crores or Rs. 15 lakhs less.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 8th June, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 636.36 crores (Rs. 8.71 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 444.21 crores (Rs. 2.91 crores), compared with Rs. 638.59 crores (Rs. 7.37 crores) and Rs. 441.22 crores (Rs. 3.21 crores), respectively in the previous week. Cash has increased by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 37.41 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have decreased by Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 49.42 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 68 lakhs in investments to Rs. 349.00 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 769.03 crores show an increase of Rs. 88 lakhs. The ratio to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts are, in consequence, shown at 8.1 percent and 71.2 percent, against 8.1 percent and 71.1 percent.

Provisional figures of foreign sea and air-borne trade of India on private and Government accounts during May 1956, according to data so far available in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are as follows: Merchandise, excluding transit trade of Pakistan but including that of other land frontier countries: Exports Rs. 4,399 lakhs, re-exports Rs. 89 lakhs (transit trade—negligible). Imports Rs. 6,750 lakhs (transit trade—Rs. 3 lakhs). Total trade Rs. 11,246 lakhs. *Treasure*: Exports of currency notes Rs. 62 lakhs, others—nil. Imports of gold Rs. 1 lakh, currency notes Rs. 126 lakhs, others—nil. *Balance of trade*: The merchandise import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government stores awaiting adjustment. Subject to this deficiency in import figures and to the exclusion of figures for transit trade, the total value of exports (including re-exports) of merchandise, gold and silver fell short of imports by Rs. 2,268 lakhs.

LONDON FINANCIAL LETTER

SPEAKING OUT OF TURN

IT was generally agreed in the City this month that the Chancellor of the Exchequer made serious psychological errors in his statements on the dangers of wage increases. The warnings may have been perfectly valid and, in themselves, salutary; but it should have been obvious that foreign operators in sterling would become nervous if anyone in Mr. Macmillan's authoritative position foretold disaster unless the rising spiral of wages and prices was halted—especially when it appeared to be proceeding as strongly as ever. It can now be seen that the premature weakening of the pound—which is, anyway, approaching its period of seasonal recession—was largely caused by this nervousness. Subsequently, the tone of the Chancellor's statements was distinctly modified, and the more optimistic note assisted sterling. What effect it had at home is difficult to gauge. The Chancellor's position would be easier if he could say one thing in private to the wage-earners and another thing in private to the international operators. He would not necessarily deceive either, for the trend is reasonably promising though at the same time precarious, and a remark that is appropriate in one context may be out of place in another.

These objections to the Chancellor's recent activities are not frivolous. He took it upon himself to supplement his monetary actions, whose effects were too slow, with exhortatory words, whose effects were uncertain at home and damaging abroad. He confirmed the opinion of financial circles here that exhortation could do little good and might do harm; not only because of the unfortunate phrasing, but also because the mere idea of exhortation, after it has been used so often as a substitute for action, has a disturbing effect abroad. The world must know what the Treasury is thinking, even though what the Treasury is doing is of more practical importance. In the few weeks that culminate in the Budget there is always a superabundance of information, thereafter too little that is considered authoritative. It is felt that a monthly bulletin—a more comprehensive version of the bulletin that the Treasury already issues on particular subjects—would be a valuable addition to this country's economic data.

Shift of Emphasis

So strongly was the Chancellor criticised for his apparent reversion to words that he was goaded into warning, or reassuring, the sceptics that he would not hesitate to act as well if it seemed to him necessary. Immediately, he set in motion again the dispute whether Bank rate should be raised again. Those who have always had faith in this instrument are still convinced that it can be effective if used resolutely, but its comparative failure so far has strengthened the opposition of those who have always doubted its efficacy. It seems that we have reached a position where Bank rate cannot be easily raised because it has not proved that its deflationary effects outweigh the extra burden on the Exchequer on the interest payable on the overseas sterling balances, and cannot be safely lowered because the psychological effect of such a move would be damaging abroad. The flexible instrument that Mr. R. A. Butler reintroduced with a flourish in 1951 is flexible no longer. Mr. Roy Harrod is not the only economist who is uncertain whether (as he has written to the *Financial Times*) "the credit squeeze played an important part, or whether the investment boom just wore itself out in the ordinary way". The boom has not yet worn itself out, but Mr. Harrod is satisfied that it will do so eventually, if not in six, then perhaps in 18 months. More and more company chairmen are testifying to the effects of the squeeze but even they can only guess whether their trading conditions would have remained easy without it. Mr. Harrod, anyway, believes that the moral for future policy is that "we cannot afford to treat future booms by repeated credit squeezes, unless we can simultaneously bring under control that large sector of capital investment which is at present immune from the effects of the squeeze".

In these notes previously, the Chancellor's inclination to work on the supply of money rather than on the cost of credit has been mentioned. He has begun to tackle the difficult problem of funding the floating debt. But he has now, apparently, turned his attention to another aspect of the national debt—particularly but not exclusively of the floating debt—the inflationary expenditure of the Government itself. It seems that the Government, from the Premier downward, has at last been convinced that military expenditure on the present scale is not a strengthening but a weakening factor in this country's position. Even if the boom is subsiding, it is still necessary to ease the pressure on industry, as well as to restrict the flow of money into the banking system, by reducing the Government's orders, and to allow—indeed, to compel—industry to devote more energy to the increasingly competitive export trade.

Spending and Saving

There are signs already that inflation is under control, and it may be that the Chancellor's economies, if progressive, will complete the long and arduous process of adjustment. The inflation of bank-money came under control last year, while the supply of currency continued to increase. Now the supply of currency was, in general, ceased to expand, even while prices and wages continue to rise. The physical volume of retail trade seems to be rather less than it was a year ago. In the consumers' sector the boom has already subsided, and the first signs of the subsidence have appeared

in the producers' sector. In the absence of adequate statistics (the deficiency is by now notorious), it is impossible to see where the money is going. One would assume that more was being saved, but the available figures of savings do not support this assumption. If when the Budget emphasised saving, anyone doubted its importance, the doubts must have been knocked away by the shock of the American offer (permitted with reservations) for the Trinidad Oil Company—a piece of the sterling area's economy that would not have to break off into the dollar area if Britain were saving enough to finance the development of the sterling territories.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 6-4-56:

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-9-6%
23-3-56	24-6-56	1,00.00	Rs. 2-8-6%
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
June 1956	—	2,00.00	—
July 1956	—	1,00.00	—
Total	—	3,00.00	—

THE INDIAN TUBE COMPANY
(1953) LIMITED

A TATA-STEWARTS AND LLOYDS ENTERPRISE

General Services Screwed and Socketed Tubes, Class 'A', 'B' & 'C' (Galvanised and black) to B.S. 1387, upto and including 6" n.b., and Pipe Fittings.

Power Cold drawn, Hot finished and Electric Resistance Weld Boiler Tubes.

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Steel Strip High Tensile Steel Box strapping and Cold Rolled Steel Strip for manufacturing purposes.

Enquiries and Orders for Screwed and Socketed Tubes and fittings ex-stock should be addressed direct to our Warehouse Offices.

Head Office: 4

LONDON INSURANCE LETTER REPORT ON NUCLEAR RISKS



THOSE WHO COMMAND-DEMAND...

QUEEN ANNE

Scotch Whisky

HILL THOMSON & CO. LTD. Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1792

THE interim report of the committee investigating nuclear energy insurance has been well received in the industry. The committee was set up last October by the British Insurance Association and Lloyd's, and it published its report at the end of May. The essence of the report is that nuclear risks are not different in kind from conventional risks, with the exception of radioactive contamination, which might involve both damage to the power station and damage to third parties. This new element involves some problems not because it is necessarily very menacing, but because the extent of the hazard is peculiarly difficult to assess. It is comforting to know that work in the Atomic Energy Authority's establishments is officially regarded as safer than most industrial work. Because the theoretical danger is so great, the precautions against it are extremely elaborate. But there remains the remote possibility of a disaster affecting so much property and so many people that insurance claims could be exceptionally heavy, and it is not pretended that this problem has been completely solved. What is encouraging is that British insurers are not inclined to impose a limit on the cover that they will provide. The American insurance companies' proposed limit of \$65 million is certainly high, but if the experts are right in their opinion that the figure is still much less than the potential need the limit can impede development of nuclear energy. The British committee's report emphasises the social obligation by its suggestion that insurers, "recognising these developments as of the greatest importance in Britain's industrial progress, will, no doubt, feel a

responsibility to afford cover in respect of the new risks involved". And it can be assumed that, having accepted the principle in Britain, the companies will make their services freely available abroad.

Fires in Factories

Insurance companies have always known that fire precautions in factories are, on the whole, inadequate. A fire, which cost eight lives, in a Yorkshire woollen mill last February, compelled the Government to investigate this inadequacy, and in his statement on the subject to the House of Commons in the middle of May the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Robert Carr, revealed a deplorable situation. For that situation, moreover, the authorities themselves are partly to blame. Nearly two decades ago, in 1937, the Factories Act laid it down that every factory must be equipped with a fire alarm that would be "clearly audible throughout the building". Mr. Carr could not give precise figures, but he estimated that 50-70 percent of the factories covered by these regulations had no fire alarms at all. The Ministry's factory inspectorate has never been adequately staffed, and when a special survey was demanded it had to borrow men from other departments. In fact, however, inspecting fire precautions is not primarily the responsibility of this inspectorate; it should be done by the local authorities, who have disgracefully neglected the task—partly, it seems, because they did not realise that they were responsible for it. Now that the facts have been clearly exposed, there is a reasonable possibility that the fire hazard will be perceptibly reduced. Research is also being intensified. The Fire Research Board has revealed in its latest report that its annual expenditure is planned to increase from a little less than £90,000 to a maximum of £125,000, its staff from less than 80 to more than 100; and that new buildings and equipment are to be provided at a cost of some £365,000. In relation to direct fire damage of nearly £28 million in this country last year, these figures are not extravagant. At the same time, some trends are working against the fire-fighting movement. At the recent conference of the Industrial Fire Protection Association of Great Britain it was pointed out that the layout of automatic factories, with large areas of uninterrupted operating space, would be contrary to the principles of "fire-segregation". Automation, it was suggested, must incorporate new fire detecting and warning devices. It must be reported that some delegates were severely critical of the alleged reluctance of the insurance companies to approve new devices.

Export Credit Insurance

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has reported that 13-14 percent of British exports are insured against default of credit. This is a higher percentage than any other country's. Germany's coming next, apparently, with a figure of about 10 percent. However, after a remarkably rapid growth of business, that began seriously about 30 years ago, the underlying trend seems to be no longer upward. A peak of £666 million was reached in 1951-52; in 1955-56 the figure was down to £553 million. Yet the Department does not believe that the reverse signifies a decline in the need for this kind of insurance. While exports in general expand, exports in particular categories diminish, and it happens that one of the diminishing categories, textiles (more precisely, cotton and rayon textiles), uses credit insurance on a relatively large scale. It may be that experience teaches traders, as well as underwriters, to assess risks more accurately and that as they get to know their customers they feel that precautions are less needed. But if exports continue to expand, as is obviously necessary, they will break new ground, and will presumably include the goods of some relatively inexperienced exporters. At least, it can be said that the anxious discussion of export credit in this country does not refer to E.C.G.D.'s facilities. The difficulty is that the banking system is not adapted to provide the long credits that many customers overseas require—so the question whether they can be adequately insured does not arise. It is, however, argued that if profit margins are being "cut to the bone" to promote exports, the Department should reduce its rates, since, if static, they tend to increase as a proportion of gross profit on the transactions concerned. It is true that the average cost on all business where the term did not exceed six months was the same in the last financial year as five years previously, but a larger proportion of the business was on terms near to six months last year, so that the true cost was lower. Anyway, an average cost of 11s 7d a £100 does not seem excessive, and premiums on exports to more stable markets have, in fact, been reduced this year.

MANUFACTURE OF COMPUTERS

The General Electric Company Limited and the British Tabulating Machine Company Limited announce that they have entered into arrangements for collaboration in the design of efficient and competitively-priced computers and like equipment to cover the field in which such devices can be employed, and particularly the sphere of office machinery and automation. They believe that, by collaboration in these matters and the application of the specialist knowledge and resources of both companies, significant advances in the development of these devices will be made, both in terms of design and engineering for production. To implement this policy it is intended to form a new company, the capital of which will be held equally by the parent companies. The financial, production and distributing structure of the parent companies will not be affected by this arrangement.

Stocks and Shares

SHARE MARKET BRIGHTER AFTER DULL START

ENQUIRY FOR COALS: TEAS MORE ACTIVE

Wednesday Evening.

THE Calcutta stock market has passed a dull week, but the past two days have brought signs of returning life and Indian Irons have risen from last week's clearing level of Rs. 37-6 to as high as Rs. 38-4; profit-taking brought the price back to Rs. 37-15 after hours this evening. The feature among the speculative counters has been Indian Copper which rose to Rs. 7-8 in an otherwise dull market. The closing price today is Rs. 7-7. Other speculatives have gained in sympathy with Indian Irons and the market has an altogether brighter look than it had a week ago. One of the factors which appears to have helped sentiment has been the reported resignation of the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, and the rumour that he may be replaced by the present Minister for Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

Activity in the sections has been mixed, but on the whole there has been little investment support. Coal shares have benefited from the expectation that the Government is going to grant an interim increase in coal prices to help the industry implement the recent Tribunal Award. Tea scrip has ment the recent Tribunal Award. Tea scrip has enjoyed support following reports of large-scale Russian interest in the Calcutta auctions. The jute section has remained entirely neglected. Engineering and miscellaneous shares have received their usual interest and prices have been buoyant. Government securities have been better after last week's losses.

Details of the week's trading follow.

There has been a revival of interest in Government securities and prices recovered from the setback reported last week. The volume of business was, however, on a restricted scale. Three percent Conversion Loan continued on offer and the price declined to Rs. 77-5 but closed one anna better, while Non-terminable Paper was nominally quoted at Rs. 77-6. Short-dated loans ruled steady with buyers for 3% Loan 1957 at Rs. 99-13 and 3% 1958 at Rs. 99-10. In the medium-dated group 3% 1959-61 was recovered to Rs. 98-2 buyers, while 3% 1963-65 was taken at Rs. 95-1-6 and 3% 1964 changed hands at Rs. 95-1 ex-voucher; 2½% 1961 was quoted at Rs. 93-9, while 2½% Loan 1960 had buyers over at Rs. 93-6 and 2½% 1962 changed hands at around Rs. 93-5-6. Among National Plan issues, 3½% 1961 and 3½% 1964 were unchanged with sellers at Rs. 99-11 and Rs. 98-12 respectively, but 3½% 1965 was marked up two annas to Rs. 98-13 with buyers over. In long-dated loans 3% 1966-68 was on offer at Rs. 93-4 but 1970-75 was quoted higher at Rs. 90-7. Provincial loans were extremely dull and there were no price changes.

Selected miscellaneous preference shares met with enquiry at around last quotations, but buyers were not prepared to chase prices in order to obtain their requirements. In the case of jute preference shares, selling orders could be executed only by lowering prices. Among miscellaneous issues, Alkali & Chemical were taken at Rs. 105 and Burn & Company 6% Preference at Rs. 123. Calcutta Electric were quoted at Rs. 11-8 and Dalmia Cement Rs. 40 paid-up were done at Rs. 40 ex-dividend. India General Navigation were taken at Rs. 87 and Indian Aluminium at Rs. 86. There were buyers of Indian Iron & Steel at Rs. 107 and New Victoria were reported at Rs. 4-14. Rohtas Industries "B" were taken at Rs. 64 and Orient Paper Second Preference were crossed at Rs. 74-8 as were Railis India at Rs. 65. In jute, Anglo-India were offered at Rs. 111-8 and Dalhousie at Rs. 105-8. A solitary transaction was reported in Fort Gloster Second at Rs. 80, and National were taken at Rs. 116. Reliance changed hands at Rs. 98-8.

The outstanding feature in the banking section was Punjab National which met with keen enquiry at around Rs. 58. United Commercial were unchanged at Rs. 51, but Hind Bank improved from Rs. 33 to Rs. 34-8.

In the railway section Dehri-Rohas were dealt in at around Rs. 13-10, Howrah-Amta were marked at Rs. 53-8 and Howrah-Sheakhala at Rs. 37.

In the cotton section, Kesoram provided the outstanding feature improving from Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 20-10, but profit-taking at the close brought the price down to Rs. 19-14. Elgin also improved from Rs. 28-5 to Rs. 28-15 while Cawnpore Textiles were depressed at Rs. 8-13. Muir Mills reported business after a long interval at the higher price of Rs. 88. Dunbar were better at Rs. 314 as were Bowreah at Rs. 167.

On expectations of an increase in coal prices, coal shares met with good enquiry during the week and prices improved on a wide front as will be seen from the following table:

	Opening 14-6-56. Rs.	Closing 20-6-56. Rs.
Amalgamated	23 8	23 14
Bengal	538	558
Borrea	23 12	25 8
Burrakur	13 13 x.d.	14 5
Equitable	30 6	31

New Beerbhoom	19 12	20 8
Raneegunge	11 4 x.d.	12
South Karanpura	9 4	10
Western Bengal	6 15	7 5
Karanpura Collieries	116	124

Jute shares attracted little attention and prices on the whole were unchanged.

Here are the week's representative price movements:

	Opening Rs.	Closing Rs.
Agarpara	12 4	12 1
Barnagore	148	138
Anglo India	170	170
Birla	18 8	18 6
Cheviot	208	202
Ganges	73	72
Howrah	23 12	23 4
India	140	140
Kelvin	238	238
Kinnison	175	172
Naihati	94	90
National	25 2	24 14
Nuddea	40 4	40 8
Reliance	10 13	10 12

There is little change to report in the electric supply section and the minimum amount of business was put through. Benares were crossed at Rs. 18-2 and Patna were marked at Rs. 11-3. Calcutta Electric changed hands on several occasions at around Rs. 13-8.

There were a few isolated features in the sugar section namely Carew which advanced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10-4, and Purtabpore from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 15-6. Cawnpore and Champaran were both better at Rs. 20-4 and Rs. 29-8. Darbhanga were scarce at

HINDUSTHAN GENERAL INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

FOR SERVICE & SECURITY

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M.A. (Cantab). (London).

Shri M. L. Dahanukar.
Shri J. N. Sen Gupta, Raja Radharaman of
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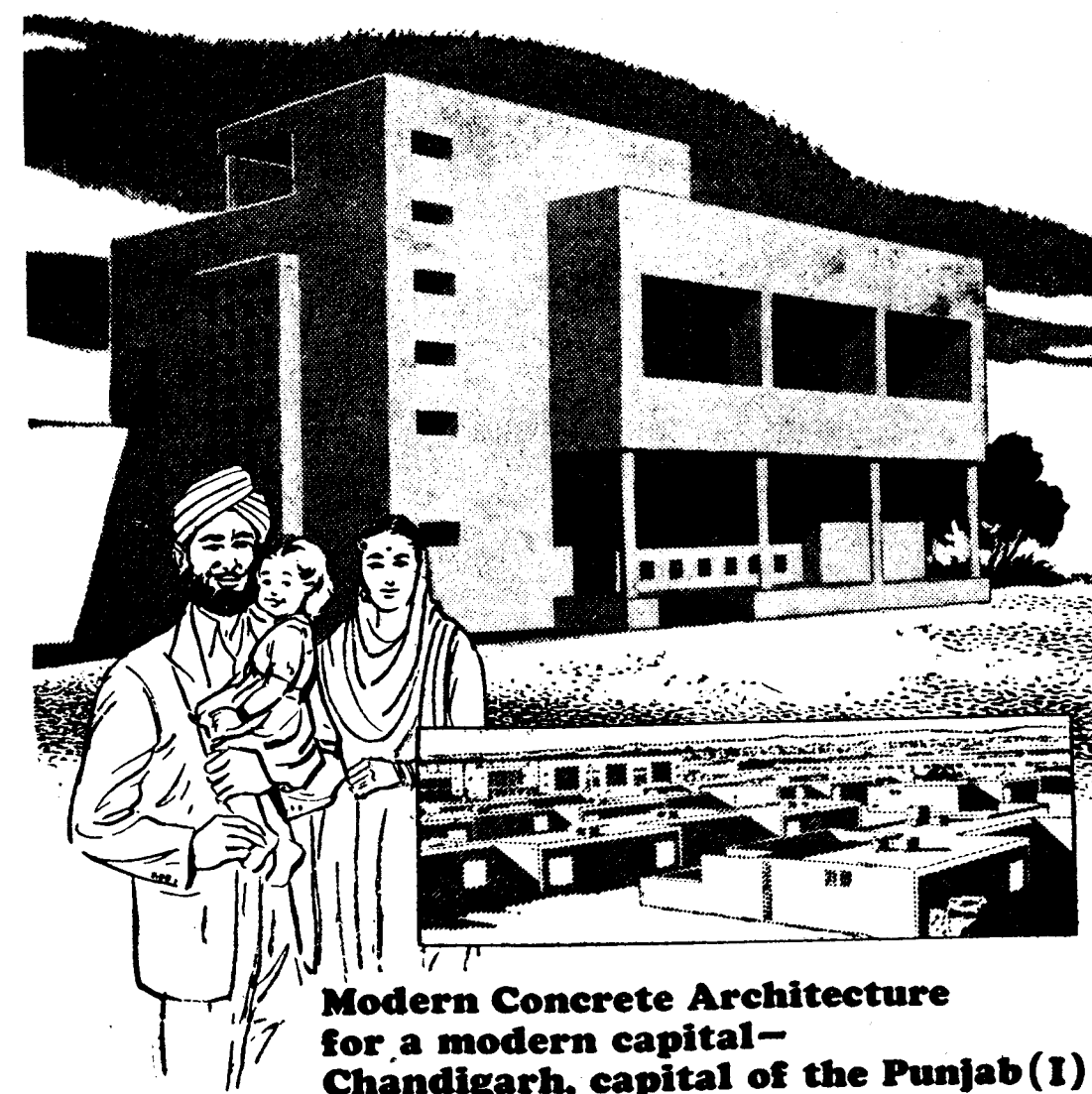
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**Modern Concrete Architecture
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ACC cement

All the buildings in this new Indian city are notable for their modern, functional design—varied treatment of ventilation being one of the outstanding architectural features.

Over 80,000 tons of ACC cement have so far been used in the construction of this city.

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THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED.

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Rs. 24.2. Kamnager were marked back from Rs. 27-12 to Rs. 26-12 but again recovered today to Rs. 27-4.

In the engineering section, Indian Iron and Steel recovered from Rs. 36-13 to Rs. 38-2 which is to-night's closing quotation. Jessops met with some selling pressure and were quiet at Rs. 35. Burn & Company were neglected at Rs. 36.8 and Indian Galvanising were marked at Rs. 23-6 ex-dividend. Richardson & Cruddas were offered at Rs. 26 while Textile Machinery recovered from Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-6. Kumardhubi Engineering and Indian Standard Wagon were steady at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 182 respectively. Britannia Engineering improved today from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 18-15.

In paper, India Paper Pulp were well maintained at Rs. 25-14 while Orient Paper recovered from Rs. 38-13 to Rs. 39-6. Shree Gopal were steady at Rs. 19-7 while Titagur met with some selling pressure and eased to Rs. 44-2.

In cement, Assam Bengal were steady at Rs. 8-3 while Sone Valley were dealt in freely at around Rs. 8-14. Ashoka were enquired for at Rs. 12-2 and Dalmia were placed at Rs. 16-12 ex-dividend.

In insurance, New Asiatic changed hands at Rs. 4-3 and Ruby General at Rs. 6-2.

In shipping, India General Navigation were shaded at Rs. 116 while India Steamship recovered from Rs. 9-1 ex-dividend to Rs. 9-5. Port Shipping were marked at Rs. 16-8.

Among miscellaneous industrials, Alkali & Chemicals were better at Rs. 22-4 while Bengal Flour were offered at Rs. 26. British-Burmah Petroleum, on dividend rumours, moved up from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8. Despite the satisfactory final dividend of 14 annas a share making Rs. 1-6 a share for the year, Clive Row Investment shares reacted from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 12-6, but considering the attractive yield which they offer, the price should adjust itself upwards before long. Dunlop Rubber were unchanged at Rs. 30-8 as were British India Corporation at Rs. 11-4. Hindustan Motors were quiet at Rs. 10-1 while Indo-Burmah Petroleum improved from Rs. 40-8 to Rs. 41-8. Indian Cables were steady at Rs. 34-10 as were Indian Wood Products at Rs. 39. Metal Box were steady at Rs. 28-11 while Martin Burn were offered at Rs. 24-14. National Carbon were wanted at Rs. 27-6 and National Tobacco were a shade better at Rs. 13-5. Rallis were marked back from Rs. 48 to Rs. 45 but National Insulated Cables, on bonus rumours, had strong buyers at Rs. 25-11. Despite the reduction of the ordinary dividend, just announced, by Shaw Wallace and Company (Re 1

against Rs. 1-4) the shares were steady at Rs. 15-5. Rohtas Industries were slightly easier at Rs. 24.

In the mining section there was a considerable turnover in Indian Copper shares which at one time were taken up to Rs. 7-8; tonight's closing quotation is lower at Rs. 7-6 on profit taking. Karanpura Development were a shade better at Rs. 25-4, while both Burma Mines and Western Stockholders investment were unchanged at Rs. 4 and Re. 1 respectively. Metal Corporation were easier at Rs. 10-12 but Orissa Minerals were in demand at Rs. 27-12.

Enquiry for tea shares broadened considerably towards the end of the period under review as a result of better auction prices this week and the announcement that India would enter into an agreement with Russia for the exchange of tea for steel.

Of the Assam shares, Bateli were wanted at Rs. 23-8 and Bishnauth Old changed hands at Rs. 25-8. Dibrugarh were called at Rs. 29-8 and Tyroon were done at Rs. 50. Brahmaputra improved from Rs. 8-14 to Rs. 9-4 and Brooke Bond were marked up sharply to Rs. 24-10. Dhelakhat had buyers at Rs. 22-14 but Dhunseri were fractionally easier at Rs. 23-8. Grob "B" recorded Rs. 19-12 and Methoni improved on investment support to Rs. 25-12. Interested buying pushed Sapoi to Rs. 25-8 and Telojan improved to Rs. 31-10. Among Doora scrip, Banarhat improved to Rs. 370, as did Hantapara to Rs. 232 and Rajabhat to Rs. 27. Hasimara were done at Rs. 39-6 and New Doora changed hands at Rs. 372. Of the remaining shares, Darjeeling Tea & Chinchona were crossed at Rs. 190 and Hattikihira were called at Rs. 21-4. Belgachi recorded Rs. 55 and Hansqua improved from Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 24-2. Jayshree were better at Rs. 12-6. Patrakola had buyers at Rs. 196.

The BURRAKUR COAL COMPANY increased its profit by Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 11,90 lakhs for the half-year ended last December. Providing Rs. 4,30 lakhs (Rs. 4,90 lakhs) for depreciation, Rs. 5,53 lakhs (Rs. 4,93 lakhs) for taxation, transferring Rs. 6,900 (Rs. 32,000) to development rebate reserve, Rs. 55,500 (Rs. 75,000) to tax contingency reserve, Rs. 50,000 (same) to debenture redemption reserve, Rs. 1½ lakhs (same) to ropeway rope replacement reserve, Rs. 25,000 (same) to general reserve and bringing in Rs. 1,40,510, there remains an available balance of Rs. 4,89,965. The ordinary dividend has been maintained at 3½%, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 1,15,375. Rallies increased from 513,556 tons to 516,165 tons, and despatches from 506,361

tons to 526,106 tons. The directors say that good progress has been made with the repair programme of the Loyabad coke plant and 31 ovens are now in production; 40,712 tons of metallurgical hard coke were manufactured during the half-year under report, compared with 36,710 tons. Corresponding despatch figures were 40,491 tons and 36,726 tons, respectively. In response to the Government's request for the coal industry's plans for the future, the company signified its willingness, in certain circumstances, to increase its coking coal output substantially to meet the future demand from the steel-making industry. No direct reply has yet been received from the Government, but the directors have reason to believe that the collieries will be called upon to increase their output. In conformity with the Companies Act, 1956, the company's accounts will henceforth be drawn up on an annual basis. It has been decided that the first annual closing of accounts will take effect from the period commencing on 1st July, 1956. The directors will, however, arrange for unaudited half-yearly draft accounts. It is their intention to declare interim dividends when, in their opinion, the state of the company's affairs warrant such action.

The AMALGAMATED COALFIELDS, LTD., increased its profit by Rs. 1,39 lakhs to Rs. 6,83 lakhs. Bringing in Rs. 38,026, there is a balance of Rs. 751,205. Taxation absorbs Rs. 2,83 lakhs (Rs. 1,46 lakhs) and depreciation Rs. 2,62 lakhs (Rs. 2,52 lakhs). Machinery replacement reserves is doubled to Rs. 21 lakhs. The dividend has been increased from 6½ percent to 7½ percent, leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 26,953. Rallies rose from 398,250 tons to 415,791 tons and despatches from 390,920 tons to 436,024 tons. The directors say that capital expenditure incurred during the half-year under report on development, machinery and buildings amounted to Rs. 3,00,396, against Rs. 1,73,837. Extensive development has been taken in hand to replace some of the old collieries nearing exhaustion so as to enable the company to maintain and increase production.

Providing Rs. 1,75 lakhs higher at Rs. 2,90 lakhs for taxation and lowering depreciation slightly to Rs. 57,226, the profit of the BRIDGE & ROOF COMPANY (INDIA) LTD., amounted to Rs. 3,25 lakhs (against Rs. 1,73 lakhs) for the half-year ended last December. Bringing in Rs. 1,15,742, there is Rs. 4,41,297. General reserve allocation is Rs. 1,25 lakhs higher at Rs. 2 lakhs. The dividend is the same at 7½ percent, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,51,297 to be carried forward. The directors say that in view of the need to add to the company's plant, and finance stocks and work in progress, they have recommended a substantial allocation to reserve in preference to any increase in the dividend.

The profit of the DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LTD. was Rs. 7,71 lakhs higher at Rs. 56,57 lakhs for the year ended last December. The ordinary dividend has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 a share. General reserve gets Rs. 10 lakhs (same) and dividend equalisation fund Rs. 5 lakhs (nil). Taxation absorbs Rs. 26 lakhs (Rs. 24 lakhs), leaving a carry-forward of Rs. 2,87,995, against Rs. 2,86,599 brought in. The directors comment that the shares held in Orissa Cement Ltd. having been mostly distributed among the shareholders of Dalmia Cement Ltd., Orissa Cement is no longer a subsidiary of the company. But it still holds 77,454 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each in Orissa Cement Ltd. which it is proposed to distribute at par among the ordinary and deferred shareholders against dividends to the extent of 75 percent of the dividend amount payable to them.

Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd. have ceased to be managing agents of the Sockieting, Dukenhengra and Ghillidary divisions of the ASSAM CONSOLIDATED TEA ESTATES LTD. with effect from the close of business on 16th June, 1956. The affairs of the Sockieting and Dukenhengra tea estates are now being conducted by the directors of the Sockieting Tea Co. (Private) Ltd., while the affairs of the Ghillidary tea estates are being conducted by the directors of the Ghillidary Tea Co. Ltd. The address of both the Sockieting Tea Co. (Private) Ltd. and the Ghillidary Tea Co. Ltd. is 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta 1.

SENTIMENT IMPROVES IN BOMBAY

TEXTILE NEWS ENCOURAGES BULLISH FEELING

Wednesday Evening.
EQUITIES on the Bombay stock market closed higher after earlier easiness caused mainly by disappointment over the terms and conditions attached to the rights issue of the Indian Iron and Steel Company. There are a number of factors which have helped improve sentiment at the closing stages. The new cotton policy of the Government has been interpreted bullishly, in so far as the mills will be allowed to increase output by rationalising and modernising equipment. Mr. C. D. Deshmukh's resignation from the Finance Ministry was taken calmly because it is felt that a competent successor would be selected before he vacates his post. Good corporate news has also been a help factor.

Replacement buying, coupled with short-covering, raised steel shares to new high levels, though top gains were fractionally shaded at the close. Tata Ordinary ended at Rs. 204-12 and Indian Iron were quoted higher at Rs. 37-15 on strong support from Lyons Range. Tata Locomotive were taken

at Rs. 150-8 and Premier Construction met with steady demand around Rs. 188-8. Alcock Ashdown were absorbed at Rs. 355 on maintaining the same distribution.

Brisk activity was seen in the mill group, and improvement along the entire list was registered. Bombay Dyeing soared to Rs. 659-6, as did Century to Rs. 568-8. Simplex were higher at Rs. 219-8 and Kohinoor were in demand at Rs. 569-8. Brisk activity lifted India Ordinary to Rs. 13-15 and Svadeshi changed hands at Rs. 254-12. Elphinstone gained at Rs. 62 on raising the distribution.

Miscellaneous industrials improved in sympathy with the general trend. In the mining group, Indian Copper was a firm feature and rose to Rs. 7-7 on Copper were a firm feature and rose to Rs. 7-7 on strong investment buying. Shivrajpur Syndicate were higher at Rs. 109 on better manganese prices. National Rayon were absorbed at Rs. 234-12, while Gwalior Rayon slipped back to Rs. 18-2 on profit-taking. Increased sugar prices evoked scattered interest in shares. Belapur came to hand at Rs. 236-8 and Walchandnagar Industries realised Rs. 255-10. Among shipping shares, Scindia Steam were steady at Rs. 18-11 and India Steamship were a shade better at Rs. 9-6 on short-covering. Hindustan Motors declined to Rs. 10-2, while Tata Mill improved to Rs. 58 on replacement buying. Tata Chemicals were supported around Rs. 19.

Insurance shares were selectively firm. New India improved to Rs. 47 on reports of capitalisation of reserves. Bank shares were about steady, with minor changes in rates. Central Bank were done at Rs. 51-8 and Bank of India were transacted at Rs. 158.

There was little interest in electricity supply undertakings and prices moved in favour of buyers. Ahmedabad were offered at Rs. 96-14 and Tata Hydro were quoted at Rs. 129.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS

(In the following list of stocks and shares in which transactions have taken place during the past week the figures indicate: Opening Quotations—Highest for the week—Lowest for the week—Closing Quotations—Quotation for the Corresponding Closing Date a Year Ago, the last named being shown in parenthesis and will not be given where such a quotation is not available.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
2½% U. P. Zemindari Compensation Bond (collected)—Rs. 41-4—41-4—41-4—41-4.
3% Loan (1986)—Rs. 77-11—77-11—77-2—77-4.
3% " (1970-75)—Rs. 90-8—90-8—90-3—90-8.
3% " (1958)—Rs. 99-10-6—99-10-6—99-10-6—99-10-6.
3% " (1959-61)—Rs. 98-1-6—98-1-6—98-1-6—98-1-6.
3% " (1960-68)—Rs. 95—95—95—95.
3% " (1960-68)—Rs. 93-3-3—93-3-3—93-3-3.
3% " (1964)—Rs. 98-11—98-12-3—98-8—98-12.
3½% " (1965)—Rs. 98-12—98-13—98-12—98-13.
3½% " (1961)—Rs. 99-10-6—99-13—99-10-6—99-13.
4% " (1960-70)—Rs. 101-8—101-8—101-5—101-5.

BANKS
Central—Rs. 49-8—49-8—49-8—49-8 (48).
Hind—Rs. 33-12—34-4—33-34-4—(23-8).
Punjab National—Rs. 58-8—60-57—57—(42-12).
United Bank of India ("D Share")—Rs. 4-8—4-8—4-5—4-7—(4-5).
Do ("B Share")—Rs. 10-9—10-9—10-6—10-6.
United Commercial—Rs. 51-51-8—50-12—51-8—(43).

RAILWAYS
Dehri Rohas—Rs. 13-10—13-13—13-9—13-10—(11-2).
Howrah Amra—Rs. 53-8—53-8—53-8—53-8—(72-4).
Howrah Sheekhala—Rs. 37-37—37—37—(54-8).
Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur—Rs. 128-8—128-8—128-8—128-8.

COTTONS
Benares—Rs. 1-6—1-8—1-6—1-7—(As. 9).
Bowrah—Rs. 162—168-8—162—168—(43).
Bengal Nagpur—Rs. 9-12—9-12—9-12—9-12—(8-9).
Cawnpore—Rs. 8-12—8-12—8-12—8-12—(8-9).
Elgin Mills—Rs. 28-5—28-5—28-5—28-14—(45-11).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 9—9—9—9—(10-4).
Jayshree—Rs. 7-1—6-12—7-1.
Kesoram—Rs. 18-12—20-11—18-12—20—(14-8).
Muir—Rs. 84—88—84—88—(113-8).
New Victoria—Rs. 2-9—2-11—2-9—2-11—(14-2).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 4-10—5—4-8—4—14—(2-14).

COALS
Amalgamated—Rs. 23-10—23-14—23-10—23-14—(22-11).
Bengal—Rs. 643—559—543—559—(499).
Burrakur—Rs. 13-11 x.d.—14-9—13-11 x.d.—14-5—(13-6).
Bharat—Rs. 7-11—7-14—7-10—7-11—(7-13).
Borra—Rs. 25-4—25-9—25-4—25-9—(29-1).
Central India—Rs. 7-3—7-14—7-3—7-14—(7-14).
Churulia—Rs. 2-12—2-12—2-12—2-12—(2-12).
Central Kurkend—Rs. 12-12-1—12-12—12-1—(11).
East Indian—Rs. 32-14—33-8—32-14—33-8—(28-14).
Equitable—Rs. 30-2—31-4—30-2—31-2—(30).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 110—110—110—110—(120).
Hurriladh—Rs. 22-10—22-10—22-10—22-10—(19).
Katrass Jherriah—Rs. 61 st.—61—60-8—60-8—(55-8).
Karanpura Collieries—Rs. 124—124—124—124—(20-14).
New Beerbhoom—Rs. 19-15—20-12—19-12—20-12—(20-14).
Pench Valley—Rs. 22-23-8—21-15—23-8—(22-1).
Rewa—Rs. 22-8—22-9—22-6—22-6—(19-1).
Raneegunge—Rs. 10-15—12-4—10-15—11-15 x.d.—(10-10).
Searsale—Rs. 7-7-6—14-6—15—(12-6).
South Karanpura—Rs. 9-6—10-1—9-6—9-15—(11-7).
Talehar—Rs. 3-3-7-3—3-7—(4).
Western Bengal—Rs. 7-1—7-7—7-7—7-4—(7).

JUTES
Anglo-India—Rs. 173—173—169—171—(220).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 11-8—11-8—11-8—11-2—(121).
Agarpara—Rs. 12—12-2—12-2—12-2—(13-6).
Auckland—Rs. 129—130—129—130—(202).
Belvedere—Rs. 164—166—163-8—165—(202).
Birla—Rs. 18-8—18-8—18-6—18-6—(20-3).
Chitavalasah—Rs. 14-14—15-14—14-1—(14-12).
Champdany—Rs. 165—165—163—163—(162).
Cheviot—Rs. 208—204—203—204—(269).
Delta—Rs. 2-12—2-14—2-10—2-10—(235).
Dalhousie ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 105-4—106-8—105-4—106-8—(117).
Fort Gloster ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 80—80—80—80—(85).
Fort William—Rs. 23—23—23—23—(21-8).
Howrah—Rs. 23-10—23-11—23-23—23-11—(21-8).
Hukumchand—Rs. 24-5—24-11—24-5—24-11—(31-6).
Hooghly—Rs. 36-2—35-12—35-12—35-12—(43).
Kinnison—Rs. 175—175—171—171—(191-8).
Khardah—Rs. 139—139—139—139—(185).
Lansdowne—Rs. 120—120—116-8—116-8—(144).

National—Rs. 25-2—25-2—24-9—24-14—(33-13).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 116—116—116—116—(118).
New Central—Rs. 18-2—18-8—17-14—17-15.
Nellimarla—Rs. 12-8—12-8—12-3—12-4—(1-2).
Northbrook—Rs. 24-4—24-4—23-12—23—(25-12).
Nudda—Rs. 40-4—40-4—40—40—(56).
Presidency—Rs. 5-14—5-14—5-13—5-13—(7-2).
Rameshwara—Rs. 7-4—7-6—7-4—7-6—(9-1).
Reliance ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 98-8—98-8—98-8—98—(114).
Standard—Rs. 104—104—104—104—(149).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 91—91—91—91—(103).
Union—Rs. 149—151—149—151—(196).
Waverley—Rs. 5-2—5-2—5-2—5-2—(7-7).

MININGS
Burma Mines—Rs. 4-2—4-2—3-15—4-1—(2-3).
Indian Copper—Rs. 7-4—7-8—7-3—7-7—(4-10).
Karanpura Development—Rs. 25—25-4—24-12—25-4—(16-6).
Metal Corp.—Rs. 10-13—10-14—10-11—10-14—(7-13).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 3-7—3-7—3-6—3-6—(2-4).
Orissa Minerals—Rs. 27—27-13—27—27-13—(25-5).
Tavoy Tin—As. 14—15—8 st.—13—(As. 10).
CEMENTS
Ashoka—Rs. 12-1—12-6—12-1—12-6.
Assam Bengal—Rs. 7-15—8-5—7-15—8-5—(6-1).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 1-13—1-13—1-9—1-11—(1-5).
Bengal Potteries—Rs. 4—4—4—4—(3-1).
Dalmia (Bharat)—Rs. 16-12 x.d.—16-14—16-12 x.d.—16-14—(14-3).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 40 x.d.—40 x.d.—40 x.d.—40 x.d.—(35-4).
Do ("Conty.")—Rs. 4-9—4-9—4-9—4-9—(4-10).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 99—99—99—99—(7-15).
Sone Valley—Rs. 8-14—8-15—8-13—8-15—(7-15).

CHEMICALS
Alkali & Chemical—Rs. 21-5—22-8 s.t.—21-5—22-8 s.t.—(1).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 105—105—105—105—(108).
Bathgate & Co. ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 42-8—42-8—42-8—42-8—(42-8).
Frank Ross—Rs. 2-4—2-4—2-4—2-4—(2-8).
Smith Stanistreet—Rs. 15-14—17 s.t.—15-14—17 s.t.—(9).
ELECTRICS
Benares—Rs. 17-15—18-2—17-15—18-2—(19-7).
Calcutta—Rs. 13-9—13-9—13-5—13-8—(15).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 11-11-9—11-9—11-7—11-9—(8-4).
Patna—Rs. 11-6—11—11-6—11-6—(12-14).

ENGINEERING
Braithwaite & Co.—Rs. 28-8—28-8—28-8—28-8—(24-14).
Britannia Building & Iron—Rs. 8-9—8-10—8-9—8-10—(8-9).
Bhartha Elec. Steel—Rs. 17-4—17-4—17-2—17-2—(15-4).
Britannia Engineering (New)—Rs. 15-14—15-15—15-14—15-15—(32).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 18-14—18-15—18-13—18-15.
Burn & Co.—Rs. 366—366—366—366—(269).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 124—124—120-8—123—(145).
Hooghly Docking—Rs. 125—126—125—126—(138).
Indian Iron—Rs. 37-10—38-2—36-10—38-2—(33-10).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 106—108—106—108—(109-8).
India Machinery—Rs. 3-8—3-8—3-8—3-8—(4-10).
Indian Malleable Casting (Defd.)—Rs. 4-1—4-1—4-1—4-1—(4-10).

Indian Standard Wagon—Rs. 186—186—186—186—(129-8).
Jessop & Co.—Rs. 35-4—35-6—34-14—35-6—(36-4).
Kumardhubi—Rs. 10-8—10-10—10-8—10-10—(12-8).
Marshall's—Rs. 6-10—6-11—6-9—6-10—(7).
National Iron & Steel—Rs. 8-1—8-2—8-1—8-2—(6-1).
Richardson & Cruddas—Rs. 26-3—26-8—26-3—26-8—(26-8).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 84-12—84-12—84-12—84-12—(84-12).
Saran—Rs. 7-14—8-1—7-14—8-1—(20-14).
Textile Machinery—Rs. 24-4—24-11—23-13—24-6—(20-14).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 67-8—67-8—67-8—67-8—(67-8).

INSURANCES
New Asiatic—Rs. 4-2—4-2—4-1—4-1—(6).
Ruby General—Rs. 6-2—6-2—6-2—6-2—(7-5).
MISCELLANEOUS
Aluminium Corp.—Rs. 10-5—10-10—10-3—10-7—(6-4).
Anglo Brothers—Rs. 21-12—21-12—21-9—21-12—(19).
Bharat Airways—Rs. 4-15—5-10—4-15—5-4—(2).
Bharat Commerce & Industry—Rs. 4-14—5-1—4-14—5-1.
B. I. Corp.—Rs. 11-4—11-5—11-2—11-4—(8-15).
Britannia Biscuits—Rs. 15-2—15-2—14-14—14-14.
British Ceylon Corp.—Rs. 9-12—10-2—9-10—10-2—(12).
Clive Row Investment—Rs. 127—13-3—12-3—12-7.
Cherra Chhatak Rope—Rs. 7-4—7-4—7-4—7-4—(6-14).
Dunlop Rubber—Rs. 30-8—30-11—30-6—30-8—(27-4).
Darjeeling Rope—Rs. 7-1—7-1—6-15—7.
Eastern Investment—Rs. 148—148—146-8—146-8—(162).
Electric Construction Equipment—Rs. 14-2—14-9—14—14—(14-7).
F. & C. Osler—Rs. 10-13—11-4—10-13—11-2—(16-4).
Godfrey Phillips—Rs. 23-10—24-8—23-10—24-8—(17-3).
Gillanders Arbuthnot—Rs. 13-8—13-15—13-8—13-15—(11-8).
Hoare Miller—Rs. 7—7—7—7—(7-10).
Imperial Tobacco—Rs. 14-14—14-14—14-13—14-14—(11-4).
Indian Aluminium—Rs. 23-1—23-2—22-12—22-14.
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 86—86—86—86—(74).
Indian Cables—Rs. 34-10—34-10—34-6—34-10—(27-2).
Ivan Jones—Rs. 2-15—2-15—2-13—2-13—(2-12).
Indian Rubber Mfg.—Rs. 13-10—13-10—13-10—13-10—(12-13).
Jardine Henderson—Rs. 100—101—100—100-8—(114).
Metal Box—Rs. 28-13—28-13—28-9—28-9—(22).
Martin Burn—Rs. 25—25—24-12—24-13—(23-3).
National Carbon—Rs. 27-10—27-10—27-2—27-4.
National Insulated Cable—Rs. 24-14—25-11—24-6—25-11—(23-10).
National Tobacco—Rs. 13-3—13-7—13-2—13-5—(10).
Osler Elec. Lamp—Rs. 4-7—4-8—4-7—4-8—(35).
Rallis India—Rs. 48—48-4—45-4—45-4—(35).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 65—65—65—65—(68-8).
Rohtas Industries—Rs. 24-6—24-12—24-1—(14).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 63-8—64—63-8—64—(66-8).
Shaw Wallace—Rs. 15-4—15-7—15-4—15-5—(14).
Sodepur Glass Works—Rs. 1-1—2-1—2-1—2-1—(1-2).
Western Stockholders Investment—Rs. 1-1—1—As. 15—Re. 1.

OIL SHARES
British Burma Petrol—Rs. 4—4-8—4-4—4-7—(3-12).
Indo-Burma Petrol—Rs. 40-8—41-12—40-8—41-8.
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 108—108—108—108—(108).
FLLOUR MILL
Bengal—Rs. 26-1—26-5—26-1—26-5.
PAPER MILLS
India Paper Pulp—Rs. 25-11—26—25-10—26.
Orient—Rs. 38-13—39-8—38-10—39-6—(28-2).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 74-8—74-8—74-8—74-8—(74-8).
Shree Gopal—Rs. 19-6—19-12—19-5—19-12—(15-4).
Star—Rs. 11-2—11-2—11-2—11-2—(13-7).
Titagur—Rs. 44-14—44-14—44-14—44-14—(45-2).
Do ("P.O.")—Rs. 4-9—4-9—4-9—4-9—(4-9).

PRESSING
Hooghly Ganges Hydraulic—Rs. 5-4—5-8—5-4—5-8.
SAW MILL
Assam Saws—Rs. 4-5—4-6—3-14—4—(5-2).
REAL ESTATES
Commercial Properties—Rs. 10—10—10—10—(10).

Midnapore Zemindary—Rs. 33—33—33—33—(36-2).
SHIPPING
Bengal Assam Steamship—Rs. 148-8—148-8—148-8—148-8.
India Steamship—Rs. 9-1—9-6—8-14—9-6—(7-9).
India General Navigation—Rs. 117—117—117—117—(93).
Do ("B" Pref.)—Rs. 86—87—83—83—(78).
Port Shippings—Rs. 16-9—16-9—16-7—16-8—(13-6).
SUGAR SHARES
Belsund—Rs. 11-12—12-1—11-4—11-10—(10-8).
Carew & Co.—Rs. 9-10-6—9-10-6—11-12.
Cawnpore—Rs. 20—20-5—20—20-5—(20).
Champarnan—Rs. 30—30—30—30—(31).
Dyer Meakin Breweries—Rs. 6—6—5-10—5-10—(6-6).
Moini—Rs. 5—5—5—5—(5).
Purtapur—Rs. 15-7—15-7—15-7—

Commodity Markets

BRITISH TEXTILE REVIEW
MORE CONFIDENCE IN WOOL

THE wool industry, the opinions of which are not formed hastily, has at last been convinced that the decline of values has been firmly checked and that the trend has turned upward; the recovery being stronger where the decline was more severe, in the merino section. Renewed confidence in values is already affecting trade. There is less caution in holding stocks and in buying for delivery a reasonable period ahead; indeed, precautions against the risks of short positions can often be observed. Buyers are less inclined to dispute quoted prices, and topmakers and spinners are able to cover their primary costs with more adequate margins than have been obtainable in the recent past. These are healthy developments, but farsighted operators recognise that their benefits could soon be lost if the movement proceeded far. What is required, they say, is stability, not inflation, of wool prices. Financially the industry suffered from the weakening of values last year, but its physical trade has responded this year to the cheapening of the material. It may be recalled that the May issue of the Commonwealth Economic Committee's Wool Intelligence showed world consumption in the first quarter of this year about 5 percent more than in the last quarter of last year and about 10 percent more than in the first quarter of last year. In the whole of 1955, compared with 1954, the U.K.'s consumption increased by about 3 percent. The recent trend, as shown in the monthly summary of the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics at the end of May, is hesitant, with consumption in April rather less than a year previously but more than in the preceding month; but later figures will probably show a more decided advance. Even in April more worsted yarns were delivered than a year previously, and the labour force in worsted spinning increased against a general trend that was still slightly downward.

On the export side it is the topmaking section that feels most confident, for combining capacity abroad has not been expanded commensurately with spinning and weaving capacity. The vigorous subsidised competition from Uruguay is, indeed, causing some concern in Yorkshire, but China, Canada and India—first, second and third on the list of U.K. topmakers' overseas customers last year—will, it is believed, continue to buy in substantial quantities. In piecegoods price-competition is very keen, and the "newer" textile countries are less willing buyers. It is worth remarking, however, that the value of wool cloth of all types exported from the U.K. to North America last year was much larger than the corresponding exports of tops—\$61.75 million, compared with \$14.75 million. At home the trend of fashion, which last year favoured knitted goods has turned again towards worsteds. This section would suffer again if prices rose too far, but at least it does not intend to stagnate technically. The Wool Industries' Research Association has planned the building of a new block at Leeds to be devoted entirely to research on worsteds.

New Cross-sectional Yarns

Both technology and pricing will play their part in the future competition between natural and man-made fibres. From the picture, presented in Snia Iscosa's annual report, of steady progress in world production of man-made fibres it is evident that the big surplus of cotton was not affecting this development last year; or, if the surplus had an effect, it was against cotton rather than substitutes. Artificial prices for cotton have impeded consumption of that fibre, and certainly that prices must come down has inclined consumers towards more stable substitutes as a protection against stock losses. Lancashire foresees, however, that in due time normal competition will be restored. The annual conference of the Textile Institute at Blackpool last month, attended by 530 delegates (a record number), discussed man-made fibres in both general and technical terms. The president, Mr. William T.

Winterbottom, remarked that developments of new fibres and of new techniques with older fibres and fabrics were "proceeding at a spanking pace" and concluded that by "judicious blending we could come nearer than ever before to giving the consumer the perfect article". Among many interesting papers presented to this conference one may mention that of Mr. H. C. H. Tallies, of British Nylon Spinners, on "Developments in Nylon 66 and 610 Fibres". He discussed the production of 66 nylon yarns with filaments of triangular and elliptical cross-section; by changing the cross-section the drape and appearance of fabrics can be changed. Mr. D. L. Munden, of the Hosiery and Allied Trades Research Association, suggested that monofilament yarn of triangular cross-section could produce a cheaper nylon hose for women; and Mr. K. Mecklenburgh, of British Nylon Spinners, remarked that yarns with the circular cross-section so modified would produce a material that was not dull but glittering. Something, apparently, will have to be done to revitalise the hosiery trade. At another annual conference, that of the National Union of Hosiery Workers, at Scarborough, delegates said that most of the export trade had disappeared and that supplies for the home market were being over-produced to the extent of 15-20 percent; the excess is particularly large in the fine-gauge section.

Adapting Activities

Accustomed as we are to the extension of old-established textile firms' activities, the range of new activities envisaged in amendments to the memorandum of association of British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association is a little surprising. The business already covers dyeing, bleaching and printing of cotton and rayon cloth and dyeing and bleaching of hosiery yarns, as well as the slubbing of wool that has earned it the nickname "Slubbers". The amendments empower it to act as electricians, electrical and general engineers, manufacturers of and dealers in leather, rubber, paper, boxes, stationery, fabrics, yarns, and synthetic materials. The directors have no big non-textile project in mind at present, but they are prepared for many eventualities. Other firms are trying new techniques within their normal orbit: for instance, a subsidiary of English Sewing Cotton has installed experimentally two Swiss looms that use no shuttles, obtaining weft yarn from a continuous supply.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) advanced by 0.1 percent to 391.6 during the week ended 2nd June 1956 as compared with 391.1 for the previous week. The index was higher by 0.7 and 15.0 percent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of last year. The index for Food Articles rose by 1.6 percent to 353.6 as a result of an increase in the prices of Wheat at Jabalpur (+9%), tea for internal consumption (+8%), bajra (+5%), rice at Vijayawada (+3%), and salt—Tuticorin Fine—in Calcutta (+1%), although the prices of gur at Muzaffarnagar (-3%) and wheat at Hapur (-2%) showed declines. The index for Industrial Raw Materials declined by 1.3 percent to 478.0 because of a fall in the prices of manganese ore (average export price) (-10%), groundnuts (-6%), linseed (-5%), castorseed (-4%), rapeseed and copra (-2% each) and cottonseed at Amravati and lac (-1% each); prices of raw silk (+4%) and gingellyseed (+2%), however, were marked up. The index for Semi-Manufactures also moved down by 0.4 percent to 385.4. Items which witnessed significant variations were linseed oil (-8%), gingelly cake (-6%), gingelly oil, zinc and copper (-4% each), groundnut oil (-3%), coconut oil (-2%), mustard oil (+3%) and castor oil (+2%). The index for Manufactures stood at 376.7 as compared with 376.9 for the previous week; prices of rayon and silk manufactures and glass (-1% each) moved down while jute manufactures showed a nominal rise. Lower prices of black pepper (-3%), Turmeric in Calcutta (-2%) and chillies and betelnuts (-1% each) were responsible for a decline of 0.4 percent to 506.0 in the index for the Miscellaneous group.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-Groups	2-6-56	26-5-56	5-5-56	4-6-55
I. Food Articles:	353.6	348.2	353.5	276.7
Cereals	459	453	452	309
Pulses	355	355	346	210
Others	221	216	229	242*
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	478.0	484.3	469.6	386.2
Fibres	458	450	449	404
Oil seeds	539	558	538	342
Minerals	451	460	445	415
Others	430	431	396	415
III. Semi-Manufactures:	385.4	386.9	381.4 (R)	330.9
Leather	402	404	403	391
Mineral Oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable Oils	559	559	551 (R)	351
Cotton Yarn	479*	480*	467	424
Metals	278	279	280	244*
Oil cakes	411	424	401	309
Others	361	361	361	329
IV. Manufactures:	376.7	376.9	375.1 (R)	371.0
Textiles	411	411	408 (R)	400
Jute	388	386	392	412
Cotton	416*	416*	408*	406*
Rayon and Silk	478*	485*	502*	479*
Woolen	264	264	264 (R)	285
Metal Products	871	371	371	348
Others	286	286	286	286
V. Miscellaneous:	506.0	506.2	499.7 (R)	574.8
All Commodities:	391.6	391.1	389.0 (R)	340.0

R=Revised * - Estimated.

Bombay

INDUSTRY WELCOMES NEW
TEXTILE POLICY
FORWARD TRADING IN COTTON
AND GROUNDNUT

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

THE Government's textile policy announced by the Commerce and Industry Minister this week has been well received by industrial circles here. An encouraging feature is that the Government concedes the need to expand the mill industry, despite the recommendation of the Kanungo Committee that mill production should be pegged at the present level of 5,000 million yards a year. Apart from this concession, the Government's policy represents a compromise in other respects between the findings of the Kanungo Committee and the views of the cotton textile industry. For instance, while the Committee was of the opinion that the domestic consumption of cotton cloth would increase to approximately 18 yards a head each year, the industry feels that this is too conservative a figure and an estimated increase to 22 yards would be more realistic. In formulating its policy, the Government accepts the committee's view provisionally. The Commerce and Industry Minister, however, stated: "The Government is not unprepared to accept a higher target, say 20 yards," if consumption over the next year or so shows a tendency to rise substantially. The general view here is that the production target figure will have to be revised, and the Minister's assurance is welcomed.

The output of the mill industry is to expand by an additional 350 million yards. This expansion will involve the installation of 200,000 spindles and 14,600 looms and it has been made clear that licences would be granted on the distinct understanding that the extra cloth will be reserved for the export trade. This is indeed a step forward, but does not go far enough. It is now generally admitted that India is fast losing her export trade in the face of competition from the relatively modernised industries of Japan and the Communist countries. India's annual export target is 1,000 million yards; if this figure is to be achieved then considerably more than 350 million yards must be produced under economic conditions to make Indian cloth fully competitive. It might have been wise to adopt a bolder policy in this direction and permit a wider section of the industry to expand and to rationalise its production methods.

The Problem of "Ambar Charkha"

Under the present allocation, the Government has kept 150 million yards in reserve. This quantity, it is pointed out, will be allocated later in accordance with circumstances that might develop in the future. It might be well to assign this quantity to the mill industry for export purposes. This would bring the total quantity produced by modern methods to 500 million yards a year or 50 percent of the export target figure. The handloom and the Ambar Charkha programmes still continue to raise doubts. As an experimental measure, the Government has sanctioned the establishment of 75,000 Ambar Charkhas this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 crores. Assuming that the money is available and that 75,000 Ambar Charkhas will, in fact, be installed, the problem is how this yarn will be consumed. The handloom industry is generally reluctant to use hand-spun yarn and much prefers the mill product. This reluctance might well mean that stocks of hand-spun yarn will accumulate, leading to the stagnation of the Ambar Charkha industry. Account has also to be taken of the additional Rs. 8 crores required to finance the expansion of the handloom industry. In all, about Rs. 18 crores will have to be found to equip all sectors of the small-scale industry. The threat still remains that the small-scale industry may not be able to fulfil the targets set for it, in which case a further expansion of the mill industry will be necessary.

Forward Trading in Cotton

The scope for forward trading has been widened with the resumption of futures business in cotton and groundnuts. Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, formally inaugurated both markets. The cotton futures market opened on the basis of two hedge contracts, Jarilla March 1957 delivery and Vijay April 1957 delivery opened at Rs. 681-4 and Rs. 825-4 a candy respectively. After the inaugural deal of 100 bales of Jarilla cotton, the price slumped to Rs. 660. Buyers were interested at this level and the price recovered to Rs. 665. Vijay declined to Rs. 807, but after a few scattered transactions, rose to Rs. 821. Heavy showers during the week-end and the prospect of a large crop contributed to the weakness of the market. The futures market moved in sympathy with the spot market, where prices have declined by about Rs. 25 a candy in rapidly declining turnover. Spinners have already covered their immediate requirements and are showing no interest. The trade is adopting a cautious attitude until a clear pattern emerges in the futures market. It is clear, however, that futures trading has begun on a realistic note.

Groundnut Futures

Forward trading in groundnuts has been resumed after a lapse of nearly 13 years. The contract will be based on the Bombay bold variety. The unit will consist of 100 candies, with three delivery contracts—February, May and August. Trading in cottonseed and linseed will also be resumed as soon as the relevant bye-laws have been framed. There will be no marginal restrictions on trading of up to 7,500 candies in each oilseed, or in all seeds taken collectively. Graded rates will apply only in the case of quantities in excess of 7,500 candies.

Transactions in different oilseeds may be offset against one another.

Meanwhile, the oilseeds and oils markets have declined appreciably. The steep fall in castorseed touched off a general landslide. Under heavy selling pressure it fell from Rs. 145-6 to Rs. 132-12. Groundnut fell in sympathy from Rs. 34-10 to Rs. 32 and linseed from Rs. 31-12 to Rs. 28-9. The main reason for this depression seems to be the complete lack of export business. American quotations for castor oil of commercial quality fell from 15-25 cents to 14-70 cents. The latter quotation remained nominal since no business was done. The U.K. also kept aloof and quoted £112 a ton for commercial and £118 for B.S.S. Groundnut oil was marked down by a rupee at Rs. 17-10 following expectations that dealings in groundnuts futures would be bearish in character. With the absence of foreign demand and lower price levels in overseas markets, the linseed and linseed oil markets also declined. Britain, India's main customer for linseed oil, reduced its quotation to £128 a ton and no business was transacted. Linseed declined from Rs. 31-2 to Rs. 28-9, but eventually steadied at Rs. 29-2. Linseed oil lost 14 annas at Rs. 16-6.

ENQUIRY INTO AUTOMOBILE PRICES

The Tariff Commission, which is at present conducting an investigation into the prices of automobiles, will hold a public enquiry on 28th and 29th June at the Commission's Office, Central Government Offices Building, 3rd floor, Queen's Road, Bombay-1. The enquiry will commence at 11 a.m. on each day. Dealers of automobiles and others interested may attend the public enquiry and tender evidence. Those desirous of attending the public enquiry are requested to intimate their names, addresses and the interests they represent to the Secretary of the Commission before 20th June so as to facilitate the seating arrangements at the meeting.

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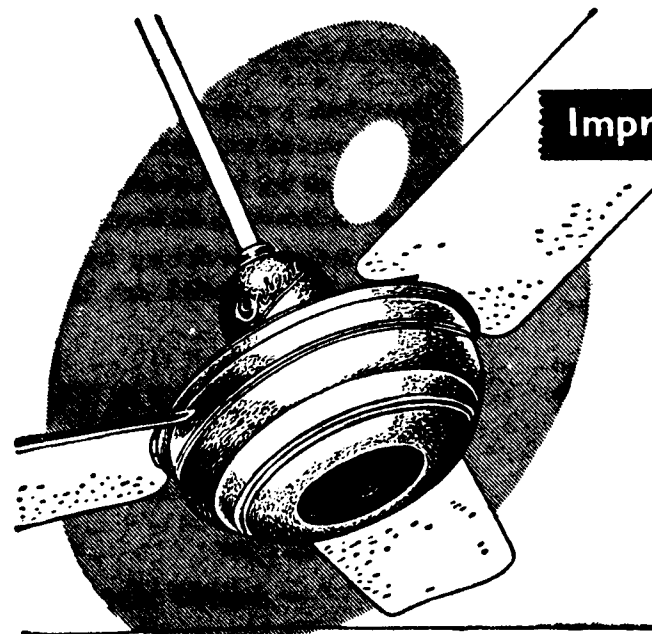
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LESSONS OF THE TONBRIDGE BY-ELECTION

BRITISH ECONOMIC RECOVERY STILL INADEQUATE

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE substantial drop in the Conservative majority in the Tonbridge by-election has given the Government much food for thought, and Sir Anthony Eden and his principal lieutenants have not had an easy time trying to explain it away. It is not good enough just to point to past achievements and the difficulties inherited from the Socialists. Something more positive and concrete is the need of the moment in the matter of political policy, and none of the parties seems to know just what this should be. Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the other day that Britain's economy had made some progress in the past year, but not enough. Great efforts were still needed. He was speaking at a luncheon of the Commonwealth Correspondents Association in London, and naturally referred to investment. "Over the whole period 1950-55 we have had an average current surplus on our balance of payments of some £70 million a year. If all we aimed to do was, on average, to get a bare balance in our current transactions—and that, after all, is all that many countries need—we should have no great cause for alarm. By what one might call average world standards, we have not done too badly. The fact is, we don't have an 'average world standard' in this matter: we have our own higher, more rigorous standard, of trying to reach a considerable current surplus, in order to cover our capital commitments." Long-term lending to the Commonwealth was easily the largest item in those commitments, so it could be said that it was the main reason why the United Kingdom tried to have a large current surplus. It was by that higher standard of earning a large surplus that the country had not done well enough in recent years. All the weapons, both of action and persuasion, would be used in defence of the pound.

For the present persuasion is being given an extended run, but hitherto with comparatively little to show in the way of results. The Prime Minister and other senior Ministers are continuing their series of talks with both sides of industry in an effort to secure support for Mr. Macmillan's idea of stabilising prices at the level they will reach after allowing for recent wage awards. Private industry, which accepted this position earlier, has had second thoughts and now demands as a *quid pro quo* that the nationalised industries lead the way by holding fuel and freight costs. Labour appears to be fully appreciative of the needs of the situation, but hitherto has displayed little sign of trying to curb fresh wage demands, which are still being pressed vigorously and will continue to be so pressed until some price stability can be achieved. The only real prospect of finding a solution appears to lie in holding joint discussions and reaching a joint agreement. When these can be arranged remains to be seen.

Trade Balance Restored

For the time being the trade balance has been restored as a result of very good figures for May. For the first five months of this year, the total

value of exports was 6½ percent greater than in 1955, whereas imports grew at the much lower rate of 1½ percent. Britain's trade gap, measured by the excess of imports over exports, narrowed appreciably last month. At £31.9 million it was £25.4 million less than in April, and was at the lowest figure reached since October, 1954. This improvement was due to a remarkable achievement on the export side. Britain's exports established a new record in May at £283.8 million. The figure was swollen by two special items: the delivery to Canada of the new 26,000-ton liner *Empress of Britain* brought in £5 million, and further repayments of silver bullion to America accounted for £2½ million. But even allowing for these special factors, the May export figure was about £20 million above the April level of £256.4 million and is still a record.

The import bill, at £329.1 million, continued at a stubbornly high level. The May figure, however, was only £1.7 million above the April total. The hoped-for reduction of imports following the credit squeeze is thus proving a slow process. Sales to the dollar markets continued to rise last month. Shipments to North America reached £47.1 million, and even excluding the value of the *Empress of Britain* and silver bullion repayments, constitute a record. In the first five months of this year, Britain's sales to the dollar markets were over 32 percent higher than for January-May last year. The gold and dollar reserves ought to benefit from this welcome development.

Fourth Round

The traffic negotiations that ended at Geneva last month turned out much better than had been expected. Details are now available in the White Paper just published and in the volume of schedules that was issued separately. As the United States delegation was empowered to reduce tariffs by no more than 15 percent, no dramatic cuts were possible. But this restriction was largely compensated for by the wide range of bargains struck, in which altogether 22 countries participated. Credit must go to the Americans. Within the limits set by Congress, they appear to have done all that was possible to ensure a successful outcome to the negotiations. British exporters have fared well in the concessions that were granted on dollar tariffs. Motor-cars, aeroplanes and whisky are among the commodities on which the American duty will be cut by the full 15 percent over the next three years. Other useful, if minor, concessions have been won from Western Germany and the Scandinavian countries. The chief reductions in United Kingdom duties affect machinery and motor vehicles, imports of which are still to some extent subject to quotas. Preferences are afforded only to a minor extent; Australia's case for a wider revision of these remains to be dealt with when the Prime Ministers meet. Unexciting as most of these changes are, they add up to substantially more than was thought likely when the conference met. This was the fourth round of multilateral negotiations completed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. To have got so far is creditable, but it seems doubtful whether much more can be achieved along bilateral lines. Further progress must almost certainly await the next steps in American trade policy.

Hard Fibre Cordage

The Monopolies Commission strongly condemns, in its latest report, the restrictive practices enforced in the supply of hard fibre cordage. The members

of the Hard Fibre Cordage Federation supply nearly all the hard fibre cordage in this country and "so conduct their affairs as to restrict competition in connection with its production and supply." Hard-fibre cordage is the name given to all ropes, cords and twines made of certain fibres known commercially as "hard-hemp fibres." This includes such products as rope for marine use, packing cord and twine used by farmers, and matting twines for carpeting. The importance of this report is not confined to the individual industry. With the publication of more and more reports by the Commission a growing body of precedents is being built up, so that the conditions existing in one industry can be compared with those in another. There is clearly a limit to the amount of relevant comparison which can be made, but after so clear-cut a recommendation as that made in the latest report, it is to be expected that other industries may be encouraged to curtail their restrictive arrangements without waiting for full-scale investigation by the Commission.

The Hard Fibre Cordage Federation's common price system is the practice principally condemned. The industry itself claimed that it is particularly vulnerable to excessive price competition since, if there were competition, there would not be sufficient increase of demand to make the lower prices economic. The Commission points out that there are no industrial or commercial users whose total costs would be significantly affected on the price of this one item. The Commission argues that, in these circumstances, the manufacturer is relieved of the normal pressure of the buyer wanting his goods at the lowest possible price and it is particularly desirable that there should be some form of price competition to keep him up to the mark, particularly as there is no satisfactory substitute for the product. The Commission admits that the prices fixed by the Federation in the past have not been unreasonable in relation to average costs. The Federation's arrangements for distribution are also condemned, including the resale maintenance and exclusive dealing.

Lancashire's Grievances

The House of Commons was furnished last week with a great many facts and figures about the present condition of the Lancashire textile industry. Opinions were expressed about what its future would be if that condition was not changed and about some of the changes which could be made. It is a long time since so much was said in Parliament about the industry and since so much interest was shown in it. The Government, however, still seems reluctant in any domestic matter to discriminate in favour of Lancashire and, in overseas trade, it fears that if any steps were taken to limit imports of cotton goods, there would be retaliatory measures abroad which would prejudice the exports of some of the newer industries. Nothing seems capable of producing a change in this attitude, and it is widely believed in Lancashire that conditions will continue to deteriorate.

Meantime, Lancashire's problems seem to be on the increase. Brazil has increased its export bonus on cotton yarns and fabrics in order to stimulate sales abroad, while the United States is to subsidise its exports of cotton goods from 1st August onwards. Another change in the conditions of international trade which must be expected to increase Lancashire's difficulties, both in its home market and in its exports, has recently been made by India. Under an order dated 15th May, the Government of India exempts cloth exports from the whole of the export duty. For the previous twelve months, both coarse and fine cloths had been exempted only from so much of the duty as was in excess of 6½ percent *ad valorem*. Before that the export duty on coarse cloth had been 10 percent, and the reduction appears to have been successful in checking a tendency for total exports to decline which had become apparent in the first quarter of 1955. For 1955 as a whole, shipments of mill-made cotton cloth were 836,000,000 yards, or only 7 percent less than those in 1954, whereas world trade as a whole decreased by 11 percent last year.

Brevities

Current negotiations for the sale of the Indira estate of Borholla Assam Tea are likely to result in a return to members of about the par value of their shares. The directors warn holders not to sell. A direct approach has been made to some members by a Calcutta firm.

An offer has been received by General Ceylon Rubber and Tea Estates for the six remaining estates of the company. This is under consideration by the board, but any contract for sale would be subject to the approval of stockholders and the consent of the Treasury. Meanwhile, stockholders are advised not to sell their holdings.

Arrangements have been made with the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry whereby the Ferguson tractor will be progressively manufactured in India. The Standard Company's subsidiary will undertake production at its Madras plant. Hitherto all Ferguson tractors have been imported. Since 1949, 10,000 have been sold in India, this being roughly one-half the total of all the wheeled tractors imported.

In January shareholders of Attock Oil Company were warned that the altered rate of exchange would influence the sterling value of earnings for 1955. Now the company announces a group net profit of £413,138, against £633,394, after all charges, including £161,148 (£163,201) for depreciation and £537,305 (£726,855) for taxation. A final dividend of 2s. 4d. makes 2s. 11d. tax free. The payment is almost equal to the 5s., less tax, paid for the previous year.

Uttar Pradesh

PROPOSAL FOR NEW SYSTEM OF SALES TAX

U.P. EFFORT TO RAISE RAW

JUTE YIELD

(FROM OUR LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT)

THE introduction of a single-point sales tax, leviable at the point of sale by a registered dealer to an unregistered dealer or consumer, is likely to be the main recommendation of the Sales Tax Committee appointed by the State Government with the Finance Minister, Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, as chairman. The Committee, which has just held a three-day session at Naini Tal, also considered the recommendations of its two sub-committees. It will meet again in Lucknow soon to finalise its report, which is awaited with great interest in view of the recent State-wide agitation against the increased sales tax levy on a multiple-point basis with effect from the current financial year. To minimise the chances of evasion, the Committee is understood to have recommended the erection of check posts and barriers, and the introduction of a system of counter-signatures on railway receipts.

The State Government's suggestion to the Centre to re-impose restrictions on the inter-State movement of foodgrains has not found favour with the latter. According to information received here, all the Centre wishes to do is to pump more foodgrains into deficit areas. One of the main reasons for the present high prices in U.P. grain markets is the multiple point levy on foodgrains. Speculators are reported to have been active, besides others who have been exporting grains. To counteract scarcities the Centre has already placed 30,000 tons of wheat at the disposal of the State Government. Relief shops in scarcity areas will also be opened soon.

New Seed Drill

A new seed drill, which is expected to give a fillip to the agricultural economy of Uttar Pradesh, has been evolved at one of the State Government's workshops and is at present under experimental use at the Goghaghrahat jute farm in Bahraich district. Initial results yielded by the drill give rise to the hope that it may become an important contribution to higher jute production in India. It is capable of increasing the yield by about half a bale an acre (which means 25,000 bales or 2½ lakh maunds a year in U.P. alone) at the end of the

second five year plan). It can do the job of four similar machines of the Carl Ohmes type at present in use all over the country. Jute is an important cash crop in Uttar Pradesh, and under the second five year plan an additional area of 18,000 acres will be brought under it, taking the total to 50,000 acres. Production, which was 68,000 bales in 1955-56, is expected to increase to approximately 1.11 lakh bales in the final year of the plan. The distribution of improved seeds of different strains is expected to account for an additional yield of 10,000 bales. Use of better fertilisers and manures, more efficient plant protection measures and the line-sowing method will be popularised under three different schemes.

Jute Retting Campaign

While no new retting tanks are to be dug at Government expense, a *Shramdan* drive is likely to be launched in this connection. A campaign in the course of which growers will be trained in the latest methods of retting, extracting and grading fibres on a quality basis, is to be organised during the coming rainy season throughout the sub-mountainous belt stretching from Saharanpur to Ballia, particularly in the districts of Lakhimpur, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Gorakhpore, and the Terai areas of Naini Tal. The Government jute farm at Goghaghrahat, in consultation with the Indian Central Jute Research Committee, has set up a research sub-station. One of the jute grading parties sent by the Central Committee is already operating in the State. More parties are expected to arrive, and instead of working only for four months as at present, they will work on a round-the-year basis.

Plight of Oil Mills

A memorandum submitted to the Government by the U.P. Oil Millers' Association points out that out of about 250 oil mills in the State, 100 are working at present with full complement, 36 are utilising just half their installed capacity, and the rest are using much less than half or are totally closed. The Association attributes the closing down of the mills to a combination of factors, such as the coal shortage, electricity duty, labour laws, pure food laws, transport difficulties, shortage of raw materials and sales tax. The price of U.P. oils is higher than the price of oils in other States so they are unable to stand competition from outside. Uttar Pradesh is an oilseed producing area, and the Millers' Association is willing to agree to a 100 percent increase in the sales tax on oils, provided the State Government exempts oilseeds from tax. The memorandum states: "The anomaly in the sales tax law encourages the export of oilseeds produced in Uttar Pradesh to neigh-

bouring States and the import of oils therefrom by big consumers like *vanaspathi*, paints and varnishes, soaps and toilet manufacturing industries which use oils as raw materials. It also affords an incentive for large-scale smuggling on the borders of Uttar Pradesh."

Railway Development

More than 40 schemes costing about Rs. 15 crores have been sanctioned by the Railway Ministry for the development of railway lines in Uttar Pradesh. These include laying double tracks on many lines, extension of loop lines, modernisation of loco-sheds, building of quarters for railway workers. A workshop to build iron bridges will be set up in Lucknow at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. A signal workshop will be set up in Gorakhpur at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs. The present workshop in Gorakhpur is to be expanded at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. The Izatnagar workshop of the North-Eastern Railway for repairing wagons and coaches will be extended at a cost of Rs. 186 lakhs.

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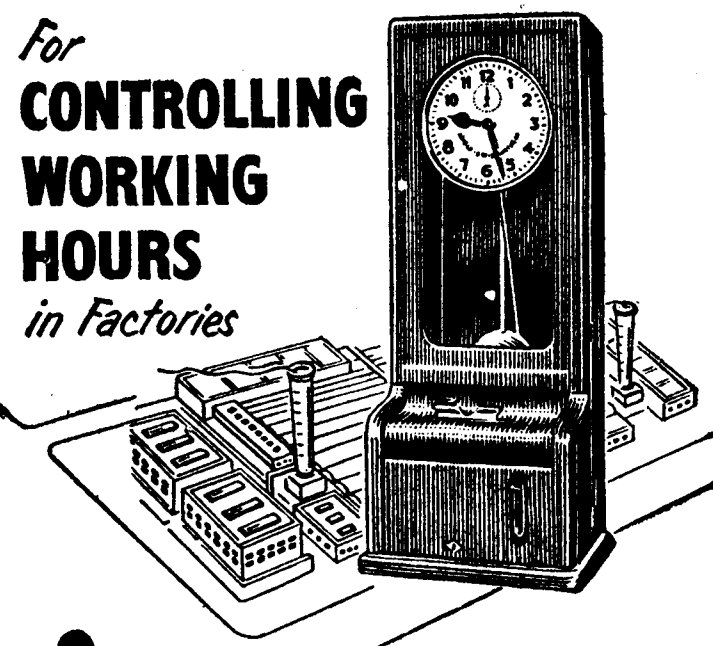
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Plantation Topics

CALCUTTA TEA SALES IN MAY
BUYERS SHOW PREFERENCE FOR
QUALITY TEAS

THREE sales consisting of 127,200 packages were held during May, say Messrs Carritt Moran & Co. Private Ltd., in their monthly tea market review. Sale No. 46 met with a good general demand, particularly for black leafed Fannings grades and the few bright liquoring autumnals. In the two following sales, most kinds sold at lower rates though in Sale No. 48, black leafed medium Assam B.O.P.s and stylish Orange Pekoes were often 1 to 2 annas dearer. A final clearing-up sale of the Old Season's crop was held on 4th June. Leaf appearance from all districts was typical of end-of-season manufacture and the majority of the offerings contained a high percentage of stalk. Very few teas with bright liquors were available and cup quality for the most part was extremely poor.

At Sale No. A and Sale No. B of the Export Season 1956-57, 4,290 and 10,280 packages of New Season's Darjeeling teas were on offer. They were held on 9th and 28th May respectively. Leaf appearance was of a high standard, but cup quality was rather disappointing and only a few invoices had any really attractive flavour. Sale No. 'A' met with a good general demand and a few invoices with attractive flavour realised prices well above brokers' valuations. Stylish leaf grades and Fannings also met with useful support and generally sold above valuations. The more ordinary descriptions met with less demand and were rather irregular. In Sale No. 'B', buyers showed much greater discrimination and although the very few best flavouring invoices were keenly competed for and realised high prices, there was considerably less demand than in the previous sale for the more ordinary kinds, which generally sold at about 6 to 8 annas below valuations and withdrawals without bids were fairly heavy. Sale No. 1 consisting of New Season's teas from all districts was held on 11th June.

Internal Markets

In the four sales held during the month approximately 18,950 chests of Leaf were offered. The majority of the offerings consisted of stalky residues and prices generally declined in each sale, other than for the few clean leaf teas on offer. Dust offerings amounted to approximately 85,700 chests. There was a fair general demand at reduced rates other than for the black leaf teas suitable for the Middle East which were keenly sought after and were occasionally dearer. The few good autumnal C.T.C. Assams were a strong feature and prices for the best were several annas above valuations. Commons and Low Mediums were about firm, but generally declined in the final sale of the month.



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whilst the poorer liquoring residue types also met with a reduced demand.

Quotations	1955-56		1954-55	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sale No. 46 Clean Common Dust	1 10 0	1 14 0		
Sale No. 47 " " "	1 8 9	1 14 9		
Sale No. 48 " " "	1 8 6	Not quoted		
Sale No. 49 " " "	1 6 9	" "		

Export sales up to and including Sale No. 48 of the 1955-56 season totalled 2,268,656 chests at an average price of Rs. 2-0-4 compared with 1,590,410 chests at an average price of Rs. 3-1-6 during the previous season. Internal sales of 132,379 chests of Leaf and 744,182 chests of Dust (Rs. 1-3-5 and Rs. 1-15-5) go against 437,863 and 744,427 (Rs. 2-3-7 and Rs. 2-6-2) in the corresponding period of last year.

Business in Special Export Licences was conducted at 4 pies a lb. at the beginning of the month, but following the announcement that licences would be extended until the end of June prices rose to 12 pies of the Export Quota, declining to 7 pies at the close. There was only a little business done in New Season's Quota at rates which varied between 30 and 39 pies a lb. Non-transferable shipping licences followed this trend, rising from 2 pies to 5 pies and declining to 2½ pies a lb. at the end of the month. The estimated North India crop to the end of April, 1956 was 19,475,655 lbs. as compared with 18,895,048 lbs. to the same date last year. The average figure at this date for the three years 1953-1955 was 18,848,774 lbs.

The Government of India has issued a notification fixing the price of tea for the purpose of determining the export duty at Rs. 3-5-0 a lb. as against Rs. 3-4-3 a lb. in force from 1st May. The export duty, therefore, remains unchanged at 6 annas a lb.

Arrivals (in chests) in Calcutta warehouses during the period 24th April to 23rd May, 1956 with the corresponding figures of the previous year in parentheses, were as follows: by rail 21,442 (26,897), by steamer 18,658 (25,416) and by air 8,845 (12,067), making a total of 48,945 (64,380) chests. Since the beginning of the season, 1st April, 1956 to 23rd May, 1956, arrivals have been: by steamer 36,328 (27,193), by rail 13,209 (30,772), and by air 31,054 (14,416), making a total of 80,591 (72,381) chests.

STIFF COMPETITION FOR
COIR EXPORTSRUSSIAN PURCHASE OF PLANTATION
PRODUCTS

(FROM A SOUTH INDIAN CORRESPONDENT)

INDIA's monopoly in coir goods is threatened by the emergence of Japan as an exporter of fine coir goods manufactured from Philippine fibre. The Philippines is one of the largest producers of coconuts in the world. India uses a primitive system of retting coconut husk by soaking it in water for about six to ten months, but the Filipinos extract and process it in seven days with the use of a new machine supplied by Japan. This fibre is exported to Japan, where it is spun with the help of power looms, and fine products such as mats and matting are made with the use of modern machinery. These articles are exported by Japan in considerable volume. This information was given to the Press by Mr. Narayana Menon, who has just retired from the chairmanship of the Coir Board. Mr. Menon suggested the mechanisation of India's coir industry to help it retain its position in world market.

The coir industry in India is still in a primitive stage. The extraction of fibre from coconut husk and the preparation of the fibre and spinning of the yarn are all done in crude ways in cottages along the thickly-populated coastal belt of Kerala. It is estimated that about 500,000 families are employed in the industry wholly or partly. This is much more than it can support, and the massive dependence is a source of its weakness. If mechanisation is introduced and production methods are rationalised, a large number of workers will lose their only means of livelihood. The well-organised coir workers' unions and their leaders, who are the most vociferous of Kerala's politicians, are sure to oppose reforms which will result in unemployment, whether or not the good of the industry is promoted. Mechanisation is not likely to find favour with the Government also, especially at a time when the State is experiencing a serious unemployment problem. But it appears inevitable for the survival and progress of an industry which earns about Rs. 8 crores of foreign exchange every year. The Philippines and Ceylon, two major producers of coconuts, are making use of their coconut husk for the manufacture of coir and its goods. Ceylon is seeking the services of a coir expert to develop the indigenous industry.

Trouble in Cashew Industry

The new staff union's agitation for recognition, and some of its other demands have brought almost a crisis to Kerala's cashew-processing industry. Following the strike of their staff, most factories in Quilon and nearby places, where the processing industry is concentrated, were locked out, rendering more than 25,000 workers idle. The Government interfered and declared both the strike and the lock-out illegal. The dispute was referred to a special tribunal. After four or five days of disturbances, work has been resumed.

The Staff Association president, who is a local I.N.T.U.C. leader, it is reported, has submitted a memorandum to the Union Ministers for Labour and Commerce and Industry, in which he suggests the setting up of a cashew board, development of

the industry through workers' co-operatives and the declaration of the cashew processing industry as non-seasonal. The bonus question for cashew workers is still unsettled. A recent conference failed to arrive at any decision. Further trouble may develop on this issue. Raw nut supplies being below normal, factories are likely to be closed earlier this year.

Russian Purchases

The newly set up State Trading Corporation has finalised a deal for exporting 500 tons of coffee worth about Rs. 40 lakhs to Russia. A Russian steamer will load the cargo at Cochin to transport it to Odessa. The Russian interest in India's plantation crops such as pepper, coffee, tea, cashew and coir goods is expected to provide some strength to the markets, and Russian purchases are getting good publicity.

LONDON TEA SALES

AT last week's London tea sales, the 69,902 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 2.95d a lb. against 4s 3.87d in the previous sale and 3s 9.02d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s a lb. nominal; in the previous sale 3s-3d 0ld nominal. Prices obtained by some of the companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average a lb.
Amalgamated	516	3/8 3/4
Anglo-American	557	4/6 1/2
Anglo-Ceylon & General	420	5/3
Assam Co.	672	4/5 1/2
Assam Cons.	864	4/0 1/4
Assam Frontier	1,376	5/11
Budla Beta	702	5/5 1/2
Cent. Provinces	528	4/10 1/2
Chubwa	966	4/5 1/2
Chulsa	537	3/0 1/4
Consolidated Estates	720	5/3 1/2
Cons. Tea and Lands	3,609	3/6
Dekhari	820	4/11 1/2
Dooars	1,128	3/5
Doom Dooma	754	4/10 1/4
Eastern Assam	521	5/2
Eastern Produce	1,272	5/2 1/2
Imperial Company	1,758	3/7 1/2
Jhanzie	602	4/6 1/2
Jokai	1,183	4/7 1/2
Jorehaut	1,552	4/11 1/2
Kanan Devan	702	3/9 1/4
Lanka Plants	366	5/5
Lunuvu	948	4/6 1/2
Makum	1,014	5/11 1/2
Ouvah	438	5/0 1/2
Rajawella	628	5/2 1/2
Scottish Ceylon	484	4/9 1/2
Scottish Tea and Lands	1,188	5/3 1/2
Sephinjuri-Bheel	372	2/11 1/2
Standard	630	5/7 1/2
United Planters	604	5/2

U.K. Tea Stocks

U.K. stocks of tea on 8th June amounted to 121.1 million lbs. against 134.8 million lbs. a year ago.

U.K. TEA CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS

U.K. imports of tea in April totalled 42,941,000 lbs., according to an International Tea Committee announcement. Re-exports totalled 2,223,000 lbs., leaving the net imports at 40,718,000 lbs. India was the main supplier with 28,896,000 lbs., followed by Ceylon with 7,217,000 lbs. U.K. consumption in April amounted to 34,740,000 lbs., compared with 31,450,000 lbs. in April of last year.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 16, 1,500,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. Low and Low Mediums were neglected, particularly the stalky types, and withdrawals were heavy. There was a useful demand for teas of good appearance. Whole Leaf grades were stronger.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers' Association:

	Closing prices on 8-6-56 (Rs. a lb.)	Average for the period (Rs. a lb.)
Sheet:		
No. 1	1.41	1.41
No. 2	1.38	1.38
No. 3	1.35	1.35
No. 4	1.11	1.11
No. 5	1.06	1.06
Sheet Cuttings 1	-75	-75
do 2	-70	-70
Crepe:		
Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.15/16	1.14 1/2
R.M.A. No. 1	1.13/14	1.13
	C.P.E. No. 2	1.11
	" No. 3	1.09 1/2
Scrap Crepe:		
Sc. Crepe No. 1	.80 Nom.	.79 1/2
Sc. Crepe No. 2	.70/75	.71 1/2
Sc. Crepe No. 3	.65/69	.66 1/2
Flat Bark	.57/60	.58 1/2
	Sc. Crepe 3X	.69

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 53.4 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.45 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.

Jute

MEASURES TO IMPROVE INDIAN JUTE
OUTPUTNEED FOR HIGHER YIELD OF FIBRE
FROM PLANTS

IN the leading article which appeared in the issue of Capital of 31st May, reference was made to the high proportion of the price of raw jute in the price of manufactured jute goods, and its relation to the welfare of the growers. It was also pointed out that one of the factors which has prevented the problem of the high price of jute being tackled has been concern for the welfare of the growers. It has, however, become manifest in the past two jute seasons that the holding power of the growers has greatly improved, and that they are better off than they have ever been. In these circumstances, it seems unnecessary to let this consideration be given too much weight in any scheme for lowering the price of jute to enable the mills to compete in the world's markets without incurring losses which would ultimately ruin the industry. Moreover, if the industry were to collapse or if its output were to be drastically curtailed because of its inability to compete in world markets, the growers would suffer more than they are likely to suffer if jute prices are lowered now in order to restore the balance between the world prices of manufactured jute goods, the costs of production of these goods and the price of raw material.

One thing that militates against any lowering of the price of raw jute is the fact that India is still dependent on Pakistan for about 20 percent of her requirements and, with the price of Pakistani jute being artificially maintained at high levels, there is little chance of Indian jute becoming cheaper. The surest way to bring the price of Indian jute into line with world prices is, therefore, to expand the size of the Indian crop. To do this, however, in present circumstances means utilising more marginal lands where yields are small or taking land away from rice cultivation, which is not desirable from the food production point of view. Since the expert enquiry committee issued its report, much has been said and written about the supply of improved types of seed, greater use of fertilisers, line sowing and improvement of retting facilities. But achievements have fallen far short of promises, and the tangible results so far have been almost negligible. As far as agricultural research is concerned, it is still directed towards producing bigger plants and better quality. The latter appears to be a waste of time and money, for there is at present a glut of the higher qualities of Indian jute and a shortage of the lower qualities. Merchants all over the jute districts are holding stocks of the higher grades of jute for which they cannot find a market. Partly, that is due to the use of modern machinery, which enables mills to produce the same quality of goods from lower grades of jute than they used before. Partly, it is because the demand for superior fabrics has fallen off and the prices obtainable for them are not remunerative, so the mills have ceased to manufacture them.

Bigger Plants

As for research directed towards the production of bigger plants, it has frequently been pointed out in these columns that it is an uneconomic way of increasing the crop. It causes a waste of land, fertilisers, retting water and labour. What is needed is the development of strains which will give a higher yield of fibre per plant. If the yield of fibre per plant could be increased by only 1 percent of the green weight over the whole crop, the increase in the total crop would be enough to make India independent of the import of jute from Pakistan without diverting any more land to jute cultivation. Moreover, every grower would be producing more jute on the same area of land and so would be able to sell his crop at a lower price without suffering any loss of income. In fact, he would be better off because of the reduction of expenditure on labour and fertilisers. Unfortunately, this aspect of jute agricultural research does not yet appear to be appreciated by those in charge. Until it is and results are achieved, there appears to be little chance of raw jute prices being lowered to levels which would be competitive in world markets.

MOVE TO SEAL LOOMS
RUMOUREDFURTHER HIGH-LEVEL TALKS
EXPECTED SOON

THE Calcutta raw jute and gunny markets have experienced a particularly dull session over the past week, mainly because of the uncertain trading conditions which operators had to contend with. Overseas interests have had to face a very difficult problem, and due to the continued lack of authentic news they have been unable to plan ahead. The majority are reluctant to enter into fresh commitments at present, since there is talk that plans might have to be modified if new trading regulations are issued in India. For the same reason, local shippers have had to curtail their activities. This has left the field open for speculators, but even in this sphere, activity has been restricted, and price movements resulting from fatka operations have been relatively small. The mills

have shown hardly any interest in the markets, and have postponed sales on hopes of a rise in the price of jute goods.

It is reported that discussions have continued on the question of minimum prices and certain other measures. Further talks, it is expected, will be held with the Government of India shortly. Many mills are not in favour of a price support scheme; they feel that the remedy lies in curtailing production by sealing looms.

Arrivals of Jute from Pakistan

The publication of the raw jute arrival statistics for May 1956 once again emphasised the fact that purchases from Pakistan may become increasingly difficult in the near future. Arrivals last month from that country dropped to 47,315 bales. This was 54,930 bales less than in May last year, the lowest figure recorded in any month since August 1954, and the lowest May total since 1953. Admittedly, arrivals so far this season are over 180,000 bales ahead of total arrivals from Pakistan during the whole of the last season, and one can look for a drop at this time of the year; but it was not expected that a drop of 50 percent on the previous month would be recorded. The price of Pakistan jute makes it prohibitive for Calcutta mills to buy it, and if the disparity between it and Indian jute remains at the present level, arrivals may drop even further in months to come. Arrivals from India also showed a sharp drop, and at 306,315 bales were 77,145 bales less than in the previous month, making (with Pakistani jute) a total drop of 123,840 bales. The grand total, however, is well above last year's figure. At 60,55,545 bales, it is 3,86,335 bales more than in the whole of the last season, with one month still to go.

The figures suggest that there is little likelihood of a shortage of jute before the New Crop begins to arrive, especially as stocks in Cossipore still remain at about 1½ lakh bales. The only snag at the moment appears to be transport. Many sellers are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining space, especially from northern Bengal and western agencies, where a shortage of wagons is causing embarrassment to operators. It is understood that the shortage is mainly due to the fact that all available wagons have been commandeered by Government departments to carry food etc. to areas affected by the recent cyclone. These difficulties will eventually be overcome when the Government releases the wagons but, in the meantime, the supply is very poor, and large quantities of jute are lying waiting to be moved. This has led to an increase in the demand for jute ex Calcutta, and prices in Cossipore are very firm. Mills are looking for large quantities of Bottom grade jute. High prices are being demanded, and paid, for it.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: The Calcutta jute goods markets were inactive during the past week, as mills, shippers and overseas consumers awaited the outcome of the talks on the controversial price support scheme. Gunny prices were maintained by speculation, but price movements were small, and over the week tended to cancel each other out. Opening quotations last Thursday showed a decline of 4 annas in the sacking section. B Twills dropped to Rs. 105-4 a 100, bags for June shipment, with October-December shipment at a discount of Re. 1. Hessian was a little steadier due to rumours of interest from America, but quotations were unchanged at Rs. 38-2 a 100 yards for 40in. 100z. for both June and October-December shipment. Prices advanced during the day under speculative activity on continuous rumours that official minima would be fixed. Heavy goods rose by 8 annas and Hessians by 2 annas by Friday morning. During the day, it was learnt that this was not true, so prices in both sections eased and the week finished on a quiet note. There was very little change in the market after the week-end as trade circles awaited the decision on minimum prices, but in the absence of definite news prices fell back. By Tuesday morning, B Twills had dropped to Rs. 38-1. Activity was at a standstill throughout the day as the trade in general awaited the result of the meeting of the I.J.M.A. committee. The market remained quiet.

At the close, the market was steady and prices in all sections showed a slight improvement. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	June	July	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40in. 80z.	31-12	31-6	31-4	31
40in. 100z.	38-2	38-5	38-7	38-2
B Twills	105-6	105-4	105-4	104-12
Heavy Cees (Plain)	103	104	105-4	104-12
A Twills	126-8	127	127-8	127-8
Liverpools	116	116-12	117-4	117-4
Cornacks	105-6	105-12	106	105-12

Raw Jute: Calcutta mills in general displayed no interest in the raw jute markets, their policy being governed by talk about the fixing of jute goods prices. The notable exceptions were when two mill groups entered the market, one after the normal trading hours, and bought between them

about 80,000 maunds of New Crop jute for July and July-August shipment. This caused a temporary easing, and after this sellers were more reserved. They were encouraged to remain so by the unsatisfactory transport position, and although this is likely to be only a temporary difficulty, it has had far-reaching effects on the market. Mills unable to get their supplies have had to resort to local purchases to see them through, and sellers in local markets have been encouraged in their bullish sentiments by buyers' willingness to pay premium rates for quick delivery jute, or for Bottoms only. Quotations remained constant throughout the week at Rs. 26-8 a maund basis Bottoms for June-July shipment, but in the absence of Old Crop business these could be regarded as nominal, although attempts towards the close to force discounts proved unsuccessful. New Crop quotations were based on Rs. 25-8 a maund basis Bottoms for Dhubri-Assam jute for August-September shipment, with appropriate premiums for earlier shipment.

Business in Old Crop jute was on a small scale. Dhubri-Northern jute passed at Rs. 26-8 a maund basis Bottoms for June shipment, and Local Northern jute at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-8 a maund for one month's delivery. Tossa from various districts changed hands at Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 27 a maund for one month's shipment and also small lots of Daissee at the same price for June delivery. Daissee Mesta was done at Rs. 25 a maund basis Bottoms, and Pakistan Cuttings at Rs. 123 a bale for ready delivery.

Business in Indian New Crop jute was mainly confined to the July-August positions, and Dhubri-Raha-Northern jute was purchased at Rs. 26 a maund basis Bottoms. Some small lots were also done at Rs. 25-8 a maund for August-September shipment.

At the close, the market was steady, with the majority of mills looking for quick delivery jute. Opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute (Old Crop Kutch):	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis Bottoms	Shipment.
Lower Assam	26-8	June-July
Northern	26-8	"
Murshidabad White	26	"
Daissee ex Agency	27	"
Daissee ex Cossipore	26-8	"
Local Packing (Northern)	26 1/2	"
Bimbi	24-8 for F.A.Q.	"
New Crop (Kutch):	Rs. a bale	Shipment.
Lower Assam	25-8	Aug.-Sept.
Pucca:	Rs. a bale	Shipment.
Mill Firsts 2/3	165	Aug.-Sept.
Mill Lightnings 2/3	150	"
Mill Hearts 2/3	135	"
S. G. Daissee 2/3	160	Sept.-October.
L. G. Daissee 2/3	145	"
Pakistan Jute (New Crop Kutch):	Landed at Mills Rs. a md. basis Bottoms	Shipment.
Jat	29	August-Sept.
District	28-8	"
Pucca:	Rs. a bale	Shipment.
Mill Firsts 2/3	190	August-Sept.
Export Firsts 2/3	170	"
Export Lightnings 2/3	155	"

The Cossipore markets have been very steady due to an increase in the demand for local delivery jute. Stocks are still large and imports have been maintained at a high level. During the week, a total of 465 wagons arrived at the sidings, but a large percentage contained low-grade jungli fibre. At the close, quotations were based on Kishanganj jute at Rs. 26-4 a maund for garsat quality. There is very little good Daissee jute left in the markets, and for this sellers are asking high prices. At the close, quotations in Sheoraphuli were based on Rs. 28 a maund for garsat quality. Conditions for the New Crop Daissee have not been particularly favourable over the past week and a spell of sunshine is required to counteract the effect of the recent rainy spell. Some small damage is reported to recent sowings of Daissee and Mesta, and in some areas, fresh sowings have again been washed away. Early Daissee and Mesta sowings, however, have been unaffected. The Daissee white crop in all areas is reported to be good.

Mofussil: Upcountry markets continue to rule steady and only small business is reported. All agencies are reporting an accumulation of stocks due to the shortage of wagons, and this has caused sellers to be reserved. New Crop reports indicate that in the northern areas there has been no rain, and a long spell of sunshine is now required, but the crop has not been affected and is in a healthy condition. In the western areas, conditions have been favourable and the crop is progressing. At the close, Old Crop quotations in Dhubri were based on Rs. 23-8 a maund for Bottoms.

Raw Jute Arrivals

In May 1956, 353,630 bales of raw jute arrived in Calcutta and at mill stations. In the corresponding month of 1955, arrivals were 311,665 bales. Of the arrivals last month, 306,315 bales were of Indian origin and 47,315 bales were from Pakistan. In May 1955, arrivals from India amounted to 209,425 bales, while those from Pakistan totalled 102,240 bales. Thus, in May 1956, arrivals from India were 96,890 bales more than in May 1955, but those from Pakistan were down by 54,930 bales, making an overall increase of 41,960 bales. Total arrivals for the current season now amount to 60,55,540 bales, made up of 14,21,510 bales from Pakistan and 46,34,030 bales from India. Compared with last season, arrivals from India show an improvement of 371,530 bales, while those from Pakistan are up

by 286,960 bales, making an overall increase of 656,490 bales.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures including coastal shipment relate to manufactured jute goods for shipment from the port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented:

	Hessian		
	Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 10th June 1956	1,202.3	14,420.3	15,622.6
1st to 10th May 1956	1,784.5	14,631.7	16,416.2
1st to 10th April 1956	1,336.1	18,174.2	19,510.3
	Sacking		
1st to 10th June 1956	10,600.3	564.3	11,164.6
1st to 10th May 1956	6,330.7	700.6	7,031.3
1st to 10th April 1956	20,893.0	628.9	21,521.9

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

DULLNESS STILL PREVALENT

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

THE market is still featureless at all producing centres at the moment, and consumers of jute goods appear to be awaiting further developments. There seems little likelihood of Pakistan exporters making any reduction on the fixed minimum prices for the raw material, as they can get rid of all the crops at their own terms. Then there is the question of fixing minimum rates for jute goods for export from India and the uncertainty whether this will take place. Raw jute is offered here at unchanged terms. Old crop is more or less nominal and could probably be bought at about £2 to £3 a ton above the new crop. Business has been done here in new crop Mill Firsts at £91. Mill Lightnings at £81 and Mill Hearts at £75 and £76, August-September, with August alone at £2 more, c.i.f. U.K. Daissee and Tossa are still unchanged at £91 for good marks of Daissee-2/3 and £81 for grade, with Tossa-2/3 at £100 and four at £90 for grade marks, c.i.f. U.K. September-October. Spinners here are picking up only an occasional parcel, having little incentive from sales of yarns which are limited to small quantities for quick despatch. Short time and curtailment of production is still pretty rife here yet, few spinners being unaffected by the dull conditions. Prices are very firm, as also are those of jute cloth, in which there has been a rather better tone this week, with an increase in enquiries.

In his statement with the report of Low & Bonar Ltd., Mr. H. V. Bonar, the chairman of this £2 million firm, says that the future outlook is not free from difficulties in so far as the textile business is concerned. It has become clear that at present price levels in the U.K., jute's position as a packaging material for certain commodities is being more and more challenged by competition from substitutes such as paper and from bulk handling. From the point of view of the U.K., a golden opportunity was missed by Pakistan in early August of last year

to assist in dealing with the problem. If at the time of devaluation Pakistan had reduced minimum sterling prices of raw jute to the same extent, not only would spinners and manufacturers in countries such as the U.K. be looking at a brighter and more stable future, but Pakistan herself would have taken a step which may in the long run be necessary for her, if she is to maintain at least at existing levels a valuable source of foreign exchange. She did not do so and the opportunity was missed.

U.S. BURLAP CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

U.S. burlap consumption during May at 73 million yards, was the same as for May a year ago. For the first five months of this year, the estimated consumption has been about 6 percent higher than for the same period of last year. U.S. burlap stocks declined by 8 million yards, last month—the first decline since January. At 247 million yards, the estimated stocks included 151 million yards spots and 96 million yards floats. The following are two tables which include the May figures—(1) based on member reports to the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association and (2) projected to represent the estimated consumption and stocks for the entire industry:

U.S. burlap consumption (as reported to T.B.M.A.) (Millions of Yds.)		U.S. burlap consumption (Estimated industry total) (Millions of Yds.)	
1956	1955	1956	1955
Jan. 68	58	Jan. 72	62
Feb. 64	61	Feb. 68	65
Mar. 67	68	Mar. 71	71
Apr. 65	60	Apr. 69	63
May 69	69	May 73	73
Total 333	316	Total 353	334
Mo. Av. 67	63	Mo. Av. 71	67
June 71	71	June 75	75
July 53	53	July 56	56
Aug. 69	69	Aug. 73	73
Sept. 68	68	Sept. 70	70
Oct. 70	70	Oct. 74	74
Nov. 67	67	Nov. 70	70
Dec. 70	70	Dec. 74	74
Total 784	784	Total 828	828
Mo. Av. 65	65	Mo. Av. 69	69

U.S. burlap stocks (As reported to T.B.M.A.) (Millions of Yds.)		U.S. burlap stocks (Estimated industry total) (Millions of Yds.)	
1956	1955	1956	1955
Jan. 213	217	Jan. 243	245
Feb. 214	227	Feb. 245	256
Mar. 224	224	Mar. 253	254
Apr. 224	222	Apr. 255	258
May 216	230	May 247	261
June 221	221	June 252	252
July 223	223	July 245	245
Aug. 209	209	Aug. 237	237
Sept. 211	211	Sept. 235	235
Oct. 210	210	Oct. 240	240
Nov. 211	211	Nov. 239	239
Dec. 215	215	Dec. 247	247

Engineering and Transport

STEEL TUBE PLANT TO BE EXPANDED

MANUFACTURE OF NEW PRODUCTS PROPOSED

SANCTION to expand the steel tube plant at Jamshedpur, a joint Indo-British venture, has been received from the Government of India, it is learnt. The tube plant, jointly sponsored by the Tata Iron and Steel Company and Stewarts and Lloyds, was formally inaugurated in March this year. It has an annual capacity of 90,000 tons of tubes for conveyance of gas, air and water. A second plant, which is an electric resistance weld plant, is already under construction for the manufacture of locomotive and other boiler tubes, cycle tubes, electrical conduits, transformer tubes, furniture and other similar tubes. As an ancillary to the second plant, a cold rolling mill is being installed for the production of cold rolled strip for tube-making in the electric resistance weld plant, and also for sale as cold rolled strip.

The present sanction relates to a third plant to manufacture seamless tubes for high-pressure work, and for purposes for which the tubes produced on the other two plants are not suitable. This plant will have an annual capacity of 30,000 tons of tubes a year. An adjunct to this plant will be a pole plant for the production of tubular steel poles and lighting columns. The first part of the project, already in operation, cost Rs. 3 crores. The second stage represents an investment of Rs. 2 crores, while the seamless tube plant now projected will involve an outlay of Rs. 3 crores.

RAYMON ENGINEERING TO MANUFACTURE WAGONS

THE Raymon Engineering Works Ltd. has been granted a licence by the Government of India to manufacture complete railway wagons and bogie coaching underframes. The company's works also have plans for forging, spring manufacture, machining, stamping etc. It is reported that an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs, representing 50 percent of the blocked capital, has been sanctioned to the company by the Government of India. The factory is expected to begin production by July 1957. It is being built in Santragachi, West Bengal, and orders for machinery have been placed in Western Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. It is stated by the company that it has already got orders from the Railway Board, Ministry of Railways and the Government of India.

ADDITIONAL PLANT FOR COACH FACTORY

Orders for the supply of additional plant and machinery for the integral coach factory at Perambur, near Madras, are to be placed soon. Global tenders were invited on behalf of the Government of India earlier this year by Messrs Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation Limited, Schlieren, Switzerland. The Government of India has an agreement with this firm for providing technical aid for reaching the full production capacity at the integral coach factory. To eliminate delays and expedite the supply of plant and machinery, the Government of India has decided to depute two railway officers to Schlieren, in Switzerland, to assist in scrutinising the tenders and placing contracts without back reference to New Delhi. The two officers are Messrs C. T. Venugopal, Director (Finance) Railway Board and J. Mathan, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer. If necessary, Mr. Mathan will also visit the U.K., France, Western Germany, Australia, Czechoslovakia and Italy along with the experts of the Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation Limited, to inspect plant and machinery at the works of the various manufacturers who have submitted tenders.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FROM MACHKUND PROJECT

The completion of the Machkund hydro-electric project will be one of Andhra's major tasks under the second five year plan. When complete, the project will generate over 1,00,000 kW of power. The first phase is already nearing completion and consists of a main storage dam at Jalaput on the Machkund river with a gross capacity of 25,650 m.c.ft. and a net capacity of 25,400 m.c.ft., a diverter dam across the river, an elaborate water conductor system, and a power house with three units each of 17,000 kW capacity with space provision for three more units in the second stage. A shortage of power has so far impeded the industrial development of the State, but with the Machkund project a new era opens for Andhra. The Caltex Oil Refinery at Visakhapatnam, for instance, will need about 7,000 kVA for running the installation. This energy will be supplied by the Machkund Project and power will be carried from Machkund to the Caltex refinery, a distance of 90 miles, in three stages. The first stage envisages a 132,000-volt dual feeder line from Machkund to Simhachalam Supply station. The second stage will consist of a 33,000-volt dual feeder line from Simhachalam to Visakhapatnam. Finally, the Visakhapatnam supply station, which will be adjacent to the refinery site, will step down the voltage from 33,000 to 11,000. The refinery will use 11,000 volts and a number of small stations located within the refinery will reduce the voltage still further to suit various requirements. Designed to process 675,000 tons of crude oil annually, the refinery is scheduled to come on stream early next year.

Calcutta Markets

BETTER DEMAND IN TEA EXPORT AUCTION

GOOD GENERAL SUPPORT FOR DUSTS

AT Sale No. 2, held on 18th and 19th June, export offerings consisted of 19,600 chests of New Season's teas and 626 chests of Old Season's teas. Better demand was experienced, particularly for the brighter liquoring Doors teas and flavoury Darjeelings. However, plain and Medium Broken and Whole Leaf grades except for the most stylish kinds met with a poor demand and were 1 to 2 annas easier and the withdrawals of these descriptions were again quite heavy. The C.T.C. Assam teas were mostly of early quality and green in character, but they were fairly well supported and invariably sold above valuations. The few lines of tippy teas on offer sold well. Plain B.P. was quoted nominally at Rs. 1-9 a lb.

At the Internal Sale Dust offerings consisted of 21,241 packages and comprised typical end-of-season types. There was a good general demand for all descriptions, with Middle East types again the strongest feature of the sale. C.T.C. teas were slightly dearer, while poor residue types were very strong and were 1 to 2 annas dearer. The remaining sorts were firm to an anna dearer.

Quotations		1956	1955
		Rs.	Rs.
Medium Doors Dust	1 6 6	1 15 0	1 15 0
Medium Assam Grainy Dust	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 1 0
Best Assam CTC Dust	2 6 0 (Nominal)	2 12 0	2 14 0

Other grades offered consisted of 536 chests of Old Season's and 323 chests of New Season's teas, which met with a fair demand at irregular rates.

FREIGHT MARKETS QUIETER

THE markets were generally quieter during the past week. Charterers succeeded in obtaining reductions in some trades, the most marked being the American coal trade, where rates have declined in the past two weeks from 80s to 73s 6d for single voyages. An interesting contrast in ore fixtures is the payment of 128s from Vizagapatnam or Madras-Rijeka compared with 98s from Mormugao to the same destination. With the recent increase in tax on freight earnings, 11.4 percent of gross freight earnings of tramp vessels goes in tax. Although the authorities maintain that this is a deposit partly recoverable, few tramp owners consider it as other than a penal tax and adds it to freight rates. This represents about 14s 6d a ton on the above fixture and the remaining 13s 6d a ton is accounted for by the delays in loading at Vizagapatnam and Madras and the difference in port charges. Delays at the former port are now as much as 40 days before a berth is obtained. Rice and grain fixtures featured largely in last week's transactions and Shanghai-Colombo paid 82s 6d f.i.o.s., Gulf-Chittagong-China \$(U.S.)36 for rice, South Australia-Colombo 158s 9d for flour and West Australia-Bombay 135s for wheat.

The time charter section contained some interesting fixtures, among which the payments of 55s to an 8,500 ton motorship for six months, and 51s to a Liberty for a round trip delivery Sibenik re-delivery Saigon via Sfax, were outstanding.

LINSEED DULL

Activity has been limited during the past week and conditions have been generally dull. Only the shortage of ready seeds has prevented a sharp decline in prices; the undertone has been quiet and values have lost further ground. Sellers have been more in evidence for forward delivery, but crushers are showing little interest with an unfavourable outlook. The oil market is stagnant. With a poor local demand and declining overseas prices, sellers have been discounting rates to attract enquiries from local consumers. Latest quotations were as follows: ready Rs. 21-8 a maund; June-July Rs. 21-4 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS

The market continued easy. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 12th June and 18th June, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 7,200 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 17,800 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 81,350 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 265 to Rs. 285. Rs. 340 to Rs. 350 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 350; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 44,250 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 242-8 to Rs. 260; Patna-Pakur 12,500 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 205 to Rs. 220; Muzafferpore-Patna 63,400 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 225 to Rs. 246-8.

Bazaar Stocks

(18th June, 1956)
Cowhides: Wet salted 2,44,000 pcs.
Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 24,000 pcs.; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 73,000 pcs.; Muzafferpore-Patna-Pakur-Purneah-Kissanganj 1,95,000 pcs.

THE GANGA SUGAR CORPORATION LTD. DIRECTORS' REPORT

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have the honour to present to you the annual accounts and profit and loss statement for the year ending 31st March, 1956. For certain important reasons an interim Balance Sheet was presented to you together with the Profit and Loss account for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955. The present statement includes and incorporates the results of the first six months of the season for which a separate report was presented to the shareholders. So these accounts should be taken as consolidated accounts for the whole year ending on the 31st March, 1956.

The shareholders will be glad to note that the operations of the year under report have been successful. We succeeded in crushing 55,78,088 mds. sugarcane as against 39,43,788 mds. in the previous year.

The recovery for the year has also been 4% higher than in the previous year. The factory worked for 213 days during the season as against 147 days in the previous year. The performance of the plant was quite satisfactory but the market conditions were not so favourable; otherwise, the financial results for the year would have been much better. However, in all the circumstances of the case, we have decided to recommend distribution of dividend to the shareholders at the same rate as last year.

In the last year's report the Directors informed the shareholders that suitable additions would be made to the plant to increase its capacity because permission from the Govt. of India had been received to increase the capacity of the factory to 1600 tons. Order for the machinery was placed in England and with Continental firms and delivery times of the additional machinery were so fixed that we might be able to use it during the 1956-57 season. All efforts are being made to instal this machinery when received so that even if it does not work for the whole of the next season it may be tried well under service conditions during a part of the 1956-57 season. As the cane supply is estimated now (and with future development) to exceed the requirements of a 1600 tons plant, we have submitted a further application to the Govt. of India for licensing the factory for crushing of 2500 tons of cane per day. This application is receiving consideration of the Govt. and we hope it will be sanctioned. By running our present plant and the additional machinery we hope to achieve the capacity of 2500 tons with very few further additions.

The order for the additional machinery has put a great strain on our financial resources. We have been granted permission by the Controller of Capital Issues to increase our capital by issue of bonus shares for Rs. 10 lacs and right shares for a similar amount at par to increase our capital resources. We are also arranging for a Debenture Loan of Rs. 30 lacs which we hope to secure in due time and have in view other proposals to arrange the necessary finances. These measures will enable us to complete the project satisfactorily. The additions to the plant and buildings and their erection will cost the company about 70 to 75 lacs of rupees.

After providing Rs. 2,75,000/- for bonus to labour and staff and writing off Rs. 95,174-1-0 depreciation and including Rs. 22,813-15-2 carried forward from last year's accounts the profit comes to Rs. 24,96,579-9-3 which is allocated as follows.

Towards General Reserve	Rs. 6,00,000 0 0
(This includes Rs. 5 lacs written towards General Reserve in September 1955 account)	
Towards reserves for taxation (inclusive of Rs. 1,82,960-2-0 provided in September 1955 accounts)	Rs. 10,35,000 0 0
Towards tax free dividend @ 20%	Rs. 6,98,598 0 0
Towards charity	Rs. 85,000 0 0
Carried forward	Rs. 77,981 9 3
Both labour and staff have worked satisfactorily at the factory and at the head office of the company and the relations between the Management and Labour have continued to be cordial.	

ISHER DAS
BALMOKAND SHAH
KANHAYA LAL
DINANATH KAKAR
PURAN CHAND SAWHNEY

THE HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RAILWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has sanctioned payment of dividend on 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June, 1956. Payment will be made on or after 1st July, 1956 to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 30th June, 1956 or to their mandatees.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
The 16th June, 1956.

THE SHAHDARA (DELHI)-SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the One hundredth General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1, on Tuesday, the 10th July, 1956, at 11-0 a.m. for the following purposes:

- (1) To receive and consider the audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, the Balance Sheet as at that date, and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
- (2) To declare a dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Register of Ordinary Shareholders of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

MARTIN BURN LTD.,
F. G. LIVERSEDGE,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1956.

NOTE: The dividend, if declared, will be paid on or after the 10th July, 1956, only to those persons who are registered as the holders of Ordinary Shares as at that date, or to their mandatees.

Transfers to qualify for the dividend must be LODGED at the Registered Office of the Company by 4 p.m. on the 29th June, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This meeting is being convened to consider the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. Consolidated Accounts for the year (including this half-year) ended 31st March, 1956 will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

THE ARRAH-SASARAM LIGHT RAILWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-second Ordinary General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1, on Tuesday, the 10th July, 1956, at 11-5 a.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, the Balance Sheet as at that date, and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Register of Ordinary Shareholders of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

MARTIN BURN LTD.,
F. G. LIVERSEDGE,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1956.

NOTE: The dividend, if declared, will be paid on or after the 10th July, 1956, only to those persons who are registered as holders of Ordinary Shares as at that date, or to their mandatees.

Transfers to qualify for the dividend must be LODGED at the Registered Office of the Company by 4 p.m. on the 29th June, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

This meeting is being convened to consider the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. Consolidated Accounts for the year (including this half-year) ended 31st March, 1956 will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

CLIVE ROW INVESTMENT HOLDING CO. LTD.

THE Board of Directors has today decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of Shareholders a final dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1956 of As. 14 per share without any deduction in respect of taxation payable by the Company.

By Order of the Board,
ANDREW YULE & COMPANY LTD.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 18th June, 1956.

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THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., OF INDIA LTD.,
Magnet House, Chittaranjan Avenue,
P.O. Box 2229, CALCUTTA 13.
Branches at Bombay, Ballard Estate, Madras,
Mount Road.

SIEMENS BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED,
P.O. Box 2261, D-3 Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji
Subhas Road, CALCUTTA 1, and at: P.O. Box 1062; 249, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji
Road, Bombay.

THE CROMPTON ENGINEERING CO.
(MADRAS) LTD.,
P.O. Box 205, Second Line Beach, MADRAS, 1.

NELLIMARLA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of NELLIMARLA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 24th July, 1956, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.
- (2) To declare Dividends.
- (3) To appoint a Director in place of Rai Bahadur Nityananda Singh Roy, J.P., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-appointment.
- (4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria who resigned in May, 1956.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution.

"That Mr. B. L. Bajoria an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria."

- (5) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the relative explanatory statement, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, being annexed hereto.

"That the Board of Directors be and is hereby permitted with effect from the commencement of the Companies Act, 1956, to borrow moneys from time to time for the carrying on of the business of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the Paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

- (6) To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and to fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 24th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
McLEOD & CO. LTD.,
A. T. DOIG,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

3. Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 20th June, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividends, if declared, will be made on or after 14th August, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 24th July, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

Explanatory Statements.

- (1) In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 4 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. B. L. Bajoria is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the Shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to appoint him as a Director of the Company.

- (2) The resolution under item No. 5 of the above Notice is intended to provide the Board of Directors with the necessary authority to enable them to borrow moneys from time to time for the Company's business in excess of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

THE TINNEVELLY-TUTICORIN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share Register of the Company will be closed from 23rd June, 1956 to 29th June, 1956 both days inclusive.

A dividend at the rate of 6½ per annum free of income-tax on the Preference share capital of the Company for the half-year ended 30th June, 1956 has been declared payable on 2nd July, 1956.

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 13th June, 1956.

THE KELVIN JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninety-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE KELVIN JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday, the 16th July, 1956, at 4-0 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Ramsundar Kanoria who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-appointment.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria who resigned in May, 1956.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution.

"That Mr. B. L. Bajoria an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria."

5. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution.

"That with effect from the commencement of the Companies Act, 1956 and in compliance with the provisions of Section 314 thereof, Messrs. Luchminarain Kanoria & Co., a firm in which Mr. Ramsundar Kanoria, a Director of the Company, is a Partner, be and are hereby permitted to hold an office or place of profit under the Company, namely as Guarantee Brokers."

6. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the relative explanatory statement, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, being annexed hereto.

"That the Board of Directors be and is hereby permitted to borrow moneys from time to time for the carrying on of the business of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

7. To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and to fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th June, 1956 to 16th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
McLEOD & CO. LTD.,
A. T. DOIG,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

3. Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 12th June, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividends, if declared, will be made on or after 8th August, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 16th July, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

Explanatory Statements.

1. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 4 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. B. L. Bajoria is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the Shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to appoint him as a Director of the Company.

2. By virtue of an agreement dated 25th June, 1936, Messrs. Luchminarain Kanoria & Co., a firm in which Mr. Ramsundar Kanoria, a Director of the Company, is a Partner, were appointed as Guarantee Brokers to the Company in respect of Gunny Sales. Although a resolution was passed by the Company at the 55th Ordinary General Meeting held on 8th March, 1937, consenting to Messrs. Luchminarain Kanoria & Co. holding an office of profit under the Company, it is considered desirable to regularize this appointment under Section 314 of the Companies Act,

1956. The resolution under item No. 5 of the Notice provides for this. A copy of the aforesaid agreement is available for inspection at the Registered Office of this Company during business hours.

3. The resolution under item No. 6 of the above Notice is intended to provide the Board of Directors with the necessary authority to enable them to borrow moneys from time to time for the Company's business in excess of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

BRITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the abovenamed Company that an Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Thursday the 12th July, 1956, at 12 noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and the Report of the Auditors, to consider the Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955, and the Balance Sheet as at that date and to transact other ordinary general business of the Company.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 5th July, 1956 to 12th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

BALMER LAWRIE & CO., LTD.,
D. MANSON,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

- 21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 15th June, 1956.

NOTE:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE CHAPARMUKH-SILGHAT RAILWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-seventh Ordinary General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1, on Tuesday, the 10th July, 1956, at 11-15 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and consider the audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, the Balance Sheet as at that date, and the reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
- (2) To declare a dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Register of Ordinary Shareholders of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
F. G. LIVERSEDGE,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1956.

NOTE: The dividend, if declared, will be paid on or after the 10th July, 1956 only to those persons who are registered as holders of Ordinary Shares as at that date, or to their Mandatees.

Transfers to qualify for the dividend must be LODGED at the Registered Office of the Company by 4 p.m. on the 29th June, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This meeting is being convened to consider the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. Consolidated Accounts for the year (including this half-year) ended 31st March, 1956 will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

BURN & COMPANY LTD.**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has sanctioned payment of the dividend on 6½ and 7½ Preference Shares of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June, 1956. Payment will be made on or after the 10th July, 1956, to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Registers on the 30th June, 1956, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
Managing Agents.

- 12, Mission Row,
Calcutta, 16th June, 1956.

RAJNAGAR TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-third Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 18th July, 1956, at 4 P.M., for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
- (2) To elect a Director.
- (3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 11th July, 1956 to 18th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

N.B.—A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy who need not be a Shareholder of the Company. If it is desired to use a Proxy, the same should be completed in the manner described by Section 176(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, and delivered at the Registered Office of the Company at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 13th June, 1956.

SHREE GOPAL PAPER MILLS LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its registered office at 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, on 11th July, 1956, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of adopting and passing the audited accounts of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1955, declaring dividend, electing Directors and appointing Auditors.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th June, 1956 to 11th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

KARAMCHAND THAPAR & BROS.
PRIVATE LTD.,
Managing Agents.

NOTE: Dividend will only be paid to the registered shareholders or to their Bankers on their behalf or to the mandatees of the registered shareholders.

- 5, Royal Exchange Place,
Calcutta.
14th June, 1956.

THE SALEM-ERODE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share Register of the Company will be closed from 23rd June, 1956 to 29th June, 1956 both days inclusive.

A dividend at the rate of 6½ per annum free of income-tax on the Preference share capital of the Company for the half-year ended 30th June, 1956 has been declared payable on 2nd July, 1956.

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 13th June, 1956.

THE CALCUTTA SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED**NOTICE**

THE 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Silk Manufacturing Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 37, Vivekanand Road, Calcutta-7, at 1 P.M. on Thursday the 12th day of July, 1956, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1955, and for transacting any other Ordinary Business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 5th day of July, 1956 to 12th day of July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KEDAR NATH PODDAR,
Managing Agents.

- 37, Vivekanand Road,
Calcutta, 5th June, 1956.

NOTE:—A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and that a Proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE FUTWAH-ISLAMPUR LIGHT RAILWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-ninth Ordinary General Meeting (not being an Annual General Meeting) of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1, on Tuesday, the 10th July, 1956, at 11-10 a.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955, the Balance Sheet as at that date, and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Register of Ordinary Shareholders of the Company and the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
F. G. LIVERSEDGE,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1956.

NOTE: The dividend, if declared, will be paid on or after the 10th July, 1956, only to those persons who are registered as holders of Ordinary Shares as at that date, or to their mandatees.

Transfers to qualify for the dividend must be LODGED at the Registered Office of the Company by 4 p.m. on the 29th June, 1956.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

This meeting is being convened to consider the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1955 in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. Consolidated Accounts for the year (including this half-year) ended 31st March, 1956 will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting in due course.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour L.S.T.
Dufflaghur Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	21-6-56	11 a.m.
Gonpur Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	21-6-56	11 a.m.
Sajuli Tea Co., Ltd. (E)	21-6-56	11-10 a.m.
Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	23-6-56	10-30 a.m.
Oodlabari Co., Ltd. (Tea) (E)	26-6-56	10-30 a.m.
Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co., Ltd.	28-6-56	10-30 a.m.
Howrah-Amta Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	11-20 a.m.
Howrah-Sheekhala Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	11-25 a.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd. (E)	29-6-56	3 p.m.
Punjab Minerals Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3 p.m.
United Provinces Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3-30 p.m.
Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3-35 p.m.
Indian Galvanizing Co. (1926), Ltd.	4-7-56	Noon.
Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.	5-7-56	3-30 p.m.
Bridge & Roof Co. (India), Ltd.	6-7-56	Noon.
Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd.	6-7-56	3 p.m.
Ondal Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	10-30 a.m.
Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	10-50 a.m.
Borra Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11 a.m.
Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11-10 a.m.
Shahdara (Delhi)—Saharanpur Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11 a.m.
Arrah-Sasaram Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11-5 a.m.
Futwah-Islampur Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11-10 a.m.
Chaparmukh-Silghat Ry. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11-15 a.m.
Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.	11-7-56	11-30 a.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.—6½ p.c. including an additional payment of 1½ p.c.; Kalapahari Coal Co., Ltd.—Nil; Seelapore Coal Co., Ltd.—Rs. 1-4 per share (o); Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.—Rs. 2 per share; Empire Jute Co., Ltd.—5 p.c. (o); Kelvin Jute Co., Ltd.—7½ p.c. (o); Ondal Coal Co., Ltd.—5 p.c. (o); Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd.—7½ p.c.; Punjab Minerals Co., Ltd.—Nil; United Provinces Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—5 p.c.; Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Co., Ltd.—3 p.c.; Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Co., Ltd.—Re. 1 per share; Futwah-Islampur Light Railway Co., Ltd.—3 p.c.; Howrah-Amta Light Railway Co., Ltd.—3 p.c.; Shahdara (Delhi)—Saharanpur Light Railway Co., Ltd.—6 p.c.; Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd.—6½ p.c. (o); Clive Row Investment Holding Co., Ltd.—As. 14 per share (f); Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.—Rs. 1-4 per share (o); of Rs. 10 each and Annas 2 per share (Dd).

O—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P—Preference Dividend. F—Less income tax.
PO—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. L—Final Dividend.
D—Deferred Dividend. C—Cumulative.
Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £.

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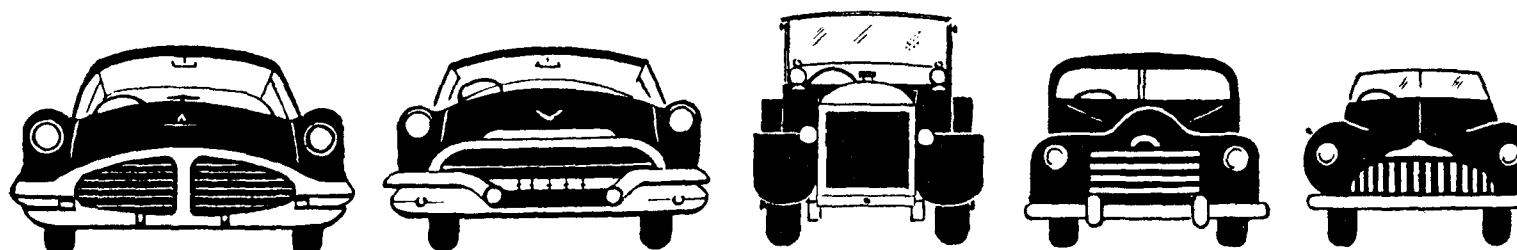
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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000's	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 000's	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations	
					20-6-56	A year ago						20-6-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15,000	6	100	131 1/2	134	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24,000	5 1/2	100	77 1/2	80
COAL.													
1906	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11,250	7	100	100	118	1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15,000	5 1/2	250	115	116
1899-97	Borra (June Dec.)	4,000	6 1/2	100	117	119	1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	15	8	10	15 1/2	16
1901-20	Burrahar (June Dec.)	22,980	7	100	111 1/2	123	1909-1	British India Corporation (14) (Apr. Mar.)	7,500	5	10	12 1/2	128
1906	Burrahar (June Dec.)	4,500	6 1/2	100	89	8	1903-4	Burn Eng (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	81,000	6	100	124 1/2	138
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4,000	6	100	110	120	1909-1	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	13,000	7	100	140 1/2	145
1931	Khas Katora (Mar. Sept.)	1,930	6	100	110	120	1906	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	21,900	6	100	123 1/2	124
1920	New Beerboom (Jan. July)	2,000	7	100	124 1/2	13	1938	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2,000	6	100	55	60
1899-99	Udaipur (June Dec.)	2,000	6 1/2	100	113	113	1905-24	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	2,250	6 1/2	100	81	81
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10,000	6	100	110	110	1940	Cannore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	8,000	6 1/2	100	106	104
1894	Bangalore (Jan. July)	5,000	6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	1937	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	10,000	6	100	144	144
1938	Basant (Oct.)	5,000	6 1/2	100	7	7	1940	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	30,000	6 1/2	100	60	66
1896	Bengal-Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	3,000	7	100	110	110	1937	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	6,000	6	100	99	94
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6,000	6	100	134	135	1940	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	6,000	6	100	40	97
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6,000	7	100	72	76	1945	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2,375	6	40	41	33
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14,750	7	250	324 1/2	324 1/2	1945	Delhi Flour Mills (Oct.)	7	7	40	41	33
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21,300	7 1/2	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	1916	Deshgarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	16,000	6	100	104	104
1927	Cambodia (July)	30,000	7	100	125	125	1940	Deshgarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12,000	6 1/2	100	93	92
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	50,000	5	500	531 1/2	531 1/2	1948	Dunlop Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45,000	6	100	64	72 1/2
	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20,000	4 1/2	25	20	20	1926	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30,000	6	100	129	128
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11,000	6	100	135	135	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40,000	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	102
1943	Elgin "B"	4,200	5	10	9	9	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	2,200	7	21	17 1/2	17 1/2
1919	Elphinstone (May Nov.)	25,000	7 1/2	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd (Apr.)	2,500	6 1/2	100	100	100
1919	Kesornagar (June Dec.)	20,000	7	100	134	134	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1,000	6	100	76	77 1/2
1925	Khatu Mankani (Nov.)	10,000	6	100	98	98	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1,000	6 1/2	100	66	70
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12,000	6	100	88	88	1947	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. (Apr. Oct.)	2,500	6 1/2	100	71 1/2	73
1900	Mul (Feb. Aug.)	30,000	6	100	85	85	1947	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd.	15,000	6 1/2	100	86	86
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3,000	6 1/2	200	185	185	1946	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30,000	6 1/2	100	73	64
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	26,000	6	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	6,750	7	100	68	66
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2,000	7	50	58 1/2	58 1/2	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	6,750	7	100	69	66
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15,000	6	100	115	115	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	6,750	7	100	69	66
1927	Swadeshi (Cannore) (Mar.)	35,000	6	100	89	89	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	6,750	7	100	69	66
1931	Vasanti (Apr. Oct.)	3,000	6 1/2	100	120	120	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	6,750	7	100	69	66
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16,000	7	500	850	850	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	6,750	7	100	69	66
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10,000	7	100	118	120	1945	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40,000	6 1/2	100	86	74
1905	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	9,000	7	100	98	106	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	30,000	6 1/2	100	108	103
1896	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	15,000	6	100	93	103	1927	Indian General Navy & Railways	2,244	6	100	83	78
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	15,000	7	100	112	121	1899	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	12,888	6	10	31	27
1908	Auckland (July Jan.)	10,000	5 1/2	100	95 1/2	96	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug or Sept.)	1,868	7	100	140	141
1906	Auckland (July Jan.)	15,000	6 1/2	100	74	76	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2,688	5	100	108	109
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20,000	7	100	106	116	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2,000	6 1/2	100	76	77
1896	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	2,200	6 1/2	100	44	46	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2,000	6 1/2	100	76	77
1906	Belvedere (Jan. July)	1,000	7	25	119	121	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1,000	6	100	40	40
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10,000	5 1/2	100	96	92	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	90,000	6 1/2	100	77	78
1919	Birga (June Dec.)	33,600	7 1/2	100	103	104 1/2	1946	Jessop & Co.	10,000	5	100	104	105
1896	Budge-Budge (May Nov.)	3,000	6	100	119	120	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4,990	6 1/2	10	10	10
1934	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6,000	6 1/2	100	119	120	1916	Karmadharbi Engineering (June)	12,000	5	100	102	108
1919	Caledonian (June Dec.)	10,000	7	100	90	90	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	2,000	7	100	116	116
1919	Cheviot (June Dec.)	10,000	7	100	116	118	1946	McLeod & Co.	30,000	6	100	105	104
1928	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	5,000	7	100	112 1/2	118	1930	McLeod & Co.	10,000	6 1/2	100	69	73
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8,000	6	100	115	113	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	40,000	6	100	76	83
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8,000	6	100	91	93	1940	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	30,000	6	100	88 1/2	88
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15,000	7	100	106 1/2	117	1949	Mysore Zemindari (Feb.)	30,000	6 1/2	100	98	97
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5,000	6	100	115	117	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg (Sept.)	5,000	5	100	92	92
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10,000	7	100	118	124	1930	National Insulated Cable	10,000	5 1/2	100	100	100
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14,000	7	100	118	118	1942	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25,000	6	100	80	80
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7,000	7	100	128	132	1944	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	20,000	6 1/2	100	69	71
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10,000	6	100	118	85	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2,000	6	100	48	50
1916	Ganges (June Dec.)	6,000	6	100	130	130	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4,000	6	100	103 1/2	103 1/2
1895-04	Jouppore (June Dec.)	26,500	6	100	114	130	1936	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10,000	6 1/2	100	104	104
1935	Jassings (Aug. Feb.)	25,000	6	100	100 1/2	106	1936	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	10,000	6 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
1913	Khochly (July)	11,000	10	10	134 1/2	136	1936	Purtapbore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6,000	6 1/2	100	154	154
1900	Khowrah (Jan. July)	8,750	7	100	103 1/2	103	1936	Rammugger Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4,000	6	100	108	108
1903-08	Khowrah "A" (Jan. July)	17,500	7	100	113 1/2	126	1936	Rohas Industries (April)	8,000	6 1/2	100	121 1/2	124
1919	Kumarkhanda (June Dec.)	40,000	7	100	109	112	1944-46	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75,000	6 1/2	100	84	87 1/2
1898-04	Kumarkhanda (Apr. Oct.)	10,000	6	100	106	105	1936	Shree Gopal Paper	7,500	6	100	125	127 1/2
1935	Kedarnath (Jan. July)	2,000	7	100	106	105	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct)	6,000	6	100	95	100
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	10,000	7	100	113 1/2	120	1936	Smith Stanistreet (Chemists) (Nov.)	12,000	5	100	80	77
1895-08	Kinross (May Nov.)	9,000	6	100	106	106	1936	South Behar Sugar (Oct.)	6,000	10	100	161 1/2	161 1/2
1900-1	Kinross (July Jan.)	15,000	7	100	112	119	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23,200	6 1/2	100	81 1/2	81 1/2
1910	Lansdowne (July Jan.)	15,000	7	100	113 1/2	117	1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23,200	6 1/2	100	104	111 1/2
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5,000	7	100	113	117	1937	Sural Electricity (Apr.)	10,000	6	100	84	81
1906-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10,000	7	100	113	117	1925	Tata Chemicals (Nov.)	8,000	6 1/2	100	131	131
1945	Nabha (July Jan.)	7,500	7	100	123	118	1939	Tata Hydro Electric Power (Sept. Mar.)	90,000	5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2
1917	National (May Nov.)	5,000	7	100	78	76	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	90,000	5	100	121 1/2	121 1/2
1939	Nellmaria (Apr. Oct.)	5,000	6	100	106 1/2	126	1910	Tata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	75,000	6 1/2	100	155 1/2	155 1/2
1915	New Central (Jan. July)	33,000	7	100	112	124	1906	Tata Power (May Nov.)	9,932	7 1/2	100	125 1/2	125 1/2
1908-09	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15,000	6 1/2	100	86	94	1918	Tezpore-Balipara Fram (1) (June Dec.)	8,679	7 1/2	100		

COAL COMPANIES

O. Po. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary. Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,50,000	25,84,000	22,00,000	2,69,454	Amalgamated	3-9	236	5,44,728	38,026	5-5	31-5	61-1	10
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P.	4-10	2	26,18,986	7,31,563	81-74	71-74	81-81	200
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	15,149	4,951	11-11	11-11	11-11	10
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,39,999	Bengal Nagpur P.	6-12	2	16,266	57,417	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhagalpur	6	152	8,13,899	39,978	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,65,320	Bharat Collieries P.	6	335	2,52,221	27,433	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	66,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	1,65,136	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,636	7,185	Bokaro & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,196	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
7,50,000	18,64,838	23,50,026	8,18,200	Borra P.	6-12	106	1,63,443	98,656	15-124	10-10	10-10	254
99,92,480	2,39,96,402	1,73,80,564	21,57,503	Burakur P.	6-12	21	9,91,560	1,40,510	11-24	21-31	31-1	134
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,037	14,019	24	24	24	10
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkud P.	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-31	31-31	31-31	10
6,00,000	1,43,676	7,32,535	35,989	Churulia	6-12	106	6,374	2,129	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,989	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
2,24,000	2,234,968	2,372,456	2,372,456	East Indian	4	128	2,17,507	2,372,456	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	78,84,258	2,07,496	Equitable P.	6-12	19	5,71,573	93,266	10-81	74-74	74-74	10
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,496	3,39,579	Guzdar & Muslia	3	307	12,979	24,844	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Hindalpur	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Hurridah	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	74-74	74-74	74-74	10
3,50,000	6,31,200	5,66,816	1,407	Kalapahar	2-8	2	1,38,130	2,21,237	174-10	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	100
30,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P.	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil	Nil	24	100
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Katras Jheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20	28-28	25-30	100
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P.	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	20-20	28-28	25-30	100
5,65,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,509	Mundulpur	6-12	326	79,868	79,868	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
1,50,000	2,62,442	1,50,000	82,501	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,598	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
7,00,000	6,14,418	26,617	61,041	New Bansdeopur	3-9	5	50,011	6,071	31-14	31-14	74-74	10
17,76,230	31,15,787	20,01,763	3,78,539	New Beerbhoom P.	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	5-5	31-31	31-5	10
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	46,002	30,426	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	24-11	Nil-11	61-74	10
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,64,851	Ondal P.	6-12	106	1,07,611	1,05,531	10-10	5-5	5-5	10
8,34,000	9,21,342	10,862	23,64,851	Paras P.	6-12	207	1,08,075	9,014	11-11	31-31	74-74	10
15,75,000	12,40,000	16,00,000	12,21,654	Pench Valley	3-9	236	4,18,450	33,343	31-31	31-31	74-74	10
2,50,000	2,62,408	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitalpur	6-12	5	2,008	18,581	Nil-11	Nil-11	74-74	10
23,99,500	37,59,038	19,17,103	39,198	Ranegunge	3-9	79	1,83,814	16,846	Nil-11	Nil-11	21-31	10
13,50,000	7,63,001	12,13,452	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10	74-74	81-81	10
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,027	1,01,427	Samla	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	24-24	74	74	10
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsale	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	25	25	30	10
2,80,000	10,92,193	8,36,598	7,87,726	Seepore P.	6-12	2	2,42,112	49,299	124-124	42/7-14/2/7	17/6-7/17/6/7	10
8,00,000	23,624	5,29,306	6,32,757	Sendra	6-12	106	4,098	7,503	Nil-11	Nil-11	11-11	10
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	63,654	South Karanpura	2-8	21	59,079	51,533	11-11	Nil-11	11-11	10
8,00,000	1,44,000	13,69,545	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	21,84,339	7,937	10-10	74-74	74-74	10
10,00,000	15,04,568	15,075	2,164	Talcher	9	277	2,375	3,66,911	10-74	5-24	24-24	10
3,50,000	4,66,000	3,53,000	8,176	Union	6-12	279	4,403	44,167	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10
49,98,000	30,14,812	21,550	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	166	3,99,468	37,694	5-24	31	31	10
7,00,000	32,55,192	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-11	Nil-11	Nil-11	10

* 1956.

N = Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P.	12	49	1,97,268	41,227	24	10
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,676	23,18,909	24,551	Benares P.	3-9	120	1,27,187	4,79,347	24	10
7,11,780	56,900	1,200	22,44,761	30,842	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	3	27	3,66,176	47,818	24	10
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P.	6-12	236	5,23,389	18,199	24	10
15,00,000	38,764	941	10,94,251	1,02,04,251	1,32,624	Birla Cotton	3	22	5,28,332	4,25,221	30	10
6,00,000	42,872	692	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bowreah P.	6-12	138	84,228	23,47,373	Nil-11	10
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,303	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	2,93,259	29,514	114	10
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,63,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl. P.	6	238	1,81,41,278	82,759	7	10
1,00,563	42,944	518	34,31,281	25,71,925	1,53,884	Dunbar	6-12	138	9,92,376	1,37,951	Nil-11	10
49,00,000	54,900	1,200	22,44,761	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P.	9	25	32,80,464	93,886	15	10
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,38,99,575	1,60,53,952	47,29,268	Kesoram P.	3	22	34,71,719	2,45,435	114	10
33,96,288	35,864	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,68,655	Mohini P.	12	45	9,53,316	5,158	84	10
30,00,000	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	92,65,054	Muir P.	12	208	18,77,941	7,77,290	24	10
22,89,882	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P.	12	237	18,83,371	13,76,473	Nil	10
3,97,095	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P.	12	237	18,83,371	13,76,473	Nil	10
19,47,750	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	6,16,936	1,094	10	10
5,00,000	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	6	4	6,16,936	1,094	10	10
17,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P.	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	5	10
1,57,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P.	12	333	43,71,838	7,09,029	5	10
40,50,000	48,754	1,310	91,31,708	1,89,73,217	43,89,979	Bangalore W. C. Silk P.	12	26	56,34,938	2,38,649	25	10
1,78,47,800	1,20,012	2,770	3,20,71,600	1,87,39,278	23,80,514	Bukingham Carnatic P.	12	26	1,01,66,075	2,38,445	10	10
20,00,000	28,000	400	18,03,003	20,32,074	11,26,239	Cambodia P.	12	210	1,96,274	27,593	74	10
26,70,000	23,864	400	6,41,058	9,00,000	36,53,502	Coimbatore Cotton	12	198	6,53,750	61,404	Nil	10
70,50,000	72,832	297	9,71,212	7,98,681	22,227	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg	6	46	7,52,142	7,677	Nil	10
24,00,000	50,640	295	52,38,868	17,90,000	58,77,434	Kaleeswarar	12	139	2,05,780	2,93,82	5	10
23,64,000	48,756	..	15,01,051	21,70,200	78,500	Lakshmi	12	186	31,41,248	2,209	..	10
1,75,02,480	4,65,324	..	2,15,02,107	4,13,81,878	31,04,681	Madura	12	108	77,86,509	18,86,813	20	10
12,00,000	21,650	603	2,01,211	5,85,363	10,32,898	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	240	77,86,509	18,86,813	20	10
60,00,000	24,852	603	2,01,211	5,85,363	10,32,898	Malabar Spg & Wvg	12	240	77,86,509	18,86,813	20	10
13,61,780	6,000	..	14,15,992	69,00,000	11,29,142	Mettur Industries	3	29	37,00,489	84,039	224	10
4,00,000	20,137	Nil	8,36,008	9,90,279	1,34,663	Mysore Spun Silk	3	142	1,753	3,996	Nil	10
7,79,700	15,540	416	5,42,118	2,43,421	2,65,911	Palani Andavar P.	12	30	7,39,437	2,687	Nil	10
7,00,000	28,104	270	12,98,563	18,23,501	11,71,924	Sitaram Spg & Wvg	3	164	87,724	3,083	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	Vasanta P.	12	47	16,37,459	..	..	10

† Liquid Assets.

TEA COMPANIES

O. Po and Dd indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the Company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & Funds	Accrue under Tea	Outturn and Average Price per lb. realised for crop				Estimate 1955	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Dividends per cent			Paid-up Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
				1953		1954							1952	1953	1954		20-6-56	13-6-56	A year ago
				Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.	As. P.	Lbs.					Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.		
CACHAR																			
3,00,000	3,40,887	1,75,000	862	2,71,440	30-1	2,89,040	39-11	..	Arcuttipore	12	88	1,72,877	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12	12	13
4,00,000	5,26,259	49,878	465	..	..	..	..	..	Baitakhal	12	35	43,307	Nil	..	..	10	10	10	13
10,00,000	17,13,849	8,13,800	1,480	8,01,327	31-1	8,90,253	40-10	8,19,040	Central Cachar	12	128	5,98,004	Nil	Nil	71	100	100	100	130
2,50,000	3,77,753	Nil	194	3,80,734	4-1	7,00,450	4-2 2/5	6,87,760	Chandypore	12	128	68,760	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	116	116	123
7,00,000	9,99,137	11,00,000	649	3,74,480	27-11	3,91,520	38-6	4,40,000	Eastern Cachar	12	202	2,48,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	91	91	97
12,00,000	13,43,015	11,50,000	2,153	14,44,160	27-5	17,59,920	35-0	16,00,000	Hattikihira	12	202	13,22,856	Nil	25	40	10	21	22	32
4,50,000	2,97,000	1,65,222	586	..	..	..	..	..	Kalinugger Khoreal	12	313	91,071	Nil	Nil	15	100	110	110	107
3,60,000	2,40,000	2,51,794	595	3,44,610	31-1	3,40,507	46-8	3,20,000	Kunchunore	12	23	3,31,927	Nil	Nil	27	10	14	14	15
2,00,000	3,25,600	2,50,000	1,350	1,44,302	32-4	7,33,267	47-6	7,84,000	North Western Cachar	12	63	2,21,673	Nil	Nil	20	100	26	26	26
7,00,000	9,00,329	Nil	485	1,54,000	49-5	..	..	..	Pathemara, P.	12	202	1,64,444	Nil	Nil	..	10	14	14	25
2,80,000	3,90,357	1,16,592	618	4,54,160	29-1	5,04,720	36-6 4/5	3,84,000	Roopacherra	12	165	4,33,780	Nil	Nil	10	22	22	23	
5,25,000	3,25,000	6,28,514	688	5,99,410	33-9	6,78,800	41-11	5,60,300	Rungamattee	12	63	5,75,715	Nil	20	35	50	102	102	150
4,00,000	6,88,316	5,52,313	662	4,74,400	28-7	4,49,338	36-7 1/5	5,20,000	Sonai River, P.	12	14	3,73,677	Nil	Nil	12	19	19	27	
3,75,000	5,02,307	4,31,250	1,050	..	..	4,63,320	..	5,12,000	Tilakah	12	95	5,22,670	Nil	Nil	20	10	10	10	10
DARJEELING																			
3,99,750	6,89,413	4,157	562	1,19,351	33-9	1,14,311	29-11	1,44,000	Bloomfield	12	101	73,268	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	31	31	61
2,79,900	4,72,061	1,25,000	407	1,06,686	42-4	1,41,714	62-0	1,60,000	Chamong	12	279	1,34,209	Nil	Nil	20	10	17	17	20
3,75,900	3,75,900	3,11,928	991	..	..	..	..	..	Darj. Tea Chinchona	12	139	1,15,695	Nil	74	40	100	200	170	273
2,00,000	1,74,363	1,62,639	488	1,04,560	39-10	1,35,760	52-5	1,28,000	Diamaram	12	200	1,03,181	Nil	Nil	21	100	250	250	310
2,00,000	5,13,500	3,35,585	500	2,45,013	37-04	2,84,204	49-11	2,68,300	Gielle P.	12	74	3,24,074	Nil	Nil	25	100	432	432	212
7,00,000	6,75,300	3,10,770	1,049	5,84,322	38-0	6,53,740	58-3	6,64,300	Lingia P.	12	279	8,25,171	Nil	20	50	10	30	30	254
10,32,000	5,57,576	11,18	761	4,38,233	34-3	5,28,515	48-8	580,000	Longview	12	95	8,04,822	Nil	10	20	10	13	30	151
4,00,000	5,67,134	3,00,000	816	3,09,326	42-4	..	..	..	Margaret's Hope	12	165	1,53,561	Nil	74	..	10	17	17	25
1,59,900	1,75,390	1,10,239	463	1,63,521	42-1	1,82,080	62-4	1,84,000	Mim	12	4	2,10,365	Nil	10	40	100	300	370	
2,99,900	3,40,000	3,00,000	689	3,72,742	34-8	4,35,016	53-4	4,40,000	Nagri Farm	12	279	5,44,268	Nil	20	50	10	28	28	33
1,00,000	1,50,000	1,07,500	505	1,63,571	40-2	1,81,153	53-3	1,80,000	Okay, P.	12	63	1,95,358	Nil	Nil	37	100	540	540	595
3,30,000	4,02,668	2,61,118	776	..	..	..	..	..	Pashok	12	139	..	..	..	10	30	10	15	15
3,00,000	2,85,000	3,73,381	500	1,47,598	35-9	1,68,697	54-5	1,78,000	Poobong	12	63	1,73,613	Nil	24	15	10	28	28	20
2,05,000	4,20,500	2,68,427	570	1,03,418	38-5	1,58,740	50-8	1,60,000	Pusimbing, P.	12	74	2,02,628	Nil	Nil	10	10	13	13	14
1,40,000	4,40,000	4,77,000	341	1,72,720	40-8	1,80,720	58-0	..	Runglee Rungliot	12	63	2,83,196	Nil	17	50	100	408	408	450
3,00,000	2,80,300	1,71,392	389	1,64,482	39-1	1,77,704	53-3	1,60,000	Seeyok	12	63	1,99,421	Nil	24	15	10	15	15	18
6,25,000	9,28,413	1,45,9	747	1,63,185	34-4 1/5	2,05,035	47-0	2,40,000	Singlet	12	113	45,341	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	384	384	65
3,00,000	2,89,960	3,90,000	554	2,67,892	40-9	2,89,738	60-3	2,80,300	Soom	12	279	4,43,350	Nil	30	50	10	51	51	71
6,25,000	1,10,947	5,74,585	382	3,30,160	37-5	3,76,300	54-5	3,90,000	Sungma	12	165	3,50,250	Nil	Nil	71	10	33	29	36
3,20,000	4,86,000	9,62,401	7184	3,64,018	38-2	4,40,947	48-8	4,00,000	Teesta Valley	12	74	5,54,651	Nil	15	40	10	11	11	11
8,01,350	10,96,000	2,90,000	1,666	6,68,993	35-6	7,11,945	50-5	7,76,000	Tukvar	12	279	3,99,993	Nil	Nil	10	10	44	44	37
DUARS																			
15,00,000	17,66,862	34,25,000	2,540	29,22,880	32-4	30,81,680	51-2	32,00,000	Banarhat, P.	12	2	61,07,307	17	45	120	100	370	360	585
6,00,000	20,53,853	18,70,000	1,105	14,08,364	32-3	13,91,320	43-7	13,77,200	Baradighi	12	128	13,94,614	6	30	65	100	50	50	60
9,00,000	4,05,410	1,03,042	1,112	13,97,521	30-9	11,96,886	52-5	12,80,000	Bhatkawa	12	165	9,45,451	Nil	30	..	10	35	35	47
6,00,000	6,00,000	6,50,000	1,343	12,02,369	35-2	8,04,194	44-10	8,00,000	Birpara, P.	12	63	12,07,481	Nil	Nil	20	100	180	180	242
6,00,000	5,97,772	12,00,000	901	8,82,560	32-2	10,68,430	49-4	11,20,300	Choonabutti, P.	12	63	4,07,837	Nil	22	25	100	224	224	242
3,00,000	2,16,475	2,50,000	500	4,01,294	43-8	..	..	..	Ellenbarrie	12	63	3,28,025	Nil	10	25	90	272	272	378
1,20,000	1,70,571	4,64,000	265	1,42,320	32-6	2,24,800	49-1	2,80,000	Enbo	12	2	3,49,363	Nil	10	110	100	577	577	412
3,00,000	5,11,776	3,00,000	447	4,59,440	28-9	4,75,940	39-1	5,20,000	Ethebari	12	354	4,64,619	Nil	Nil	50	10	291	291	311
1,00,000	1,38,410	1,12,323	906	9,11,649	33-1	1,62,720	47-1	1,47,249	Gairkhat	12	88	10,21,301	Nil	20	70	100	332	332	285
30,50,000	14,08,482	19,75,674	1,253	10,38,842	44-1	10,38,842	44-1	10,38,842	Gopalpur	12	99	15,05,463	Nil	16	24	25	23	23	23
24,00,000	20,00,000	14,48,782	2,427	32,32,773	35-2	32,32,773	35-2	32,32,773	Hasimara, P.	12	63	39,77,808	24	25	60	100	240	223	360
32,50,000	52,36,929	60,64,335	4,236	50,95,289	32-6	63,71,277	41-11	62,96,000	Hudibari	12	74	49,76,921	Nil	25	60	100	391	391	461
8,25,000	14,79,213	1,452	1,452	16,07,368	42-5	16,07,368	42-5	16,07,368	Jaybirpara	12	63	39,77,808	24	25	60	100	240	223	360
3,50,000	4,90,925	6,65,000	607	3,46,720	32-9	4,86,400	54-3	6,00,000	Killoot	12	63	10,39,752	Nil	20	41	100	261	261	344
2,00,000	2,13,000	1,12,233	937	9,39,883	35-0	1,69,538	44-5	1,69,538	Manabbari	12	217	5,69,183	Nil	10	65	100	793	793	800
9,00,000	6,80,000	12,80,223	1,125	10,53,498	33-10	12,80,223	33-10	12,80,223	Nagaurree	12	63	13,28,301	Nil	25	40	100	250	250	350
8,00,000	3,68,444	2,34,640	1,163	14,82,800	31-5	15,32,400	49-3	15,32,400	New Booras, P.	12	2	26,36,294	17	45	110	100	373	362	595
3,20,000	3,96,142	4,80,000	578	5,64,560	29-1	6,29,200	44-2	6,29,200	Oodlaah	12	63	8,19,256	Nil	20	75	10	51	51	50
2,50,000	2,30,300	4,79,541	348	2,32,023	32-4	2,56,097	42-0	2,40,000	Phaskowa	12	202	8,19,256	Nil	10	30	100	245	245	265
7,50,000	10,03,372	4,31,034	704	8,79,040	30-4	..	..	..	Rajabhat	12	165	2,61,201	Nil	10	30	100	245	245	265
7,46,400	22,28,427	29,20,000	1,635	10,13,290	39-6	10,13,2													

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares, respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Latest Market Quotations as available until			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955				
SUGAR BREWERIES ETC.															
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,000	10,90,564	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	..	..	..	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,389	58,734	Purabpaur Sugar r.	10	15	5,08,340	8,871	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	15 1/2	14 1/2	24 1/2
16,59,820	26,52,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar P.	10	1	18,11,504	20,350	20	15	20	10	26 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,315	Raza Sugar	10	97	10,78,193	5,144	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,111	Ryan Sugar P.	1	25	1,43,798	24,340	5	5	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	6	28	79,722	8,477	5	..	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
20,00,000	12,82,286	30,66,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P.	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15	15	17 1/2	10	133	133	173 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,858	11,65,175	1,16,358	Shree Sitaram Sugar	3	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	..	..	10	151	151	171 1/2
9,99,950	14,54,274	1,54,304	1,42,696	Sitalpore Sugar	6	94	1,39,515	1,39,515	..	..	..	10	41	41	41
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,372	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	..	10	201	201	24 1/2
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,80,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	6	227	10,24,525	82,931	25	25	25	10	94	94	62
14,00,000A	14,24,740	23,74,426	10,72,924	Upper India Sugar	4	302	16,80,986	86,393	..	15	20	100AC 12 1/2 BC	280	280	127 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS															
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A Firpo (Restaurants)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,594	6,21,715	51,361	Air India Ltd.	12	269	6,02,785	14,30,401	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,59,59,656	68,01,534	50,922	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
47,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	13,82,024	32,582	..	..	..	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2
2,50,000D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
20,00,000	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	6	7 1/2	..	2 1/2 Dd	2 1/2	2 1/2	11 1/2
30,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,719	14,41,315	Angelo Bros.	12	1	11,94,131	5,43,561	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	19 1/2
30,00,000	17,54,434	27,66,265	54,93,634	Assam Match	12	274	8,35,902	1,18,395	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
13,99,998	21,25,615	28,30,285	64,182	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	97,045	5,14,537	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,53,444	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
90,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,806	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	6,49,717	20	13	..	100	167	167	151 1/2
12,00,000	2,65,300	8,24,890	1,80,023	Barrow Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7-7	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	19	19	43
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	6	128	6,43,644	1,19,103	..	..	..	100	44	44	2
20,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,359	Bharat Airways, Ltd.	6	42	3,19,589	3,19,589	..	..	..	100	51	51	18 1/2
50,00,000	71,87,029	7,95,430	62,81,006	Birds Investments P.	3	160	6,99,372	1,15,707	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
45,97,029	71,87,029	7,95,430	62,81,006	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,363	1,98,548	6	10	10	10	14 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2
22,50,000	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	6	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	7 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
3,25,00,000	59,89,738	1,18,60,324	2,50,83,650	British India Corporation P.	12	33	30,23,938	27,36,584	10	11 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	8 1/2
32,50,000A	2,10,569	5,83,876	1,16,62,849	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	6,87,704	22,189	8	8	6	10A 10B	8 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
32,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,684	1,02,578	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
6,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
90,00,000	17,58,710	67,71,168	2,49,58,018	Dunlop Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	109	48,24,539	4,28,080	10	12	..	100	121 1/2	121 1/2	138 1/2
1,60,00,000	2,94,69,046	3,14,86,174	4,04,79,332	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,154	11,71,685	15	15	15	100	140	140	162 1/2
51,26,000	54,12,212	1,48,29,523	1,48,29,523	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	12,83,240	3,05,138	9	9	9	100	30 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2
75,00,000	13,79,357	4,33,826	1,02,21,271	F & C Oster (India) Ltd. P.	3	54	4,26,249	5,26,854	..	..	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2
7,50,000	12,02,139	16,59,676	25,63,120	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	1,02,899	..	..	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2
14,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	179	179	189 1/2
2,25,000	17,871	17,871	4,96,072	General Investments Trust P.	2-8	21	13,938	7,556	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	75	43	43	43
65,30,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P.	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2	7 1/2	14	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2
20,00,000	27,68,449	5,00,324	12,84,367	Gladstone Lysal & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	3,42,555	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
40,00,000	31,71,333	7,81,000	98,384	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	19,01,201	11,96,811	17 1/2	10	20	10	24 1/2	23 1/2	17 1/2
99,04,000	32,90,216	17,22,203	62,42,424	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	6,30,579	16,373	..	..	..	250	240	240	259 1/2
10,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Hindustan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
35,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,435	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,868	..	..	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
15,16,00,000	7,28,49,459	23,36,779	99,97,499	Imperial Tobacco	1	325	18,18,053	25,00,733	4 1/2	6	8	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2
1,80,00,000	2,41,97,583	53,33,999	10,13,114	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	203	26,78,662	14,18,074	..	..	..	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2
1,52,89,220	98,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Cable P.	3	44	77,23,781	28,98,462	10	10	12 1/2	10	34 1/2	34 1/2	27 1/2
83,75,000C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10PO	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
8,27,970	4,64,735	18,15,487	10,03,705	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,372	12,62,971	..	..	..	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
1,25,00,000	6,57,319	8,08,000	8,08,000	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	4	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	..	..	..	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
8,27,970	4,64,735	18,15,487	10,03,705	Indian Wood Products	3-8	38	17,28,028	2,76,619	25	27 1/2	30	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
20,00,000	1,43,789	11,19,693	11,19,693	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	31	41,660	9,201	2 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	65	65	85
2,40,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,20,757	Ivan Jones Ltd.	9	194	1,39,321	58,496	..	..	..	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	28
5,87,500A	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,66,685	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	8,299	..	..	..	60	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2
1,17,500B	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	100 1/2	102 1/2	114 1/2
2,00,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
6,34,000C	3,17,352	6,02,952	3,21,611	Macfarlane & Co.	1	133	14,078	4,849	..	..	..	60	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
15,00,000	82,21,306	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Macneil & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,320	6,21,756	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	..	..	..
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	3	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2	13 1/2	18 1/2	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	2
40,00,000C	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	17	..	1000	240	240	240 1/2
5,00,000D	1,08,76,848	57,93,141	4,02,093	Metal Box Co. of India											

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. P. F. Dd. G. and R indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Founders', Deferred, Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively P. next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings Including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	19-6-56	12-6-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,689	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9½	8½	10	100	196½	178½
ELECTRIC LTG. POWER														
6,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	35,75,580	188	6½	6½	5	100	96½	108½
2,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,210	1,382½
1,62,50,000	1,90,34,397	34,92,925	4,61,194	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	16,94,290	203	7	7	7	100	112½	125
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	21,171	7½	7½	7½	100	146	146
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	63,82,045	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power sup. P.	6	267	37,75,587	27,952	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,270½	1,475
5,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7½	7½	7½	1,000	1,270½	1,475
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	355	255
6,00,000	..	4,53,124	91,038	Jost's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	..	..	..	10	96	96
40,00,000	11,26,513	6,00,000	9,74,664	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	14,60,736	28,740	15	15	10-10*	50	131½	131½
40,95,100	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,333	Machinery Mfgs. Corp. Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	10	10	10	100A	100A	100A
1,10,00,000	15,00,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	..	100	96½	96½
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,052	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	20	25 5/6	28 1/3	300	189½	185
1,31,250	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,439	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	150½	152
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	204½	282
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	13½	13½
5,15,000	..	11,04,84,687	8,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	10	13½	13½
8,46,120	..	36,33,999	48,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	100	675	675
18,74,940	25,01,134	2,88,61,155	2,61,49,442	Jupiter General P.	12	55	38,951	4,65,316	..	..	..	20	45½	45½
1,06,81,590	..	1,68,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	Nil	Nil	..	15	91½	91½
6,00,000	..	67,83,74,430	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	298	..	..	13½	16 2/3	..	15	47	43½
15,99,270	..	29,41,860	59,86,789	Vulcan	12	255	6,05,803	2,81,242	10	10	..	200	3,855	3,900
MISCELLANEOUS														
80,79,005	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	15,61,405	37,22,790	..	..	..	15	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	238	309
50,00,000	2,20,64,393	4,12,86,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	..	..	125	656½	480½
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	31,14,908	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	16	21	50	245	180
99,99,250	3,085	19,47,386	1,28,40,992	Industrial Investment Trust	12	299	5,81,909	2,83,130	..	..	..	25	..	..
8,00,000	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,559	4,78,677	4½	4½	4½	100	72	72
1,57,71,400	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,042	National Rayon Corp.	12	352	63,19,604	5,72,076	9	..	..	200	215	215
9,39,98,069	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	198	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	2½	2½	100	213½	212½
7,00,000	27,45,053	57,30,000	11,27,080	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	35,49,059	21,661	70	80	2½	20	181½	181½
1,39,95,990	1,96,71,944	13,51,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	57,597	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	109	106
70,07,475	76,97,267	28,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	9	8	25	56½	52½
2,75,00,000	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,396	1,50,49,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	186½	189½

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LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earnings	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	20-6-56	13-6-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA													
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	29,367	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	58
21,69,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D B G	3-9	32	1,491	810	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	73	72
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,049	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3	165	46,607	..	2½	2½	2½	100	57½	57½
19,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,171	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	10	19
17,80,000	21,78,789	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3	165	78,839	..	4	2½	2½	100	57½	57½
31,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	129-129	11-11	11-11	100	53½	53½
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,006	Cherra Chhatrak ropeway	3	88	7,071	9,917	12½	12½	12½	100	57½	57½
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,326	Darjeeling ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	12	24-11	24-11	100	7½	7½
22,50,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohtas	3	335	5,10,908	26,755	6½	7½	10	10	13½	13½
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futwah Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	98-98	98-98	1-1	100	50½	50½
16,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	53½	53½
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	37	72½
19,50,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	1,99,473	..	2½	2½	2½	100	58½	58½
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	4½	5	..	100	73½	73½
15,00,000	62,15,137	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,031	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	128½	146½
1,75,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpur Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their Respective address.—(Contd.)

330 F. W. J. Penn—United Breweries. Ltd., Bangalore-1.	329 Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Thakur Lane, Calcutta.	339 M. G. Investment Corp., Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	348 Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
331 F. O. Williams—14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	330 Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.—Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.	340 K. O. Cheryan—Travancore.	349 Chandmull Batia—7, Canning Street, Calcutta.
332 Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.—New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort, Bombay-1.	331 N. L. Roy & Sons—Canning St., Calcutta.	341 James Finlay & Co., Ltd.—2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	350 K. E. Agarwal—Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
333 Anderson Wright & Co.—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	332 M. Paspati, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.	342 U. N. Chatterjee—3, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	351 E. & P. (Management), Ltd.—J. K. Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
334 Bathington & Co.—17/19, Old Court House St., Calcutta.	333 Jaipuria Bros., Ltd.—33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	343 Eastern Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.—10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	352 C. G. Mahant—Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
335 John Rutherford Bialke—Virginia College, 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	334 S. Latimer—2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	344 V. J. Pillai—Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Road, Calcutta.	353 N. K. Jha—14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
336 Berwala Bros.—53, Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta.	335 Sahu Jain, Ltd.—Dalmianagar, Bombay.	345 The National Tea Corporation—130, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	354 G. C. Kanot—P-8, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.
337 Marwar Textiles (Agency), Ltd.—Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	336 Tulidas Kilachand—Scindia House, Douglall Road, Bombay.	346 Senhasyee Brothers (Travancore), Ltd.—Eloor Factory, Alwaye, Road, Calcutta.	355 G. C. Robertson—14, Strand Road, Calcutta.
338 John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd.—Mysore, Oorgam, South India.	337 Berwala & Co.—53, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	347 Associated Commercial Co., Ltd.—181/L, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	

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RECONCILING IDEOLOGY WITH MALTHUS

CHINA STRUGGLES TO FEED MILLIONS MORE A YEAR

DISCUSSION of India's economic problems never gets far without reference to the yearly increase of four million in the population. It is, therefore, chastening to remember that China's population increases by twelve million per annum. While India has a falling birth rate per thousand child-bearing women, China's natality rate has risen since the Communist conquest from 35 percent to 37 percent, and in the same period the mortality rate has fallen from 25 percent to 17 percent. The result of these two movements is that the annual increment in the population has doubled, from one percent of 600 millions to 2 percent—and this means that in less than eight years the population will rise by 100 millions, or much more than the total population of Pakistan. Figures of such magnitude paralysed the imagination, and probably the only impression one retains after reading them is that whatever population problems India has, China has many more. This already serious demographic situation may even deteriorate in the years immediately ahead because China, like every Asian country that is extending Western hygienic methods, is steadily reducing her death rate. Parson Malthus must stir in his grave at the mention of such prospects.

The irony is that Parson Malthus can be mentioned in China only to be denounced. Marxist dogma requires this. The true faith of Communism holds the proposition that demographic increase might outrun the production of sustenance to be a capitalist myth. It is, the converted declare, only capitalist societies that cannot keep up with the increase in numbers. A Communist society can always match output with population increase—any population increase. The absolute terms in which this belief is framed sufficiently expose its mythical, religious foundations, because commonsense has no difficulty in conceiving a rate of human multiplication that would outpace any imaginable productive régime. Mythical or not, Communist States draw drastic practical conclusions from this article of faith, one of which was the prohibition of birth control in Russia once the Stalinist period had set in. But the Chinese are Communists with a difference. Whatever Marxist dogma requires in the form of speeches in Peking, in practice contraception is permitted in China. Even before Russia, as part of destalinisation, made abortion legal again under certain circumstances, China had permitted it for families that already had four children, for students whose studies must not be interrupted, and for the unemployed, of whom there are many millions. Moreover—and here the contrast with other Communist States is more marked—contraceptive materials are available in the cities. But these lapses from Marxist faith are not publicised. The Chinese Government plainly does not regard limitation of births as an important part of its economic programme.

Effort is concentrated (as indeed it must be even in a society that does practise birth control widely) on the production of extra resources. So far, the increment in food production has kept just far enough ahead of population increase to maintain the status quo—and a very miserable status quo it is. At first the Peking régime forecast that it would have no difficulty in arranging a substantial increase in food production, and the first plan promised a 30 percent rise in five years. Anybody with a knowledge of Asian agriculture could have seen at once that this audacious prophecy was impossible of fulfilment—and at the beginning of last year, Peking reduced the promised increment from 30 percent to 17.7 percent. Even this figure is too high, and it appears that in the past three years the actual increase in food production was 10 percent, and it should be emphasised that the year 1955 was an unusually favourable one for Chinese farming. For agriculture as a whole, including crops other than foodstuffs, Chinese output does not seem like-

ly to increase by the 4.3 percent per annum that is the latest official forecast.

The lesson that Peking has drawn from this barely-adequate performance is that the collectivisation of agriculture must be considerably hastened, and this process has been in full swing since the middle of last year when Mr. Mao Tse-tung took personal control of the situation. The result is—and this is the major interest of the Chinese economic scene today—that after carrying out the most extensive revolution of land tenancy in all history, the Chinese are now launched on a collectivisation experiment that makes the Stalin episode seem very mediocre by comparison. We need not dwell on the human cost of this vast operation. It is sufficient to recall the human harvest that was reaped by Stalin and Khrushchev in the Ukraine collectivisation (which failed), and to emphasise that the regimentation of a reluctant peasantry calls for a measure of naked violence that Indian opinion would never tolerate. But, as the undeniable economic progress of Soviet Russia shows, brutality works. It eventually produces economic results, though there is not a shred of evidence that those results could not be exceeded by a more humane and democratic policy. China has chosen—or rather the Peking dictatorship has imposed—the path of coercion, and the economic interest of the case is whether the country will manage to find by this method resources to support its growing population.

The whole of the Chinese economic plan has been recast in mid-course to permit this acceleration of collectivisation. Up to last year the process had been proceeding fairly slowly and it was expected that by the spring of 1958 half the peasantry would be "organised." But the new plan requires that this objective be attained during the course of this year. It is now proposed that by 1958 the whole of the peasantry should be grouped on two million collective farms. The Peking rulers are not blind followers of Stalin, so it is reasonable to conclude that they have decided on this policy because they found that over the last few years, when, as we have said, the performance of Chinese agriculture was not impressive, at least that part of it that was organised in collectives was producing better results than the unorganised part. The reports of non-Communist economists who have visited the country indicate that the collectives in the past three years achieved increases in output of 10 percent to 30 percent, which is much higher than the figure for the whole agricultural sector given above. Mr. Mao evidently hopes

Russia and Czechoslovakia was perhaps sufficient as long as collectivisation was proceeding at a leisurely pace. But it is definitely not enough for the much more grandiose collectivisation programme that is now in hand. And in excess of domestic requirements, Peking needs enough of these materials to pose as a supplier of anything and everything to its political satellites in East Asia—and to countries it hopes to convert into political satellites such as Burma and Indonesia.

It has become fashionable to say that India and China are today in competition, each one representing a political system applied to the task of rapid economic development. India represents democracy and China totalitarian ruthlessness, and both are aiming at the same goal of material advancement. This is ideological talk, and could only be believed by well-fed intellectuals who have not realised that the basic fact in Asia today is hunger. India and China are not competing with each other—but with famine. In both countries population threatens to outrun sustenance and the most brilliant economic advances and planning successes can only provide temporary respite before population increments again swallow up the gains. We do not underestimate the vital interest of the confrontation of democracy and dictatorship that is taking place in Asia in this century. But that confrontation is of less importance than the problem of whether human science and energy, under whatever political banner, can provide food for the growing millions.

RETURN OF THE CONSUMER

A FURTHER WEAPON AGAINST INFLATION

THE recent revival of interest in the output of consumer goods is the natural complement to the increase in the second plan's food-production targets as a means to combat inflation. The need for attention to consumer goods has been pointed out in these columns since the plan's emphasis on heavy industry first became apparent. There is no doubting the necessity; the question which must now be asked is whether this expedient can be relied upon to achieve anything of value in the next five years after the discouragements which the consumer-good industries have had to face during the last two. The sound development of industries of this kind has been one of the more notable casualties of the doctrine of a "socialistic pattern of society". The interest which is now, apparently, to be taken in them, appears as a measure of retreat from the more rigorous interpretation of this doctrine—and a welcome one at that. But a good deal of the damage has already been done and it may not be as easy as it sounds to rebuild the morale of consumer industries and renew their interest in such matters as expansion, quality improvement and competition.

The largest and most important of these consumer-good industries—cotton textiles—is perhaps the one which has suffered most from recent political trends. The strength of demand for its products will have ensured that little ground has been lost while the industry has been working under output restrictions. But the production-capacity backlog which will now have to be made up is a large one, as was shown by the recently-published textile-plan figures, and the profits from increased output which might have gone some way to meeting new capital needs will not now be available. Many units in the industry may be faced with having to approach the market for their requirements, and after the experience of the private sector in the last two years, this is not likely to be forthcoming except at enhanced rates. Attempts to expand other consumer-good industries are likely to come up against this reluctance of capital to commit itself without substantial inducement. Investor activity is almost completely absent from the country's stock markets at the present time, while only the oldest-established and most prosperous concerns will be able to satisfy their needs from their own resources. With the best will in the world, it may not be possible for manufacturers, under present conditions, to meet the calls which will be made upon them. High prices and reduced quality are the most likely results of attempting to increase consumer-good output rapidly in an economy which has been twisted out of shape to accommodate doctrinaire ideas of socialism. Whether Mr. Krishnamachari would be able to fill the gap with the aid of foreign capital, as he has threatened, is by no means certain. India has been busily building a reputation as a bad risk for the foreign investor which will take a great deal of time, and much positive effort besides, to extirpate. With determination, it will be possible in time to overcome the reluctance of both the foreign and the indigenous capitalist, but the inflationary potential generated by the plan is not going to wait that long.

With established consumer-good industries reluctant to undertake large-scale and expensive expansion programmes until the climate for invest-

ment in the country becomes more favourable, there is likely to be a mushroom growth of small producers turning out shoddy articles and charging high prices to poor people with money in their pockets for the first time in their lives. This can be dismissed as inevitable in the growing period of any economy which aims to satisfy the demand of the consumer, but it will undoubtedly have been intensified by recent trends. Unless the ordinary consumer, whose purchasing habits are of the utmost importance to a developing economy, is supplied with goods which are worth buying he is likely to divert his expenditure into less productive fields. It will be of little value to the economic future of the country to encourage an increase in the spending of money on jewellery or weddings or dowries; it is better that newly-earned wealth should be persuaded into channels which will help to improve the standard of living, health or comfort of a mass of people who badly need those things. Ensuring quality will not be easy in a fast growing trade, but it would be simpler if established manufacturers were encouraged to expand and permitted the means to do so. That way, standards are likely to be higher and consumer habits better formed.

Hand in hand with an expansion of the consumer-good industries in this country will have to go an extension of marketing techniques. The one which has suffered most from recent Government policy has been advertising. There seems to be little grasp in official circles of the importance of this aid to the sale of an industry's products. Without it, expansion in consumption beyond the level of bare subsistence will be slow, and if consumption goods are to make any contribution towards solving the country's inflationary problems, this method will have to be made use of more extensively than it is now. One of the best ways of ensuring this would be to revise all current prejudices against advertising, some of which have been expressed freely in Government circles in the past two years. It has been said often enough in the past that distribution is the main problem of the consumer-good industries in India. If that is true, a rapid increase in the popularity of advertising among industrialists would be the best contribution towards its solution.

CUTTING CAPACITY IN JUTE MILLS

INDUSTRY TO SEAL 2½ PERCENT OF LOOMAGE

THE Indian Jute Mills Association's decision this week to re-seal 2½ percent of the total loomage in its membership from 16th July is a step in the right direction. But whether it is a sufficiently long one only time will show. The fact is that for some months the jute industry has been producing goods at a rate far in excess of demand. When the first unsealing move (affecting 2½ percent of the loomage) came into effect in January this year, stocks had dropped to a very low level (63,500 tons) and it was necessary to replenish them. So production was increased. Soon afterwards followed the decision to unseal another 5 percent of the total loomage. In many market circles, the necessity for this second boost in production was not very clear, and subsequent events suggest that discretion might really have been the better part of valour. The rapid accumulation of stocks (by the end of May, they amounted to 119,100 tons) has weighed down gunny prices. Meanwhile, raw jute has followed a very steady trend, with the result that mills' profits have been badly squeezed, where they have not been entirely eliminated.

For many weeks, discussion has proceeded on how this unfortunate situation might be righted. Producers, consumers and the trade, have all reason to be grateful that the early idea of evolving a minimum selling price scheme for gunnies now seems to have been shelved. There were three important objections to the scheme. The first was that it would greatly annoy foreign consumers, whose goodwill the Indian industry had spent many years of valuable effort in cultivating. The second was that it would not help the mills, because if gunny prices rose, raw jute would have risen simultaneously. The third was that the price minima would have been difficult to enforce, especially at a time when consumers were well stocked. The apparent decision to shelve the scheme is therefore realistic.

It is widely agreed that the jute mills cannot be expected to continue running at a loss, as they have been doing for many months. There are three basic ways of restoring profitable working. One is to raise the price of manufactured goods. The second is to lower the price of raw jute. The third is to do both together. The first is the most difficult of the three, because the price of jute goods depends very largely on foreign demand since India is no longer a monopoly producer. The second is not too easy either. The third is the simplest, and it implies a cut-back in the rate of production, such as the industry has now decided upon. But

the markets' early reactions have been significant. Gunny prices have fallen, on the bear view that the cut is not enough to make much difference to the stock position. Raw jute has risen, partly with the assistance of flood reports from upcountry growing areas. And jute shares have fallen.

The hope however remains that demand for jute goods will increase in the near future. Russia's purchases have not yet got into full swing, presumably because she has spent all the Indian currency she has earned so far. The U.S. buying season is approaching. India's own domestic needs also might well rise.

CURRENT COIN

Index of Industrial Activity.—Corrected for seasonal fluctuations, Capital's Index of Indian Industrial Activity shows a drop of 9.7 points during January 1956. Contributing to this were decreases in cotton consumption, jute manufactures, steel ingots, cement, paper and coal. Cheque clearances also dropped.

Preferences from Kesoram.—Subscription lists opened on Monday last week for a capital issue by Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., the details of which appear on a later page. The issue consists of 100,000 cumulative redeemable second preference shares of Rs. 100 each, offered at par, and carrying a return of 5½ percent, tax-free. Half the total has already been subscribed by the company's equity shareholders, their nominees and other persons. The remaining 50,000 shares are now offered to the public. The shares will be redeemed at par on 31st March, 1967. Prospective buyers have to pay Rs. 25 a share on application, Rs. 25 on allotment and Rs. 50 after 31st March next year, on one month's notice from the company. Applications must be for five shares or a multiple of five. The company's present paid-up capital consists of 20,000 7 percent (tax-free) cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and 1,600,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. The new shares will rank for dividend and return of capital after the existing preference shares. The purpose of the issue is to raise money for expanding the company's activities. It is proposed to install a plant for the manufacture of continuous filament viscose rayon yarn in Mouza Raghunathpur, Hooghly district, near Calcutta. The Government has given a licence for establishing a ten-ton plant, but for the present it is intended to set up one of six or seven tons' capacity only. Its cost of installation is estimated at Rs. 3.7 crores, for which the company proposes to raise Rs. 2.7 crores from its existing resources, bank loan, deferred payments, etc. The return on the new preference shares seems suitable in present market conditions. Past earnings suggest that it is adequately covered. Net profits (after depreciation and taxation) moved around Rs. 25 lakhs for three years, and have risen to Rs. 43.8 lakhs during the year ended last March. The prospects for cotton yarn, cloth and hosiery goods, which are the company's chief interests at present, seem good; those for rayon manufactures seem better. The new preference shares are said to qualify as an "approved investment" under the Insurance Act. The managing agents of Kesoram Cotton Mills are Birla Brothers Private Ltd.

Record Coffee Production.—Indian coffee production in 1955-56 reached the 33,172-ton mark, which Mr. K. Srinivasan, chairman of the Coffee Board, described as a record at the recent meeting of the Board. The prospects for the next season are equally good, the estimate being for a 33,000-ton output. According to Mr. Srinivasan, the level of productivity in the industry has reached a stage when 30,000 tons can be expected as the normal annual production and this, in its turn, has given rise to new problems. First, the resources of the Board will have to be increased to cope with the handling of the crop which always comes in a rush during the last few months of the season, and secondly, steps will have to be taken to raise domestic consumption to absorb the extra production that will hereafter come to the market. During the 1955-56 season, the monthly average offtake in the internal market was 1,825 tons, making for an annual figure of 21,900 tons. Of the balance, 3,910 tons were exported of the first quota of 4,160 tons, and a further quota of 3,700 tons was later sanctioned for export. Thus, while the exports have been doing well, the primary emphasis has to be placed on raising internal consumption, and Mr. Srinivasan explained the drive which is being launched to popularise coffee consumption in India, particularly in the north. A "Drink More Coffee" publicity campaign is in the offing, and a draft plan is under consideration to establish propaganda units in all State capitals. Of the measures to increase coffee production in the country, Mr. Srinivasan mentioned the deputation of two officers

to the Andaman and Nicobar islands to explore the possibilities of coffee cultivation there.

Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals.—Subscription lists open today for the public offer of 20,000 6 percent tax-free cumulative preference shares and 29,000 ordinary shares in the Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. Both classes of shares are valued at Rs. 100 each and are offered at par. The company was originally formed in 1948. It has now been reorganised with Parry and Co. Ltd., as Secretaries, and the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd. as technical advisers. The intention is to establish a sugar factory in Pettavaytalai, Tiruchirappalli district, which will crush 800 to 850 tons of cane a day, and manufacture 15,000 tons of sugar a year. Steps have been taken to ensure that the company gets regular supplies of good quality cane; cultivation will be on its own lands. The schedule of working, as outlined by the directors, suggests that the prospects are good.

Canalising Ore Exports.—The Bharat Chamber of Commerce has criticised the Government of India's note on canalising exports of iron and manganese ores through the State Trading Corporation. It denies the Government's assertion that the "existing trading mechanism is quite inadequate to cope with the developments". The trade, it states, has already proved its capacity to export nearly 1.6 million tons of manganese ore during 1953-54; the target for exports at the end of the second five year plan is only 1.5 million tons. There was no export target for iron ore during the first plan, but, in spite of many difficulties, the trade sold nearly 1.3 million tons abroad in 1953-54. It cannot therefore be said that the trade will not be able to achieve the export target of 2 million tons for iron ore and 1.5 million tons for manganese ore, assuming it is given the necessary facilities. The real bottleneck in ore exports, the Chamber points out, has all along been the wagon scarcity. A quota system was introduced for Calcutta in 1953 with the definite purpose of ensuring wagon supplies at least up to the allotted quota, but even these could not be provided by the Government and the railways. The Chamber fails to understand how canalisation of exports through the State Trading Corporation could increase the wagon supply. The trade was previously given to understand that the State Trading Corporation would function as a private limited company doing business in certain commodities, including iron ore, without in any way impeding the operations of the existing interests. The latest official decision seems to be a reversal of this policy. The indications given about the allocation of export quotas to mineowners and shippers on the basis of averages for the last three calendar years, restrictions on the interchangeability of quotas for export from different ports, prescription for scrutiny of contracts, all seem to give the impression that the State Trading Corporation may squeeze exporters out of the trade and make them subservient to its own operations. The Chamber feels that the policy of canalisation will jeopardise exports. In the case of manganese ore, it says, there is absolutely no scope or reason for the entry of the State Trading Corporation.

Jobless Doctors and Engineers.—From the viewpoint of the academic analyst, one of the most useful services performed by the Government of India's Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment is its periodic special investigations into various aspects of the unemployment problem. The report of the Directorate-General for April contains the results of two such investigations—on engineers and doctors—which offer a dismal commentary on the Indian educational system. On the one hand, it is frequently proclaimed that the country is desperately short of qualified persons in these two categories. On the other, it is seen that even those who are available cannot be wholly and usefully employed. The latest figures show that on 31st March, 1956, there were 439 engineering graduates on the live registers of employment exchanges. Although this was nearly 200 less than at the end of last year, the decline seems to have been mainly "seasonal in character" and is accounted for by a considerable fall in the number registered rather than a sharp increase in the number employed. As was to be expected, most of them were concentrated in West Bengal, Delhi, Bombay and Mysore; the vast majority were electrical, mechanical and civil engineers—and they were young, being 18 to 30 years of age. The Directorate-General seems to be drawing an unduly cheerful conclusion in saying that the unemployment among them was mostly "frictional", since only 24 percent of them had been waiting for jobs for more than a year. At least two out of every five had no previous experience; 67 percent wanted a minimum salary of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month, while 24 percent wanted at least Rs. 300. In the case of medical graduates, of the 207 who

had registered with the employment exchanges, as many as 145 were in West Bengal. The majority had little experience, some had none at all, but only 9 percent were willing to accept salaries of less than Rs. 200 a month. The salary expectations of both the engineers and the doctors may or may not have been high in relation to their individual qualifications and in relation to what they had spent on getting their degrees. But it seems hard to believe that the country cannot absorb a few hundred of each in its present desperate shortage of qualified personnel. This raises a point which needs to be pondered over carefully: where lies the reason for the yawning gap between unfilled technical jobs and the supposedly qualified jobless? The fairest suspicion is that the education and training of the latter does not fit them for the former. It merely gives them certificates, often after a deliberate lowering of standards; and then flings them before employers who have become increasingly chary of accepting at face value the rubber-stamping procedures of the universities.

Food Ministers' Task.—In view of the Planning Commission's recent directive to the State Governments to make an all-out effort for raising agricultural, particularly food, production well beyond the second plan targets, more than usual significance attaches to the forthcoming conference of State Ministers of Agriculture at Mussoorie. The views of the State Governments should give a fair indication of what can ultimately be achieved on the food front—whether the targets will be exceeded, or even fulfilled at all. But happily enough the realisation is now firm in all places of authority that higher production of food, and of cloth, will hold the key to the economic development of the country at the rate it is now planned to be achieved. The States can therefore be expected to make the effort the Planning Commission advises them to make, to raise the food production to the level it is physically possible to attain with the generous Central aid that will hereafter be provided to the farmer in a variety of forms. Judging from Dr. Deshmukh's recent statements, the Central Gov-

"A SURVEY OF TRANSPORT IN INDIA"

With this week's edition of CAPITAL, dated 28th June, is published an 80-page survey of the transport and the allied industries in India. The supplement will be supplied free to registered subscribers and will be available to others at Rs. 5 a copy. Postage extra. Enquiries may be addressed to the Manager, CAPITAL, 5, Mission Row, Calcutta-1.

ernment appears to believe that with more energetic efforts on the administration's part and also of the rural agencies of national construction, food production can be increased substantially during the current plan. But the task of administering aid to agriculture in the country has not only become greater, but also infinitely more complicated because of the nature of the aid now proposed. It will almost wholly depend upon how the existing rural administrative machinery rises to its task. This administrative responsibility belongs to State Governments, and they will have to accept all its practical implications. The next question that has occasioned some controversy is whether it is a realistic decision to raise the target of food production to 21 percent (from 18 percent) above the 1955-56 production level. Like all plan targets, this, too, represents the measure of the economy's need. Whether it is practicable, it is not easy to say, but no useful purpose is likely to be served by going into that fine speculation. The country must produce more food for the plan not to get bogged down in the inflation mire; it produced much more during the first plan than even the most optimistic could expect.

JOURNEY OF THE MAILS

WE publish in another column some correspondence between Sir John Leng, M.P., and the Secretary to the Treasury on the subject of the contemplated speed in the new postal contracts. We are strongly of the opinion that the minimum speed should be 15 knots, and we take exception to the statement by Mr. Hanbury that there does not appear to be any pressing demand from the public for the speed suggested by Sir John Leng. We entirely agree, and are sure that the Indian public are in accord with Sir John Leng's views as to speed, and if the Cheap Passage Association, instead of issuing ridiculous pamphlets, were to agitate for speed, it would be doing a useful service. A service, via Marseilles, between Bombay and London of 14 days' duration would be a boon and a blessing to the Indian public; it is what they want and what they ought to have. The community is indebted to Sir John for pressing the matter.

FROM
CAPITAL

30th June, 1896

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Issued Capital	Rs. 5,77,50,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund and other Reserves	Rs. 4,01,81,217
Deposits as at 31-12-55	Rs. 1,28,96,40,383

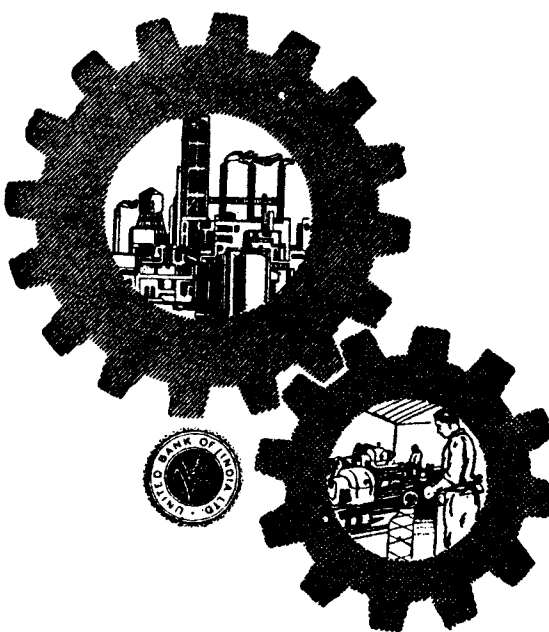
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SANITARY INSPECTORS, TAX EVADERS AND DIVORCEES

(FROM OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT)

IN browsing through the law journals in search of material for this short commentary on recent English cases, one comes across many an interesting titbit by the wayside. A few weeks ago we had occasion *à propos* the word "officer" to refer to the increase of pompous snobbery in the use of words and expressions, and we noted the fact that there no longer exists a tradesman in England; they are all styled "traders". Nor a chamber of trade; they have become chambers of commerce. There is nothing new about this tendency, and we instanced the fact that the late Mr. Bumble did not like being styled a Beadle, and called himself a Porochial Officer; and Mr. Dennis, who died at the hands of his successor in office, preferred the title Constitutional Officer to that of Public Hangman. But neither gentleman went so far as to promote an Act of Parliament to make the *alias* legal; and for sheer pertinacious snobbery and humbug, surely the present instance takes a lot of beating. It concerns the deserving, highly respectable set of—suppose we must say—officers known hitherto as sanitary inspectors. Now, there is, unhappily, no disguising the fact that the—again, we suppose we must say—profession of a sanitary inspector involves the inspection of sewers, that is the carrying off of the human excreta of cities, towns and villages. The sanitary inspectors do not object to doing this work and drawing the emoluments thereof, but they feel that the nature of their calling should be veiled in respectable obscurity. Wherefore they have got hold of an M.P., and no less a one than Sir Warrall Wakefield, the famous former England rugby captain, to promote a Bill in Parliament containing one single clause. It has the im-

posing title—The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Bill—and provides that sanitary inspectors shall henceforth be called "Public Health Inspectors."

Possibly, of all the English judges, the one held in greatest respect, and even affection, by the general public is the Lord Chief Justice of England. One reason, no doubt, is that Lord Goddard always expresses himself in clear, pungent English, so that he who runs may read; and more often than not the runner, i.e., the common man, finds that the judge has put into words exactly what he himself was thinking. His lordship, in imposing fines totalling £8,000 upon two men who confessed to tax frauds totalling £29,537, criticised "the long delay" before it was decided to prosecute, and said that the conduct of the Inland Revenue authorities amounted to "cruelty". This "cruelty" saved the two men from jail sentences. "There was disclosure to the Commissioners at a meeting in October 1952 sufficient for them to decide whether they would or would not prosecute. Yet there was no prosecution until 27 months later!" The words of Lord Goddard are noteworthy, both as an indication of the normal punishment in these cases and of the effect of undue delay upon the part of the authorities. Said he: "I have never yet, except in the case of a very old man who was ill, passed any sentence other than imprisonment for these tax frauds, but what has affected my mind is the fact that I think you have received, through the conduct of the Inland Revenue in this case, very considerable punishment.....and speaking with a full sense of responsibility, as head of the criminal law in this country, I say that that conduct amounts to cruelty to you and to those who are near and dear to you. You were kept in suspense during the whole of this time.....and I cannot think that that is proper conduct for a Government department..... I gravely disapprove."

And talking about Lord Goddard, that brings us back to the case of the gold clause in a lease, and his lordship's decision that the gold clause applied, with the result that a rent affixed in 1930 at £1,900 a year became by 1955 approximately £7,600

for the same period; and our note on this astonishing case last week. You will remember that the Lord Chief Justice himself had grave doubts about the correctness of his decision, and said that he was "happy to think that this judgment can, and no doubt will, be considered by the Court of Appeal and, perhaps, the House of Lords." His lordship's hope is in course of fulfilment. From the May issue of *Law Notes*, received just as these lines were being penned, we observe that Lord Goddard's decision has been reversed on appeal. The Court of Appeal, though only by a majority. (Denning and Morris L.J.J., Harman J. dissenting), decided that the words "gold sterling" meant gold coins of sterling currency but did not mean gold coins regarded as a commodity. The word "value" denoted nominal value and the lease therefore fixed a rent of £1,900 which could be paid either by 1,900 gold sovereigns regarded as currency or by 1,900 £1 Bank of England notes regarded as currency. Said Denning L.J.: "A man who stipulates for a pound must take a pound when payment is made, whatever the pound is worth at that time." "It is important to bear in mind Section 6 of the Coinage Act, 1870. That section, in my opinion (but this was not, it seems, the opinion of the L.C.J. and Harman J.), makes it unlawful for a creditor to stipulate for payment of a money debt in any other way than by lawful currency." Two judges to two: but, of course, the Court of Appeal decision prevails. For the present, that is. We shall look out for the House of Lords' decision in due course; and fully realising the entire worthlessness of his opinion, the writer would be prepared to wager, laying a slight shade of odds, that Lord Goddard's judgment will be restored. Grounds? The Appeal judgment, by a forced and unnatural construction of the words of the gold clause, frustrates the clear and lawful intention of the original parties to the lease.

Here is one of those delightful titbits which one picks up on one's way to the actual *Law Reports*. It is really a prize editorial "slip up." For it we are indebted to a newspaper published in a Yorkshire city. Following details of the granting of eight divorce decrees on the grounds of eight sets of adultery respectively, the news editor adds the interesting, but one would have thought legally irrelevant, words "all of which were greatly enjoyed." But we are not to assume that the editorial department was in a position to impart this cheering information through being in the confidence of the 16 participants or any of them as to their joyous adventures. The newspaper has explained with dignity to *Law Notes* that all but the last two lines of a block of type relating to items played at a piano recital were lifted out to allow more space for the list of decrees. It was the recital the items of which were "greatly enjoyed", not the eight acts of adultery.

This was the official verdict of a coroner's jury—of course, an Irish one—just reported, duly recorded by the coroner, equally of course an Irishman: "Death owing to the visitation of Providence, accelerated by an injudicious post mortem examination."

And how is the plaintiff or, for that matter the defendant either, going to get on with the issues settled on these lines? "Facts admitted or proved.....On 13th January, the plaintiff died suddenly. The plaintiff did not discover this fact until 19th January."

This is a startling case, and one wonders whether it may have any repercussions in India. It relates to the recognition by courts of countries belonging to the Commonwealth of divorce decrees pronounced in English courts. "There may be a few persons", says *Law Notes* (London) "—possibly not all laymen—who are inclined to regard a divorce decree pronounced by the English courts as unassailable and recognised as valid throughout the world, much in the same way as a Bank of England note was regarded before the 1914-18 war." This is, it seems, not so. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ontario will come as a surprise, if not as a shock to those who toy with the idea of the inviolability of an English divorce; indeed, it may well cause consternation to quite a number of couples who have married after one of the spouses has obtained a divorce since a previous marriage. As is well known, by reason of its large Roman Catholic population, the law in Canada, and especially in the French-speaking part of it, does not lean in favour of divorce in any case; and the decision was that a divorce obtained in England under the Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1944, cannot be recognised in Canada. Mr. Justice Barlow, giving judgment, said that Mr. James Stanley Price and his second wife were not legally married, because Mr. Price's first wife, whom he married in England in 1945, obtained her divorce under a British law, for which there was no counterpart in Canada. The judge added that the basis of divorce in Ontario was domicile of the husband. There was no law in Canada providing for the recognition thereof of a divorce granted by virtue of the Imperial statute. "It makes one wonder, with a certain amount of uneasiness, what, given similar facts, would be the position in India."

¹ *Law Notes* (London). Vol. 75. 1956. p. 29.

² *Ibid.* p. 3.

³ *Tresider Griffin v Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.* *Ibid.* p. 113.

⁴ *Ibid.* 54.

⁵ *Ibid.* 286.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 2.

ONE of the most depressing features of the cold war's impact on Western democracy has been the spread of that pernicious doctrine, "guilt by association". It was already well enough established in totalitarian and communist countries where it has always been as convenient a method as any of indicting an undesirable. But the democracies remained mercifully free from it until the notorious McCarthy interlude in the United States. It has cropped up there from time to time since, and still, ridiculously enough, in that home of liberty the fact that one's best friend is a communist may still be taken as valid grounds for withholding a passport. Britain's attitude has usually been more enlightened and less neurotic, but even there the official stand against the communists' fifth-column activities has not been without a trace of this kind of thinking—perhaps inevitably. That is why the Lang case stands out as so flagrant an example of injustice, and has incurred so much criticism in the United Kingdom. The only reason which has so far been given for threatening the Imperial Chemical Industries with the withdrawal of all secret contracts unless it sacked a certain solicitor on its senior staff named Lang, is that the unfortunate fellow's wife was once a communist. Apart from the fact that this reason seems based on the wholly mistaken idea that a man and wife never have differences of opinion, depriving any person of a livelihood on such flimsy grounds is such a negation of the values for which democracy stands that one suspects a deeper justification is lurking somewhere. The British Government has not acted without giving the matter a good deal of thought. Apparently it took four years to make its mind up whether in fact Mr. Lang was a good security risk—it is not said whether there were any complaints against him in that time. It would not be fair to blame I.C.I. for Mr. Lang's dismissal. After all, it is not the duty of a private firm to champion the rights of the British people when there is the whole mechanism of Parliamentary representation to do it for them. But it does seem to be going too far for a democratic government to associate itself with the view that all communists are potential traitors to their country, and certainly to suppose that their relatives are as well. Britain is not in the midst of a hot war and the cold one is not perhaps what it used to be, so Mr. Lang may eventually get away without being deprived of a living. If he does, his might be the last case of its kind, and a good job too. Even if he does not, the present outcry will ensure that the British Government will hesitate before taking such a step in future unless the international climate alters radically for the worse.

It is, of course, a popular fallacy that poets dwell in ivory towers and drink eau-de-cologne. Many of them have lived the humdrum life of the workaday world. Chaucer was, of all things, a Customs official and Royal emissary; Milton was Latin Secretary under the Commonwealth; Goethe was a Minister to the court of Weimar, and Francois Villon was a thief and more than once was on the point of being hanged for his murderous squabbles. For a spell, T. S. Eliot was in the Foreign Exchange department of Lloyds Bank and is now a director of the well-known publishing house, Faber & Faber; while Walter de la Mare, who has just died, used to earn a living at an occupation as prosaic as compiling statistics for the oil trade. It was only after he had produced some remarkable poetry that Asquith was moved by his talents and ill-health to grant him a Civil List pension of £100, which released him from his statistical desk to pursue his poetic bent. His, as well as Mr. Eliot's example, leads me to imagine that in Clive Street today there may exist some children of the Muses,

A DITCHER'S DIARY

hidden perhaps behind ledgers and company reports; and I suspect that at association meetings when speakers dwell with ruthless persistence upon the threat of nationalisation or the hardships of taxation, some among their audiences may be reduced by despair to doodling most passable verses on the sly. The truth seems to be that all of us contain a dual personality and that, for the gifted ones, the milky way may be but an extension of Clive Street. To return to de la Mare, he was one of the few present-day English poets whom one could read without constantly reaching for the aspirin bottle. His novel, *The Return*, won the Polignac Prize in 1911, and *The Memoirs of a Midget* won the James Tait Black Prize in 1921. Both in his prose and verse we sense the same quality and feel that the outposts of commonsense are constantly invaded by mystery. His cadences are soft, like the footfalls of a rabbit on mown hay, and his world shimmers in the pale glow of fairy lamps.

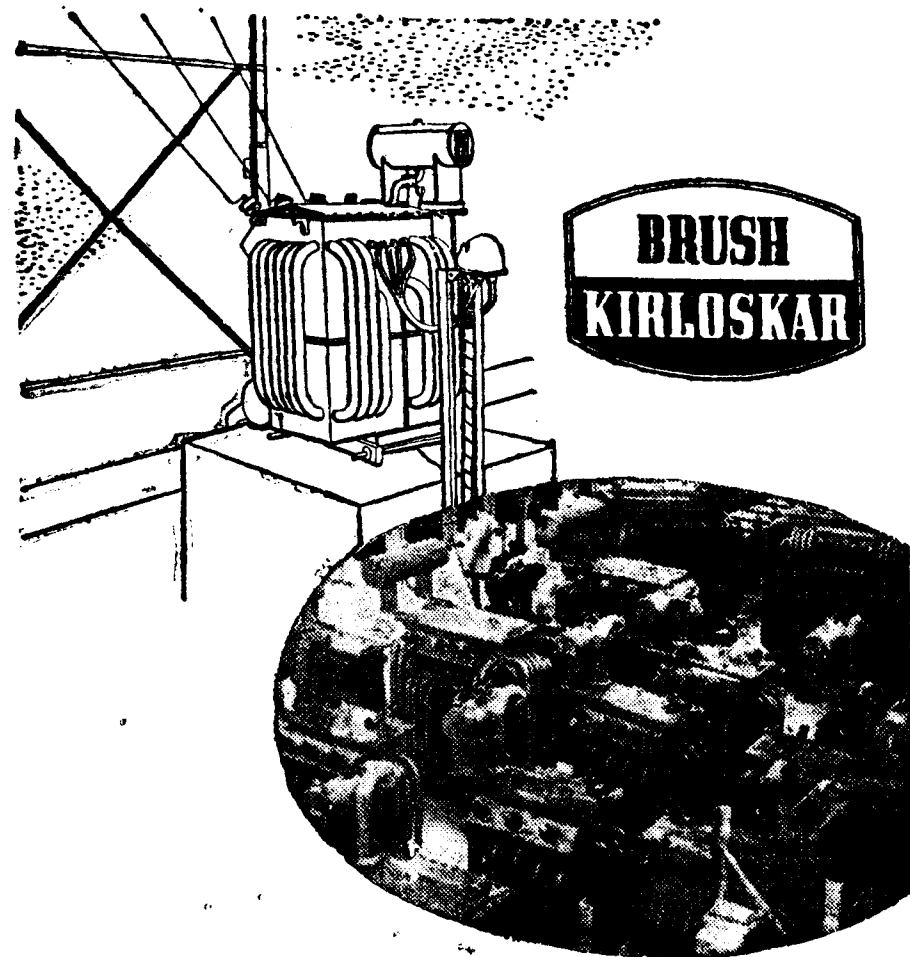
The knack of turning a fine phrase is worth possessing and I submit that Mr. Dulles has it. His description of Mr. Krushchev's attack on Stalin as "the most damning indictment of despotism ever made by a despot" deserves to be remembered for oratorical merit quite apart from its intrinsic value as a neat statement of the truth. For once I find myself agreeing with Mr. Dulles. If Stalin was all the things Mr. Krushchev said he was, then why did Mr. Krushchev hold office under him and carry out his orders? The ready answer would be that he had to. But surely that was the excuse made, without exception, by all those who eventually stood accused of the crimes committed under the Hitler régime, and I cannot remember that it was accepted from them when they faced the judges at Nuremberg. It is a tribute to the world's tremendous yearning to see Russia back among the community of nations that the full implications of Mr. Krushchev's statement are being overlooked. The parable of the prodigal son springs to mind; it seems that all the world loves a penitent even more than it loves a lover. But is Mr. Krushchev a penitent? Certainly he does not say so. His only justification for having connived at the crimes which are now admitted is that he was forced to do so; presumably if another Stalin were to rise he would do just the same again. All this public confession is, as I predicted some time ago, causing much confusion among those who have spent the last thirty years whitewashing all the crimes that have been committed in the sacred name of communism—the world's communist parties. Signor Togliatti appears to have led the way by condemning outright the attitude of Russia's present leaders, while the confusion among the ranks of the British, French and Indian communists is scarcely less obvious. Perhaps Russia has deliberately decided to exchange foreign communist parties for foreign trade and aid as the instruments of her expansionary policies. If so, provided the world exercises caution, it may have little to fear and much to gain. But to assume, in the absence of the proof which only the years can bring, that the motives behind the present changes are any more laudable than these, is to accept the self-confessed accomplices of one of the greatest rogues and mass-murderers who has ever lived as the models of what civilised statesmen ought to be.

As I have said once before, crossword puzzles are not my cup of tea. Although I put in my nine

hours a day, I have never felt the need to unbend over this so-called intellectual pastime. But that seems scarcely the reason why I should grudge others their favourite relaxation, and I do not. I can even sympathise in a mild way with those who are writing strong letters of protest to *The Statesman* against a correspondent's suggestion that crosswords be dropped. But most of them, one notices, are women, presumably of the non-bread-winning variety, and there is perhaps little to wonder at in this. They must have such a hard time ordering servants about, selecting the right shade of face powder and lipstick and berating sheepish husbands for their inability to see the logic of allocating the better halves of domestic budgets to the better halves. Besides, bridge parties can be so exacting and neighbours' doings always demand so much attention. If all these activities, with some occasional social work thrown in in the form of distributing to the poor other people's biscuits and old clothes, cannot be called exhausting work, I do not know what can. As for the menfolk who are helping swell the chorus of protest, I am inclined to believe that they must either come from the class of the idle rich, or are bachelors. Money and time are a combination that favours the growth of many eccentricities, and a penchant for crosswords is at worst a likeable one. Bachelordom is also a state suitable for the cultivation of such time-consuming and inconsequential hobbies. It would seem hard to believe that anybody with a wife at home can find a quiet quarter of an hour to devote to a crossword. If among the protestants there are any married men, either their wives must have been afflicted with dumbness, or they themselves are grass-widowers.

Favouritism and nepotism are dreadful things. But whether the right way to eliminate them from Government postings and transfers is to do the selecting by machinery, is quite another matter. The tentative decision of the West Bengal Health Department to mechanise the procedure shows a commendable desire for impartiality. It may achieve it; on the other hand, it may find that it has simply substituted the existing method of getting square pegs into round holes for one which does precisely the same thing and is no better for being mechanised and up-to-date. After all, they are still human beings who are being selected for posting and transfer and those indefinable qualities of determination and adaptability, which vary so widely according to an individual's environment and circumstances, are every bit as important as qualifications and experience—if not so readily punched into record cards. Besides, favouritism and nepotism may just as easily creep in at the first stage in the new process—when the cards are punched—as at the last stage in the old. The modern way of selecting a man for a certain post is supposed to involve some assessment of his wife's suitability as well as his own. It does not seem to be the Government's intentions to arrange that the machine takes care of this too. But without some effort being made to weigh the human factors, it is difficult to see that there is any better chance of getting the right man to the right place than there ever has been. Perhaps the West Bengal Government has no such aim in view and is merely restricting itself to dealing with favouritism. If that is so, it could achieve the same effect by drawing the names out of a hat in the presence of impartial witnesses; it need not go to the expense of buying a machine.

THE DITCHER.



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A copy of the Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, for registration together with the necessary documents which are required by Sec. 60 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Registered Office (Head Office) of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

A licence has been obtained from the Central Government for the establishment of this new industrial undertaking of which a copy is open to public inspection at the Registered Office (Head Office) of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in granting this licence the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of this undertaking or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in regard to it.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENS ON MONDAY, THE 18th OF JUNE, 1956.

All applications for shares must reach the Registered Office of the Company by 21st of July, 1956. The Directors may extend the date for receipt of applications, as they may in their discretion think fit.

PROSPECTUS OF KESORAM COTTON MILLS LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:

20,000—7% (Income tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 20,00,000 0 0
1,40,000—5½% (Income tax free) Cumulative Redeemable Second Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 1,40,00,000 0 0
24,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each	Rs. 2,40,00,000 0 0
Total	Rs. 4,00,00,000 0 0

ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL:

20,000—7% (Income tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 20,00,000 0 0
16,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each	Rs. 1,60,00,000 0 0
Total	Rs. 1,80,00,000 0 0

PRESENT ISSUE:

1,00,000—5½% (Income tax free) Cumulative Redeemable Second Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 1,00,00,000 0 0
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Out of the present issue of one lakh shares of Rs. 100/- each, 50,000 shares have already been subscribed by the equity (ordinary) shareholders, their nominees and other persons. The remaining 50,000 shares are now being offered to the public for subscription at par. These shares carry 5½% (income tax free) Cumulative Preference Dividend and shall be redeemed at par on 31st March, 1967, out of the profits of the Company and/or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of capital made for the purpose of redemption. These shares shall rank for dividend and return of capital next after the existing Preference Shares but in priority to the Ordinary Shares.

The subscription for the present issue shall be payable as follows:—

Rs. 25/- per share on application.

Rs. 25/- per share on allotment.

Rs. 50/- per share after 31st March, 1957 on one month's notice from the Company.

Applications must be for a minimum of five shares or a multiple of five.

Applications for shares may be presented at the Company's Registered Office or at the Head or branch offices of the Company's Bankers where application forms and copies of the Prospectus will be available.

The Directors shall have the discretion to refuse to allot any shares or to allot less than the number applied to any person or persons without assigning any reason for the same.

The Preference Shares offered for subscription are approved investments within the meaning of Section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

DIRECTORS:

Shri B. K. Birla, Merchant, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, Barrister-at-Law, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Shri Ram Kumar Bhuvalka, Merchant, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Shri P. D. Himatsingka, Solicitor, 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Shri Hiralal Somani, Merchant, 2, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Shri Mahaliram Sonthalia, Merchant, 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

BIRLA BROTHERS PRIVATE LIMITED,
8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BANKERS:

THE STATE BANK OF INDIA,
1/2/3, Strand Road, Calcutta.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED,
2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

THE HIND BANK LIMITED,
4, Brabourne Road, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:

P. D. HIMATSINGKA & CO.,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

PRICE, WATERHOUSE, PEAT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
B4, Clive Buildings, Calcutta-1.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

QUALIFICATIONS AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:

Under the Articles of Association of the Company as amended by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th June, 1956, each Director is to hold 200 Ordinary Shares on which all calls shall have been paid and each Director will receive by way of remuneration a sum of Rs. 200/- for each meeting of the Board attended by him, provided, however, until the sanction of the Central Government is received the aggregate of such payment to each Director in any financial year will not exceed Rs. 1,200/-.

PARTICULARS ABOUT THE MANAGING AGENTS:

The Managing Agents is a Private Limited Company with a subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 50,00,120/-.

Under Article 101 of the Articles of Association, the Managing Agents were authorised to a commission on the basis of gross sale proceeds of manufactured products of the Company and purchases of cotton and certain guaranteeing commission. The said basis became inapplicable from 1. 4. 1956 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

The term of office of the present Managing Agents will expire on the 15th January, 1957. An application is intended to be made to the Central Government for a fresh agreement renewing the appointment of the Managing Agents for another term of ten years and to fix their remuneration @ 10% of the net profits on the basis of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

The Company has been carrying on business since about the last 36 years. The Company suffered loss upto the year 1930 as a result of which the value of the assets of the Company were written off as on 24th January, 1931, as per Reduction Scheme and the value of the Ordinary Shares was reduced to Rs. 2/8/- per share from Rs. 10/- per share. Since then the Company has made steady progress. Consequently in 1943, the Company capitalised a sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- from its reserves and issued fully paid-up bonus shares of Rs. 2/8/- each on the basis of one such bonus share to every

RIGHTS ATTACHED TO DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARES:

According to the provisions of Section 87 of the Companies Act, 1956, every member of the Company holding any equity (ordinary) share capital has a right to vote, in respect of such capital, on every resolution placed before the Company and his voting right on a poll shall be in proportion to his share of the paid-up equity (ordinary) capital of the Company.

Every member of the Company holding any Preference Share capital has, in respect of such capital, a right to vote only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to his Preference Shares.

The Preference Share capital carry preferential right to the fixed amount of dividend but does not carry any right to any further participation in profits.

In case of winding-up of the Company, the rights of the shareholders as regards dividend and return of capital shall, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, be governed by Article 127 of the Articles of Association of the Company which provides as follows:

"If the Company shall be wound-up the assets available for distribution among the members of the Company shall be applied in the first instance in payment of the cumulative dividend or dividends on the Preference Shares which may be unpaid or in arrears at the commencement of the winding-up and thereafter the balance, if any, of the assets available for distribution as aforesaid shall be distributed in manner following, as to one-quarter thereof among the holders of Preference shares in proportion to the capital paid up thereon at the commencement of the winding-up and as to three-quarters thereof among the holders of Ordinary Shares in proportion to the Capital paid up thereon at the commencement of the winding-up."

RESTRICTIONS ON MEMBERS' RIGHTS:

So long as any money is due from a member of the Company in respect of any shares held by him, he shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company in respect of such shares.

The Directors may, without assigning any reason, decline to register any transfer of shares not fully paid-up or upon which the Company has a lien.

OBJECTS & BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY:

The main objects are inter alia the following:—
"To carry on all or any of the following businesses, namely cotton spinners and doublers, flax, hemp and jute spinners, linen and cloth manufacturers, flax, hemp, jute and wool merchants, wool combers, worsted spinners, woollen spinners, yarn merchants, worsted stuff manufacturers, bleachers and dyers and makers of vitriol, bleaching and dyeing materials".

"To purchase, comb, prepare, spin, dye and deal in cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wool, silk and any fibrous substances".

The Company has been carrying on business since about the last 36 years. The Company suffered loss upto the year 1930 as a result of which the value of the assets of the Company were written off as on 24th January, 1931, as per Reduction Scheme and the value of the Ordinary Shares was reduced to Rs. 2/8/- per share from Rs. 10/- per share. Since then the Company has made steady progress. Consequently in 1943, the Company capitalised a sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- from its reserves and issued fully paid-up bonus shares of Rs. 2/8/- each on the basis of one such bonus share to every

holder of 3 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 2/8/- each. Further the face value of the Ordinary Shares was raised from Rs. 2/8/- per share to Rs. 20/- per share by the capitalisation of the profits of the Company from time to time on four different dates between 1948 to 1954 amounting in all to Rs. 1,40,00,000/-. In 1955, the entire 8,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20/- each were sub-divided into 16,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each. The present market quotation for these shares is about Rs. 19/8/- per share.

The assets of the Company consisting of land, buildings and machinery, etc., were re-valued in the year 1950 and a surplus of Rs. 1,45,87,000/- lies to the credit of capital reserve account of the Company as on 31st March, 1956.

PURPOSE OF PRESENT ISSUE:

The Company has so far been engaging itself in the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth and hosiery goods. After carefully studying all the pros and cons of the matter, the Company has now decided to extend its activities and with that end in view it is proposed to instal a plant for the manufacture of Continuous Filament Viscose Rayon Yarn. There is a good demand for rayon cloth and it is expected that the rayon yarn, which will be manufactured by the Company, shall fetch a good return to the Company. A licence necessary for the establishment of a 10 ton plant for the manufacture of the said goods has been obtained from the Government of India. It is, however, proposed to instal for the present a plant of 6/7 tons said 6/7 tons plant is estimated to be about Rs. 3,70,00,000/- as per particulars below:—

(i) Land, buildings, roads and other constructions	About Rs. 80,00,000/-
(ii) Machinery and equipment	Rs. 2,50,00,000/-
(iii) Working capital	Rs. 40,00,000/-
Total	About Rs. 3,70,00,000/-

Out of the above sum the Company proposes to meet about Rs. 2,70,00,000/- for the purchase of land, machinery and equipments and certain construction work from its existing resources, bank loan, deferred payments, etc. The balance amount is proposed to be met by the present issue of shares. In the opinion of the Directors, the minimum amount which must be raised by the issue of these shares is Rs. 80,00,000/- inclusive of the 50,000 allotted which have already been subscribed and Rs. 2,70,00,000/- will cover all the expenses except working capital.

It may be stated here that a portion of land required for the purpose aforesaid has already been acquired at Mouza Raghunathpur (where the said Rayon Plant is proposed to be located) in the District of Hooghly near Calcutta. Negotiations for the purchase of the required land as well as for the parties, are in progress.

Copies of the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts on which the report of the Auditors is based and Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours until the subscription list closes.

The Directors may at their discretion, pay brokerage and/or commission at a rate not exceeding 2% of the face value of the shares in respect of shares already allotted or to be allotted by them.

KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.—Cont'd.

The financial position of the Company will appear from the Auditors' Report set out below:—

AUDITORS' REPORT

Messrs. BIRLA BROTHERS PRIVATE LTD., Managing Agents, KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD., Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,

We have examined the books and accounts of (a) Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., as kept in Calcutta and Gwalior in which are incorporated the certified returns from the Mills and retail shops for the five years ended 31st March 1956 and (b) Bharat Kala Bhandar Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., which is audited by Messrs. Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Calcutta for the five years ended 31st March, 1956 and report that subject to the completion of the audit for the year ended 31st March, 1956 of both the Companies the profits are as set out below. The audits of the Company and its subsidiary for the year 31st March, 1956 have not yet been completed. These profits have been arrived at after charging all expenses of working and management including provision for normal depreciation on the basis allowable for Taxation and after making such adjustments as are in our opinion, appropriate.

INCOME	(A) KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.				
	Year ended 31st March '52	Year ended 31st March '53	Year ended 31st March '54	Year ended 31st March '55	Year ended 31st March '56
Sales	6,37,50,875	6,04,40,797	5,53,57,727	5,57,20,480	6,07,45,028
Closing Stock	1,72,94,425	1,37,90,818	1,19,69,085	1,21,03,658	1,41,09,712
Dividend on shares & Interest for Security	1,97,144	1,87,194	1,52,569	1,50,380	1,60,612
Interest, Rent & Taxes, and Misc. Receipts	51,590	83,094	1,05,081	65,035	2,35,474
	8,12,93,994	7,45,01,902	6,75,84,462	6,80,39,553	7,52,50,826
EXPENDITURE					
	Year ended 31st March '52	Year ended 31st March '53	Year ended 31st March '54	Year ended 31st March '55	Year ended 31st March '56
Opening Stock	1,20,92,882*	1,72,94,425	1,37,90,818	1,19,69,085	1,21,03,658
Purchases	5,34,180	5,36,776	4,68,491	2,70,88,302	3,03,79,872
Salaries & Wages, Workers' Welfare, etc.	4,08,61,482	2,95,41,911	1,26,74,981	1,31,66,132	1,29,26,175
Other Manufacturing Expenses	74,92,517	66,22,550	70,70,287	73,95,893	80,61,137
General & Cloth Expenses, Commission and Brokerage, Rent, etc.	12,95,826	20,65,304	15,47,415	18,83,565	17,67,905
Insurance, Auditors' Fees, Interest, etc.	1,75,017	1,38,481	1,38,915	1,69,830	1,36,491
Managing Agents' Remuneration	13,74,533	13,07,949	11,99,779	12,61,706	13,48,670
Directors' Fees	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,300	7,800
Interest paid to Mfg. Agents				12,501	
Bad Debts written off				13,700	
	7,49,66,491	6,96,54,711	6,28,99,471	6,29,69,074	6,67,31,708
Net Profits before Depreciation & Taxation	63,27,503	48,47,191	46,84,991	50,70,479	85,19,118
Depreciation (Normal)	5,34,180	6,36,776	6,56,964	7,03,284	7,45,452
Net Profits before Taxation	57,93,323	42,10,415	40,28,027	43,67,195	77,73,666
Taxation after allowance of Normal Depreciation	23,31,266*	17,21,337	15,84,224	17,96,951	33,92,927
Net Profits	34,62,057	24,89,078	24,43,803	25,70,244	43,80,739

*The Opening Stock has been written up by Rs. 33,28,232/- the amount by which the previous year's closing stock was under-valued. The tax provision in the Profit Statement has been calculated after giving effect to this adjustment.

The Initial Allowance and Development Rebate and Double and Extra Shift Allowances which are not included are as follows:

Initial Allowances and Development Rebate	3,33,660	4,00,426	3,01,325	3,38,992	4,62,376
Double Allowance and Extra Shifts	6,57,289	8,34,999	7,07,436	7,43,971	7,58,120

(B) BHARAT KALA BHANDAR LTD.

INCOME					
	Year ended 31st March '52	Year ended 31st March '53	Year ended 31st March '54	Year ended 31st March '55	Year ended 31st March '56
Sales	1,12,01,479	1,28,11,217	1,55,32,579	1,22,05,594	1,28,51,321
Closing Stock	18,52,801	22,75,570	13,35,987	11,70,677	14,09,989
Ginning & Pressing	2,08,082	2,83,565	2,51,123	2,98,291	2,11,710
Commission & Brokerage	1,42,720	2,17,031	1,70,346	7,440	91,441
Profit on Consignment, Interest, Rent, Miscellaneous Receipts, etc.	57,140	34,454	29,166	7,440	34,199
Dividend on Shares					40,625
	Rs. 1,34,62,222	1,56,21,837	1,72,90,481	1,39,33,125	1,46,39,285

EXPENDITURE					
	Year ended 31st March '52	Year ended 31st March '53	Year ended 31st March '54	Year ended 31st March '55	Year ended 31st March '56
Opening Stock	35,44,996	18,52,801	22,75,570	13,35,987	11,70,677
Purchases	90,49,681	1,27,87,070	1,40,48,965	1,15,72,014	1,26,18,820
Ginning & Pressing Costs, etc.	1,30,883	1,97,273	1,39,384	1,26,512	1,12,130
Selling & Other Establishment Charges	75,054	92,553	1,23,170	1,53,115	1,32,187
Salaries & Bonus	56,510	73,232	63,205	73,351	66,937
Interest, Rent & Taxes, Repairs, Insurance, etc.	74,153	1,09,385	41,062	44,252	60,001
Directors' Fees & Commission	400	5,547	4,992	1,002	4,488
Bad Debts	4,992	1,553			
	Rs. 1,29,36,675	1,50,89,214	1,66,37,249	1,33,11,930	1,41,09,614
Net Profits before Depreciation & Taxation	5,25,547	5,32,623	6,03,232	6,21,195	4,69,671
Depreciation (Normal)	15,324	23,686	22,752	18,672	17,208
Net Profit before Taxation	5,10,223	5,08,937	5,80,480	6,02,523	4,52,463
Taxation after allowance of Normal Depreciation	1,88,890	2,03,113	1,78,572	1,91,959	1,34,638
Net Profits	Rs. 3,21,333	3,05,824	4,01,908	4,10,564	3,17,825

The Initial Allowance and Development Rebate and Double & Extra Shift Allowances which are not included are as follows:

Initial Allowances and Development Rebate	13,934	10,048	875	2,577	1,399
Double Allowance (No Extra Shift)	3,790	13,964	13,132	10,037	9,331

We also report that the assets and liabilities of Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd. as at 31st March, 1956 and Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd. as at 31st March, 1956 which are the last date to which the Companies' accounts were made up prior to the date of this report are as set out below subject to the completion of the audits of both the Companies for the year ended 31st March, 1956. These assets and liabilities have been arrived at after making such adjustments as are in our opinion, appropriate.

KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD. Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 1956.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as At 31st March, 1956			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Assets—			
At Original Cost plus increase on re-valuation as at 31st March, 1950 less depreciation to 31st March, 1956 ..			2,45,03,689
Investments—At under Cost.			
In Government Securities ..	70,418		
In Fully and Partly Paid up Shares and Debentures ..	31,22,428		
In Fully Owned Subsidiary ..	3,00,000		34,92,846
			2,79,96,555
Undistributed Bonus Shares.			7,470
Current Assets—		9,04,209	
Stores, Coal and Spare Parts ..		1,41,09,712	
Stock of Cloth, Yarn, Cotton, Hosiery, etc.			
Book Debts			
Secured—Considered Good ..	73,102		
Unsecured—Considered Good ..	11,77,072		
Unsecured—Considered Doubtful ..	17,413	12,67,587	
Advances recoverable in cash or for value to be received ..		8,29,393	
Advance to Wholly Owned Subsidiary ..		4,36,443	
Advance Payments of Tax under Sections 18A and 23B ..		1,20,16,644	
Cash in hand and in Banks ..		53,50,962	
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits ..		32,113	3,59,972
Total Assets			6,40,01,749

THE IMPORTANCE OF MARKET RESEARCH IN INDIA

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES FOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS

By M. N. Ghosh

MODERN industries are quick to grasp the technical possibilities offered by research in applied science, and in India they have not lagged behind in this respect. But production is only one function of an industrial enterprise; the problems of marketing remain even after the most efficient techniques of manufacture have been adopted. Industries in leading western countries have felt the need for scientifically organised methods of marketing, and research on this subject has become very important. In India, before the war, production was limited to a few specialised channels such as jute, cheap cotton textiles, coal, sugar, etc. The markets for these were well organised and because

of the more or less standardised nature of the products, there was little scope for extension by assessing consumer reactions. That probably was one reason why, despite modern industrial techniques, market research did not gain popularity among business men in India. Now that Indian industry is producing a large assortment of manufactured articles, and consumers have developed a higher level of product-discrimination, it is necessary for business men to evolve marketing methods suited to the new situation. Planning is no less essential in large-scale business than in the Government. A business manager is often faced with the problem of evaluating the market for the expansion programme of the firm or for the introduction of new products and services. There are many established firms which have a wide experience of marketing techniques, but experience produces the best results only when it is reinforced by the use of techniques developed by organised research activities.

The scope of market research has been indicated by the U. S. Department of Commerce in 1932

as "the study of all problems relating to the transfer and sale of goods and services between producer and consumer, involving relationships and adjustment between production and consumption, preparation of commodities for sale, their physical distribution, wholesale and retail merchandising and financial problems concerned." Stated in this form, the scope of market research is very wide indeed, but the more important practical problems can be narrowed down to an assessment of consumer reactions on the specific qualities of products, assessment of sales and advertising campaigns, estimation of the total sales potential for new products or modified forms of old established products, etc. Problems of this nature have to be solved by surveying the populations, and recording the opinions and judgments of people on the various products offered for sales. But it is very expensive and takes a long time to make a complete record, so one has to rely on sample surveys. To ascertain if most consumers who buy soap in a certain price range prefer a white to a coloured soap (or a particular scent), it would be absurd to interview the whole population; only a sample of the population needs to be interviewed. A great deal of the complexity of the problem centres on how to choose a representative sample at a reasonable cost. The survey technique has to be made to fit the budget allocation for the survey.

Sample Surveys

Though the sample survey technique is a modern statistical innovation, based on the theory of probability, it constitutes a basic method of estimating social attitudes, and its simplicity is often a source of error. A person may be inclined to believe for instance, that the new Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government is popular, if most of those with whom he comes into contact think so. But the social and business contacts of a person are determined very largely by his status and activities, and never provide a representative sample of the whole population. Similarly, a firm interested in gauging the reactions of consumers to a certain product may, in the first instance, try to get the information through its own sales organisation. But the section of the consuming population it can reach in this manner is really a sample and one cannot be sure if it is representative of the whole population. Often this method leads to biased judgments due to the non-representative character of the sample. Thus, a firm manufacturing high-grade soap may decide to build market for the cheaper varieties, and then have to ascertain what scents and colours would have the greatest appeal. If it tries to gather the information through its regular sales organisation and from the existing clientele, the information may not have much relevance to the likes and dislikes of those who use the cheaper soaps. Correct information is the more essential when production has been limited to a few standardised varieties in order to reduce costs, as happened in some countries during the war. Unless the products are standardised to suit consumer needs, there will be a surplus in the industry, while the needs remain unsatisfied. Such situations have often arisen because managers have chosen to rely on their own notions of buyers' needs and preferences. Modern market research methods alone provide the scope for objective evaluation and serve as a basis for rational expectation in business planning.

Element of Chance

In any kind of sample survey one has to take chances, because no sample is entirely representative of the population. The problem of the research worker is to minimise the element of chance by choosing the best possible sampling technique allowed by a given budget. Obviously the size of the budget has much to do with the accuracy of survey results. But there is a practical limit, beyond which accuracy becomes only specious, and this sets a limit to the budget, depending on the size and degree of heterogeneity of the population surveyed. The success of a market research programme depends not only on the use of the most modern statistical techniques, but even more on the experience and training of the research personnel. There have been many organised statistical surveys in India during the last two decades, especially in connection with Government work, and a body of trained personnel exists, which will provide a valuable reserve for market research programmes.

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Market Research Agencies, 1932.

KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.—Cont'd.

(Continued from page 903)

We also report that the dividends paid by Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd. out of Profits on its paid up Capital without deduction of tax for the four years ended 31st March, 1955 are as follows. No dividend has yet been declared for the year ended 31st March, 1956.

Ordinary 8,00,000 Shares.		Preference 20,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	
Year ended 31st March, 1952.	Rs. 1-12-0 per share on 8,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 15/- each—Rs. 14,00,000.	7% p.a.	Rs. 1,40,000
Year ended 31st March, 1953.	Rs. 1-12-0 per share on 8,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 15/- each—Rs. 14,00,000.	7% p.a.	Rs. 1,40,000
Year ended 31st March, 1954.	Rs. 1-12-0 per share on 8,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20/- each—Rs. 14,00,000.	7% p.a.	Rs. 1,40,000
Year ended 31st March, 1955.	Rs. 1-12-0 per share on 8,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20/- each—Rs. 14,00,000.	7% p.a.	Rs. 1,40,000

Note: These Ordinary Shares have since been sub-divided into 16,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

Calcutta, 14th June, 1956.

Sd/- B. K. Birla,
" B. N. Roy Chowdhury,
" Ram Kumar Bhuwalka,
" P. D. Himatsingka,
" Hiralal Sonani,
" Mahaliram Sonthalia,

Yours faithfully,
Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co.

Directors.

Calcutta, 15th June, 1956.

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Finance in India and Abroad

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET

DEMAND STILL HIGH

Wednesday, 27th June.

THERE has been very little change in the offtake of bank funds during the past week. Demand from all sources remains at a level which is substantially higher than is usual for this time of year. Requirements of the sugar industry are only slightly easier, and those of the jute mills now total some three times their value this time a year ago. There is still considerable call for accommodation on account of seeds and grains in upcountry areas. The interbank market is tight at the unchanged call rate of 3½ percent.

Business in the bill market has been dull in the past few days, with only a few isolated tea bills reported. There have, however, been a few dollar export documents seen on account of gunny shipments to the Philippines. Remittance has been good. Sterling is slightly weaker on the world's markets, and the value of the U.S. dollar has increased to Rs. 477½.

Silver was steady and the price was quoted around Rs. 170-12 today. The rate for ready metal was quoted at Rs. 170-4. The London price advanced to 78½d. The price of foreign silver in New York was the same at 90½ cents.

Gold was easy and declined from Rs. 103-8 to Rs. 102-8. The sovereign at Rs. 66-10 showed a loss of 8 annas.

During the week ended 22nd June, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 7,73,00,000 were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank.

Declines of Rs. 17.45 crores and Rs. 8.51 crores in notes in circulation and the total note issue to Rs. 1,486.86 crores and Rs. 1,516.55 crores were outstanding features of the return of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 22nd June, 1956. Notes held in the Banking Department consequently rose by Rs. 8.94 crores to Rs. 29.68 crores. The currency contraction was covered by reducing foreign securities by Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 656.54 crores. Deposits of the Government of India and other Government accounts increased by Rs. 6.78 crores and Rs. 2.74 crores to Rs. 62.58 crores and Rs. 8.01 crores. Balances of commercial banks were Rs. 70 lakhs higher at Rs. 51.88 crores. Balances held abroad were up by Rs. 3.72 crores to Rs. 32.27 crores partly by a transfer from the Issue Department. Investments fell by Rs. 39 lakhs to Rs. 35.99 crores. Other loans and advances declined from Rs. 73.36 crores to Rs. 71.62 crores, of which advances to scheduled banks against usance bills amounted to Rs. 41.91 crores (Rs. 41.43 crores). These advances aggregated Rs. 164.85 crores since 1st January, 1956. Ways and means advances were shown at Rs. 5.01 crores against Rs. 4.099 crores.

The return of the State Bank of India for the week ended 15th June, 1956, shows a fall of Rs. 71 lakhs in total deposits to Rs. 223.92 crores. Investments in Government Securities are up by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 90.27 crores, while other authorised investments are down by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 10.49 crores. Advances, including cash credits and overdrafts, and bills discounted and purchased, have decreased by Rs. 1.66 crores to Rs. 137.77 crores. Cash and balances are, in consequence, shown at Rs. 16.65 crores or Rs. 1 lakh higher.

The statement of the position of scheduled banks for the week ended 15th June, 1956, discloses Demand and Time liabilities at Rs. 635.32 crores (Rs. 8.88 crores on account of borrowings from banks) and Rs. 446.73 crores (Rs. 2.82 crores), compared with Rs. 636.36 crores (Rs. 8.71 crores) and Rs. 444.21 crores (Rs. 2.91 crores) respectively in the previous week. Cash has increased by Rs. 24 lakhs to Rs. 37.65 crores, while balances with the Reserve Bank have decreased by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 49.25 crores. There is a drop of Rs. 14 lakhs in investments to Rs. 348.86 crores. Advances and bills discounted at Rs. 764.01 crores show a fall of Rs. 5.02 crores. The ratios to total liabilities of cash and balances, and of advances and discounts, are, in consequence, shown at 8.0 percent and 70.6 percent, against 8.1 percent and 71.2 percent.

According to the land-borne trade returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the provisional figures of total value of foreign trade of India by land with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Burma during May 1956, are as follows (in lakhs of rupees):

	Exports to	Imports from
Eastern Pakistan	10	86
Western Pakistan	1	1
Other Countries	8	19

Total trade amounted to Rs. 139 lakhs. Trade in treasure was negligible and re-exports were nil. There was thus an adverse balance of trade amounting to Rs. 73 lakhs.

The International Bank has raised its interest rates on future loans to member countries. The rates on loans up to 15 years will be 4½ percent and those granted for 16 years and longer will now cost 5 percent a year. Hitherto, there were three rates: 4½ percent up to five years, 4½ percent from six to

10 years, and 4½ percent for 11 years and upwards. The new rates were announced in Washington a few days ago. The Bank has changed its interest rates a number of times in the past. Under its rules it has based its charges on the estimated cost of borrowing money for a comparable period in the United States capital market, where most of the funds loaned by the Bank to member countries are actually raised. In addition, a commission of 1 percent a year is included in the rate for the purpose of creating a reserve against losses. Finally, a small fraction is added for administrative costs. The full interest rate is only charged on that part of the loan that has actually been dispersed. For the balance of the money committed, a charge of 3½ percent is made. The new interest rate for long-term loans is equal to the peak rate of 5 percent to which charges were raised in 1953.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

Details of 91 days bills outstanding with the public on 6-4-56.

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount (000's of Rs.)	Average Acceptance Rate
6-4-56	7-7-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6%
29-3-56	30-6-56	1,00,00	Rs. 2-8-6%
Monthly Maturities (000's omitted)			
June 1956	...	1,00,00	
July 1956	...	1,00,00	
Total	...	2,00,00	

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT

According to a notification published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 26th June, the Life Insurance Corporation Act will come into force on 1st July, 1956. The effect of this will be to enable the Government and companies concerned to take certain preliminary action without waiting for the Corporation itself to come into being. In terms of Section 2 of the Act, the Corporation will be established only on the "appointed day" which will be notified separately later. It is hoped to be able to establish the Corporation some time in August or in September.

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5. Remington Rand of India Limited	TRANSCOPY
6. Voltas Limited	DEVELOP

RESERVE BANK

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week ended	22-6-56	15-6-56	24-6-55
Liabilities—				
Notes in Banking Dept.	29,68.18	20,74.57	30,29.72	
Notes in Circulation	14,86,86.75	15,04,31.35	13,10,79.45	
Total Notes Issued	15,16,54.93	15,25,05.92	13,41,09.17	
Assets—				
A Gold Coin and Bullion	40,61.71	40,61.71	40,61.71	
Foreign Securities	6,56,54.10	6,66,54.10	6,52,04.02	
Total A	6,66,55.81	7,06,55.81	6,92,05.73	
B Rupee Coin	1,96,38.88	1,04,94.07	1,05,39.30	
Rupee Securities	1,13,86.04	7,13,66.04	5,43,64.14	
Total	15,16,54.93	15,25,05.92	13,41,09.17	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	5,96.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
National Agricultural (Long-term) Credit Fund	10,00.00	10,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	62,57.82	55,79.97	57,82.74
(b) Other Govts.	51,48.42	51,18.49	54,52.42
(c) Banks	13,01.78	13,16.65	21,84.08
(d) Others	4,75.98	5,39.36	7,14.84
Bills Payable	41,14.82	41,39.55	38,73.30
Total	2,02,19.83	1,92,41.46	2,01,28.52
Assets—			
Notes	29,68.18	20,74.57	30,29.72
Rupee Coin	7.39	7.52	9.19
Subsidiary Coin	5.24	4.67	7.45
Bills Discounted Int.	11.50	20.35	36.30
Govt. of India Treasury Bills	8,52.61	9,17.58	10,35.86
Business held abroad	32,27.02	28,55.49	63,52.76
Loans to Govt.	4,96.00	—	—
Other Loans etc.	71,62.23	73,36.22	26,80.16
Investments	35,06.24	36,38.58	37,89.54
Other Assets	18,84.82	18,87.68	30,64.64
Total	2,02,19.83	1,92,41.46	2,01,28.52

SCHEDULED BANKS

(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	8,88.03	8,71.26	13,02.28
(b) Others	6,26,44.35	6,27,64.99	5,81,20.35
Time Liabilities—			
(a) Borrowings from Banks	2,82.30	2,91.30	3,32.02
(b) Others	4,43,96.31	4,41,29.50	3,90,64.53
Borrowings from State Bank Demand Liabilities	7,53.05	8,02.50	2,55.64
Time Liabilities	37,65.49	37,41.16	34,08.37
Balances with the Reserve Bank	49,25.28	49,42.27	48,07.56
Balances with other banks in current account	10,08.73	10,37.04	10,71.12
Money at call and short notice	11,13.76	10,80.81	20,45.31
Investments in Central and State Govt. Securities	3,48,85.94	3,49,00.07	3,45,94.56
Advances	6,12,19.08	6,12,62.48	4,96,06.05
Indemnity Bills purchased and discounted	1,03,88.25	1,08,84.84	74,16.27
Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	47,92.37	47,55.35	40,28.46

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended	Rs (thousands)	Calcutta	Bombay
22-6-56	60,57.96	56,47.94	—
15-6-56	52,85.29	63,34.05	—
8-6-56	55,64.23	55,30.69	—
1-6-56	64,73.45	66,51.47	—

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In 000's of Rupees)

Liabilities—			
Notes in Banking Department	10,94.86	13,17.36	—
Notes in Circulation	2,89,55.16	2,87,45.38	—
Total Notes Issued	3,00,50.02	3,00,62.74	—
Assets—			
A Gold Coin and Bullion	11,19.58	11,19.58	—
Sterling Securities	86,38.36	86,38.36	—
Government of India Securities	26,36.95	26,36.95	—
India Notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	43,02.58	43,02.58	—
B Rupee Coin	1,40.39	1,40.39	—
Govt. of Pakistan Securities	1,20,39.88	1,20,39.88	—
Billed with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan	—	—	—
Govt. of India Securities	19.02	19.02	—
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	—
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	—
Rupee Coin	29.51	29.51	—
Total	3,00,50.02	3,00,62.74	—

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities—			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	—
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	—
Deposits—			
(a) Central Government	11,21.83	12,53.50	—
(b) Provincial Government	4,97.64	4,57.71	—
(c) Banks	19,71.91	18,70.10	—
(d) Others	23,59.74	23,05.64	—
Bills Payable	1,26.10	75.07	—
Total	6,83.74	8,25.64	—
Assets—			
Notes	10,94.86	13,17.36	—
Rupee Coin	—	—	—
(a) Pakistan	—	8	—
Subsidiary Coin	—	9	—
(a) Pakistan	—	—	—
(b) India	—	—	—
Bills Purchased and Discounted—			
(a) Internal	—	—	—
(b) Govt. Treasury Bills	17.04	10.35	—
Loans and Advances to Govt.	—	—	—
Provincial Govt. Debtor Balances	—	—	—
Other Loans and Advances	3,34.35	3,37.00	—
Investments	43,99.71	45,05.50	—
Other Assets	14,94.63	15,17.30	—
Total	73,40.96	76,87.66	—

MORE TECHNICAL AID GIVEN BY U.N.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1955 REVIEWED

THE year 1955 witnessed a striking increase in the general level of the activities carried out under the U.N. expanded programme of technical assistance. Recorded obligations for the year totalled \$25.8 million, representing, according to the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board, the highest level in the five years of existence of the U.N. programme. Total contributions from 71 Governments amounted to \$27.9 million, as compared with \$25 million in 1954. The T.A.B.'s report prepared for submission to the Technical Assistance Committee of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, describes developments under the programme during 1955, with some details on 1956 activities and brief indications of plans for 1957.

During 1955, 101 countries and territories received assistance in some form and approximately 1,400 international experts were working at the end of the year to promote better living conditions through improved agricultural and industrial production, health, education, public administration and communications. This volume of assistance rendered by the U.N. and the seven participating specialised agencies, says the report, is small in relation to the priority requirements of the less developed countries. Technical assistance projects formed part of larger national development plans executed by Governments and it was not, therefore, possible, to isolate the impact of U.N. technical assistance on the economic development of assisted countries or to measure it in precise terms. Nevertheless, certain examples may serve to illustrate the scope of the programme and some of its accomplishments to date.

In Yugoslavia, expert assistance resulted in doubling one plant's output of cylinder blocks for internal combustion engines and in reducing production costs at an electrical equipment factory by more than 50 million dinars a year. In Jordan, production of phosphate from the Ruseifa mines has been raised from 2,000 tons a month to 20,000 tons. Venezuela has been helped to establish what will eventually be the largest fertiliser and insecticide factory in South America. In the farm mechanization plan of the State of Uttar Pradesh in India, some of the field workshops have increased their output by nearly 300 percent and more than 500 instructors and operators have been trained by international experts. In East Pakistan, work is proceeding on a pilot area of 230,000 acres on the right bank of the Ganges where approximately one-fifth of the main canal has been excavated in co-operation with the International Co-operation Administration and the Colombo Plan; it is expected that irrigation water will be available in the Kushtia area by the end of the present year. In Egypt, programme for increasing wheat and rice production have been undertaken, and in Ethiopia, a development scheme for coffee cultivation has been started. Cotton cultivation trials in Yugoslavia have given a substantially increased yield per acre. In Central America and Mexico, technical assistance experts have helped the local authorities to keep the locust plague under control everywhere but northern Honduras. Suppliers of vaccine to control animal diseases have been built up in Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

In Colombia, an educational programme of radio broadcasts has been started. In Somaliland, the education of nomads is being introduced. In Haiti, over 1,000 rural teachers attended courses. Technical assistance helped the Government of Burma to launch a social security scheme, assisted Iran in the adoption of a new social insurance law and Mexico and Turkey in establishing training centres in labour administration. During the year, about 500,000 persons were treated for trachoma in Morocco and Tunisia and a high percentage of cures has been reported. Epidemic malaria is no longer prevalent in about half of the island territories of the Caribbean and about two-fifths of the estimated population of south-east Asia now benefits from anti-malaria preventive measures. In India, it is estimated that over 40 million people have been

given at least some elementary health education by anti-tuberculosis teams organised with international assistance. A statement of the assistance provided for the different regions during 1955, as compared with past years, is given below.

Planning and Management

The report notes a considerable improvement in the general financial stability of the expanded programme, although the tempo of operations had to be held in check for a while during the first half of 1955. This general improvement enabled the administrators of the programme for the first time since the early days of its existence, to carry out all except a small proportion of the planned operations. The methods used by the T.A.B. in planning the 1955 programme were a forerunner of the new country-programming procedure adopted by the Economic and Social Council in July 1954. Target figures were communicated to Governments that were to receive assistance and, following negotiations between those Governments and the participating organisations, the programme submissions of the latter, based on Government requests, were reviewed by T.A.B. in November, 1954.

"The expanded programme of technical assistance is not only a great adventure in international and economic co-operation," declares the report. "It is an important experiment in combined action by eight international organisations. The year 1955 brought with it enlarged opportunities of service, new responsibilities and some difficult problems for all the participants. Nevertheless it may be said that the arrangements worked well and that their effectiveness in the future would seem to be assured, whatever the level of field activity and expansion of available resources makes possible."

Use of Funds

Approximately two-thirds of the expenditure on projects was used to send experts to requesting countries, while more than half of the remaining funds was devoted to the award of fellowships. The field of activity upon which the largest sum was spent, 6.3 percent of the total, was land and water use, with farm machinery and tools. An almost equal amount (6.1 percent of the total) was devoted to manufacturing, processing and mining, while the third largest expenditure in terms of activity was the 5.8 cent allocated to vocational training. Other leading fields of activity were animal production and disease control (4.7 percent), crop production and protection (4.6 percent), public administration (4.2 percent), civil aviation (4.1 percent), forestry (3.8 percent), fisheries (3.1 percent) and malaria and insect control (3.1 percent).

The improvement in the financial situation in 1955 enabled the participating organisations to increase their provision of equipment needed in connection with their field activities. The total value of equipment supplied during 1955 amounted to \$2,390,000, compared with a previous record figure of \$1,701,000 in 1952. It is felt that the provision of a considerable quantity of training equipment is a vital part of such technical assistance activities as the setting up of a laboratory or a demonstration centre and it is increasingly realised that enduring economic progress can hardly be achieved without an investment in equipment to strengthen such basic institutions. Examples of essential equipment supplied under the programme in 1955 are electronic equipment for India, saw mill machinery for Brazil and Ceylon, farm machinery for Burma, Chile and Pakistan and forestry equipment for Syria.

The report has been prepared in two parts. The first is concerned with the programme as a whole, while the second consists of detailed descriptions of the technical assistance projects undertaken throughout the world. Part one includes a general introduction and chapters on operations in 1955, statements by the participating organisations, administration and financing of the programme and developments and plans for 1956 and 1957. In addition, a number of annexes and figures present a detailed breakdown on the financing, administration and management of the expanded programme.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT PROJECT COSTS BY REGIONS

Region	1953		1954		1955	
	Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars	Percent	Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars	Percent	Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars	Percent
Africa	1,497	8.4	1,279	8.5	1,809	8.5
Asia and the Far East	5,719	32.1	4,650	30.8	6,422	31.1
Europe	1,568	8.8	1,500	9.9	1,706	8.0
Latin America	4,793	26.9	3,921	25.9	5,631	26.4
Middle East	3,528	19.8	3,252	21.5	4,676	21.9
Inter-Regional	0,713	4.0	0,509	3.4	0,866	4.1
Totals	17,818	100.0	15,111	100.0	21,310	100.0

Below are shown the types of assistance provided in 1955 and in the previous years.

Type of assistance	1953 Cost			1954 Cost			1955 Cost		
	Number	In millions of U.S. dollars	Percent	Number	In millions of U.S. dollars	Percent	Number	In millions of U.S. dollars	Percent
Experts	1,825	13,585	76.2	1,652	11,194	74.1	2,108	14,250	66.9
Fellowships	1,195	2,532	14.2	1,524	2,540	16.8	2,431	4,670	21.9
Equipment and supplies	—	1,701	9.6	—	1,377	9.1	—	2,390	11.2
Totals	—	17,818	100.0	—	15,111	100.0	—	21,310	100.0

Stocks and Shares

PRICES MARKED DOWN ON WIDE FRONT

LITTLE INVESTMENT SUPPORT EXCEPT IN TEA SHARES

Wednesday Evening.

THE Calcutta stock market has had a quiet week, with very little business transacted. The past few days have been exceptionally dull and prices sank to new low levels at today's clearing. The reason for the general lethargy appears to be the reluctance of any bull operator to come forward and support the market at these levels. Indian Irons slumped to Rs. 37-3 at the clearing and were later quoted down to Rs. 36-12 after hours this evening. Indian Coppers slid back from last week's level of Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-3 on brisk profit-taking. Today's carry-forward charges are slightly lower than usual, which suggests that the market is in fair technical shape, but in the absence of bull support, the present depressed conditions may last for a few days yet.

It is not only the speculative counters which have lacked support during the past week. Jute shares slumped heavily following the news that only 2½ percent of looms are to be re-sealed. Coal scrip have fallen in value due to the delay in the Government's consideration of the industry's claim for an increase in prices. Engineering counters have been quiet, while activity among miscellaneous has been limited. Only tea shares have found ready buyers as a result of improved auction prices and renewed rumours of impending Russian purchases. Government securities have been dull—a fact which has led to rumours that the new loan will not now come to the market before Mr. Nehru returns from Europe.

Details of the week's trading follow.

The Government security market ruled extremely dull and the business reported was on a mediocre scale. Three percent Conversion Loan continued to meet with selling pressure and the price eased further to Rs. 77-4 while 3½ percent Loan Non-terminable Paper was quoted at Rs. 77-6 nominal. In short-dated loans, 3½ percent 1957 had buyers at Rs. 99-13 and 3½ percent 1958 changed hands at Rs. 99-10-6. In the medium-dated group, 3½ percent 1959-61 hardened further to Rs. 98-2-6 while 3½ percent Loan 1963-65 was asked for at Rs. 95-2 and 3½ percent 1964 was traded at Rs. 95-1; 2½ percent 1961 was on offer at Rs. 93-9 but 2½ percent 1960 was taken at Rs. 96-6-6 with buyers over at this price. Among National Plan issues, 3½ percent 1961 shed two annas at Rs. 99-9-6 sellers, while 3½ percent 1964 was on offer at Rs. 98-12 but 3½ percent 1965 met with good enquiry up to Rs. 98-14-6 due to the approach of the half-yearly interest payment date (30th instant). Long-dated loans were easier with 3½ percent 1966-68 on offer at Rs. 93-4 and 3½ percent 1970-75 at Rs. 90-6. There was an enquiry for selected 4½ percent State Loans and although there were no price changes, sellers were reserved.

Little business was completed in preference shares during the week. In jute, Anglo-India were crossed at Rs. 112-12 and Belvedere were reported first at Rs. 110 and then at Rs. 113. A small lot of Auckland 2nd changed hands at Rs. 72 and Lawrence were quoted at Rs. 112. A solitary transaction was done in National Company at Rs. 119. Among miscellaneous issues, a small lot of Burrakur Coal 2nd was placed at Rs. 7-12 and Dalmia Cement Rs. 100 paid-up at Rs. 96. Elgin Mills "B" Preference were crossed at Rs. 9-6. Brooke Bond were marked at Rs. 86-8 and Humayan Properties at Rs. 9-14. Indian Iron & Steel met with enquiry at around Rs. 107-8 and Indo-Burma Petroleum were crossed at the same rate. Martin Burn changed hands at Rs. 104-8 and New Victoria were dealt in freely at around Rs. 4-12. Orient Paper 2nd came to hand at Rs. 74-4 and Rohtas "B" at Rs. 64 while Titagur Paper 1st were taken at Rs. 146.

In the banking section, Punjab National were quoted at Rs. 57-3, United Commercial and Hind Bank were unchanged at Rs. 51 and Rs. 34-8 respectively. United Bank of India were slightly easier at Rs. 4-6.

In the railway section, a solitary transaction was reported in Bukhtiarpur-Bihar at Rs. 10 and Dehri Rohtas were turned over freely at around Rs. 13-11. In the cotton section, Dunbar reacted from Rs. 314 to Rs. 306. Kesoram dropped from Rs. 19-11 to Rs. 18-14 following the announcement of a fresh issue of preference shares. Cawnpore Textile and Elgin Mills were unchanged at Rs. 8-13 and Rs. 28-12.

Interest in coal shares tended to flag and prices were marked down on a broad front possibly because of the delay in announcing the anticipated increase in coal prices. Here is a chart showing price trends of a selected list of shares.

	Opening	Closing
Amalgamated	23 14	22 8 x.d.
Bengal	558	542
Borra	25 9 c.d.	23 10 x.d.
Burrakur	14 1	13 10
East Indian	33 8	33
Equitable	31	30 6
New Beerboom	20 8	19 11

Contrary to the general trend, Raneegeunge were steady at Rs. 12-2 as were Union at Rs. 12-12 and Karanpura Collieries at Rs. 122.

The decision of I.J.M.A. to seal 21½ of the looms in the industry had a bearish effect on the jute section and prices were inclined to soften. The following table shows the representative price movements.

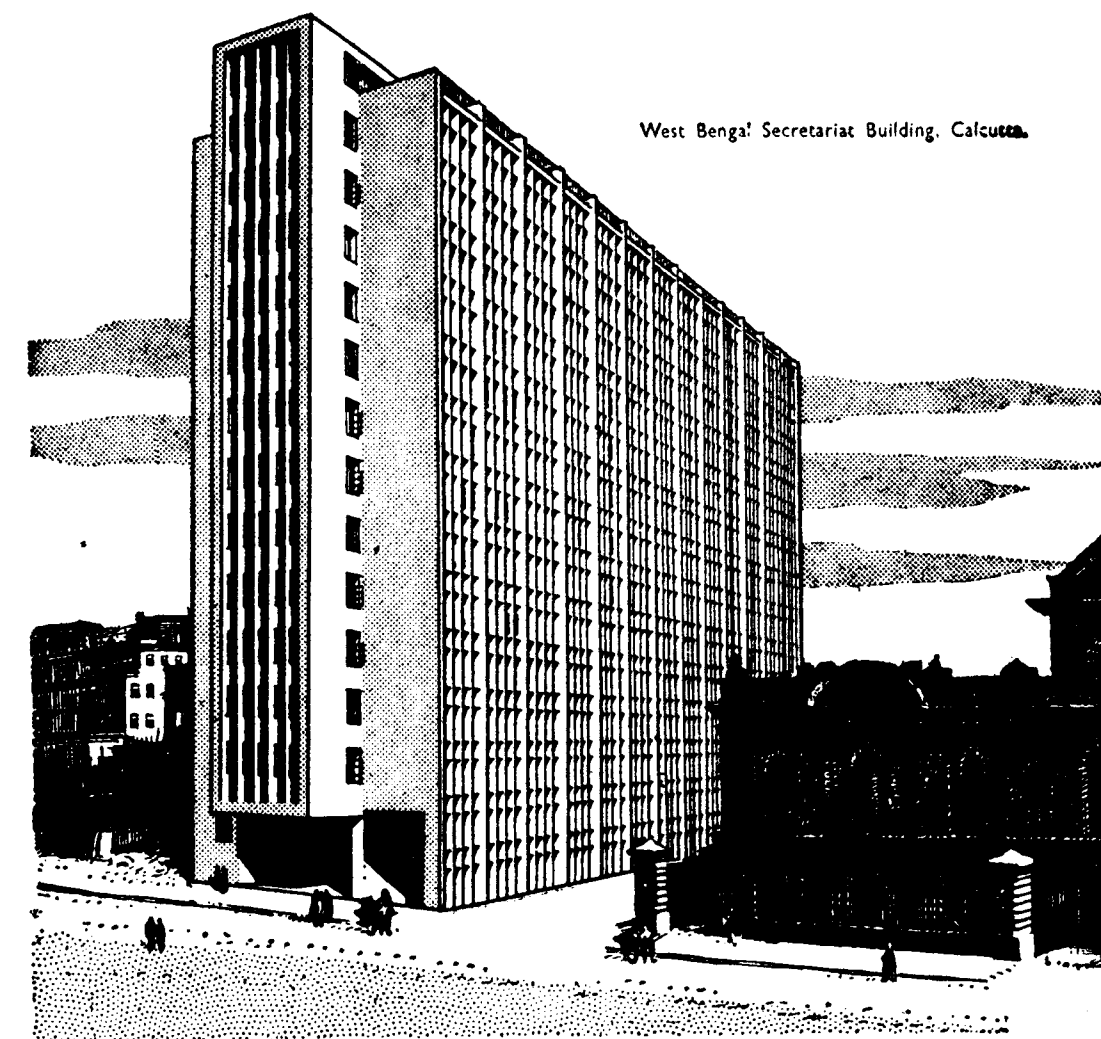
	21-6-56	27-6-56
Agarpara	12 4	12
Anglo-India	168	165
Auckland	128	125
Barnagore	138	136
Budge Budge	140	135
Champdany	163	155
Howrah	23 6	22 8
India	140	136
Lansdowne	120	115
National	24 12	23 14
Reliance	10 12	10

Electric supply shares were featureless with the possible exception of U.P. which were steady at Rs. 143. Agra were unchanged at Rs. 152, Benares at Rs. 17-14, Jubbulpore at Rs. 14-6, Patna at Rs. 11-6 and Calcutta at Rs. 13-6.

With the exception of Ramnugger and U.P., which met with enquiry at Rs. 27-4 and Rs. 21, sugar shares showed little change. A few deals were reported in Carew at around Rs. 10. Balrampur at Rs. 7-4 and Belsund at Rs. 11-15. Cawnpore were crossed at Rs. 20-8 but closed at Rs. 19-12 and Shree Krishna Gyanoday were done at Rs. 13-8.

Less interest than usual was displayed in engineering shares. Prices on the whole tended towards lower levels. Bharia Electric Steel were marked down to Rs. 17-2 and Burn & Co., continued their downward trend to close at Rs. 360. Indian Iron & Steel receded from Rs. 37-14 to Rs. 37-3 on settlement considerations to close at the latter rate. Jessop & Co. were offered at the lower rate of Rs. 34-6 as were Richardson & Cruddas at Rs. 25-12. Textile Machinery reacted from Rs. 23-15 to Rs. 23-2. Marshalls were reported at the lower rate of Rs. 6-8.

In paper, Titagur were offered at Rs. 43-10 and Orient were marked down from Rs. 39-4 to



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STOCK MARKETS GENERALLY FIRM

OIL AND GOLD SHARES IN GOOD DEMAND

London, 27th June.

GENERALLY firm conditions prevailed in the stock markets during the past week, although buying interest was centred almost exclusively on the oil and gold share markets. A sustained advance in oil shares, a revival of interest in gold shares and the weakness in gilt-edged securities provided the outstanding features of the week. There was little to help the markets generally, but the tone was satisfactory in the absence of any adverse news. Business outside the oil and gold share markets was small throughout. The weakness of gilt-edged followed persistent small selling on a market without support, and substantial losses were recorded prior to the week-end. A spirited recovery was staged on Monday on the view that the fall had been overdone, but the market turned downwards again later, following the weakness of sterling in foreign exchanges. Further local authority issues did not help sentiment in the gilt-edged market. The feature of an otherwise quiet foreign market was the sustained advance in German Potash Bonds, which recorded substantial gains. Activity in the industrial market was at a low level throughout, but the tone was satisfactory and small gains predominated. A number of good features developed due to company news or other specific developments. The Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index was around two points higher compared with the previous level. Sears and Scottish Motor Tractor were active on take-over developments, while Standard Motor went strongly ahead on rumours of a bid, but reacted subsequently following denials. Steel shares were dull on labour disputes. B.S.A. fell sharply following a reduction in the interim dividend. Gold shares had their most active week for a long time, and although they quietened down later, they recorded widespread and appreciable gains. The revival here was assisted by the Chancellor's forecast of possible tax reductions for overseas companies in the next Budget. Coppers recovered their early losses and other base metals improved. Oils were strong, helped by the reinvestment of profits from the Trinidad Oil developments and substantial gains were scored, particularly by British Petroleum and Shell Trinidad. Trinidad Oil

shares themselves were little changed. Rubbers and teas were subdued throughout, but the tone was satisfactory and prices generally were well maintained.

The Money Market

Credit conditions were very comfortable in the London money market during the past week. There was an increased and steadier flow of funds from the main clearing banks and as the discount houses had a smaller bill take-up, borrowers were readily accommodated with fresh money and good business was effected in bills. Rates for day-to-day loans moved around 3½ percent to 4½ percent. It is expected that this week, conditions may change for the worse in view of the approaching half-year-end. To cover themselves, discount houses lowered their prices for last week's offer of Treasury bills, which resulted in an increase of approximately 1/16 percent in the average rate of bills. Applications for £260 million worth of 91-day Treasury bills totalled £358,690,000, and were allotted at an average rate of 10½ 8.17d against 100s 4.20d in the previous week. Offerings this week consist of £280 million worth of 91-day bills. The Bank of England return for week ended 20th June showed that bankers' deposits were £5 million higher at about £231 million, while notes in circulation were £4 million higher at around £1,879 million.

U.S. Federal Reserve Return

The U.S. Federal Reserve return for the week ended 20th June shows gold stocks \$1 million higher at \$21,798 million. Foreign deposits declined by \$18 million to \$326 million, while foreign investments rose by \$26 million to \$3,729 million. The Federal Reserve made no alteration in its holdings of Government securities. Total discounts and advances rose by \$56 million to \$752 million, while aggregate excess reserves of member banks declined by \$155 million to \$367 million. The daily average excess of member banks rose by \$81 million to \$606 million, while their daily average borrowings rose by \$22 million to \$764 million. Business loans of the New York city banks expanded by \$377 million to \$10,209 million, compared with an increase of \$26 million to \$8,074 million a year ago.

Hongkong Gold Improves

Improved activity was noticeable in the Hongkong gold market after the middle of last week, following the trend of sterling. Bullion dealers are of the opinion that the steadiness is likely to continue. Opening the period at \$(H)255½, prices moved fractionally until the market steadied to \$(H)256½ on Friday, which was the period's high.

It closed at \$(H)255½. Carry-over charges totalled 77 cents in sellers' favour. Official offtake amounted to 4,140 tael and unofficial to 18,900 tael. Arrivals at Macao totalled 50,000 ounces. Forward contracts were done at \$(U.S.)37.9.

Quicksilver Prices

European quicksilver prices continue to ease with the spot metal offered at \$257 to \$260 a flask of 76 lbs, against the previous range of \$260 to \$262. The domestic consumers' demand was light, while spot supplies were described as adequate. Mexican quicksilver for July shipment from that country, it was reported, was quoted around \$255 a flask. There were reports in the trade that the U.S. Government had contracted to purchase some 10,000 flasks of Italian quicksilver at or around \$231.5 a flask.

Platinum Sags

The price of free platinum in the U.K. continued to show a sagging tendency, and is currently indicated at around £374 a troy ounce compared with around £38 recently. Dealers say that the present price of the metal is largely nominal because of a lack of trading interest. The two leading refiners in the U.K. continue to quote £34 to their established customers.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Prohibition: Questions and Answers. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Price As. 4; pages 16.)

Guide to Hampi. (Issued on behalf of the Tourist Traffic Branch, Ministry of Transport, New Delhi. Price As. 8; pages 24.)

Temples of North India. (Issued on behalf of the Tourist Traffic Branch, Ministry of Transport, New Delhi, and published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Price Rs. 1-8; pages 39.)

Home Care of T. B. Patients. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Price As. 6; pages 16.)

City College Commerce Department Annual Number, 1956. (Edited by Professors Susil Kumar Sen and Rabindranath Sengupta, and published by them from 13 Mirzapore Street, Calcutta.)

West Bengal Land and People. (Edited and published by Professor Sushil Kumar Sen and Professor Rabindra Nath Sengupta, Publication Section, City College Commerce Department, 13, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 4-12; pages 119.)

V For Vinoba. By B. R. Misra. (Published by Orient Longmans Private Ltd., 17, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Price Rs. 3; pages 67.)

Direction of International Trade (Annual issue), Vol. VI, No. 10. (Published jointly by the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Price £2.50; pages 334.)

Direction of International Trade, January and February 1956. (Published jointly by the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Price \$0.50; pages 140.)

The European Housing Situation. (Published by the United Nations. Price \$0.50; pages 56.)

People and the Plan. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Price As. 8; pages 34.)

Agriculture in the Second Five Year Plan. (Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Price As. 6; pages 20.)

Calcutta Supplement to the Indian Sea Customs Manual: Second Edition. (Compiled by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. Price not stated; pages 135.)

Indian Foreign Policy. By Karunakar Gupta. (Published by S. Bhattacharjee for the World Press Private Ltd., 37, College Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 10; pages 109.)

Problems of Wage Policy in Asian Countries. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva. Review copy received from the Director of the I.L.O., India Branch, Mandi House, New Delhi. Price \$1.25; pages 141.)

Bombay Cotton Annual, 1954-55. (Published by C. M. Parikh, Secretary, The East India Cotton Association Ltd., The Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay. Price Rs. 4; pages 340.)

London

SIR ANTHONY RELIES ON TALKS TO SECURE PRICE STABILITY

T.U.C. WANTS GOVERNMENT AND EMPLOYERS TO ACT FIRST

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

SIR ANTHONY EDEN stated categorically in the House of Commons the other day that the Government has no intention to legislate for the freezing of prices, profits and wages, believing that the best results in this respect can be secured from co-operative discussions and a proper appreciation by all sides of the present economic situation and the need to hold prices. It is difficult to see how anything concrete can emerge from this policy of individual discussions between Ministers, the employers and the T.U.C. leaders; but the fact remains that the employers have at least indicated their willingness to play their part if the nationalised industries and labour will also come forward to do the same. The Prime Minister is seeing the chairman of the nationalised industries this week, but two of them, of the Central Electricity Authority and the National Coal Board, have anticipated what he means to say to them by announcing that, unless something unexpected happens, their present prices will be held for a year. Only labour's attitude is still open to some doubt. That is not to say that the T.U.C. has any doubts about the need for stable prices, but it has hitherto emphasised that the lead must come from the Government which must cut its own expenditure, and the employers who must cut profits and dividends; then labour might be expected to make its contribution by moderating wage claims.

The Prime Minister was to have met the nationalised industries' chairmen this week, but has postponed the meeting. It now looks as though these preliminary discussions were all carefully planned and timed. This week the Chancellor of the Exchequer will present to the Commons an interim list of cuts in Government expenditure totalling some £80 million of his target of £100 million. The Government's action in making serious economies in its own demands on available labour and materials is calculated to give an atmosphere of realism to the talks with industry. About £50 million will be saved in the defence field and some £30 million in civil expenditure. For the first time since the war, departments have pruned drastically not only their estimates but also their actual current expenditures. In both defence and civil expenditure the savings are being made by "trimming the fat." There is no alteration in the basic pattern. The social services are not being cut. Home defence, including civil defence, is making the biggest contribution. The savings are being secured by cutting establishments, maintenance costs and building, and by running down stocks.

Checking Inflation

This succession of events might almost be called an economic "squeeze" policy in a different direction, and if it proves as successful as the credit squeeze is now turning out to be, all may not yet be lost. Concrete signs of the cutting in expenditure by local authorities are now available. The value of loans "sanctioned" during the first quarter of this year is well below the figure for the same period of 1955. It is not possible to say at this stage whether fewer loans are being put up for sanction or whether the Government is rejecting a higher proportion: it is probably a bit of both. The sanctioned figure for the first quarter this year was £155 million, compared with £168 million, £172 million, £155 million and £124 million for the same periods of 1955, 1954, 1953 and 1952. Sanctions last year were at a peak—£622 million, against £583 million in 1954-55 and £604 million in 1953-54. As expenditure on housing (70 percent to 75 percent of the total) declines, sanctions can be expected to fall further.

The quarterly analysis of bank advances issued by the clearing banks shows how the banks are responding to the Government's request to favour the "essential" borrowers. The total of advances has remained remarkably steady for six months now. If the gas and electricity borrowings are left out, the total for May was £1,894 million, against £1,903 million in February, £1,900 million in November, and £2,008 million last August. The vaunted 10 percent cut which we heard so much about has not been achieved, but there have been some significant changes in the composition of the total which are clearly the result of official exhortations. Loans for hire-purchase finance companies are down to £31 million, a drop of £5 million on the quarter and of £10 million over the year. The "personal and professional" loans have fallen further—£335 million in May, against £348 million in February and £401 million a year ago. This fall of £66 million made room for a rise in the engineering and metal working groups which have gone from £187 million to £243 million in the same period. These are the main changes. Textiles, agriculture, food and drink and the "unclassifiable industry and trade" group are all down, though only slightly. Loans to public utilities (in effect, to gas and electricity) are up to £89 million in May against £58 million in February, but this figure should fall soon when the new method of financing the nationalised industries starts.

Pioneer Industries Overseas

Mr. Macmillan's confidence in his economic policy was displayed in an assurance he gave in Parliament during the Finance Bill debate that next year he would introduce legislation to give tax

reliefs to pioneer industries operating overseas—an assurance welcomed both by his own supporters as well as by the City. He said that this would apply to profits earned after 6th April this year. The Chancellor explained that to alter the law to relieve overseas trade corporations, as recommended by the Royal Commission on taxation, would be too big an operation to include this year. The cost to the Exchequer would be about £75 million. It would also be more complicated legislation. The acceptance of the principle that companies operating overseas should be entitled to tax relief is regarded as of considerable importance. A number of Conservatives have been pressing for this change for the past five years. The City will certainly welcome the Chancellor's promise to consider in the future tax reliefs for overseas trade corporations. Failure to make any start on overdue reform of company taxation in the last Budget, and particularly in taxation of overseas profits, had caused much disappointment. As Mr. Macmillan pointed out, overseas tax relief would undoubtedly result in a moderate loss of revenue. This loss would be greatly outweighed eventually by the encouragement given to British investment in the Commonwealth and elsewhere.

May Trade Details

The most encouraging feature of the detailed trade figures for May, which have just been released, is the way the United Kingdom is selling more in hard-currency markets. The record in the dollar area is impressive: during the first five months of this year exports were 32 percent up on the same period of 1955. In May, if the two special items of the return of lend-lease silver to the United States and the delivery of the *Empress of Britain* to Canada are excluded, the gains were well spread, machinery, cars, textiles and ships doing best in Canada, and aircraft, machinery, metals and consumer goods being the best items in the United States market. Exports to O.E.E.C. countries are improving too, but at nothing like the same rate. The first five months are only 2½ percent up on last year. Exports to the sterling area are down. In the last two months they have been running at a rate 3½ percent lower than during the first three months of the year. This trend is not surprising and, from the point of view of the reserves, not wholly unwelcome. On the import side the pattern is little changed. Steel imports fell heavily in May as a result of the lower car output. But imports of iron and steel during May were still worth £55 million, against £32 million last year. The dollar content was steady at the equivalent of £17 million. High exports by the engineering industries demand heavy imports. There seems to be little chance of any fall in the total import bill, and our salvation rests on continued success with exports.

Another Mission to India

A technical mission representing leading British engineering firms will be arriving in India in the autumn to advise the Government of India on the further extension of heavy machinery manufacturing capacity during the second plan. Following discussions with the Government of India, the mission will be jointly sponsored by the Colombo Plan and the Federation of British Industries. Sir Graham Heymann, President of the F.B.I., said, when announcing the fact in London, that the Federation was glad to have been able to initiate this important step in furtherance of Indo-British trade and industrial co-operation. The personnel of the mission is under consideration and preliminary work will be completed in London before the mission leaves. The Government of India has made it clear that it is determined to see heavy machinery produced in India on a large scale.

Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference

The delicate task of choosing who shall, and who shall not, attend the Duke of Edinburgh's study conference on the human problems of industry next month has just been completed. Judging from the list of managers, trade unionists and workers from the United Kingdom, the organisers have done a scrupulous job. Of the 90 names on it, half belong to the "bosses' side" of industry and the rest to the "men's side." The same care over protocol has been devoted to the number of places allocated to each Commonwealth country. Canada leads with 30 seats, followed by Australia and India with 25 each. Pakistan is well down the list, but the organisers presumably try to forestall any

jealousy or hurts to national pride by explaining that all members have been invited as "individuals and not as delegates."

Steel Output Drops but Stocks Rise

For the first time for many months, the production figures issued by the Iron and Steel Board show that the weekly average output of ingots and castings in May showed a drop of nearly 25,000 tons compared with that for April. This was largely due to the ban on overtime by maintenance men in support of wage demands. The Board's figures show that the weekly average output of steel in May was 396,400 tons, compared with 421,100 tons in April. The annual rate of production last month was 20,612,000 tons, against 21,896,000 tons in April. The May figures also show a decline on those of May last year. Then the weekly average was 401,600 tons, and the annual rate 20,884,000 tons. The Iron and Steel Board has also been making special enquiries about steel stocks. These are usually made twice each year, but this year the Board of Trade asked it to make a special enquiry into the position at the end of the first quarter. The results are now available. They show a distinct and sharp change in the rate at which consumers and merchants have been accumulating stocks. During 1955 stocks in their hands increased at an average rate of 1.8 percent a quarter. Through the post-war period the average quarterly rate of increase was 1.1 percent. But in the first quarter of 1956 stocks increased by 7.8 percent. Supplies, it may be noted, have increased very sharply. Deliveries to the home market were up by 12.8 percent in the first quarter. In April, 1956, they were 16.3 percent higher than in April, 1955. This increase in supplies went mostly into stocks. In the first quarter, when supplies increased by 12.8 percent, the use of steel increased only by 6.5 percent. Stock accumulations were more strongly marked in some lines than in others. Consumers' stocks of tinplate rose from 1,207,000 tons in December, 1955, to 1,328,000 tons in March, 1956. Their stocks of sheet rose by 9.6 percent and of plate by 8.1 percent. Unfortunately, it does not follow that the steel shortage is over. The men engaged in supplying steel to industry say that they are still unable to meet demand and do not even feel in sight of being able to do so.

U.K. Airlines in 1955

The United Kingdom airlines carried 2,990,000 passengers on scheduled services during 1955, according to a report issued by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. This was 22 percent more than in 1954, and the total of 7,807 million passenger miles flown meant an increase of 19 percent. The total traffic carried went up by 21 percent to 246 million ton miles, and freight traffic rose by 36 percent to 48 million ton miles. Compared with 1954, British Overseas Airways Corporation's total of 346,000 passengers carried meant an increase of 23 percent, and the 1,001 million passenger miles flown, an increase of 14 percent. Freight ton miles rose by 23 percent on B.O.A.C.'s eastern routes, and by 3 percent on western routes. British European Airways carried 2,157,000 passengers, 18 percent more than in 1954. On international services 496 million passenger miles were flown, an increase of 25 percent, and on domestic services 192 million, an increase of 19 percent. B.E.A. freight and mail ton miles increased by 45 percent and 35 percent, respectively, on domestic operations, and by 22 percent and 21 percent respectively, on international operations.

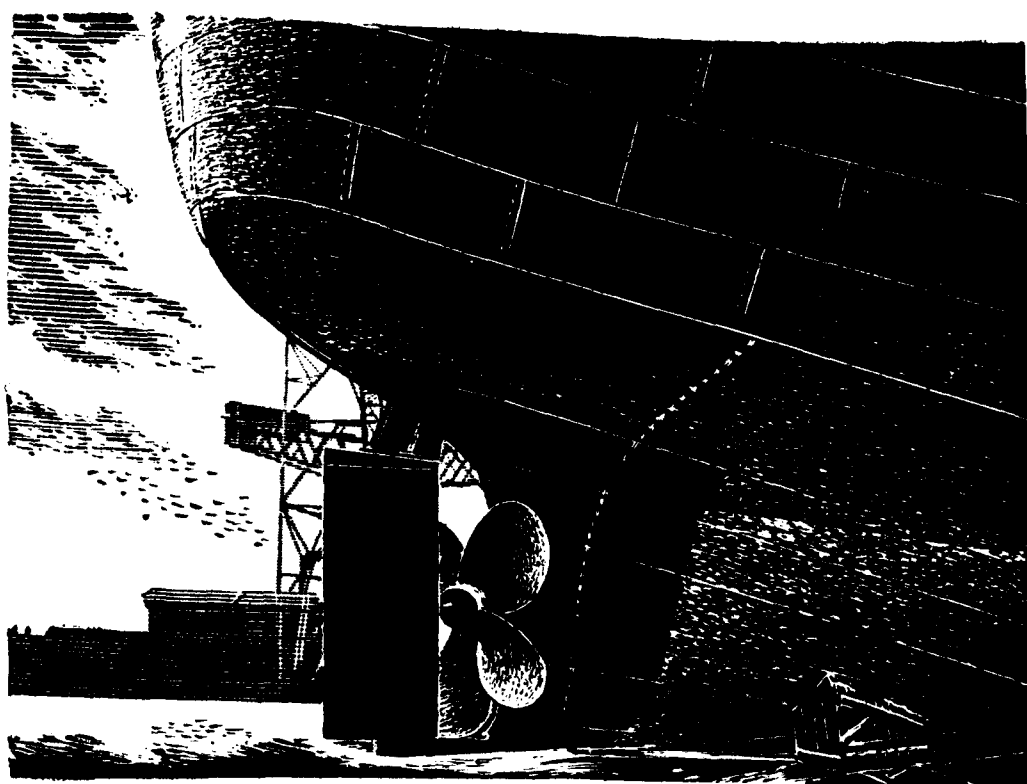
Breivites

The Government has now called a meeting of plenipotentiaries from all countries to ratify the International Tin Agreement to be held in London on 29th June. The meeting will decide when the International Tin Pact comes into effect.

To ensure that aluminium scrap metal is retained in Britain, the Board of Trade has announced that the export of certain aluminium and aluminium alloy goods to any destination will be subject to licence as from 11th June.

The Treasury is making an adjustment in the sterling holdings of the Exchange Equalisation Account and £300 million will be returned to the Exchequer this month. This is a technical adjustment resulting from an accumulation of sterling in excess of the equalisation account's current requirements.

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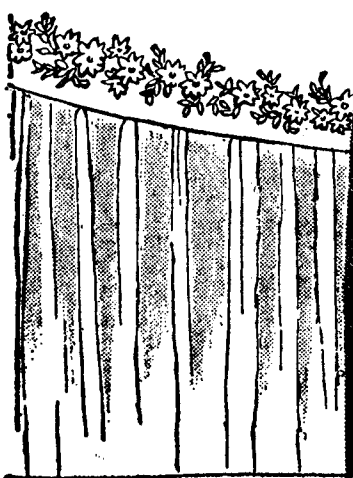
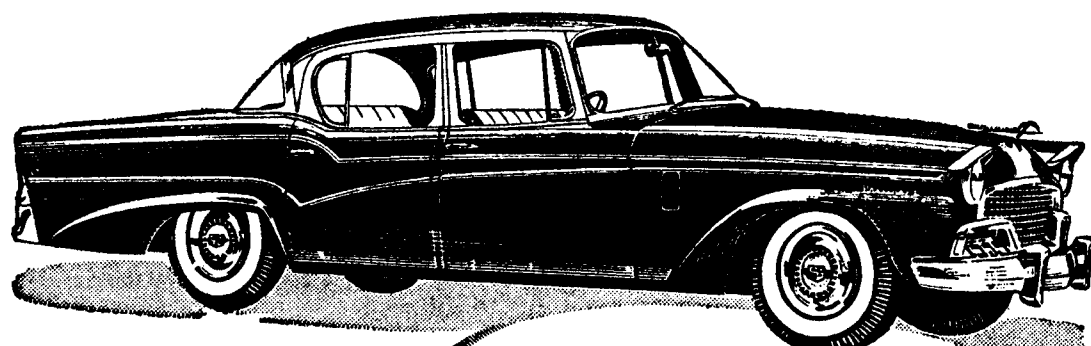
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They are powered by the world's most efficient V8 Engine. The conventional six cylinder engine, designed in pre-war years, is an out-dated type of power unit now being discarded by leading automobile manufacturers in America.

In India, the President Classic and the Commander alone are powered by a perfected Over-Head Valve V8, which is the most powerful engine manufactured in this country.

New features like the Pyramid design low-level ride, dual safety-action brakes, new safe-lock doors, "Cyclops-eye" speedometer, plus all-steel "shield of protection" body, make these cars ideally suited to today's motoring needs.

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Madras

IMPLICATIONS OF BELLARY BY-ELECTION

MAIN AIMS OF LAND REFORM IN ANDHRA

FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT
THE success of the Kannada candidate against his Telugu rival in the Bellary by-election seems to have settled the issue of the transfer to Mysore of six Kannada taluks, including Bellary town. The result shows that no boundary dispute need arise, and the by-election is treated as the end of Telugu agitation for the inclusion of Bellary in Andhra. This has apparently contributed to the successful inter-State negotiations for running the Tungabhadra project jointly. Both Governments want the high-level channel to be enlarged and a larger area to be brought under irrigation. The headworks are located in Mysore, but the water will be available to parts of Hyderabad. A plea for raising the outlay to Rs. 14 crores has been addressed to the Planning Commission by Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi.

"Ryotwari" to Stay

With the land reforms Bill on the anvil, the Andhra Government has taken steps to extend the ryotwari system. The idea of a ceiling on holdings is in the background, and the main change proposed is the reduction of rent on small farms to the advantage of cultivating tenants. The exhaustive enquiries by the Subba Rau Committee have induced the Andhra Government to consider only the

extension of the ryotwari tenure, and to desist from interfering with crop-sharing arrangements for the present. The pace of agrarian reform in Andhra is likely to be slower than in Tamilnad, chiefly because the well-marked differences between Rayalaseema and the Circars preclude any radical changes in the tenancy law. The incorporation of Telengana will, of course, entail some changes later in landlord-tenant arrangements, but the Andhra Government is now more concerned with the removal of its offices from Madras to Hyderabad.

The chief result of this transfer will be that about 15,000 people will leave Madras city. Real estate values, which have fallen since 1953 here, are not likely to improve. The withdrawal of the Andhra districts from the composite State has had the result of promoting the growth of major Andhra towns. But the municipal administrations have proved unequal to their task, and two important municipalities, namely, Guntur and Vijayawada, have been superseded recently. The usual protests have been made, but the decision has been welcomed by the public. The improvements needed by the rate-payers may be effected by the executive officers who have long experience of municipal administration.

Government Employees' Grievances

The failure of the non-gazetted officers' deputation from Madras to Delhi for securing parity in their salary scales with Central Government servants has led to doubts about the next step they have to take in line with the decisions of the last conference. The Chief Minister has given a vague assurance about an upward revision of pay scales when circumstances allow. Since the Prime Minister has expressed the inability of the Central Government to interfere in the dispute, it is recognised that representations to the Madras Ministry alone are possible. The officials have again been advised about the need for family planning. But as Dr. A. L. Mudaliar told Secretariat officials recently, incentives are necessary to raise the quality of work, such as by offering greater opportunities for promotion. Low-cost housing schemes could help, but in Madras city, the Improvement Trust is operating in a few chosen areas and has been unable to do much. This is because the instalment plan for the sale of houses which the trust builds, is not a subsidised one such as that for the working class.

Traffic Handling on Southern Railway

The Public Relations Officer of the Southern Railway told the Press here that additions to rolling stock on the metre gauge and broad gauge in the next five years would help meet the demand for traffic. There has been a hint that 424 miles would be dieselised. The railway intends to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons into its premises, and to promote the careful handling of parcels. The public has been asked to pack and label all consignments properly. The progress of the Quilon-Ernakulam line undertaken in the last four years has been substantial. Of the proposed 96.5 miles, 42 miles have been completed; 17 major bridges out of the projected 34 are ready, and 12 more are under construction. The fears about the inadequate allotment for the railways under the second plan have not been dispelled by the promise to re-model sections or double track. The starting of more wagon-building plants, preferably in the south, is advocated. In Meenambakkam, near Madras, metre gauge wagons are being assembled by Binny during the last two months, but more engineering enterprises are ready to undertake this kind of work. The concentration of the engineering industry in Calcutta may not seem satisfactory, but except for the subsidiary of Binny which has turned from textiles to engineering, there are very few undertakings capable of doing large-scale contract work.

Decimal Coinage

During a talk with reporters, Mr. Deshmukh indicated that his views on the decimal coinage system were unaffected by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's comments. Deficit financing with the proper safeguards, he felt presented no dangers, and his experience under the first plan had made him shed his fears. Mr. Deshmukh had no mention of Mr. Kaldor's proposals for increasing the yield from income-tax by checking evasion. The Kaldor report, which is being examined by the Centre, contains little consolation for the States. One important point made by the Minister was that the formation of Dakshina Pradesh would not lead to any increase in the allotment of funds for Madras under the second plan. In this State, the big schemes are the Nelveli project, for which the Centre has contributed money, and the Kundah hydel scheme, for which Canadian aid is now assured. Objections based on regional disparities in development have been dismissed as of little consequence, as the plan relates to India as a whole and Madras does not offer the same advantages as Bhopal for the location of a plant for heavy electrical equipment manufacture.

COLOMBO PLAN TRAINEE FROM INDIA AT LEEDS

Among trainees now in the U.K. under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan is Mr. S. Hariharan Iyer, of Trivandrum, who is engaged in research work for his Ph.D. in the department of electrical engineering at Leeds University. Mr. Hariharan Iyer, a 32-year-old lecturer in physics at Travancore University, is investigating ultra-short-wave and micro-wave techniques. He arrived in the U.K. in April for a two-year stay. When he returned to India, he said, he would like to inaugurate a research course on the same subject at his own university.

Plantation Topics

RECORD COFFEE OUTPUT IN 1955-56

PROPAGANDA DRIVE TO BOOST DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

IN his address at the Coffee Board meeting on 22nd June, Mr. K. Srinivasan said: "The year we have had a record crop. The last record, established only in 1953-54, is now eclipsed. The receipts into the pool so far are 33,172 tons, and it is possible that these figures may be further improved to some extent. The estimates for the 1955-56 crop were placed at 28,795 tons at the February meeting of the Marketing Committee, and at 30,000 tons at its meeting in April. It is obvious that it was not possible to foresee in the earlier months of the year that we would be exceeding in actual performance these estimates and also breaking all records this year again. One remarkable feature this year, which I hope will be maintained in future years also, is that the proportion of Cherry coffee to Plantation produced is low: perhaps the lowest so far. The total receipt of Cherry coffee into the pool as on 31st May, 1956, was 5,030 tons, which represents only about 23 per cent out of the total Arabica coffee delivered into the pool.

"The next year's prospects seem to be equally optimistic from all accounts, as far as one could see now, and the very rough preliminary estimate is round about 33,000 tons. The seasonal conditions have been fairly satisfactory, although in certain areas the rains were premature or delayed. We seem to be getting into a period now where a crop of over 30,000 tons would be normal. The matters of increasing the resources of the Board—financial and warehousing—to handle the increasing production have been under consideration of the Board for some time past. These questions are incidental to larger production. Coffee comes into the pool with a rush in the course of a few months but, after the requisite time for curing and preparation for the market, has to be necessarily marketed gradually.

Exports

"As resolved by the Marketing Committee and agreed to by the Government of India, the Board was to sell for export out of the 1955-56 coffee crop 4,100 tons (i.e., Plantation 2,850 tons, Arabica Cherry 650 tons and Robusta 600 tons). Of these, all but 250 tons of Arabica Cherry which have been kept by for monsooning have been sold. The prices were fairly high in the months of March and April but in later months, they have shown a slight decline. The Marketing Committee has just resolved that another 3,700 tons (3,000 tons Plantation, 100 Cherry and 600 Robusta) may be exported.

Of the quantity sold for export, 500 tons were sold through the State Trading Corporation to Russia and the coffee was shipped a few days ago. Out of the 1954-55 crop, in January of this year, 275 tons of Arabica Cherry coffee were sold for export.

Internal Market

The total offtake in the internal market each month since January 1956 has ranged from 1,700 to 1,900 tons, at an average of about 1,825 tons. The monthly sales through the various channels being 1,300 to 1,600 tons in pool sales, 160 to 250 tons in local sales, 75 to 160 tons through co-operative societies, and 70 to 130 tons through the Propaganda Department.

The range of prices at the pool sales was: Plantation A ... Rs. 191-2 to 235-15 a cwt. A. Chy. Flats ... Rs. 140-11 to 194-5 a swt. Rob. Chy. Flats ... Rs. 140 to 178 a cwt.

With a more than usually good crop, fairly good prices for export coffee and judicious releases for the export and the internal markets, it is hoped internal prices would remain stabilised during the rest of the year and also give a reasonable return for the producers.

Development Plan

"The plan for increasing the production of coffee has been sent to the Government of India and we are awaiting orders thereon. I understand that there will be very little difficulty in finding the loan part of the finances for it. The non-recurring charges as well as the establishment charges for administration of the plan will however have to be met by the Coffee Board in accordance with the policy of the Government, according to which such expenditure on any development scheme should be met by the industry itself.

"The Government of India is desirous of deputing the Officer on Special Duty and an Officer of the Research Department to make a survey in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to explore the possibility of coffee cultivation there. It has now agreed that the expenditure on these officers should be borne by itself. It is proposed to send them to undertake this survey immediately after the Director of Research returns from East Africa.

Propaganda

"With the increase in the production of coffee every year, the need for increasing the consumption of coffee in the home market cannot be overstressed. I mentioned at the last meeting that the Propaganda Committee was considering a draft plan for propaganda and, since the Propaganda Committee has approved this with certain modifications. The main proposals of this plan are to have a propaganda unit in all the State capitals, gradually

to shift the emphasis of propaganda from south to north India, and to have only coffee buffets and depots in South India, as far as possible. With this policy in view, the India coffee houses at Alwaye and Nagercoil have been converted into powder depots and the India Coffee House, Bellary, into a buffet. In the north, arrangements are nearing completion to open a buffet at Rourkela for the employees of the steel plant there. In addition to this, certain proposals for a publicity campaign for "Drink More Coffee" are under consideration. Efforts are being made to get suitable premises for opening coffee houses at Banares, Aligarh, Kanpur, Bhopal etc."

The Government of India has recently sanctioned a scheme of granting loans to small coffee planters through State Governments to enable such planters to build quarters for plantation labour. The report of the Plantation Enquiry Commission, it is understood, is being finalised, and will be submitted to the Government shortly.

LONDON TEA SALES

AT last week's London tea sales, the 63,815 packages on offer realised an average price of 4s 1.11d a lb. against 4s 2.95d in the previous sale and 3s 7.70d a year ago. Plain broken pekoe was quoted at 3s a lb. nominal; in the previous sale, same. Prices obtained by some of companies are given below:

	No. of packages	Average a lb.
Amalgamated	570	3/11
Anglo American	402	4/3
Assam Cons.	921	4/0 1/2
Assam Frontier	1,138	6/
Borhat	558	3/11 1/2
Central Provinces	696	4/9
Chubwa	360	4/2
Consolidated Estates	540	5/1
Cons. Tea and Lands	3,474	3/4 1/2
Dekhari	1,328	4/4 1/2
Dooars	784	3/3
Doom Dooma	566	5/1 1/2
Eastern Assam	1,126	4/3 1/2
Eastern Produce	1,626	4/11 1/2
Imperial Company	1,689	3/8 1/2
Jetinga Valley	168	2/7 1/2
Jhazie	715	4/7 1/2
Jokai	1,348	4/8 1/2
Jorehaut	1,270	5/0 1/2
Kanan Devan	648	3/9 1/2
Lunava	1,332	4/9
Makum Assam	486	5/1
Namdang	108	5/6 1/2
Nuwara Eliya	150	5/5 1/2
Quvav	540	5/0 1/2
Rajawalla	546	5/1
Scottish Assam	391	3/10 1/2
Scott. Tea and Lands	660	5/4 1/2
Sephinuri-Bheel	354	3/11 1/2
Standard	816	5/7 1/2
Tea Corporation	330	4/8
United Planters	522	5/2 1/2

U.K. Tea Stocks

U.K. tea stocks in London and provincial warehouses on 15th June amounted to 109,000,980 lbs. against 103,141,830 lbs. in the previous week. Total amount to be landed on 15th was 11,617,870 lbs. Deliveries during the week totalled 9,589,580 lbs. Landings during the same period were 15,488,730 lbs. Total offtake on 15th June were 37,693,056 lbs. including 24,854,990 lbs. from Calcutta.

TEA PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN IN U.S.A.

DURING the first four months of 1956, the U.S. Tea Council's campaign has moved through a period of intensive review and activity. Significant changes have been made in the sales approach to increasing tea consumption. The new pattern of advertising follows the proved philosophy basic to successful tea promotion in the U.S.A.—to concentrate the advertising so that one talks to the same people often enough to move them to action. In addition to concentration in selected markets for shorter periods of time, all the television spots will run only during evening viewing hours in 1956, instead of being split between day-hours and evening viewing periods. This step has been taken to concentrate a superior sales situation, which is considered a predominant of television spots has been created and produced for this summer based on a new assumptive sales approach. Deliberately ignoring the customary use of reiteration of a series of specific sales arguments, the new theme asks this simple question: "Why don't we have iced tea more often?" As projected, this provocative question is asked by a man of his wife. They are pictured in relaxed home settings and as the short drama unfolds in the television and radio spots the decision is reached to have iced tea more often.

The new assumptive approach was developed after a comprehensive motivational research study revealed that the old approach, while effective, was limited in its appeal. It has been portraying iced tea as a quick relief from heat, the best refresher when summer weather makes you feel uncomfortable. The research contained strong evidence that iced tea should be coupled with the pleasant, enjoyable side of summer. It should be relaxed, easy-going, slow-paced—to present iced

tea as a beverage of pleasure that eases tension rather than a beverage for pain that releases tension. The publicity programme for this summer has been re-styled to support the new advertising theme. Seventy-nine percent of the people use sugar in their iced tea; 57.5 percent use lemon. With these facts as the springboard, the Tea Council has produced material for all three products and each organisation will be out in the field selling, retailers, and through them the consumer, the basic idea that iced tea is the best summertime refresher.

FIRST MODEL TEA FACTORY FOR KENYA

Tea growers in the Nyeri district of Kenya have subscribed £58,000 to build the colony's first model tea factory. It is to open in September, and will be the focal point of a new industry in the area. The factory will also process the tea planted across the border in Embu district until the tea acreage in Embu is sufficient to warrant the setting up of a factory there. Work on the Nyeri factory began in March at Ragati, seven miles west of Karatina on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. Loan funds for the building from the Central Province African-grown Tea Board are to be returned by a cess on each pound of tea produced in the district.

COCHIN TEA SALES

At Sale No. 17, 1,250,000 lbs. of tea were on offer. There was rather a better demand for Low and Medium types though the prices were irregularly 2 annas lower. There was a good enquiry for better liquoring and Whole Leaf grades. The Middle East types were strong and dearer.

COLOMBO RUBBER PRICES

The following prices have been issued by the Rubber Board of India from the weekly market report published by the Colombo Brokers Association:

Sheet:

	Closing prices on 15-6-56 (Rupees a lb.)	Average for the period (Rupees a lb.)
No. 1	1.41	1.41
No. 2	1.38	1.38
No. 3	1.35	1.35
No. 4	1.11	1.11
No. 5	1.06	1.06
Sheet Cuttings 1	.75	
Sheet Cuttings 2	.70	

Crepe:

Water White	—	—
R.M.A. No. 1X	1.17 Nom.	1.16 1/2
R.M.A. No. 1	1.15/16	1.15
Crepe No. 2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Crepe No. 3	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2

Scrap Crepes:

Sc. Crepe No. 1	.80/82N	.81
Sc. Crepe No. 2	.72/76	.74
Sc. Crepe No. 3	.66/72	.68 1/2
Flat Bark	.60/65	.62 1/2
Sc. Crepe 3X		.71

To arrive at f.o.b. Colombo prices add 53.45 cents a lb. in respect of rubber other than scrap crepe and 31.45 cents in respect of scrap crepe to the above market prices.



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Manager

INDUSTRIAL INCOME IN U. P.

TRENDS INDICATED BY THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

By Harish Chandra

IN terms of capital and employment, Uttar Pradesh ranks third among the industrial States of India. Bombay is first and West Bengal second. The results of the *Census of Indian Manufactures, 1953*, published recently by the Directorate of Industrial Statistics, Government of India, show that there are 618 factories in U. P., engaged in 29 major industries covered by the *Census*. The total productive capital they employ is Rs. 63,38 lakhs. The number of employees is 170,560. The value of gross output is Rs. 112,74 lakhs, and that of net output (computed after making allowance for the value of input and depreciation) Rs. 28,25 lakhs. The value of net output measures the income generated in the manufacturing sector, and it is this income from which the employees are remunerated, overhead expenses met and interest and taxes paid before profits accrue to the entrepreneur. Any increase or decrease in industrial income is therefore of major importance for the business community.

The industries which make a substantial contribution to the income of U. P. are sugar, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, vegetable oils, general engineering and electrical engineering, chemicals, paper and paper board, tanning, distilleries and breweries, and iron and steel. These may be considered the major industries of the State. Their contribution to the industrial income of U. P. in 1953 is shown in the table below:

Industrial Income in U.P. in 1953.			
Name of Industry.	Value of net output.	Percentage of the total.	
1. Sugar (excluding Gur)	Rs. 11,99,43,989	42.5	
2. Cotton Textiles	8,43,43,577	29.9	
3. Vegetable Oils (excluding Vanaspathi)	65,47,214	2.3	
4. General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	93,74,252	3.3	
5. Chemicals	82,91,753	2.9	
6. Paper and Paper Board	43,27,159	1.5	
7. Tanning	47,66,522	1.7	
8. Distilleries and Breweries	35,97,073	1.3	
9. Iron and Steel	18,43,190	0.7	
10. Other Industries	3,94,42,991	13.9	
Total	28,24,78,320	100.0	

The size of the industrial income during the last eight years for which Census figures are available has varied considerably from year to year, as the following statistics show:

Industrial Income in U.P. from 1946 to 1953

Year.	Industrial Income (000 Rs.)	Index number of wholesale prices adjusted with 1946 as base year.	Industrial income at 1946 price level (000' Rs.)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) over 1946.
1946	21,71,00	100.0	21,71,00	—
1947	27,52,37	111.5	24,68,49	+13.7
1948	31,60,68	137.6	22,97,01	+5.8
1949	23,92,13	142.9	16,73,99	-22.9
1950	25,65,12	150.2	17,07,80	-21.3
1951	29,73,61	164.7	18,05,47	-16.8
1952	27,23,80	145.1	18,77,19	-13.5
1953	28,24,78	147.7	19,21,51	-11.9

Industrial income (at a constant price level) was thus high during the first three years of the period under study. There was a steep fall in 1949, when it dropped to about 23 percent below the 1946 level. It rose steadily thereafter but, even so, in 1953 it was about 12 percent less than in 1946 and about 22.5 percent less than the peak level of 1947.

Slightly similar trends are brought out by the following table indicating the value added a worker. As in the case of total industrial income, the value added a worker was the highest in 1947. Then it began to decline and the trend was arrested only in 1951. Yet, the index for 1951 was 16 points lower than 1946 and 30.7 points lower than the highest reached in 1947. In 1952 and 1953, the value added a worker was even lower than in 1951.

Year.	Workers employed.	Total value added at 1946 level of prices.	Value added a worker.	Index of value added a worker with 1946 as base.
1946	144,188	(000 Rs.) 21,71,00	Rs. 1,506	100.0
1947	143,079	24,68,49	1,725	114.5
1948	150,601	22,97,01	1,525	101.3
1949	142,040	16,73,99	1,179	78.3
1950	145,909	17,07,80	1,170	77.7
1951	143,009	18,05,47	1,262	83.8
1952	150,915	18,77,19	1,244	82.6
1953	154,734	19,21,51	1,236	82.1

The rise and fall in industrial income, both in the aggregate and in the value added a worker, are conditioned by many factors. The relationship between input and output and the percentage of the capacity utilised is important. The table below presents the relationship of the input (as represented by the value of materials, fuels, etc., consumed at factory work done for factory by other concerns and depreciation) to the value of gross output (as represented by the ex-factory value of products and by-products manufactured for sale and work done by the industry for customers).

Input and Output

Year.	Output.	Input.	Input as percentage of output.
	(000 Rs.)	(000 Rs.)	
1946	71,41,13	49,70,13	69.5
1947	97,39,00	69,86,67	71.7
1948	1,08,83,87	77,23,19	70.9
1949	1,00,74,02	76,81,89	76.2
1950	1,06,49,96	80,84,84	75.9
1951	1,37,09,33	1,07,35,72	78.3
1952	1,15,28,37	88,04,57	76.3
1953	1,12,74,17	84,49,39	74.9

During the first three years, the value of both input and output showed a steady and comparable rise; input accounted for 71 percent of the value of gross output. From 1949, the value of output was less compared with the value of input. Consequently, during the last five years of the period under study, input began to account for about 76 percent of the value of gross output. The rise in the prices of manufactured goods during these years was less than the rise in the prices of industrial raw materials. This is borne out by the index numbers of prices shown below:

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Year	Industrial Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles
1946	Not available.	Not available.
1947	365.3	276.6
1948	430.5	340.6
1949	463.9	343.9
1950	503.2	348.4
1951	608.2	395.5
1952	453.8	377.5
1953	459.7	367.0

It is the change in the relation between input and output which reflects the fall in the value added a worker during the five years, 1949 to 1953.

Information on installed capacity and capacity utilised in the industries is not available from the *Census of Manufactures*. An estimate of the capacity of capital for absorbing labour during each year subsequent to 1946 can, however, be made on the basis of the amount of total productive capital employed a worker. The ratio of the actual employment of workers to the estimated employment can then be taken as the capacity utilised during each year. The data compiled on

this basis for each of the years, 1946 to 1953, are given in the following table:

Estimate of Capacity Utilised

Year	Productive capital employed (in lakhs of Rs.)	Workers that should have been employed (in thousands)	Workers actually employed (in thousands)	Percentage of capacity utilised
1946	46.22	144	144	100.0
1947	58.30	182	143	78.6
1948	63.61	198	151	75.8
1949	54.25	169	142	83.9
1950	59.21	185	146	78.9
1951	77.11	241	143	59.4
1952	76.98	240	151	62.8
1953	66.89	209	155	74.1

The table shows that the additional capacity created after 1946 was not fully utilised. While productive capital employed was higher in each subsequent year than in 1946, the number of workers employed was less in three of the seven years. Even in years of higher employment, the rise in employment was not commensurate with the rise in the total productive capital. The best year as far as employment of workers was concerned was 1953 (when 155,000 were at work, an increase of about 8 percent over 1946). But even in that year, the rise in productive capital was of the order of 45 percent over 1946. On the other hand, while 1951—the most favourable year from the point of view of productive capital, recorded a rise of 67 percent over 1946, there was actually a drop of 1,000 workers from employment. This non-utilisation of the additional capacity must have exercised an adverse effect on the generation of industrial income.

Production Costs

"Costs of production vary with the relation of the actual output to possible output, tending to increase as production falls below the maximum, and to drop to a minimum when they are running at full capacity. Even a single firm has no one cost of production, but a series of costs varying according to the scale of output. This is due to the fact that the different items of expense do not respond uniformly to changes in the volume of production, some of them altering as output alters, others remaining relatively constant." The disadvantages of idle installed capacity are more obvious in mechanised industries, where large sums are invested in plant and machinery and where the "variable costs" of human labour are replaced by the "constant costs" of the machine; in such industries, with decreasing output in relation to installed capacity, cost a unit rises. It is interesting to note, in this connection, the conclusions of the U.K. Committee of Industry and Trade. Taking the cost a unit in 1913 as equal to 100, a heavy oil engine firm working at 94 percent capacity showed a rise to 137; a bicycle firm, working at 90 percent capacity, a rise to 185; while locomotive construction firms, working at 35.5 percent capacity, showed an increase to 320.

The size of industrial units is another important factor. This aspect is shown by the table below:

Factories in Uttar Pradesh classified according to size in 1953.

Employment class interval	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20	133	22
20-49	178	29
50-99	109	18
100-249	70	12
250-499	23	4
500-999	43	7
1000-1999	37	6
2000-4999	12	2
5000—above	3	N
Total	606**	100

** Information for the remaining factories in U.P. is not available.

More than half the factories in U.P. are small units. Their average daily employment is below 50. Evidently small units are the predominating feature; and, as would be quite consistent with this fact, the predominant form of industrial organisation in U.P. is the individual proprietorship and the partnership firm rather than the joint stock company. The former accounts for 59 percent of factories as against only 38 percent accounted for by the latter. The financial resources of the former are much less. Thus, these inter-related factors in U.P.'s industrial system have been operating slowly and imperceptibly against broadening the flow of industrial income.

The distribution of the industrial income is interesting. Employees' remuneration takes the largest share. Of the income of Rs. 28 crores in 1953, wages and salaries amounted to over Rs. 16 crores, or 58 percent. This proportion has steadily increased. In 1946, it was 45 percent of the income. By 1949, it had increased to 63 percent, although the industrial income in that year had fallen steeply and the index of value added a worker had declined. In 1950, the employees' share dropped to 54 percent. But from 1951 onwards, it has been increasing. The cotton textile industry is the biggest paymaster (over Rs. 6 crores) and is followed by sugar (over Rs. 4 crores). Further details on the distribution of industrial income are not available from the *Census* reports, so it is not possible to get an idea of the trends in net profits.

See the *Indian Trade Journal*, 31st March, 1956, and earlier issues.

See Percy, *Economics of Modern Industry*, 1954.

Jute

GUNNY MARKETS WEAKEN ON LOOM SEALING DECISION

FLOOD REPORTS HOLD UP FIBRE PRICES

It was announced on Monday that member mills of the I.J.M.A. will re-seal 2½ percent of their loomage with effect from 16th July, 1956. This will have the effect of reducing the industry's production by about 2,500 to 3,000 tons a month, with a decrease in raw jute consumption of something like 60,000 maunds a month. The decision has not come as a surprise. It is the culmination of several weeks of discussion at top level with the Government of India, and it had been expected that the present move would find favour over the latter's own proposal to fix a minimum price for jute goods. The industry has been obliged to cut production because of the large disparity between the price of manufactured goods and the price of the raw material. The decision partially reverses the unsealing of 5 percent of the industry's loomage only four months ago. That the latter move was premature, is now only too clear; world consumption has not been sufficient to absorb the large increase in production. Mills' stocks of jute goods rose from 89,400 tons at the end of February to 119,100 tons at the end of May, a total increase of 29,700 tons. The increase in production over the same period was equivalent to about 20,000 tons, all of which was thus left in the industry's hands. During this same period, goods prices dropped by nearly Rs. 80 a ton while the cost of the raw material fell by only Rs. 50 a ton, so not only were mills left with unsold goods, but their profit margins suffered severely due to the disparity between jute and gunnies.

It was obvious that drastic action had to be taken. Overseas buyers remained completely out of the market and did not hide the fact that they strongly resented attempts to increase the price of gunnies, which they already considered to be uncompetitive in relation to paper and other packaging materials. Several large concerns stated that when their present orders had been fulfilled they would turn to substitutes rather than support higher prices. The decision then rested between the Government's proposal to fix minimum prices, and the industry's counter-proposal to curtail production and, by so doing, allowing finished goods to find their own level. By adopting the latter procedure, it was hoped that goods prices would show a gradual rise. But it appears that the market considers the curtailment to be inadequate to meet the present situation. Since the announcement, operators have adopted a bearish attitude, and, contrary to expectations, prices have weakened.

The raw jute markets, in the meantime, encouraged by persistent rumours of flood damage up-country, have been steady. Although goods prices have dropped, fibre sellers have raised their quotations and thus defeated the whole object of re-sealing looms. They are very reserved and have withdrawn from the market. In spite of the disparity between jute and gunnies, certain mills continue to take up large quantities of jute from the local Cossipore markets at rising prices, and have strengthened sellers' already bullish ideas. A large group has resumed jetty purchases of Daissee and mesta in spite of the high prices; these activities have eventually led to rumours of a shortage of stocks in some mills' godowns.

New Crop Reports Cause Anxiety

Recent New Crop reports have caused a certain amount of anxiety in the trade. The only areas where conditions have been favourable are in Murshidabad, and here the prospects are good. In all other districts, however, weather conditions have been very unfavourable due to excessive rain. The northern Bengal areas have suffered most; since the beginning of February, rainfall in the Siliguri-Jalpaiguri region has been almost double that of last year, and many fields are inundated. River levels in Assam have been rising rapidly, and although the standing crop in the lowland is still immature, it has had to be cut to prevent further damage. In the Daissee districts, conditions are far from satisfactory, especially in the Midnapore-Baduria-Bongaon areas, where most of the fields are waterlogged and a large part of the crop has again been washed away. The Daissee white crop is well established and has suffered very little damage, but the mesta plants are very poor and their growth very irregular. It is estimated that the land under mesta is greater than ever before.

THE JUTE MARKETS

Manufactured Goods: Conditions in the Calcutta jute goods markets were very dull at the beginning of the week. Prices were depressed as business came to an almost complete standstill while the trade in general awaited fresh developments in the industry's attempts to stabilise prices. Overseas buyers showed no interest and mills would not sell at the current rates. As the prospect of a curtailment in production gained precedence over the Government's proposal to fix minimum prices, bazaar speculators, who had earlier taken up large quantities of goods in the hope of making a profit when prices were fixed, saw this profit slipping from their grasp and began to unload their holdings. Prices immediately fell and opening rates on Thursday morning dropped by 8 annas in B Twills

for June shipment to Rs. 104-14. October-December shipment fell to Rs. 104-6 a 100 bags. Hessian reacted less, 40in. 10oz. losing 2 annas for the near and forward positions to be quoted at Rs. 38 a 100 yards. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits throughout the day, but the general movement was in a downward direction. Friday's opening showed B Twills to have fallen another 2 annas, although hessian remained constant. Towards the week-end, prices hardened in sympathy with the firmer raw jute market. Heavy goods recovered by 4 to 6 annas and hessian was quoted at 2 annas above the week's opening quotations. After the week-end, the market was hesitant and quotations were nominal. Operators held back in anticipation of the I.J.M.A. making public the decisions taken at its meeting over the week-end. Late on Monday, it was announced that with effect from 16th July the industry would close down 2½ percent of its loomage. Market reaction to this news did not follow the pattern expected by some, as operators considered it to be an inadequate reduction in the mills' output. By the close on Monday, B Twill rates had fallen right back to Rs. 103-8, a drop of nearly Rs. 1-8 from the morning rates, and the only factor that prevented a further drop was the steadiness of the jute market. Prices recovered slightly after the initial setback, but declined sharply again on Tuesday afternoon in spite of fairly heavy shipper covering at the lower levels. At the close, the market was again weaker and opening quotations on Wednesday morning were as follows:

	June	July	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
40in. 8oz.	Rs. 31-8	Rs. 31-2	Rs. 31	Rs. 30-12
40in. 10oz.	37-10	37-14	38	37-14
B Twills	102-6	103	103-2	103
Heavy Cees				
"Plain"	102	102	103	103
A Twills	124-8	125-8	126	126-8
Liverpools	114-8	115-8	115-12	116-4
Cornsacks	126-8	127	127	126-8

Raw Jute: The Calcutta raw jute markets opened on a very steady note last Thursday as reports from upcountry indicated that New Crop prospects had deteriorated rapidly. Opening quotations were based on Rs. 27 a maund for Assam Bottoms for June-July shipment but mills showed no interest in this rate or delivery. They appeared to be more interested in quick delivery jute, and one or two buyers took up fairly large quantities from the local Cossipore markets at rising prices. This was thought by operators to indicate a shortage of stocks. Although this was true in one or two cases, in general it was an attempt to regularise stock positions, as the demand was in the main for Bottom quality jute only. After the week-end, raw jute rates again advanced by 8 annas a maund, and remained steady even after the announcement of the re-sealing of looms, which, in normal circumstances, would have led to a complete ignoring by raw jute sellers, and they continued to be governed by the adverse crop reports that arrived almost hourly from both India and Pakistan. In view of the disparity at this stage between jute and gunnies, buyers left the market, but very firm conditions continued to prevail in spite of the heavy losses recorded in the goods market.

Business concluded over the week was on a very small scale. Dhubri-Northern jute passed at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-4 for assortment jute, and Rs. 27-8 for Bottoms only for June-July shipment. Local Northern jute was also purchased in varying quantities at prices ranging between Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 28 a maund, the latter price being paid for low assortment and quick delivery. Small lots of Assam and Bongaon-Karimpore Tessa changed hands at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-8 a maund basis Bottoms for June-July shipment. Daissee Mesta and Bimil were neglected, and only small lots were reported at Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 25 a maund. Pakistan Cuttings were done at Rs. 120 a bale for ready delivery ex-Calcutta. The only business at Rs. 25-8 a maund basis in Northern Assams was for August-September shipment.

At the close, the market was a little easier and nominal quotations were 8 annas below the previous day. Opening rates on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Indian Jute (Old Crop Kutcha):	Landed at Mills Bottoms	Rs. a md. basis	Shipment.
Lower Assam	27		June-July
Northern	27		"
Murshidabad White	26-8		"
Daissee ex Agency	27-8		"
Daissee ex Cossipore	27		"
Daissee Mesta	26		"
Local Packing (Northern)	27		"
Bimil	25-12	for F.A.Q.	"
New Crop (Kutcha):			
Lower Assam-Northern	26		Aug-Sept.
Pucca:	Rs. a bale		Shipment.
Mill Firsts 2/3	170		Aug-Sept.
Mill Lightnings 2/3	155		"
Mill Hearts 2/3	145		"
S. G. Daissee 2/3	165		Sept. Oct.
L. G. Daissee 2/3	150		"

Pakistan Jute Landed at Mills (New Crop Kutcha): Rs. a md. basis

Jat District	Bottoms	Shipment.
Jat District	29-8	August-Sept.
Pucca:	Rs. a bale	Shipment.
Mill Firsts 2/3	195	August-Sept.
Export Firsts 2/3	175	"
Export Lightnings 2/3	160	"
Jat Cuttings	107-8	Sept.-Oct.

The Cossipore markets are very firm due to three large groups buying freely at premium rates. Imports have fallen by nearly half, and only 275 wagons arrived at the sidings during the week. As a result of the increase in demand for local jute and the poor arrivals, stocks in Cossipore have fallen to below 100,000 bales, and sellers now hold very reserved ideas. At the close, quotations were based on Kishenganj jute at Rs. 27-8 a maund for garsat quality. No business is reported in the Daissee markets. Sellers are very reserved and rates have advanced by about Re. 1 a maund due to the adverse New Crop reports. Quotations in Sheoraphuli are based on Rs. 28-8 a maund for garsat quality.

Mofussil: Indian upcountry markets are very steady and the business reported is negligible. There have been no Old Crop imports in agencies over the past week, but some small sample lots of New Crop jute were presented for examination. These were found to be very immature, due to early harvesting forced by a rise in river levels. Adverse weather conditions in the jute growing areas have given operators bullish ideas, and at the close quotations in Dhubri were based on Rs. 24-4 a maund basis Bottoms.

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS

The following figures include coastal shipment relating to manufactured jute goods for shipment from the Port of Calcutta. These are gross figures based on shipping bills presented.

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1st to 20th June, 1956	1,397.4	16,280.3	17,677.7
1st to 20th May, 1956	1,977.0	17,227.8	19,224.8
1st to 20th April, 1956	1,761.9	19,928.8	21,690.7
1st to 20th June, 1956	15,469.7	971.4	16,441.1
1st to 20th May, 1956	12,006.5	1,519.2	13,525.7
1st to 20th April, 1956	25,219.9	1,147.1	26,367.0

GUNNY SHIPMENT STATISTICS FOR MAY

The following are the total net figures of manufactured jute goods shipped from Calcutta during the month of May 1956 after providing for short shipments. These figures include shipments to coastal ports.

	Hessian Bags (Tons)	Cloth (Tons)	Total (Tons)
Gross	3,920.9	25,008.5	28,929.4
Short shipped	208.2	821.7	1,029.9
May 1956 (Nett)	3,712.7	24,186.8	27,899.5
April 1956 (Nett)	2,914.6	26,309.1	29,223.7
March 1956 (Nett)	2,100.4	25,553.7	27,654.1
Gross	37,747.5	2,877.3	40,624.8
Short shipped	448.0	3.6	451.6
May 1956 (Nett)	37,299.5	2,873.7	40,173.2
April 1956 (Nett)	36,728.5	1,598.3	38,326.8
March 1956 (Nett)	31,674.4	1,886.3	33,560.7

THE FOREIGN JUTE MARKETS

(FROM OUR DUNDEE CORRESPONDENT)

ANOTHER change in cloth prices in Dundee has been made in an endeavour to bring more orders to manufacturers. After a meeting held on 15th June, it was intimated

NEED FOR STABILITY IN FOOD MARKETS

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRICE SUPPORT POLICIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

THE food problem attracts attention only when there is a substantial rise or fall in prices. There has been a fair rise in the past few months, but some feel that the Government is as helpless in checking it as it was last year in providing a floor. Since the beginning of this year, it has asserted that the overall food situation will not be much affected by the floods and cyclones which occurred in some parts of the country last autumn. It claims that it will be possible to meet requirements from Government stocks, prospects for the rabi crop are bright, and there is no cause for anxiety. In January 1956, the Government warned that hoarders were strengthening the hands of those who advocated physical controls. In April, Dr. Deshmukh stated: "Traders try to be funny. But we are dealing with them by releasing stocks."

Before the war, India was a net importer of foodgrains, taking about 2 million tons of rice from Burma. With the entry of Japan into the war, the normal source of supply was lost and the situation became very difficult. A widespread system of controls and rationing had to be established. Controls brought corruption and blackmarketing, and also led to an apparent fall or stagnation in food production. With partition, Pakistan got less than one-fifth of the sub-continent's population, but one-fourth of the total area under food crops. Partition thus aggravated the food problem, and was followed by two successive and severe crop failures, in 1950-51 and 1951-52. Food imports, which had increased from 300,000 tons in 1943 to 2.5 million tons in 1946, touched the peak figure of 4.7 million tons in 1951. After that, the situation began to improve. Three successive good seasons, 1952-53 to 1954-55, enabled the country to end many controls and reduce imports to 700,000 tons in 1955.

Improved Cultivation

The increase in food production cannot be ascribed solely to good weather. Since independence, the area under food crops has increased by about 50 million acres and the irrigated area by about 20 million acres. The use of manures, particularly chemical manures, has multiplied several times. Community projects and National Extension Service schemes have also played their part in improving standards of cultivation. As a result of the increase in production and the gradual removal of controls, the black market has disappeared. A

good deal of de-hoarding appears to have taken place during and after 1953.

The fall in foodgrain prices, in its early stages, was widely welcomed. But later, as the fall continued and other prices remained stable, there was much anxiety and the Government was hustled into taking steps which brought about a substantial revival in food prices. A price support policy was announced in December 1954. Minimum prices for purchases by the Government were fixed at Rs. 11 a maund for rice, Rs. 6 for bajra, and Rs. 5-8 for jowar and maize. The purchase prices for wheat and gram were fixed in March 1955 at Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 a maund respectively. Before the price support policy was announced, the Government had in July 1954 allowed the export of husked rice up to a ceiling of 2 million tons from Bombay and Calcutta. At the same time, the export duty on husked rice was raised from 2 annas 3 pies a maund to 20 percent ad valorem. In February 1955, exports of rice were allowed from all ports and the export duty was reduced to the original level of 2 annas 3 pies a maund. Exports of wheat products were permitted as early as February 1954. Exports of jowar, up to a ceiling of 50,000 tons, were allowed in June 1955 and of maize as late as 10th August, 1955.

Export of Pulses

Prices of pulses fell rapidly in the early part of 1954. In June 1954, the export of a small quantity of pulses was allowed; as this concession did not stop the down-trend, the export quota was soon raised to 15,000 tons. A fresh quota of 50,000 tons was announced in March 1955. Later, on 16th June, 1955, gram and other pulses were placed on the free export list up to December 1955. The Government had already announced its decision not to purchase rice from abroad, and a similar decision for wheat was announced on 18th March, 1955. It had thus made up its mind to maintain reserves by internal purchases. On 7th April, 1955, the Government announced that it would send a trade mission to explore foreign markets for India's foodgrains. On 11th April, the Centre advised State Governments to purchase wheat at 200 selected markets at Rs. 10 a maund and advanced Rs. 12 crores for the purpose. Sales of foreign wheat were stopped from that date to Bombay and Calcutta flour mills, and they were allowed to purchase their requirements in the internal markets. Under the price support scheme, Government purchases by July 1955 amounted to 115,000 tons, consisting of 76,000 tons of wheat, about 38,000 tons of jowar, 1,300 tons of gram and a small quantity of maize.

The export of wheat products was permitted in February, of pulses in June and of rice in July 1954. Thus exports were allowed for the first time after more than a decade. In 1954, exports of foodgrains amounted to 11,000 tons and were valued at Rs. 11 lakhs. Exports in that year consisted of

about 7,000 tons of rice, 1,500 tons of wheat flour and about 2,300 tons of pulses. Exports of foodgrains increased sharply to 195,000 tons and earned more than Rs. 84 crores in 1955. They consisted of 102,000 tons of rice, 2,000 tons of wheat flour, 9,000 tons of coarse grains and about 82,000 tons of pulses. Indian foodgrains reached countries as far apart as Japan and the United States. As a result of these steps, prices of foodgrains recovered substantially by July 1955. The rather sharp increase was attributed to transport bottlenecks and scanty rainfall in some parts of the country. But apparently this was regarded as a temporary phase by the Government. In spite of the rise in prices, it released 30,000 tons of maize for export on 10th August, 1955. The price support scheme was first announced in December 1954. This was considered too late because by that time cultivators had already sold their produce. To prevent the same thing recurring again, the Government announced its decision to purchase rice, including paddy, during the 1955-56 season at the minimum prices fixed for them in 1954-55 on 25th August, and the decision to purchase coarse grains on the same basis on 20th September, 1955.

Releasing Stocks

The first step to check the uptrend in foodgrain prices was taken in October 1955. The Centre directed the Madhya Pradesh Government to release jowar stocks held on the former's account and advised consumers not to pay more than Rs. 5-3 a maund for jowar. It was also decided to sell foreign wheat in eight cities of Bombay State; and on 14th November, 1955, the sale of foreign wheat was resumed in Bombay and Calcutta. On 5th December, 1955, the sale price for foreign wheat was raised to Rs. 14 a maund. In January 1956, the Government released 15,000 tons of wheat for the Punjab and 20,000 tons for U.P. The issue of wheat also commenced in Bihar and Delhi in the same month. In Madhya Bharat, the issue of wheat began in March 1956. The export of husked rice was banned early in January 1956. The export ban was extended to jowar on 24th January, and to wheat and pulses in February 1956. To alleviate the wheat shortage, India gave 15,000 tons of wheat to Pakistan in exchange for the same quantity of wheat. Meanwhile, the rice situation in West Bengal had become difficult, so the Centre had agreed to sell 15,000 tons a month whenever prices nounced on 21st February, 1956, that during the 1.6 million tons more and the wheat crop 700,000 tons more than in the last season. It was stated that foodgrain prices would come down by April and the Government had no commitment or programme for the import of rice.

The increase in wheat prices was attributed to a fall in the production of coarse grains, particularly jowar. The Government was distributing about 100,000 tons of wheat at Rs. 14 a maund. It announced that 300,000 tons would arrive within a few weeks from Australia and the United States, 200,000 tons have not yet arrived. On 13th March, 1955, the Government again declared that rice production would be nearly 24 million tons, and "hoarders are bound to lose. There will be no shortage." On 9th April, 1956, it was stated that the Reserve Bank was ready to check any inflationary rise in prices. At the same time, the Government announced its decision to build a buffer stock of one million tons of rice and one million tons of wheat. The earlier decision not to import rice had to be reversed in less than two months. On 2nd May, 1956, the Government declared that it was prepared to supply any amount of rice to check price rises and for fair price shops. It is now supplying wheat at Rs. 14 and rice at Rs. 16 a maund. The States are free to subsidise sales and the Centre Fair price shops have started functioning in such States as Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. The serious food situation in East Pakistan is partly responsible for the sharp rise in rice prices in the adjoining States of Assam, Tripura and West Bengal. To check the rise in prices, the Government has already banned the export of foodgrains. At the same time, it has been releasing stocks of rice and wheat for distribution in various States. Its stocks have decreased from 1.67 million tons in June 1955 to 500,000 tons in April 1956.

Rice and Wheat Advances

Statements of advances submitted by scheduled banks to the Reserve Bank have shown that rice stocks pledged with banks are nearly doubled and wheat stocks 50 percent more than those pledged with banks last year. The Reserve Bank has already directed scheduled banks to raise their margins and to try to reduce their aggregate advances to almost the same level as a year ago. In spite of all that has happened, the Government considers that the situation is well in hand and is confident of maintaining "a stable level of prices". It has concluded an agreement with Burma for the purchase of 2 million tons of rice within the next five years. It has also bought 700,000 tons of wheat from Australia and the United States for the half-year purchase of one million tons of U.S. wheat, for the import between November 1956 and May 1957, has been subsidised. If the recent purchases arrive soon in substantial quantities, a further sharp rise in prices may be avoided. The latest available price more, pulses 50 percent more and all food articles combined nearly 25 percent more than a year ago. In a poor country like India, the case for keeping food prices at as low and stable a level as possible is strong. The prospect of heavy deficit financing in the next few years has already induced hoarding. It is for the Government to combat this tendency.

Commodity Markets

WHEAT AREA INCREASES BUT OUTPUT FALLS

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

ACCORDING to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India final estimate of wheat, 1955-56, puts the current year's area and production at 29,225,000 acres and 8,348,000 tons respectively as against the partially revised estimate of 27,517,000 acres and 8,778,000 tons for 1954-55. The current year's estimate thus shows an increase of 1,708,000 acres or 6.2 percent in area and a decrease of 430,000 tons or 4.9 percent in production as compared with the partially revised estimate for 1954-55, which was a peak year for wheat production. As compared with the average of the preceding five years' estimate, however, the area and production during the current year show an increase of 4,086,000 acres or 16.3 percent and 1,050,000 tons or 14.4 percent respectively. The current year's production of wheat equals the target of 8.3 million tons fixed for 1955-56 under the first five year plan.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by all the wheat-growing States except Bihar and is generally attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in area is partially marked in the case of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and P.E.P.S.U. Despite the substantial increase in area, production of the crop has suffered a decline in most of the major wheat-growing States; particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, production has gone down from 3,284,000 tons last year to 2,984,000 tons this year; in the Punjab from 1,535,000 tons last year to 1,296,000 tons this year and in Madhya Pradesh from 784,000 tons to 705,000 tons. The decrease in production is generally attributed to unsatisfactory climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh is largely due to damage to the crop caused by hailstorm and strong westerly winds during March 1956 while in the case of Punjab, it is due to drought followed by hailstorm and strong winds during March, 1956. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase recorded mainly in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. In Rajasthan, the production has gone up from 757,000 tons last year to 881,000 tons this year and in Madhya Bharat from 399,000 tons last year to 446,000 tons this year.

The production estimates for Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on wheat during 1955-56 were also conducted in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Delhi, but reliable survey results from these States have not become available so far. Hence, the production estimates for these States utilised in this estimate are based on traditional estimates and as such are subject to revision. The estimate also includes information on the "non-reporting areas", that is, areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for this estimate. The non-reporting areas for this estimate comprise Andhra, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and the non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh, which together account for an area of 300,000 acres and a production of 78,000 tons during 1955-56.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

According to the Indian Sugar Mills Association, sugar production in India during the month of May, 1956 was 132,958 tons bringing the total production during seven months of the current season to 1,788,956 tons against 1,569,000 tons during the corresponding period last season. The offtake of sugar from factories during the month of May was about 148,000 tons against 126,000 tons during the corresponding period of last year. The total offtake of indigenous sugar during seven months of the current season was about 953,000 tons against 591,000 tons of the previous season. The closing stock of indigenous sugar on 31st May was 1,241,000 tons against 1,020,000 tons during the corresponding period of last season.

EXPORT OF COMMODITIES

The following announcements have been made in trade notices issued recently by the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India, Calcutta: "Export of films made from transparent cellulose or viscacella roxamine, transparent cellulose wrapping and other transparent paper will be licensed freely on shipping bill to all permissible destinations. Licences for the export of coffee husk will be issued only to the parties and for quantities recommended by the Coffee Board, Bangalore. Indigenous gum resin will continue to be licensed freely on shipping bills for export up to the end of December 1956 to all permissible destinations. Export of iron and steel drums and barrels of 40/45 gallons round barrels, five gallons round drums and 35 gallons round drums and barrels will continue to be licensed freely as hitherto till the end of December 1956. Export of second-hand drums and barrels will also continue to be licensed freely till the end of December 1956 provided they are in

sound condition. A limited quota of cotton rags and hosiery cuttings including cotton old rope cuttings but excluding those containing woollen, rubber impregnated or bituminous fibres which are on, Open General Licence No. 3 and Khaki olive green cotton cloth and hosiery cuttings which are licensed freely has been fixed for export from Calcutta port to all permissible destinations other than Portuguese possessions in India during the period July-December 1956.

WORLD WOOL CONSUMPTION INCREASES

The forecast made some time ago that there has been a rising demand for wool in the principal manufacturing countries since the opening of the year, has now been confirmed by the latest estimates published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, which shows that the world wool consumption in the first quarter of 1956 was about 5 percent higher than that of the previous three months and 10 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. It is pointed out, however, that the daily rate of consumption increased by rather less than 5 percent on the previous quarter, as the chief manufacturing countries had more working days in the first three months of this year. The outstanding features of the quarter were the improvement in consumption in the United States and Japan which, in each case, were 11 percent up on the fourth quarter of 1955. There was a marked rise in France and a lesser improvement in the United Kingdom, but Western Germany and Italy appear to have experienced a slight setback.

In ten major consuming countries, the proportion of raw wool to total materials used in wool textile production rose for the second successive quarter and reached 60 percent, the highest figure for nearly two years. This, states the Committee, confirms a prediction made after the fall in raw wool prices last September. The combined figures for the United Kingdom, U.S.A., France, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Australia, the Netherlands, Canada and Sweden, show wool consumption in the January-March quarter of this year to have been 474 million lbs (clean), which was higher than in any quarter of last year and compares with 451 million lbs in the October-December quarter, which was the highest three-monthly figure during 1955. In 11 major producing countries, wool top production in the January-March quarter this year is shown to total 277 million lbs, an increase of 9 percent on the previous three months. Wool yarn output is estimated to be 1 percent higher, but total wool cloth output in nine chief manufacturing countries is assessed to be 2 percent lower than in the previous three months.

WOOL IN THE SECOND INDIAN PLAN

Interesting facts and figures relating to sheep and wool development in India during the period 1956-60 are now available. The second five year plan provides Rs. 1.5 crores for sheep and wool development. It is proposed to establish 396 sheep and wool extension centres in different regions, and three new sheep breeding farms—one each in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. The farms are intended to produce range of good quality, both for pure breeding and for cross-breeding. At each farm, a fleece testing laboratory and a wool utilisation centre will be set up. It is officially estimated that there are about 38 million sheep in India producing 60 million lbs. of wool a year. About 24 million lbs. of the indigenous raw wool is utilised in the country and the balance is exported. Finer varieties of wool are imported to the extent of about 11 million lbs. a year. The average yield of wool from indigenous sheep is estimated to be 2 lbs. a head. Improved varieties of sheep can yield about 6 lbs., so that there is considerable scope for development.

The demand for wool comes from five main sources, namely, from cottage industries, for carpets and floor rugs, for blankets, for the manufacture of clothing material and knitting yarns in mills and for other industries such as the manufac-

ture of shawls, tweeds and other goods. Imported wool is used mainly by mills. Over many years, studies have been undertaken in the cross-breeding of local types with the merino type sheep in Kashmir, Mysore and the Deccan, in the selective breeding of Bikaneri, Deccan and Bellary types, and in the grading up of local inferior sheep with the Bikaneri. These have led to the adoption of a long-term approach which includes: (a) selective breeding of indigenous breeds in the plains and where definite breeds exist, (b) upgrading of non-descript breeds with Bikaneri, and (c) cross-breeding with foreign breeds in selected hilly areas. Cross-breeding with foreign sheep has given valuable results both in respect of the quantity and the quality of wool produced. Encouraging results have also been obtained from selective breeding and from grading of local inferior sheep. As against the average yield of the Kashmiri breed of 16 oz of fleece, the yield of the half-bred variety is about 37 oz., and in certain cases as much as 56 oz. There is thus considerable scope for improving the present yields of wool.

RUSSIAN BUYING OF INDIAN WOOL

The Russian Government has so far contracted for about 2 million lbs of wool, white and pale yellow, in the Indian market, comprising mostly Bikaneri and Joria best qualities, according to an I.W.S. news bulletin. The first shipment, it reports, is to be made by the end of June when the Russian steamer is expected to call at Bombay. The terms of the contract are generally f.o.b. Fairly good purchases of Tibetan wool has also been made by Russia through India, and this is reflected in the recent advance in prices recorded by Tibetan qualities in the Bombay market.—e.g., Tibet first white 75d., ordinary white 73d., light grey 60d. and dark grey 56d. The main outlet for Tibetan wools is Kalimpong where they are pressed and despatched to Calcutta for export without any grading or export restriction. But this is strictly for the sales of Kalimpong origin.

Indian trade circles report that in the American market, Pakistan has been the main competitor of Indian wools. Since the Pakistan Government does not impose any export quota restrictions, exporters in Pakistan are able to make better offers.

SMALLER BAISAKHI LAC CROP

The yield of the Baisakhi lac crop in India for the current year is expected to be lower than in the previous two years, says a report issued by the Indian Lac Cess Committee, Ranchi. According to the revised reports, the yield is put at 87,000 tons against the preliminary estimates of 95,000 tons, issued in March last, and the final estimates of 813,000 maunds for 1955. The normal yield based on the average production of 10 years preceding 1955 is 710,000 maunds. In the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts of Bihar, the biggest lac-producing State of India the arrivals of the new crop are lower than expected. Hence, the revised estimates for Bihar have been reduced to 425,000 maunds. In the major lac-growing areas of Madhya Pradesh also, the crop suffered damage due to excessive heat in the months of April and May and hence the estimates for this State too have been reduced to 139,000 maunds. From other States the arrivals of the crop in the market have been up to expectations.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX RISES

THE official wholesale price index (base: year ended August 1939=100) advanced further by 0.4 percent to 393.0 during the week ended 9th June, 1956 as compared with 391.6 for the previous week. The index was higher by 0.8 and 15.2 percent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of last year. The index for Food Articles rose further by 0.8 percent to 356.3 as a result of an increase in the prices of wheat at Hapur (+5%) and Amritsar (+4%), rice and bajra (+2% each)

MIDDLE CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR CALCUTTA

(Base: August, 1939)

THE Middle Class Cost of Living Indices, by groups, have now been brought up to May, 1956. As compared with April, the May indices for Food and Clothing show rises of 9 points and 6 points, while those for miscellaneous, and Fuel and

Middle Class Cost of Living Index Number for Calcutta. Prices in August, 1939=100

		GROUP INDICES													
Groups	Weights	May 1955	June 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	March 1956	April 1956	May 1956	
Food	53.6	433	439	446	447	450	453	455	455	446	442	453	461	470	
Fuel and Lighting	4.4	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	
Clothing	12.4	494	494	494	497	497	503	503	503	507	507	520	520	526	
Miscellaneous	29.6	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	283	283	283	
Combined Index	100.0	388	391	394	396	397	399	401	401	396	394	402	406	411	

Compiled and constructed by the Statistical Department of "Capital".

The BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION Ltd. KANPUR

BRANCHES:

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CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS BRANCH
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NORTH WEST TANNERY BRANCH
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS BRANCH
KANPUR
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KANPUR
DHARIWAL
(PUNJAB)

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and gram at Hapur (+1%), although the prices of gram at Patna (-5%), wheat at Jabalpur and tea for internal consumption (-3% each) and dal arhar (-1%) showed declines. The index for Industrial Raw Materials receded further by 0.4% to 476.0 because of a fall in the prices of manganese ore (average export prices) (-32%), gingellyseed in Bombay (-3%), groundnuts at Cuddalore, linseed in Calcutta, castorseed and lac at Bombay (-1%), raw silk and rapeseed (+5% each) and gingellyseed in Jhansi (+2%) were however, marked up. The Semi-Manufactures group index advanced by 0.2% to 386.0. Items which witnessed significant variation in this group were Gingelly cake (+10%), linseed oil in Bombay (+5%), groundnut oil in Bombay (+4%), coconut oil in Calcutta and zinc (+3% each), groundnut cake (+2%), linseed oil in Calcutta (-4%) and groundnut oil in Madras (-2%). The index for Manufactures also moved up by 0.5% to 378.4 due to an advance in the prices of chemicals (+2%) and jute and cotton manufactures (+1% each). Higher prices of chillies in Calcutta (+3%) black pepper and tobacco leaf both in Calcutta (+2% each) were responsible for a rise of 0.6% to 509.0 in the index for Miscellaneous group despite declines in the prices of turmeric (-2%) and betelnuts (-1%) both in Calcutta.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups and Sub-groups	Week Ended			
	9-6-56	2-6-56	12-5-56	11-6-55
I. Food Articles:	356.3	353.6	350.1	277.3
Cereals	468	459	445	314
Pulses	350	355	363	224
Others	220	221	227	234
II. Industrial Raw Materials:	476.0	477.7(R)	475.2	392.2
Fibres	458	458	456	410
Oil seeds	546	539	547	350
Minerals	414	447 (R)	437	420
Others	429	430	397	416
III. Semi-Manufactures:	386.0	385.4	383.2(R)	329.1
Leather	406	402	406	381
Mineral oils	208	208	208	221
Vegetable oils	558	559	558	348
Cotton yarn	477	479*	471	424
Metals	278	278	280	244
Oil cakes	431	411	397	369
Others	361	361	360	329
IV. Manufactures:	378.4	376.7	378.2	370.3
Textiles	413	411	413	408
Jute	392	388	391	419
Cotton	419*	416*	416*	403*
Rayon & silk	478*	478*	502*	479*
Woolen	264	264	264	285
Metal products	371	371	371	343
Others	286	286	285	285
V. Miscellaneous:	509.0	506.0	498.0	566.2
All Commodities:	398.0	398.6	398.8	341.0

R = Revised * = Estimated

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT IN JANUARY

During January 1956, 731 public utility undertakings in India, produced 155.6 million kWh of power, of which 621.8 million kWh were sold to ultimate consumers. Power generation during the month decreased by 28.7 million kWh in comparison to December 1955. One diesel-generating station at Begusarai in Bihar, and six purchasing undertakings at Jagatpur, Bahugram, Salepur, Kendupatna and Rourkela in Orissa and Rajpur, Sonarpur in West Bengal were the new additions during January, 1956. Power output and sale during January, 1955 were 665.8 million kWh and 545.2 million kWh and during January 1959, 210.9 million kWh and 176.6 million kWh respectively.

During February 1956, 739 public electric supply undertakings in India produced 748.4 million kWh of power, of which 622 million kWh were sold to ultimate consumers. The output was 7.2 million kWh less than in January 1956. Four generating undertakings in Parlakmedti in Orissa, Harishchandrapur in West Bengal, Nizamsagar in Hyderabad and Somewarpet in Coorg, and four purchasing undertakings at Balakati and Chandanpur in Orissa, Joyngar-Majilpur in West Bengal and Mahe in Pondicherry were the new additions during the month. The figures for power generation and sale for February, 1955, are 626.2 million kWh and 521.8 million kWh. For February, 1959, these were 187.7 million kWh and 159.4 million kWh respectively.

BRITISH MISSION TO ADVISE INDIA ON HEAVY MACHINERY MANUFACTURE

A British mission is to visit India later this year under the joint auspices of the Colombo Plan and the Federation of British Industries (F.B.I.) to advise on further extensions of heavy machinery manufacturing during the period of the second five year plan. The Government of India has welcomed the proposal to send the mission, which will include representatives of leading British engineering firms. It will leave for India this autumn, as soon as preliminary work in London has been completed. The membership of the mission is under consideration and has yet to be decided. Sir Graham Hayman, president of the Federation of British Industries, has stated that the F.B.I. is glad to have been able to initiate this important step in the furtherance of Indo-British trade and industrial co-operation.

Engineering and Transport

DISPLAY AND EXHIBITION OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT

INTERNATIONAL SHOP-WINDOW OF U.K. AVIATION INDUSTRY

A JET-AGE review of aircraft, products of the revolution which in a single decade has smashed the sound barrier and created new conceptions of war and peace, will be on show in early September when the Society of British Aircraft Constructors stages its seventeenth flying display and exhibition. Individual displays by the U.K.'s most successful—and most recent—aircraft will be watched by many thousands of guests from home and overseas who, in the words of the Society's President, Mr. J. J. Parkes, "have come to regard a visit to the display as an essential part of their year's activities". Only last year, the vast exhibition hall had to be increased in size to accommodate the products of a record number of manufacturers. This year, the hall is to be made even larger, as no fewer than 338 companies—some 20 more than in 1955—will be displaying their products, which will range from complete aircraft to washers, aero-engines to nuts and bolts, and leather for seats to plastic saucers.

Last year, a record number of more than 6,000 important guests from 106 countries and territories—designers, Service chiefs, heads of the world's great airlines, engineers, pilots, Government officials, industrialists, technicians and Press representatives—saw 42 different types of aircraft give seven complete flying displays during the "Farnborough Week". Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, General Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, Signor Martino, Italian Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinkel and Professor Dornier from Germany and Mr. Robert Six, president of U.S. Continental Airlines, were but a few who mingled with the thousands of other V.I.P.s. from abroad, while Sir Anthony Eden and members of the Government were among the many thousands of home guests who attended. More than 14 million people have attended these displays since 1948 when the public was first admitted. Since the first show was held at Hendon in 1932, the Society has staged no fewer than 64 separate flying displays, an unrivalled record of experience and achievement.

Annual Progress Report

What does this huge display of air power achieve, and why is it held every year? The display is an annual progress report where our newest products, which reveal something of the state of British technical progress, can be seen. Sir Anthony Eden, after his visit last year, said in a broadcast statement, "I have been very impressed to see how the British aviation industry in all its many variants is meeting the modern needs for aircraft and engines and is always preparing itself vigorously to meet the demands of the future". But it is first and foremost a shop-window. "Britain's aircraft industry", wrote one correspondent last year "seems to attract more international interest than that of any other country. Its main shop-window, the yearly flying display and exhibition, has become the principal international aeronautical occasion, although the S.B.A.C. display is strictly a national show". The benefits of this great popularity were spotlighted by Mr. J. J. Parkes during last year's display. "We must always keep in mind", he said, "that it is a business meeting and the best judges of that are the people who pay to come here—the business men from all over the free world and our member companies who take stand space and carry other charges". He stressed that it is part of our sales effort, particularly directed to export markets. "We, therefore, feel we have no need to apologise for showing products which have been steadily improved and are giving good service. It is hardly to be expected that any shopkeeper would remove from his window those articles which are enjoying the greatest share of public demand, nor open his shop less frequently when more customers wanted to enter". Orders are announced at displays from time to time—such as those for Viscounts and Hunters last year—but it is primarily a function at which influential people can meet, talk and look. That orders follow in due course is proved by the industry's record export orders in recent years.

AIR ACCIDENTS DURING PAST YEAR

THERE were 24 accidents to Indian registered aircraft and four to Indian registered gliders in 1955, according to a booklet *Accidents to Indian Registered Aircraft* during the year 1955, published by the Ministry of Communications. Some 19 of these accidents occurred in India and the remaining outside, six accidents were fatal and involved the death of 17 members of the crew and 17 passengers. None of the glider accidents involved any loss of life. Of the 24 accidents to aircraft, scheduled passenger services accounted for five, of which one was fatal resulting in the death of six passengers and four members of the crew. The court of enquiry, which investigated this accident, came to the conclusion that the probable cause was that the aircraft slipped into the ground in the course of a steep turn executed at night at a low altitude. There was only one accident on a scheduled freighter service in which three members of the crew lost their lives. The Court of enquiry, which investigated this accident, concluded that the probable cause was that the aircraft crashed in the course of a premature descent during the

final approach as a result of hitting arecanut trees which were obscured from view by a fog in the area. There were three accidents on non-scheduled passenger flights, including the crash of the *Kashmir Princess* in the South China Sea. The Indonesian authorities, who investigated this accident, came to the conclusion that it was caused by an explosion of a timed infernal machine placed in a wheel well of the aircraft. The explosion resulted in the puncturing of a fuel tank and an uncontrollable fire. Eleven passengers and five members of the crew lost their lives in this accident.

There were two accidents on non-scheduled freighter services, both of which were fatal, resulting in the death of three members of the crew. One of these occurred when the pilot was attempting to free a "bogged" aircraft by the use of engine power. The aircraft nosed over and the port propeller, rotating at a high speed, struck the ground, came adrift and fatally injured the captain. The other occurred when the aircraft stalled after having been pulled off too soon by the pilot in an attempt to avoid a man who was attempting to cross the runway during the take-off. Training flights accounted for seven accidents none of which was fatal. Private aircraft were involved in four accidents, and none was fatal. Two accidents have been listed in the miscellaneous category of which one was fatal. In this, an instructor and a N.C.C. Cadet lost their lives during an air display.

The booklet contains four tables bringing together complete data on each accident, including the date of the accident, the type of aircraft involved, the nature of the flight, the place of the accident, the casualties in each, the damage sustained by the aircraft and a summary of the cause of each accident. Accidents have been classified in separate tables by the nature of the flight and also by the phases of operation. The last-mentioned table shows that there was one accident to a stationary aircraft with engines running when the aircraft nosed over as a result of the misuse of engine power. Two accidents took place during the take-off run, the aircraft in both cases having nosed over as a result of an incorrect take-off technique in one case, and an attempted take-off from an unserviceable runway in the other. Two accidents occurred during the initial climb. The aircraft in one case slipped into the ground as a result of a steep turn at night at a low altitude. In the other case, the accident resulted from an unintentional stall when the aircraft was "pulled off" too soon. Three accidents took place en route. Two of these were caused by collision with terrain, as a result of mismanagement of the fuel system in one case, and a material failure of the engine in the other.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR RAILWAY BOARD

The Government has decided to strengthen the Railway Board's organisation in view of the additional work arising out of the second five year plan. Five officers of the status of general managers have been appointed in the Railway Board with the designation of Additional Members. They are: Messrs. N. K. Roy, S. R. Kalyanaraman and N. C. Deb, at present Directors in the Railway Board, Mr. K. Ramachandran, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Eastern Railway and Mr. S. L. Visvanadhan, Chief Engineer, Northern Railway.

SIGNS OF OIL FROM NEW WELL IN ASSAM

Faint but promising indications of oil have been reported from the test well at Mani, the Assam Oil Company announced from Digboi recently. On 12th June, a routine inspection of rock cuttings brought to the surface during drilling operations showed slight signs of petroleum when examined under a fluoroscope. The discovery was made shortly after the drill had penetrated sandstone rocks at the extreme depth of 11,065 feet (more than two miles). Drilling operations are continuing, and a careful watch is being kept for further indications as the well goes deeper into the zone of sandstone rocks. Whether the new well is capable of producing oil will not be known until the first test has been carried out. This is the first time oil has been noticed in this area of the Brahmaputra Valley, where test drilling began on 27th March. The nearest proved oil deposits are at Nahorkatiya, some 60 miles to the north-east, where 16 wells of an average depth of two miles each have been drilled by the Assam Oil Company since 1953.

FIRST INDIAN COMMERCIAL TANKER

The Great Eastern Shipping Company's new tanker, *Jag Jyoti*, carrying petroleum products from the Stanvac Bombay refinery arrived in Calcutta recently. Commenting on this, Mr. F. C. Osberg, Operations Manager for the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in Calcutta, stressed the importance of the acquisition of the first Indian flag commercial tanker, and the significance of the chartering of this vessel by Standard-Vacuum. He stated that the purchase of the first tanker marked a new and important stage in the development of Indian shipping, while the charter agreement was another evidence of Standard-Vacuum's policy of maximising the use of local services, personnel and materials.

Owned by the Great Eastern Shipping Company, the tanker *Jag Jyoti* can carry about 13,125 dead-tonnage and has a draught of 27 feet 9 inches. This tanker will be used for moving kerosene, gasoline and automotive diesel oils from the Stanvac Bombay refinery to Kandla, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta.

"CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY **

The Capital Index of Indian Industrial Activity (Base: 1935) has now been brought up to January 1956. Compared with the preceding month, there were decreases in cotton consumption 16.3 points, jute manufactures 10.5 points, steel ingots 6.5

points, cement 17.0 points, paper 11.0 points, coal 9.9 points and electricity 9.0 points, while pig iron and wagons loaded increased by 3.3 points and 1.9 points, respectively.

The index for cheque clearances also fell by

19.5 points, while that for notes in circulation rose by 2.7 points.

Combining all the factors, the Capital Index of Indian Industrial Activity declined by 9.7 points during January 1956.

	Industrial Production						Mineral Production	Total Number of Wagons Loaded (L)	Financial Statistics	Trade, Foreign & Coastal		Trade, Foreign & Coastal		General Monthly Index
	Indian Cotton Consumption	Jute Manufactures	Steel Ingots	Pig Iron	Cement	Paper				Cheque Clearances	Exports		Imports	
											3	3	3	3
	9	9	3	3	3	3	7	24	30	4	3	3	3	
	114.3	128.0	124.3	127.1	•	147.8	120.1	122.8	101.7	110.3(b)	93.8(b)	87.1(b)	87.5(b)	114.0
1939-40	128.2	110.8	139.1	136.5	•	183.6	124.5	118.9	91.2	•	107.3(c)	•	138.1(d)	117.3
1940-41	150.3	122.1	157.3	141.6	•	193.2	116.6	117.0	94.0	•	109.2(c)	•	166.5(d)	122.7
1941-42	154.4	117.8	144.2	130.6	•	153.9	114.7	103.1	70.7	•	135.5(c)	•	•	109.2
1942-43	167.3	99.7	149.2	136.3	•	148.0	109.7	104.8	71.7	•	137.7(c)	•	•	120.7
1943-44	159.2	103.2	128.0	125.6	•	155.9	112.1	112.4	95.4	•	180.9(c)	•	•	127.5
1944-45	161.0	106.0	151.8	96.9	•	151.3	127.0	112.2	112.6	•	126.5(c)	•	•	115.0
1945-46	127.5	100.7	139.8	95.5	•	141.2	123.0	101.6	104.5	•	199.8(c)	•	•	107.0
1946-47	126.2	102.1	140.7	105.4	97.61	125.1	127.7	96.7	82.6	•	178.9(c)	•	•	107.6
1947-48	149.7	101.8	138.7	99.2	100.1	136.6	126.2	98.6	79.5	•	166.2(c)	•	108.3(d)	109.4
1948-49	123.5	90.2	157.9	116.4	143.4	146.1	146.0	114.5	87.3	•	140.6(c)	•	114.9(d)	110.8
1949-50	113.1	82.1	165.7	112.4	168.7	155.9	154.9	125.3	64.7	•	122.4(c)	•	121.6(d)	125.7
1950-51	126.6	93.2	175.9	125.4	207.8	170.6	169.5	134.1	64.7	•	129.5(c)	•	147.6(d)	132.4
1951-52	141.7	91.0	184.0	119.5	223.6	169.2	172.5	139.6	88.9	•	154.8(c)	•	145.7(d)	130.4
1952-53	145.9	86.5	178.1	115.5	251.4	166.1	170.8	137.0	83.1	•	145.8(c)	•	159.1(d)	141.3
1953-54	152.3	97.2	196.2	112.2	275.8	206.0	179.4	144.2	91.8	•	158.5(c)	•	179.5(d)	141.3
1954-55										Notes in circulation		Consumption in		
										Weight %		Locality Weight		
1952-53	128.6	89.3	173.5	116.9	206.8A	168.8	167.4	132.9	85.1	161.0	138.2A	127.0		
June	154.0	94.4	177.5	114.3	241.3A	178.7	175.1	134.8	97.3	154.7	144.3A	135.1		
July	143.8	84.0	175.3	109.1	231.2A	176.2	173.2	134.4	96.1	150.0	146.5A	131.8		
August	141.5	85.4	185.0	116.3	232.0A	171.6	160.7	130.2	84.1	149.7	149.0A	137.7		
September	139.1	81.6	179.6	116.4	218.9A	168.8	173.6	136.9	83.1	143.6	152.7A	129.2		
October	157.7	92.4	191.3	128.4	231.6A	162.5	174.5	137.0	78.5	148.2	147.6A	128.4		
November	147.1	85.2	192.2	129.7	219.3A	165.3	177.4	140.5	81.1	153.9	145.3A	128.9		
December	136.8	89.3	179.9	121.1	204.6A	156.2	163.2	140.5	97.0	157.6	150.3A	137.6		
January	137.8	93.9	189.8	121.1	221.8A	159.4	165.1	140.5	97.0	157.6	150.3A	137.6		
February	142.9	96.6	178.3	116.6	213.1A	173.3	182.1	141.0	90.6	159.8	147.4A	134.4		
March	146.2	83.3	179.6	130.1	242.9A	181.2	179.5	137.4	81.5	153.9	152.6A	132.0		
April	148.4	88.3	169.2	107.9	239.2A	185.1	170.8	125.9	80.4	146.5	151.7A	126.2		
May	148.3	87.9	142.7	87.5	252.0A	202.3	169.0	129.9	82.5	136.9	159.3A	125.2		
June	145.0	76.5	135.9	83.0	239.5A	190.8	168.3	131.5	78.1	137.4	161.9A	124.5		
July	144.3	89.1	144.5	94.0	243.2A	199.2	172.6	134.6	75.7	138.3	156.9A	127.6		
August	148.0	79.6	181.2	120.6	247.0A	177.2	171.4	133.5	79.2	141.6	162.4A	128.9		
September	136.4	82.1	204.7	131.3	255.6A	177.2	179.3	147.3	91.1	137.3	166.7A	138.9		
October	150.1	91.3	200.1	127.1	277.4A	150.8	179.3	147.3	91.1	137.3	166.7A	138.9		
November	148.7	78.4	206.6	133.9	272.2A	123.6	165.5	146.7	83.2	147.2	161.9A	134.3		
December	148.7	89.0	189.0	128.9	264.0A	116.9	163.2	137.2	86.7	156.4	160.0A	132.4		
January	147.1	95.3	265.7	125.0	291.8A	141.6	164.8	149.6	98.3	158.1	165.8A	142.1		
February	150.6	97.4	185.8	117.6	269.9A	209.5	170.2	140.1	89.1	154.7	170.3A	137.7		
March	150.2	81.9	183.6	124.4	280.1A	214.7	166.9	137.0	82.2	158.3	174.7A	134.5		
April	150.7	90.5	192.1	120.4	264.4A	208.7	169.3	133.6	81.0	160.3	174.0A	133.7		
May	154.1	90.7	195.2	117.6	273.9A	176.9	181.2	137.4	88.7	160.1	171.9A	132.9		
June	152.1	88.6	200.5	122.3	256.4A	167.4	180.4	137.4	84.4	154.7	175.2A	137.9		
July	152.9	96.2	187.3	115.8	271.2A	178.1	184.4	137.6	81.2	150.2	174.5A	137.4		
August	145.6	89.6	205.3	120.3	278.3A	194.3	170.5	137.6	100.6	154.2	182.8A	153.3		
September	156.7	105.6	199.8	126.6	275.9A	227.2	199.8	156.4	101.7	159.1	188.9A	135.9		
October	157.8	110.7	207.2	130.3	298.6A	238.3	179.8	159.1	93.0	161.5	183.7A	147.4		
November	149.8	98.2	211.0	126.2	282.0A	222.2	174.2	150.1	93.1	164.3	181.5A	144.4		
December	149.2	105.2	196.5	123.9	272.8A	210.6	178.3	161.1	116.0	174.6	194.9A	156.7		
January	158.0	111.4	208.1	120.1	285.3A	218.7	178.3	161.1	116.0	174.6	194.9A	156.7		
February	154.7	110.2	208.2	129.3	227.8A	216.5	181.4	152.0	100.6	182.3	191.9A	149.4		
March	151.1	94.4	205.1	130.3	281.6A	206.3	178.3	146.0	100.0	186.0	192.2A	147.5		
April	154.4	103.7	195.0	125.5	247.2A	208.4	180.3	140.2	96.7	183.3	198.2A	150.0		
May	160.4	94.7	189.7	119.4	262.0A	222.2	180.7	147.0	98.5	178.5	197.3A	146.4		
June	155.3	92.4	195.4	118.3	280.3A	224.3	189.6	148.4	100.6	177.1	195.7A	146.4		
July	164.9	106.3	191.2	114.6	255.0A	231.8	196.0	146.9	107.8	177.1	201.5A	151.0		
August	165.6	94.1	177.7	100.7	293.7A	209.3	179.9	151.6	95.1	172.4	200.6A	144.4		
September	151.6	107.7	186.3	113.6	293.3A	222.2	186.7	157.3	96.7	170.1	217.3A	161.1		
October	167.3	114.7	214.6	130.6	317.6A	232.2	192.2	169.9	104.7	172.4	208.3A	151.1		
November	167.3	114.7	214.6	130.6	317.6A	232.2	192.2	169.9	104.7	172.4	208.3A	151.1		
December	167.3	114.7	214.6	130.6	317.6A	232.2	192.2	169.9	104.7	172.4	208.3A	151.1		
January	151.0	101.2	208.1	133.9	300.6A	221.2	182.3	171.8	86.9	175.1	208.3A	151.1		

Calcutta Markets

HIGH PREMIUM FOR GOOD TEAS AT EXPORT SALE

DUST PRICES EASIER

A T Sale No. 3, held on 25th and 26th June, Export offerings consisted of 24,330 packages. There was a very strong demand for the best liquoring C.T.C. grades which were on offer, and these were selling at prices up to Re. 1 or more over valuations. The good liquoring medium Assams were also strong and sold at dearer rates. The weakest feature were again the plain and low medium teas. These descriptions were rather heavy. Stylish leaf grades were dearer by 2 annas, while the more ordinary types were about firm. The tippy teas on offer met with very good demand from the buyers, while Darjeelings were rather irregular and generally easier in price.

Quotations

	1956	1955
Clean Black Pekoe	1 13 0 to 1 15 0	2 10 0 to 2 14 0
Plain B.P.	1 7 0 to 1 8 0	2 1 0 to 2 2 0
Medium Assam B.P.	1 14 0 to 2 0 0	2 5 0 to 2 6 0
Best CTC Assam B.P.	3 0 0 to 3 8 0	2 12 0 to 2 13 0

The quotations should be regarded as nominal as the quantity of truly representative teas on offer was small.

At the Internal Sale, Dust offerings consisted of 20,688 chests which consisted mainly of plain and unattractive old season's teas. The Sale opened with a good general demand but weakened as it progressed and closed 1 to 2 annas easier for poor liquoring sorts. The strongest features were once again the black leafy exportable types and the very few best C.T.C. teas. Poor residue kinds met with a fair demand, but were irregular and generally easier.

Quotations

	Rs.
Medium Doars Dust	1-60 (Nominal)
Medium Assam Grainy Dust	1-70 (")
Best Assam CTC Dust	2-60 (")

Other grades offered amounted to 170 packages which met with a fair demand at irregular rates.

FREIGHT MARKETS DEPRESSED

AMERICAN coal rates continue to decline and it is reported that 68s has been accepted for August loading which represents a fall of 11s to 12s from the peak rates of this year. The markets in general were depressed and charterers succeeded in obtaining reductions in some trades. Ceylon was in the market for tonnage for sugar and flour and fixed for the former at 80s from Java and 147s 6d from Queensland, while the latter was covered at 258s 9d from South Australia. There was a brisk demand for tonnage to carry rice from Rangoon to Chittagong or Chalna and a 2,000-tonner took four consecutive days at 72s 6d f.i.o.s. and Pakistan owners are reported to have secured Rs. 60 gross terms for other tonnage. The Indian ore trades were quiet and Japanese charterers reduced the Dungun-Japan rate by 2s at 60s for August shipment. In the time charter section, transatlantic round trips declined by 50 cents from \$(U.S.)5.50 to \$(U.S.)5.00.

RISE IN SUGAR MARKET

During the week ended 27th June, sugar sales in the Calcutta market averaged 4,000 bags a day. Arrivals daily were 2,000 bags and stocks totalled 30,000 bags. Rates for ready sugar ex-Kantapur delivery were Rs. 32-12 for ordinary grain and Rs. 34 for big grain. Ex-mill delivery rates for the ordinary and big grain respectively were Rs. 28-10 and Rs. 29-14. The market continued to rise.

LINSEED

The scarcity of supplies has been the main feature of the past week. It has accounted for the apparent firmness of seed prices, which have been maintained throughout. Offers from uncountry for forward delivery have been meagre, while the movement of goods, already limited, is expected to be slowed down further by the heavy rain uncountry. Local crushers are in difficulties, with seed prices firmly held and oil values declining, leaving no margin of profit on a greatly reduced turnover. In the oil section, conditions have not improved; consumers are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, and overseas markets are lifeless, with little prospect of an early revival. Latest quotations were as follows: Ready Rs. 21-10 a maund; June-July Rs. 21-6 a maund.

HIDES AND SKINS DULL

The market was dull and prices showed a downward tendency. Stocks were higher than in the previous week.

Bazaar Sales

(Between 19th June and 25th June, 1956)

Cowhides: Wet salted (Ord.) 6,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-10; Wet salted (Slaughtered) 17,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 20.

Goatskins: Wet salted (Daissee, Killed) 36,100 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 260 to Rs. 275; Rs. 300 to Rs. 325 and Rs. 350 to Rs. 375; Assam-Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri 25,000 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 230 to Rs. 247; Muzafferpore-Patina 21,900 pcs. on the basis of Rs. 225 to Rs. 247-8.

COMPANY AND PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL POTTERIES LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bengal Potteries Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 17th July, 1956 at 4.0 P.M. to transact the following items of business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
2. To declare dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year.
5. Placing of the appointment of Allied Distributors & Co., as Sole Selling Agents of the Company, before the meeting under Section 294(3) of the Companies Act 1956.

6. To consider, and if thought fit, pass the following Resolutions as special resolutions:—
Special notice under Section 261-(2) has been received from shareholders sponsoring the Resolutions.

- (1) "Whereas Messrs. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co., Managing Agents are authorized by the Agreement of Managing Agency to appoint Directors to the Board of this Company and, as such, under Section 261-(2) of the New Companies Act, a Special Resolution is required for appointment as elected Director of any person who is an Officer of any other body corporate under the management of the said Managing Agents and whereas Shri D. N. Sen being a Director, and hence Officer of the Jay Engineering Works Ltd., a company under the management of M/s. Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. (Private) Ltd., one of the partners in the Firm of M/s. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co. and is also an elected Director of this Company, who retires this year by rotation and whereas it may be construed that M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., is under the Management of M/s. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co., Managing Agents of this Company, it is resolved that the said Shri D. N. Sen be and is hereby elected a Director of this Company."

- (2) "Whereas M/s. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co., Managing Agents are authorized by the agreement of the Managing Agency to appoint Directors to the Board of this Company, and as such, under Section 261-(2) of the New Companies Act, a Special Resolution is required for appointment as elected Director of any person who is an Officer of any other body corporate under the management of the said Managing Agents, and whereas Shri Bishan Swarup Agarwal being an Officer of the Jay Engineering Works Ltd., a Company under the management of Messrs. Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. (Private) Ltd., who are one of the partners of the Firm of M/s. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co., and is also an elected Director of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., who retires this year by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-election, and whereas it may be construed that M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., is under the management of M/s. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co., Managing Agents of this Company, it is resolved that the said Shri Bishan Swarup Agarwal be and is hereby re-elected a Director of this Company."

- (3) "Whereas Messrs. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co. are authorized by the Agreement of the Managing Agency to appoint Directors to the Board of this Company, and as such, under Section 261-(2) of the New Companies Act, a Special Resolution is required for appointment as elected Director of any person who is an Officer of any other body corporate under the management of the said Managing Agents, and whereas Lala Shri Dhar is a Director of Messrs. Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. (Private) Ltd., partner in the Firm of M/s. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co. and hence is an Officer of M/s. Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. (Private) Ltd., and is also an elected Director of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., it is resolved that the appointment of the said Lala Shri Dhar as a Director of this Company be and is hereby approved."

Explanatory Note:—

With reference to Sub-Section 3 of Section 261 of the Companies Act 1956 the references which make the Resolutions necessary are stated in the body of the Resolutions. Strictly speaking the Jay Engineering Works Ltd., is not under the management of

the Managing Agents of this Company within the meaning of the Companies Act. However it will be advisable to pass a Special Resolution as required under the Act on the presumption that Messrs. Bharat Ram Bhagat & Co., being a Firm of which Messrs. Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. (Private) Ltd., is a partner, this Company and the Jay Engineering Works Ltd., may be considered to be under the management of the same Managing Agents. It is therefore considered advisable that these Resolutions be passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company and accordingly notice under Sub-Section 3 of Section 261 is being given to the Shareholders.

7. To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as Ordinary Resolution:—

That the Registers and documents of the Company required to be maintained and disclosed under the Companies Act, 1956, an inspection of which is allowable under Provisions of the said Act, will be kept open for inspection by the persons entitled thereto between the hours of 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. on any working day of the Company, except during such periods when such registers, etc., are closed under provisions of the said Act.

The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from 5th July to 23rd July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BHARAT RAM BHAGAT & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

45, Tangra Road,
Calcutta.

Dated, 22nd June, 1956.

MCLEOD & CO. LTD.

THE Board of Directors of the above Company has sanctioned the payment of the following interim Preferential Dividends in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1956:—

- On 5% (Taxable) First Preference Shares at the rate of 2½%, less income-tax; and,
- On 5% Second Preference Shares at the rate of 2½%, without deduction of income-tax,

payable on or after 9th July, 1956 to those persons whose names appear in the Company's Register of Members on 2nd July, 1956 as the registered holders of the above shares.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th June, 1956 to 2nd July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. HOCKLEY,
Secretary.

"McLeod House"
3, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta-1.
20th June, 1956.

THE FORT GLOSTER JUTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
NOTICE

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 21, Strand Road, Calcutta on Tuesday the 31st July, 1956 at 3.40 P.M.

Business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Audited Accounts for the Half-year ended 31st March, 1956.
2. To declare dividends.
3. To elect a director.
4. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other Ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th July to the 31st July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KETTLEWELL BULLEN & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 20th June, 1956.

N.B.—A member of the Company who is entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE INDIA PAPER PULP CO. LTD.

THE Board of Directors has today decided to recommend to the forthcoming General Meeting of Shareholders a dividend for the half-year ended 31st March, 1956 of 7% without any deduction in respect of taxation payable by the Company.

By Order of the Board,
ANDREW YULE & COMPANY LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 27th June, 1956.

PRESIDENCY JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventy-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of PRESIDENCY JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday, the 30th July, 1956, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1955.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Alec. A. Leslie who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-appointment.
- (4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria who resigned in May, 1956.

And, in this connection, to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution of which Special Notice as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, is annexed hereto.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution

"That Mr. B. L. Bajoria an Associate of McLeod & Co. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. L. Bajoria."

- (5) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the relative explanatory statement, as required by Section 173 of the said Act, being annexed hereto.

"That the Board of Directors be and is hereby permitted with effect from the commencement of the Companies Act, 1956, to borrow moneys from time to time for the carrying on of the business of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed, together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the Paid-up Capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

- (6) To appoint Auditors for the year 1956 and to fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 30th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MCLEOD & CO. LTD.,
A. T. DOIG,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

3, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 27th June, 1956.

NOTE:—Payment of the proposed dividend, if declared, will be made on or after 27th August, 1956, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 30th July, 1956, or to their Mandatees.

No application for Warrants will be necessary. Claims on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

Explanatory Statements

1. In the Special Notice given to the Company of the resolution under item No. 4 of the above Notice, it has been pointed out that Mr. B. L. Bajoria is an Associate of the Managing Agents and, in view thereof, it will be necessary for the Shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, if they decide to appoint him as a Director of the Company.

2. The resolution under item No. 5 of the above Notice is intended to provide the Board of Directors with the necessary authority to enable them to borrow moneys from time to time for the Company's business in excess of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves pursuant to Section 293(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank of India Limited will be closed from Friday, the 13th July, 1956 to Saturday, the 28th July, 1956 (both days inclusive).

Dividend will be payable on and after Saturday, the 4th August, 1956.

T. R. LALWANI,
Acting General Manager.
Bombay:
26th June, 1956.

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LIMITED.
DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

THE Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 3%, less Income Tax, on the Company's Preference Shares in respect of the year 1956, payable to Members whose names appear in the Preference Share Register on the 16th July, 1956. Warrants will be posted on or after that date to the addresses or in accordance with the instructions, recorded in the Company's books.

The Transfer Register of the Preference Shares will be closed from the 9th to the 16th July, 1956, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. A. CUNLIFFE,
Director.

4, Bankshall Street,
Calcutta.
20th June, 1956.

COMPANY MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS
DECLARED OR PROPOSED

Name of Company	Date	Hour L.S.T.
Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co., Ltd.	28-6-56	10-30 a.m.
Howrah-Amra Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	11-20 a.m.
Howrah-Sheakhala Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	11-25 a.m.
Orient Paper Mills, Ltd. (E)	29-6-56	3 p.m.
Punjab Minerals Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3 p.m.
United Provinces Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3-30 p.m.
Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.	29-6-56	3-35 p.m.
Indian Galvanizing Co. (1926), Ltd.	4-7-56	Noon.
Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.	6-7-56	Noon.
Bridge & Roof Co. (India), Ltd.	6-7-56	3 p.m.
Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	10-30 a.m.
Ondal Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	10-50 a.m.
Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11 a.m.
Borra Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11-10 a.m.
Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	7-7-56	11-10 a.m.
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11 a.m.
Arrah-Sasaram Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11-5 a.m.
Futwah-Islampur Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11-10 a.m.
Chaparmukh-Silghat Rly. Co., Ltd.	10-7-56	11-15 a.m.
Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.	11-7-56	11-30 a.m.
Bengal Potteries, Ltd.	17-7-56	4 p.m.
Presidency Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	30-7-56	3 p.m.
Fort Gloster Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd.	31-7-56	3-40 p.m.

(E) Extraordinary General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PROPOSED.—Waverley Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—6½ p.c. (o); Alexandra Jute Mills, Ltd.—5 p.c. (o); Chitavalah Jute Mills Co. Ltd.—6½ p.c. (o); Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.—10 p.c. (o); Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.—10 p.c. (o) (f); Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd.—20 p.c.; India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.—7 p.c.; Standard Coal Co. Ltd.—5 p.c.; British India Electric Construction Co. Ltd.—Nil; Mettur Industries Ltd.—42½ p.c.

O.—Ordinary Dividend. In—Interim Dividend.
P.—Preference Dividend. F.—Final Dividend.
P.O.—Preferred Ordinary Dividend. Cn.—Cumulative.
D.—Deferred Dividend.
† Less Tax at 8s 6d in the £

growing
confidence

31st December, 1955

Deposits ... Rs. 90.12 Crores
Working Funds ... Rs. 112.89 Crores

One year ago

31st December, 1954

Deposits ... Rs. 75.64 Crores
Working Funds ... Rs. 91.16 Crores

Chairman

Shri S. P. Jain

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office: Delhi

SIXTYONE YEARS STRONG IN SERVICE

R. L. Tuli—Offg. General Manager



Trade with
Australia and
New Zealand

Business men trading with Australia and New Zealand are invited to use the complete banking service of the Bank of New South Wales.

The oldest and largest joint-stock bank operating in Australia and New Zealand, the Bank of New South Wales keeps in close touch with local conditions through over 850 branches and agencies (sub-branches) in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and New Guinea. It is thus particularly well equipped to provide acquiescent service with a full picture of the local business and rural scene.

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British and Foreign Department, Sydney, Australia

(INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

11541A

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

TENDER NOTICE

Re: Laying a new 60 inch, alternatively 72 inch, Filtered Water Steel Main over 13.65 miles and

Cathodic Protection Works for protection of this new Water Main to be laid, as well as of the old existing Water Mains of the Corporation.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Commissioner, on 31st July, 1956, up to 12-00 noon. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for". For specifications and tender forms, apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 50/- per set:—

Laying a new 60", alternatively 72", internal diameter electrically-welded steel pipe-line, about 13.65 miles in length from Pulta Pumping Station to Tallah Pumping Station for conveying filtered water from Pulta Pumping Station. The pipe-line will be laid underground.

The tenderer should be in a position to fabricate the pipes and to lay them underground, after carrying out necessary excavation works, within the time stipulated. The tenderer shall have also to undertake cathodic protection works as anti-corrosive measure for protection of the new as well as all the existing old mains.

The tenders will be opened on 31st July, 1956. The rates quoted in the tender are to hold good for six months from the date of opening.

B. GHOSH,
Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta.
Dated, 22nd June, 1956.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES PREFERENCE SHARES

Dividends are cumulative and shares carry a preferential claim on the property for the payment of capital and on the profits for dividend except in case of companies marked otherwise. Months against names of companies indicate approximately times of payment of dividends.

Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations		Year of Issue	NAMES	Amount Issued in 1000	Rate per cent	Paid-up per Share	Market Quotations	
					27-6-56	A year ago						27-6-56	A year ago
BANK.													
1901	Allahabad Bank (May Nov.)	15.00	6	100	131½	134	1920	Birds Investments (Dec.)	24.00	5½	100	77½	80
COAL.													
1905	Bengal Nagpur (Feb. Aug.)	11.25	7	100	100	118	1918	Bombay Steam Navigation (July)	15.00	5½	100	151	15
1899-97	Borra (June Dec.)	4.00	6	100	117	119	1920	Britannia Biscuit (Feb. Aug.)	1.50	8	10	10	12½
1901-20	Burrakur (June Dec.)	22.38	10	100	111½	123	1909-1	British Indian Corporation (Feb.)	31.00	8	100	124½	138
1906	Burrakur (June Dec.)	4.50	5½	10	8½	8	1937	Burn Eng. (1st & 2nd) (Feb. Aug.)	13.00	7	100	145	145
1895	Equitable (May Nov.)	4.00	6	100	110	120	1908	Burn Engineering (Feb. Aug.)	15.00	6	100	123	124
1931	Khas Kajora (Mar. Sept.)	1.93	5	10	32	2	1938	Calcutta Electric Supply (Mar. Sept.)	£1.900	5	21	11½	12½
1920	New Beerhoom (Jan. July)	2.00	7	10	12½	13	1905-24	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing (July Jan.)	2.00	6	100	65	60
1898-99	Nodal (June Dec.)	2.00	6½	100	113	113	1947	Calcutta Tramways (Jan. July)	2.25	5½	21	8½	8½
COTTON MILLS.													
1906	Ahmedabad Advance (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	8	100	110	110	1947	Cawnpore Sugar Works (Feb. Aug.)	10.00	8	100	144	143
1894	Bangalore (Jan. July)	6.00	6	100	128½	128½	1940	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	30.00	5½	100	58½	65½
1908	Basant (Oct.)	5.00	6½	10	8	8	1937	Dacca Electric Supply (July)	6.00	6	100	99	99
1906	Bengal Nagpur (Apr. Oct.)	5.00	6	100	110	118	1947	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	1.50	6	100	40	41
1900	Bowreah "A" (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	6	100	134	135	1947	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.37½	6	100	41	35½
1900	Bowreah "B" (6) (1) (Apr. Oct.)	6.00	7	100	72	76	1911	Deshgarh Power Supply "A" (Jan.)	90	7½	100	133	133
1919	Bradbury "B" (Jan. Dec.)	14.75	7	250	324½	324½	1935	Deshgarh Power Supply "B" (Jan.)	12.00	6	100	104	94
1920	Buckingham & Carnatic (Jan. July)	21.30	7½	100	133½	133½	1948	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	45.00	4	100	64	72½
1926	Burdoda (July)	1.00	7	100	125	125	1926	Dunlop Rubber "First" (Jan. July)	30.00	6	100	129	126
1912	Central India (Apr. Oct.)	30.00	4	500	531½	531½	1926	Dunlop Rubber "Second" (Apr.)	40.00	6½	100	99½	102
1912	Delhi Cloth & General (Oct.)	20.00	4½	25	20	20	1928-29	East India Distilleries (Jan. July)	2.00	7	100	17½	17½
1912	Elgin (May Nov.)	11.00	8	100	135	143	1897	Eastern Investments Ltd. (Apr.)	2.50	5½	100	—	—
1943	Elgin "B"	4.20	5	10	9½	104	1928	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	8	100	76	77½
1919	Ghoshinone (May Nov.)	25.00	7½	100	87½	87½	1947	General Investment & Trust (Feb. Aug.)	1.00	6½	100	68	70
1919	Kesoram (June Dec.)	20.00	4	100	134	133	1947	Gillanders Arbuthnot (Apr. Oct.)	2.50	5½	100	71½	73
1925	Khatav Makarji (Nov.)	10.00	6	100	88	88	1948	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	15.00	6½	100	66	66
1937	Kothari (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	104	104	1946	Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	30.00	5½	100	73	64½
1900	Muir (Feb. Aug.)	30.00	6	100	85	85	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Redeemable) (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	66	66
1913	New Great Eastern (Mar.)	3.00	5½	200	18½	18½	1940	Gwalior Sugar (Dec.)	5.00	7	100	69	66
1920	New Victoria (Apr. Oct.)	28.00	6	5	4½	3	1940	Humayun Properties Ltd. (Nov.)	12.00	6	10	9½	10½
1933	Palani Andavar (Mar.)	2.00	1	50	58½	58½	1936	Indian Aluminium (Mar. Sept.)	40.00	5½	100	81	71
1935	Swadeshi (Bombay) (May)	15.00	6	100	115	115	1945	Indo Burma Petroleum (Jan. July)	30.00	7½	100	108	103
1927	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) (Mar.)	35.00	6	100	98	98	1927	India General Navy & Railways	2244	6	210	83	78
1931	Vasanta (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	6½	100	120	120	1929	Indian Cable Co. (Nov.)	12.88	6	10	81	27
1908	Vishnu (Apr.)	16.00	7	500	550	550	1923	Indian Standard Wagon (Aug. or Sept.)	1.988	5	100	108	109½
JUTE MILLS.													
1927	Agarpara (Jan. July)	10.00	7	100	118	120	1946	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.69.95	5	100	108	109½
1905	Alexandra (Feb. Aug.)	9.00	7	100	98	101	1935	Investment and Finance (Feb. Aug.)	2.00	5	100	78	77½
1896	Alliance (Mar. Sept.)	15.00	6	100	93	93	1945	James Wright (Jan. July)	1.30	6	80	40	40
1917	Anglo-India (May Nov.)	40.00	7	100	112½	121	1937	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	50.00	5½	100	77	78
1906	Auckland (July Jan.)	10.00	5½	100	95½	96	1946	Jessop & Co.	10.00	5	100	106	105
1945	Auckland (July Jan.)	15.00	4½	100	74	76	1945	Jupiter General Insurance (Sept.)	4.99	6½	10	—	—
1918	Bally (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	106	117½	1916	Kumardhubi Engineering (June)	12.00	5	100	102	108
1896	Barnagore (Oct. Dec.)	2.00	5½	100	40½	46	1915	Do Fireclay & Silica (June)	4.00	7	100	116	116
1906	Beiderere (Jan. July)	1.00	5	100	113	121	1915	Martin Burn Ltd.	30.00	5	100	104½	104½
1940	Bengal (June Dec.)	10.00	5½	100	103	103	1915	McLeod & Co.	10.00	5½	100	69	73
1919	Birla (June Dec.)	10.00	6½	100	90	84	1936	McLeod & Co.	40.00	5	100	78	83
1940	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	23.54	7½	100	105	105	1936	Mettur Chemical & Industrial (Sept.)	30.00	6	100	88	88
1906	Budge Budge (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	119	120	1936	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	30.00	6	100	90	97
1919	Calcutta (Jan. July)	6.00	6½	100	90	84	1938	Minapore Zemindary (Feb.)	8.75	5	100	92	92
1919	Chitavalah (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	116	118	1938	Mysore Chemical Mfg. (Sept.)	2.00	5	10	6½	6½
1928	Chitavalah (Mar. Dec.)	10.00	7	100	112½	118	1930	National Insulated Cable	10.00	5½	100	—	—
1900	Clive (First) (May Dec.)	8.00	6	100	115	113	1940	National Tobacco (June Dec.)	25.00	6	100	80	80
1905	Clive "A" (Second) (May Dec.)	8.00	7	100	89	93	1944	National Tobacco (Jan. Dec.)	2.00	6	100	80	71
1903-12	Dalhousie (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	106½	117	1946	Northern India Oil (Jan. July)	2.00	6	100	48	56
1897	Delta (June Dec.)	5.00	6	100	115	94	1936	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (June Dec.)	4.00	7	100	103½	103½
1912	Empire (Jan. July)	10.00	6	100	118	114	1935	Premier Construction "First" (Apr.)	10.00	6½	100	104	104
1890-98	Fort Gloster (Jan. July)	14.00	7	100	80	127½	1922	Premier Construction "Second" (Apr.)	15.00	6½	100	99½	99½
1948	Fort Gloster (2nd)	7.00	5	100	118	85	1938	Purtapore (Sugar) (Oct.)	6.00	10	10	15½	16
1911	Fort William (May Nov.)	10.00	7	100	113	128½	1938	Ramnagar Cane & Sugar (Aug.)	4.00	6	100	108	105½
1916	Jangas (June Dec.)	10.00	7	100	113	128½	1933-36	Roth Industries (Apr.)	20.00	7	100	121½	128
1895-04	Jourepore (June Dec.)	6.00	8	100	114	128½	1944-46	Roth Industries "B" (Apr.)	86.00	4½	100	64	67
1935	Kastings (Aug. Feb.)	28.50	6	100	99	106	1936	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	75.00	6½	100	84	87
1913	Khooly (July)	11.00	6	100	100½	108	1936	Shree Gopal Paper	7.50	6	100	125	127
1890	Khorah (Jan. July)	8.75	7	100	131½	131½	1937	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "A" (Oct.)	6.00	6	100	95	101
1903-06	Howrah "A" (Jan. July)	17.50	7	100	113	118	1936	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar "B" (Oct.)	12.00	5	100	80	78½
1919	Khumchand (June Dec.)	10.00	6	100	103	103	1936	Smith Stanistreet (Chemist) (Nov.)	5.00	10	50	71	67
1898-04	Kankarhatty (Apr. Oct.)	40.00	7	100	109½	105	1936	Spencer & Co. "A" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	23.20	6½	100	161½	161½
1900	Kankarhatty (Apr. Oct.)	16.00	6	100	109½	105	1936	Spencer & Co. "B" (Provisions) (Jan. July)	35.80	6½	100	108	111
1935	Kedarnath (Jan. July)	10.00	6	100	103	103	1937	Star Paper (Apr. Oct.)	10.00	5	100	81	81
1907	Kelvin (Mar. Sept.)	2.00	7	100	95	95	1937	Surat Electricity (Apr.)	5.00	6½	100	131	131
1895-09	Khardab (May Nov.)	9.00	7	100	113½	120	1939	Fata Chemicals (Nov.)	60.00	5	100	117½	117½
1900-18	Kinnison (July Jan.)	15.00	6	100	100	106	1910	Fata Iron & Steel (First) (Nov.)	39.28	7	100	121½	121½
1910	Landsdowne (July Jan.)	15.00	7	100	112	119	1916	Fata Iron & Steel (Second) (May)	193.82	7½	100	156½	170
1912	Lawrence "A" (July Jan.)	5.00	7	100	112	117	1918	Fata Paper (May Nov.)	86.97	7½	100	125	128
1908-07	Lawrence "B" (July Jan.)	10.00	7	100	112	117	1919	Fata Paper Mills (Mar. Sept.)	11.50	6	100	144	153
1905	Naihati (July Jan.)	7.50	7	100	95	116	1928	Vellore Electric (Sept. Mar.)	15.00	4½	100	95	94
1917	National (May Nov.)	10.00	6½	100	78	76	1934	Vizagapatnam Electric Supply (July)	1.00	6	100	82½	82½
1939	Nellimarla (Apr. Oct.)	3.00	7	100	116	126	1916	TEA.					
1915	New Central (Jan. July)	33.00	7	100	106½	104	1909	Amluckie (May Nov.)	75	7	100	550	700
1908-09	Northbrook (July Jan.)	15.00	5½	100	83½	116	1910	Banarbat (Jan.)	4.00	6	100	118	116
1935	Rameshwara (Jan. July)	7.00	6	100	94	94	1911	Burpara (Jan.)	1.00	100	100	115	115
1908-12	Reliance (Jan. July)	20.00	7	100	99½	114	1917	Choonabond Estate India Ltd.	35.00	6	100	86½	83½
1901	Sammugger (Feb. Aug.)	21.50	6	21	sh 21½	sh 21½	1914	Choonabond (Jan.)	20.00	6	100	118	118
1928	Shree Ambica (Mar. Sept												

COAL COMPANIES

O. P. F. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Founders' and Deferred shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953 1954 1955	Rs.	27-6-56 20-6-56 A year ago
25.50,000	26,43,478	24,50,000	6,60,570	Amalgamated	3-9	236	6,83,393	26,953	5-5 31-5 61-71	10	231 231 231
1,00,00,000	1,96,15,288	1,40,49,223	18,85,659	Bengal P	4-10	2	26,18,996	7,31,563	81-71 71-71 81-81	200	546 559 520
4,49,350	3,08,193	70,000	2,24,303	Bengal Bhatdee	6-12	2	4,951	15,149	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	61 61 61
2,25,000	2,52,838	5,34,591	13,909	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	2	16,266	57,417	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	16 16 16
15,97,000	14,16,665	6,91,475	13,52,076	Bhalgorah	9	152	8,13,899	39,978	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	94 511 671
40,00,000	68,01,474	20,23,235	32,63,320	Bharat Collieries P	6-12	106	2,52,221	27,433	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	131 131 131
7,15,000	15,71,904	14,27,545	68,818	Bhulanbararee	6-12	106	16,884	1,05,136	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	124 124 124
16,00,000	38,87,275	16,18,336	7,185	Bokaro & Ramgur	6-12	315	1,21,936	79,196	15-12 10-10 10-10	10	234 254 294
7,50,000	18,56,889	24,29,026	11,60,925	Borra P	6-12	106	2,14,682	84,207	14-21 21-31 31-31	10	131 144 131
90,92,480	2,38,29,968	1,75,17,502	25,32,133	Burrakur P	6-12	21	11,90,330	1,15,376	14-21 21-31 31-31	10	131 144 131
49,97,000	35,80,075	750	1,75,962	Central India	3	166	1,33,073	14,019	21-31 21-31 21-31	10	71 71 71
8,00,000	16,67,573	13,30,519	15,752	Central Kurkend P	6-12	323	34,743	82,768	31-31 31-31 31-31	10	124 124 124
6,00,000	1,43,676	1,43,676	7,32,536	Churulia	6-12	106	6,374	2,129	31-31 31-31 31-31	10	21 21 21
16,00,000	23,76,131	1,20,000	35,908	Dhemo Main	6-12	19	70,801	2,43,279	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	84 84 84
1,240,000	2,274,688	2,390,553	2,372,456	East Indian	4	128	2,137,640	2,59,767	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	304 311 304
29,63,760	1,02,83,132	76,84,250	21,79,507	Equitable P	6-12	19	5,71,573	24,844	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	171 171 171
10,00,000	6,74,708	2,07,486	3,32,973	Ghusiek & Mustia	3	307	12,979	24,844	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	171 171 171
6,50,000	5,06,856	33,155	4,95,544	Guzdar Kajora	6-12	20	24,150	2,401	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	171 171 171
8,00,000	2,81,843	6,75,000	5,09,694	Huriladhi	6-12	19	2,58,582	65,461	10-81 71-71 71-71	10	171 171 171
3,50,000	6,31,200	5,66,816	1,407	Kalapahari	2-8	2	1,38,130	2,21,237	171-10 71-10 121-11	10	201 201 201
15,00,000	31,73,485	27,32,396	24,48,796	Karanpura Development	6-12	21	19,875	30,704	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	241 251 164
20,00,000	25,67,864	2,27,825	75,106	Karanpura Collieries P	2	21	2,23,402	2,661	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	124 124 102
5,00,000	9,30,352	15,60,000	11,06,432	Khatas Jheriah	1-7	2	4,72,648	1,26,128	20-20 28-28 25-30	100	601 601 551
1,38,400	6,75,000	95,000	11,80,294	Khas Kajora P	6-12	326	49,776	1,918	20-20 28-28 25-30	10	91 91 91
5,65,750	10,84,977	85,000	9,589	Mundulpur	6-12	326	79,868	79,868	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	34 34 34
7,48,240	2,62,442	1,50,000	5,04,429	Nazira	12	347	82,501	25,508	31-71 31-71 31-71	10	7 7 7
7,00,000	5,13,418	26,617	61,641	New Bandsoopur	4-9	5	59,011	6,071	31-71 31-71 31-71	10	104 104 104
17,76,230	31,15,787	20,01,763	3,78,538	New Beerbhoom P	4-10	2	2,64,716	94,383	31-71 31-71 31-71	10	20 201 214
6,00,000	12,34,425	85,000	69,929	New Manbhoom	3-9	202	45,002	36,426	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	111 111 111
2,50,000	7,69,623	1,75,500	10,12,916	North Damuda	1-7	306	7,954	32,184	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	21 21 21
1,15,000	4,51,490	2,55,193	90,055	North West	3-9	2	29,656	14,968	61-71 61-71 61-71	10	171 171 181
7,50,000	1,20,000	12,19,987	23,26,757	Ondal P	6-12	106	22,197	56,646	10-10 5-5 5-5	10	151 151 181
8,34,000	9,21,342	10,862	4,26,015	Parasea P	6-12	207	1,08,075	8,018	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	141 141 141
15,70,000	12,40,000	16,00,000	13,61,654	Pench Valley	3-9	236	4,18,450	33,343	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	231 231 224
2,50,000	2,62,405	7,500	11,530	Pure Sitapur	6-12	5	2,008	18,581	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	64 64 64
23,99,500	37,59,038	19,17,105	39,198	Raneegunge	3-9	79	1,83,814	16,846	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	124 124 111
13,50,000	7,63,001	8,53,385	12,13,452	Rewa	6-12	236	2,76,942	28,521	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	221 221 194
20,00,000	23,74,261	7,52,021	1,01,427	Samia	12	48	1,80,660	31,543	21-21 21-21 21-21	10	141 141 104
1,25,000	1,57,243	2,52,664	2,20,212	Searsole	1	353	1,05,156	21,070	121-12 142-14 17-17	10	7 7 6
2,80,000	16,92,193	8,36,596	7,87,726	Seetopur P	6-12	2	2,42,112	49,299	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	34 34 264
8,00,000	5,29,624	5,29,624	6,32,757	Sendra	2-8	21	59,079	51,533	11-11 11-11 11-11	10	91 91 111
17,50,000	22,81,985	10,75,016	33,654	South Karanpura	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	254 254 204
8,00,000	1,44,060	13,69,455	21,84,339	Standard	6-12	106	1,24,337	7,937	10-10 10-10 10-10	10	254 254 204
10,00,000	15,58,085	15,075	3,917	Talcher	9	277	22,689	3,85,056	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	34 34 34
3,50,000	4,66,000	3,53,000	8,176	Union	6-12	279	4,033	44,167	10-71 5-21 21-21	10	131 121 174
49,98,000	30,14,812	21,550	4,20,307	Western Bengal	3	166	3,99,468	37,694	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	71 71 71
7,00,000	32,55,152	1,38,190	40,060	West Jamuria	6-12	19	1,31,849	122	Nil-11 Nil-11 Nil-11	10	111 111 141

* 1956.

N = Nominal

COTTON MILLS

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Number of		Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any Rs.	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until			
	Spindles	Looms									Rs.	1953	1954		1955	27-6-56	30-6-56	A year ago
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,00,000	14,108	356	14,62,919	1,73,478	11,90,008	Basanti P	12	49	1,97,268	41,227								
32,72,340	22,197	505	27,69,676	23,18,969	24,351	Benares P	3-9	120	-1,27,187	-4,79,347	21			10	6	6	5	
7,11,280	36,000	932	17,17,120	2,20,369	30,842	Bengal Luxmi	8											
27,00,000	31,476	624	23,53,000	15,50,000	3,84,224	Bengal Nagpur P	6-12	27	3,66,176	47,818				10	11	11	11	
15,00,000	38,764	992	31,35,500	1,09,84,251	21,32,612	Birla Cotton	3	236	-5,23,389	18,190	21-Nil	Nil		40	38	38	40	
6,00,000	42,872	641	37,54,142	22,72,588	1,44,948	Bowreah P	6-12	138	5,28,332	4,25,221	30	30	30	10	91	91	101	
30,00,000	22,000	510	7,72,303	25,93,976	3,30,062	Cawnpore Textiles	3	25	-23,47,373	29,514	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	100	165	95	704	
3,27,02,900	1,01,808	2,762	9,94,3,168	2,74,48,393	2,94,83,803	Delhi Cloth & Genl P.	6	238	-2,93,259	29,514	11	10	Nil	5	31	31	434	
1,00,563																		
19,00,000	42,944	518	34,12,181	25,71,925	1,53,884	Dunbar	6	238	1,81,41,270	82,759	7	9	9	25	37	38	311	
63,00,000	54,000	1,200	22,44,751	66,33,360	43,06,583	Elgin P	6-12	138	9,92,376	1,37,951	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-21	100	308	312	206	
1,20,00,000	59,250	1,872	2,38,99,575	1,60,53,952	47,29,268	Kesoram P	3	22	32,80,464	93,386	15	10	10	100	281	281	181	
6,00,000	35,864	864	17,48,143	9,75,679	74,08,655	Mohini P	6	22	37,41,719	2,45,435	11	81	81	20	191	20	151	
33,96,288	88,000	1,825	47,44,546	52,19,601	92,65,055	Muir P	12	45	9,53,316	5,158				25	..	..	..	
30,00,000																		
22,89,882(O)	78,848	1,367	43,25,577	26,00,968	1,45,701	New Victoria P	12	208	-18,77,941	-7,77,290				10	..	..	..	
3,07,095(D)																		
19,47,750(O)	23,196	795	22,57,946	18,38,739	2,02,179	Rampooria Cotton	12	237	-18,83,371	-13,76,473	Nil			210	211	211	11	
5,00,000(D)															11D	111	111	11
17,50,000															10	111	111	12
1,57,50,000	1,14,836	2,077	2,83,77,688	2,65,04,931	32,30,412	Swadeshi (Cawnpore) P.	6	4	6,16,936	1,094	6	61	Nil	1	11	11	11	
Po																		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O., Po., C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent			Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until		
									1953	1954	1955		Rs.	Rs.	A year ago Rs.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MININGS.															
£2,369,796	..	£1,73,459	£2,534,298	Burma Mines Ltd.	12	153	£608	£304	Nil	..	..	3½	4½	4½	2½
30,000,000	44,57,538	20,50,000	64,55,833	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd. P.	12	312	25,59,886	2,75,201	..	..	..	100	17½	17½	10½
15,000,000	£238,420	£57,484	£112,683	Consolidated Tin Mines	3	67	£10,533	£22,218	7½	7½	7½	5d	2½	9	6½
£318,088	£951,558	£1,400,222	£798,135	Indian Copper Corporation	12	88	£798,382	£111,715	10	25	..	25	5s	22	22
£914,200	29,19,430	61,58,847	2,01,886	Metal Corp. P.	3	343	-2,39,779	-4,51,131	Nil	Nil	..	25	10½	10½	4½
20,000,000	22,65,439	26,79,899	31,30,009	Orissa Minerals Development	6-12	21	4,04,429	1,05,053	20-20	10-10	10-10	100	27½	27½	25½
£375,000	£445,323	£317,487	£234,026	Tavoy Tin Dredging	12	14	£9,059	-£19,119	Nil	Nil	..	2s	4	4	4
CEMENT, LIMESTONE, SLATE, ETC.															
43,14,600	41,51,412	21,43,429	29,64,072	Assam Bengal Cement	3	80	1,70,813	6,44,675	..	..	..	100	8½	8½	6
70,767	35,51,055	11,49,392	14,292	Bengal Potteries	12	155	7,85,228	17,540	8½-5	10	..	100	11½	11½	1½
31,70,655	24,67,605	25,12,725	3,09,949	Bisra Stone Lime	3-9	21	3,59,222	9,141	8½-5	5-6½	8½-10	10	40	4	3
10,00,000	62,91,811	98,26,915	2,11,38,725	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) P.	12	123	56,57,136	2,87,990	10	10	12½	100	16½	16½	43½
60,000,000	71,74,062	69,63,829	32,958	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica P.	12	21	6,71,583	41,767	15	15	..	100	5	40	40
26,50,000	10,00,000	8,62,360	62,353	Reliance Firebrick & Pottery	2-8	..	-33,746	7,622	Nil-2	Nil-1	..	10	17	17	13½
5,00,000	10,37,711	8,62,360	5,83,308	Sone Valley Portland Cement	12	32	75,006	88,454	7½	5	..	10	25	25	15½
6,00,000	45,31,555	20,95,000	2,27,012	Sutna Stone & Lime	6-12	3	69,598	652	5½-5½	5½-5½	5½-6½	10	16½	16½	16½
3,22,560	1,63,551	61,287													
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES															
62,00,000	1,50,41,342	42,71,273	68,646	Alkali & Chemical Corp of India	9	121	19,39,845	1,19,168	6	6	8	10	23½	22½	17½
40,00,000	21,91,251	15,000	61,675	Bathgate & Co Ltd. P.	12	324	-3,54,305	22,19,370	Nil	..	..	10	2½	2½	1½
11,45,800	40,85,439	28,62,848	1,30,48,919	Bengal Chemical & Pharm. P.	4	245	15,31,991	10,17,496	..	..	..	100	102	103½	104
11,08,900	82,695	69,076	15,903	Frank Ross P.	2	129	46,893	858	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	2½	2½	1½
22,54,700	4,29,261	10,45,949	2,27,193	Smith Stanistreet P.	6	191	4,25,809	83,868	10	10	20	5	17	17	15
4,95,000															
5,00,000															
ELECTRIC LIGHTING POWERS.															
19,99,600	47,69,341	26,19,792	22,94,558	Agra Electric Supply	3-9	32	3,05,594	46,064	6-5	5-5	5-5	100	152½	152½	16
8,00,000	26,70,592	6,55,886	4,84,369	Bareilly Electric Supply	6-12	32	83,783	20,090	42-5	5-5	5-10	10	14	14	15½
17,00,000	49,94,838	19,56,291	21,67,500	Benares Electric Light Power	5-12	32	2,98,230	40,517	62-6½	6½-6½	6½-10	10	18	18½	19½
5,91,360	10,96,663	5,90,855	85,318	Bhagalpur Electric Supply	12	202	1,44,138	41,818	5	6½	..	8	8½	8½	9
£4,262,646	£18,829,815	£6,632,367	£375,862	Calcutta Electric Supply P.	12	90	£1,393,591	£152,818	6	6	..	£1	13½	13½	14½
6,60,040	17,68,438	5,34,904	93,184	Cuttack Electric Supply	12	202	1,24,836	26,455	Nil	3	..	10	8½	8½	9
17,51,050	38,10,419	10,41,599	3,39,348	Dacca Electric Supply P.	12	202	3,89,244	12,706	..	..	..	10	4½	4½	9½
5,21,640	8,42,506	1,65,000	3,037	Jhansi Electric Supply	12	168	71,309					10	9½	9½	8½
22,49,550	42,84,132	14,91,996	6,31,532	Jubbulpore Electric Supply	3-9	32	2,14,454	27,527	5½-4	5½-4	5½-4	10	14½	14½	14½
4,95,000	5,44,854	2,51,058	1,13,023	Mirzapur Electric Supply	12	202	58,676	27,739	5,5,9	..	..	9	9	9	10½
5,82,390	17,12,129	1,78,813	83,869	Mozafferpore Electric Supply	12	202	73,159	-7,070	Nil	Nil	..	10	7½	7½	5½
6,99,700	5,43,057	77,521	3,48,185	Muttarra Electric Supply	6-9	329	30,021	2,285	3-3	3-3	..	10	9	9	8½
35,07,380	85,46,049	37,10,223	11,51,661	Patna Electric Supply	12	202	74,023	66,095	7½	7½	..	10	11½	11½	12½
3,00,000	2,93,576	74,100	1,99,210	Saugor Electric Supply	6-12	32	18,731	2,643	2½-2½	2½-2½	2½-10	10	..	..	..
9,10,000	7,57,951	2,72,300	1,20,991	Shajahanpur Electric P.	9	202	65,624	14,394	5	5	..	10	8½	8½	8½
16,80,000	27,59,505	5,36,596	3,38,039	Sijua (Jherria) Electric	12	21	3,29,874	44,299	7½	7½	..	10	12	12	12½
56,00,000	1,62,42,470	35,82,369	13,28,418	United Provinces Electric	3-9	32	5,39,998	80,098	5-5	5-5	5-5	100	144	146½	158½
5,98,500	6,12,490	1,71,056	8,31,209	Upper Ganges Valley Elec.	6-12	32	46,891	8,329	42-42	42-42	42-10	10	13½	12½	14½
4,97,500	9,83,503	4,45,377	6,17,317	Upper Jumna Valley Elec.	3-9	32	65,313	28,289	6½-6½	6½-6½	6½-6½	10	18½	18½	19½
ENGINEERING & METAL															
6,00,000	1,74,689	6,49,870	2,10,157	Arthur Butler (Mozafferpore) P.	10	300	1,52,744	1,01,965	..	..	..	10	7½	7½	9
50,00,000	31,82,373	16,39,587	1,37,153	Bhartia Electric Steel	12	31	11,67,212	3,93,940	7½	10	12½	10	17½	17½	16½
39,61,853	48,94,558	60,13,020	42,18,134	Braithwaite India	12	289	27,02,716	5,58,761	14,2,7	16,1,14	25	7	28	28½	24½
12,00,000	11,00,577	20,99,831	2,31,294	Bridge & Roof	6-12	24	6,16,247	1,51,297	7½-7½	7½-7½	7½-7½	10	35	35	33½
10,00,000	45,02,291	6,50,000	2,34,589	Britannia Building & Iron	3	109	2,40,547	17,137	5	5	10	10	8½	8½	8½
10,00,000	17,90,445	30,75,000	17,672	Britannia Engineering	12	165	7,37,822	1,36,319	15	15	..	10	1½	18½	32
5,00,000	5,67,717	1,00,000	15,767	British India Electric Cons.	6-12	24	69,778	-6,18,709	Nil-Nil	Nil-Nil	Nil-10	10	9½	10½	7½
84,00,000	1,37,50,426	94,65,000	8,62,721	Burn P. (Engineering)	4	32	40,53,237	96,437	15	10	15	100	367	366	269
12,50,000	18,91,142	21,75,000	31,705	Hooghly Docking	12	32	1,81,646	40,161	15	12½	..	50	126	126	138
36,94,590	23,07,106	6,05,000	55,916	Indian Galvanizing	12	24	5,46,700	41,267	3	4	10	10	24½	24½	23½
5,18,37,080	15,50,80,810	9,24,19,315	2,60,33,539	Indian Iron & Steel P.	3	32	7,12,98,649	4,64,401	10	10	10	10	37½	38½	34½
3,85,000	3,90,976	40,000	3,47,063	Indian Malleable Casting	3	222	-26,954	-82,872	..	..	..	50	7½	7½	4½
19,49,250	15,53,438	31,62,575	16,63,276	Indian Standard Wagon P.	3	32	33,58,193	37,045	19	19-10	25	25	18½	186	128
26,58,000	35,69,979	2,73,15,122	1,64,34,729	Indian Steel & Wire Products	3	122	13,11,485	2,58,850	30	30	30	10	78	78	83
32,00,000	45,57,847	57,91,388	15,35,612	Jessop & Co P	10	290	47,27,193	14,130	15	15	30	10	34½	353	20½
51,00,000	40,47,783	41,90,659	2,00,729	Kumardhubi Engineering P.	11	21	9,74,152	32,501	16½	16½	..	3	10½	10½	12½
15,30,000															
10,50,000	4,44,410	29,21,646	70,25,534	Marshall Sons (India)	6	170	99,627	93,713	12½	12½	..	2	6½	6½	7½
49,96,000	34,04,843	11,68,291	2,93,571	National Iron and Steel	3	192	7,08,383	8,99,513	..	..	..	10	8½	8½	6½
6,00,000	7,28,883	5,34,613	90,778	Saran Engineering	3	25	11,688	13,612	15½	12½	..	4	8½	8½	9½
60,00,000	1,55,63,547	3,51,516	12,57,337	Textile Machinery	12	22	9,44,777	1,47,573	7½	10	..	10	23½	24½	22½
SUGAR, BREWERIES, ETC.															
14,00,000	10,57,296	15,41,237	1,34,061	Balrampur Sugar	6	25	1,73,882	20,880	Nil	15	11	5	7½	7½	9½
19,49,025	9,79,539	5,00,000	1,42,483	Belsund Sugar	9	127	1,38,925	49,906	10	10	..	7½	11½	11½	10½
15,00,000	4,67,680	13,50,000	20,40,475	Bharat Sugar P.	6	316	4,04,260	13,206	15	15	10	10	17½	17½	20
33,57,580	22,31,255	36,89,916	26,47,199	Buland	10	92	14,37,927	8,477	10	..	..	10	..	..	..
32,00,000	44,63,474	27,37,030	3,59,062	Carew (Sugar) P.	6	158	2,63,567	12,445	Nil	7½	2½	10	10	10½	11½
30,00,000	14,38,021	57,83,651	16,43,647	Cawnpore Sugar P.	10	25	12,40,968	82,023	20	7½	7½	10	19½	20½	20½
18,00,000	39,88,555	38,04,691	2,09,745	Champaran Sugar	6	25	6,73,981	24,019	10	15	10	10	30	30	31
26,00,000	39,28,769	33,57,766	9,55,327	Darbhanga	8	171	9,61,957	1,12,387	15	15	..	10	24½	24½	16
16,20,630	12,69,136	12,62,322	4,80,486	Dyer Meakin (Breweries)	3	110	5,00,538	13,649	..	..	..	5	5½	5½	6½
15,93,000	23,89,532	2,24,658	3,84,913	Gwalior Sugar P.	9	237	-57,978	8,819	..	..	..	100	50	50	46

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—Contd.

O. Po. C. and Dd. indicate Ordinary Preferred Ordinary Contributory and Deferred Shares respectively. P. next to the name of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the number indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds Premiums & Forfeited Shares if any	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profits including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A year ago
SUGAR BREWERIES ETC.															
11,00,000	6,45,722	3,75,300	10,90,594	New Savan Sugar and Gur	5	140	95,437	52,295	..	..	..	10	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
9,00,000	7,28,559	17,64,369	58,734	Purtabpur Sugar P.	10	25	5,08,340	6,871	..	7 1/2	20	10	15 1/4	15 1/4	18 1/4
16,59,820	26,52,127	35,00,000	4,84,050	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar P.	5	1	18,11,504	20,350	20	15	70	10	27 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2
19,99,600	25,62,563	39,88,218	13,92,215	Raze Sugar	10	92	10,78,193	3,144	..	..	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
8,00,000	4,42,169	6,54,762	1,85,115	Ryam Sugar P.	5	25	1,43,798	24,340	..	5	8	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
11,99,000	15,94,631	18,37,529	98,312	Samastipur Central Sugar	5	25	79,722	8,477	..	..	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
20,00,000	72,62,286	36,68,708	1,63,444	Shree Krishna Gyanodaya Sugar P	7	335	12,99,571	34,046	15	15	Nil	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
7,94,500	13,54,858	11,65,175	11,16,398	Shree Sitaram Sugar	3	140	1,90,057	7,991	..	..	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2
9,99,950	14,54,274	1,54,304	1,42,695	Sitalpore Sugar	5	94	1,39,515	1,39,515	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
16,00,000	6,07,804	7,99,778	4,22,572	United Provinces	3	341	4,23,880	39,061	5	12 1/2	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2
8,00,000	38,92,308	21,57,550	9,60,236	Upper Ganges Sugar P.	5	227	10,24,525	82,931	25	25	25	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2
14,00,000A	14,24,740	23,74,426	10,72,924	Upper India Sugar	4	302	16,80,986	86,393	..	15	20	100AC	280	280	127
7,00,000B												12 1/2 BC	28 1/2	28 1/2	15 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS															
8,00,000	2,20,232	1,56,200	9,53,562	A. Firpo (Restaurateurs)	10	85	84,518	4,475	..	..	..	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,50,00,000	1,40,80,584	6,21,715	51,061	Air India Ltd.	12	289	6,02,785	14,30,401	Nil	..	..	100	..	..	..
2,00,00,000	2,58,39,656	68,01,534	50,022	Air India International Ltd.	12	322	10,51,340	30,205	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
47,50,000	1,31,03,534	15,00,000	5,97,941	Aluminium Corp. P.	3	132	12,82,024	32,582	Nil	Nil	..	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2
2,50,000D	42,43,917	14,50,000	55,36,059	Anderson Wright, Ltd. P.	12	1	4,94,322	24,401	..	..	..	2 1/2 Dd	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
20,00,000	10,11,675	37,63,779	14,41,315	Angelo Bros.	4	268	11,84,131	3,43,961	6	12 1/2	..	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
80,00,000	17,54,434	27,66,265	5,49,634	Assam Match	12	274	8,35,902	1,18,395	12 1/2	12 1/2	20	10	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
13,99,998	21,25,615	28,30,285	64,182	Assam Saw Mills & Timber	3	21	97,045	5,14,537	Nil	Nil	12 1/2	10	18 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
20,00,000	52,44,822	9,33,640	48,10,716	Associated Hotels of India P.	3	204	12,44,032	9,249	..	..	..	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
80,01,400	33,60,000	79,13,763	61,74,805	Balmer Lawrie & Co.	12	304	21,23,529	5,49,717	20	13	..	100	165	167	159 1/2
82,00,000	2,65,000	1,80,023	8,24,890	Bararee Coke	3-9	128	2,16,123	22,708	7-7	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	100	20 1/2	20 1/2	43
6,00,000	76,414	Nil	30,72,417	Bengal Timber Trading P.	5	128	6,43,164	1,17,695	15	15	..	100	44	44	20
80,00,000	19,53,822	Nil	19,59,350	Bharat Airways Ltd.	6	22	3,19,589	3,19,229	..	..	..	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	18 1/2
80,00,000	17,47,579	27,44,814	2,71,408	Birds Investments P.	9	160	5,89,372	1,15,707	12 1/2	12 1/2	..	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	13 1/2
45,97,020	13,98,796	43,18,775	3,38,373	Britannia Biscuit P.	3	50	8,44,583	1,98,548	5	10	10	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2
82,50,000	59,89,738	1,18,60,324	2,90,83,650	British Ceylon Corporation P.	12	3	27,75,295	1,85,955	..	..	..	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2
82,50,000A	2,10,569	5,83,876	1,16,62,849	Calcutta Gas Co. (Propr.) Ltd. P.	9	235	6,87,704	22,189	5	8	6	10A	8 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
82,50,000B	5,92,780	2,40,894	1,02,576	Calcutta Silk Manufacturing P.	3-9	213	45,711	22,586	..	..	..	10B	..	..	..
6,00,000	17,68,710	57,71,168	2,49,58,018	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	12	169	48,24,539	4,28,060	10	12	..	100	121 1/2	121 1/2	138 1/2
1,00,00,000	2,94,69,046	3,18,66,174	4,04,79,333	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) P.	12	96	96,72,154	11,71,695	15	15	15	100	30 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2
51,26,000	13,79,357	54,52,122	1,48,29,523	Eastern Investments Ltd. P.	12	21	12,83,240	3,06,138	10	10	..	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	162 1/2
85,00,000	12,02,139	4,53,426	1,02,21,271	F & C Oiler (India) Ltd. P.	3	94	4,26,249	5,26,954	9	9	9	100	11	11	16 1/2
1,50,000	16,59,576	25,63,120	1,93,23,237	French Motor Car	3	51	19,33,237	102,899	..	..	..	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2
84,00,000	14,92,000	10,02,000	11,384	Ganges Rope	3-9	19	89,571	27,194	10-10	7 1/2-7 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	186 1/2	179	189	189
2,25,000	34,18,813	42,00,000	1,09,15,528	General Investments Trust P.	5-8	21	13,938	7,556	21-21	21-21	21-21	75	43	43	43
65,00,000	27,68,949	5,00,324	12,84,357	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. P	3	105	29,71,809	1,51,360	7 1/2	7 1/2	14	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
40,00,000	31,71,333	7,81,000	98,384	Gladstone Lyle & Co. Ltd. P.	12	209	7,02,792	1,02,192	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
80,00,000	32,90,010	17,22,203	6,22,424	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd. P.	12	310	19,01,201	11,96,811	17 1/2	10	20	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	17 1/2
80,00,000	17,38,764	1,61,173	9,221	Great Eastern Hotel	3	225	5,30,579	16,373	..	..	..	250	240	240	235
85,20,000	31,95,729	19,00,000	19,72,453	Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage	9	..	43,377	24,274	..	..	..	5	11	11	11
85,15,00,000	1,28,49,459	1,23,36,779	5,90,97,499	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	12	294	91,339	67,868	..	..	..	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
8,80,00,000	2,41,97,583	53,35,969	10,13,114	Imperial Tobacco	3	325	1,18,10,533	25,00,733	44	8	8	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2
1,52,50,220	88,54,740	1,62,50,000	3,90,322	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. P.	12	293	26,79,662	14,10,074	Nil	Nil	9	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	28 1/2
82,75,000D	22,07,260	2,21,280	11,69,467	Indian Cable P.	3	34	77,23,781	28,96,462	10	10	12 1/2	10	34 1/2	34 1/2	28 1/2
82,50,000	6,57,319	8,08,300	8,08,202	Indian National Airways	12	93	36,302	12,62,971	..	..	..	100	51	51	61
80,00,000	4,64,793	10,03,705	10,70,705	Indian Rubber Manufacturer P.	4	173	4,07,268	1,36,845	..	..	..	100	51	51	4
8,40,000	15,362	4,46,244	3,50,757	Indian Wood Products	9	88	17,28,038	2,76,619	25	27 1/2	30	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
5,87,500C	2,23,827	2,97,161	6,86,885	Investments and Finance P.	2-8	21	41,660	3,201	21-21	21-21	21-21	100	65	65	65
81,75,000Dd	51,23,900	55,00,000	3,73,43,977	Ivan Jones Ltd.	3	194	1,39,321	36,496	..	..	..	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	3
2,00,00,000	3,17,363	6,02,958	3,21,611	James Wright P.	12	281	62,875	8,299	6	5	..	80	41 1/2	41 1/2	24 1/2
65,00,000	82,21,300	44,53,211	3,30,53,361	Jardine Henderson Ltd. P.	3	39	41,68,361	4,70,107	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	100	100	100	114
1,37,53,000	36,41,510	54,56,063	1,85,74,341	Macfarlane & Co.	3	133	14,478	4,494	..	..	..	50	21	21	3 1/2
40,00,000	37,19,459	72,01,900	2,34,00,554	Macfarlane & Barry Ltd. P.	3	334	37,93,020	6,21,756	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	3 1/2
1,15,00,000	1,10,37,201	69,74,249	7,33,589	Martin Burn Ltd. P.	3	309	71,18,708	2,03,456	13 1/2	13 1/2	18 1/2	100	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
80,00,000	19,89,407	74,12,035	11,31,121	McLeod & Co. P.	12	282	25,04,502	1,87,834	10	17	..	100	240	240	240
10,00,000	31,74,413	40,00,000	2,67,663	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. P.	3	167	62,82,608	16,24,249	10	10	12 1/2-16 1/2	10	28 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2
79,97,000	61,97,295	78,53,776	23,37,205	National Insulated Cable P.	3	1	30,26,606	2,22,282	..	..	..	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
83,32,100	2,322	5,11,187	29,55,297	National Rolling & Steel Ropes	12	79	18,65,549	31,724	10	10	..	10	24 1/2	24 2	

BOMBAY MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

O. P. F. D. G. and R indicate Ordinary, Preferred Ordinary, Founders', Deferred, Guarantee and Rebate Shares respectively P next to the names of the company indicates that the company also has Preference Shares. Figures in "accounts closed" column indicate the months of the calendar year in which accounts are closed. For Managing Agents refer to the Key (last page) under the numbers indicated.

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Net Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	Cash & Securities	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Profit Including taxation	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	27-5-56	28-5-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CEMENT														
12,67,59,333	16,16,27,089	6,15,51,096	3,90,26,918	Associated Cement	7	53	4,71,77,960	5,62,770	9 1/2	8 1/2	10	100	191	196 1/2
ELECTRIC LTG. POWER														
6,99,95,600	11,08,94,307	69,91,218	20,82,140	Ahmedabad Electricity	9	146	35,75,580	188	6 1/2	6 1/2	5	100	96 1/2	96 1/2
3,92,83,500	4,18,62,358	52,34,507	65,30,599	Andhra Valley Power Supply P.	6	267	46,19,171	25,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,183 1/2	1,210
1,62,50,000	1,90,34,397	34,92,925	4,61,194	Bombay Suburban Elec. Sup.	3	146	16,94,290	203	7	7	7	100	112 1/2	113 1/2
38,08,200	17,49,053	4,75,323	14,87,557	Poona Electric Supply P.	12	229	3,86,015	..	..	..	..	100	146	146
2,34,45,225	3,37,65,356	58,39,875	58,39,875	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power sup. P.	6	267	37,75,587	21,171	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	129	145
6,02,78,750	8,98,37,405	1,41,56,578	1,29,22,549	Tata Power P.	6	267	77,32,961	27,952	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	1,267 1/2	1,276 1/2
ENGINEERING & METAL														
33,42,200	20,17,852	57,16,605	18,77,516	Alcock Ashdown	12	268	11,78,891	44,704	..	..	..	100	352 1/2	355
6,00,000	36,058	4,53,124	91,038	Joshi's Engineering	3	115	1,17,555	5,394	15	15	8	50	96	96
40,00,000	12,08,513	6,00,000	9,74,664	Larsen & Toubro P.	3	351	14,60,736	28,740	10	10	10-10*	100	131 1/2	131 1/2
40,95,100	81,25,753	2,02,500	49,333	Machinery Mfrs. Corp., Ltd. P.	3	330	2,02,006	64,676	Nil	Nil	Nil	100A	..	..
1,10,00,000	15,06,978	16,66,194	7,06,260	McKenzie	7	283	1,49,085	64,938	..	..	..	100	96 1/2	96 1/2
2,50,000	5,834	1,00,53,052	1,79,52,042	Premier Construction P.	12	284	3,35,178	59,102	20	25 5/6	28 1/3	31F	191 1/2	189 1/2
1,31,250F	7,83,56,426	26,78,952	44,49,499	Tata Locomotive & Eng. P.	3	69	3,303	50,350	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	147	150 1/2
4,18,72,400	23,97,91,753	12,54,91,333	9,61,90,447	Tata Iron & Steel P.	3	269	4,62,47,072	5,52,548	28	14	14	750	202 1/2	204 1/2
INSURANCE COMPANIES														
20,00,000	..	23,84,913	95,96,033	British India General	12	297	4,24,629	1,18,606	..	..	..	10	131	131
5,15,000	..	11,04,84,687	8,95,48,481	Empire of India Life	12	253	..	..	..	..	..	100	675	675
9,46,120	..	36,33,999	46,38,803	Indian Mercantile	12	75	..	1,13,109	..	..	..	20	45 1/2	45 1/2
18,74,940	25,01,134	2,88,61,155	2,61,49,442	Jupiter General P.	12	55	38,951	4,63,316	Nil	Nil	..	15	9 1/2	9 1/2
1,06,81,590	..	1,88,81,793	27,25,18,952	New India	12	179	43,58,653	71,250	13 1/2	16 2/3	..	15	46	47
6,00,000	..	67,83,74,430	63,46,53,420	Oriental Life	12	255	6,95,903	2,81,242	10	10	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2
15,99,270	..	29,41,860	59,86,789	Vulcan	12	255	6,95,903	2,81,242	10	10	..	10	15 1/2	15 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS														
90,79,065	31,95,468	3,97,409	12,61,996	Air Service of India	6	336	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
47,97,250	21,34,989	35,75,182	78,89,034	Belapur Sugar	9	42	53,89,000	61,389	..	..	..	50	237	238
50,00,000	2,20,64,303	4,12,66,155	2,67,27,639	Bombay Burmah Trading	5	285	47,93,172	61,990	..	..	..	125	650	650
42,00,000	1,21,04,053	31,74,431	1,31,14,909	Bombay Steam Navigation P.	6	256	4,54,215	30,135	..	..	..	25	245	245
45,00,000	3,085	19,47,386	1,28,40,992	Industrial Investment Trust	12	289	5,81,909	2,83,136	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	72	72
99,99,250	1,36,558	39,662	4,76,114	Kemp (Chemists)	3	87	4,99,559	4,78,677	..	..	..	200	215	215
8,00,000	5,74,05,779	1,81,13,445	2,99,042	National Rayon Corp.	12	357	63,19,604	5,72,076	9	10	..	100	213 1/2	213 1/2
1,57,71,400	18,36,63,413	12,46,31,677	7,10,16,957	Scindia Steam Navigation	6	158	32,72,555	22,72,555	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	10	102	102
9,39,98,069	27,45,055	57,30,000	11,27,080	Shivrajpur Synd. (Manganese)	11	146	35,49,059	21,661	Nil	Nil	..	10	18 1/2	18 1/2
7,00,000	1,36,71,844	13,51,214	4,14,939	Tata Chemicals P.	6	269	13,55,026	57,597	Nil	Nil	..	10	18 1/2	18 1/2
1,39,95,990	76,97,367	78,13,586	22,50,261	Tata Oil P.	3	269	9,47,111	13,236	7	7	7	10	56 1/2	56 1/2
70,07,475	1,46,45,903	2,43,20,936	1,59,49,201	Western India Match	12	274	74,05,281	5,61,984	11	11	11	100	185	186 1/2

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LIGHT RAILWAY AND ROPEWAY COMPANIES

Paid-up Capital Ordinary	Gross Block Account	Reserve & other Funds	NAMES	Accounts closed	Managing Agents	Net Earning	Carry forward	Dividends per cent.	Paid-up per Share	Latest Market Quotations as available until	27-5-56	28-5-56	A year ago
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	1953	1954	1955	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA													
17,24,000	20,62,356	2,00,804	Ahmedpur Kutwa S.S.G.	3	165	..	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	58 1/2	58 1/2
21,89,300	33,24,679	6,00,722	Arrah Sasaram D B G	3-9	32	4,491	..	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	73	73
34,00,000	41,30,202	3,11,048	Bankura Damodar River S.S.G.	3-9	32	46,067	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	57 1/2	57 1/2
18,00,000	29,09,643	4,91,371	Baraset Basirhat D.B.G.	3-9	331	18,844	1,18,863	..	..	..	100	10	10
17,80,000	21,78,786	2,20,877	Burdwan Cutwa S.S.G.	3-9	165	78,839	..	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	57 1/2	57 1/2
11,00,000	35,46,010	29,296	Chaparmukh Silghat S.S.G.	3-9	32	45,823	7,100	1.29-1.29	1 1/2-1 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/2	100	53 1/2	53 1/2
4,75,000	3,20,040	4,75,046	Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	3-9	32	4,75,046	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	53 1/2	53 1/2
2,47,650	2,75,015	65,226	Darjeeling Ropeway	3	101	18,097	4,549	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	10	7 1/2	7 1/2
22,30,000	60,65,477	12,50,000	Dehri-Rohas	3	335	5,10,908	26,753	71-..	71-..	71-..	10	13 1/2	13 1/2
11,49,700	20,10,843	1,57,174	Futubul Islampur S.S.G.	3-9	32	1,02,611	5,714	99-99	99-99	99-99	100	56 1/2	56 1/2
18,00,000	50,48,405	20,39,596	Howrah Amta D.R.G. (P)	3-9	32	51,543	72,160	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	53 1/2	53 1/2
6,00,000	13,78,138	4,41,518	Howrah Sheekhala D.B.G.	3-9	32	1,81,260	18,320	3-3	3-3	3-3	100	57 1/2	57 1/2
9,80,000	27,95,689	2,47,135	Kalighat Falta S.S.G.	3	165	1,99,473	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	58 1/2	58 1/2
8,91,100	15,16,175	10,551	Katakhal-Lala Bazar S.S.G.	3	165	31,257	..	4 1/2	5	..	100	73 1/2	73 1/2
13,00,900	62,15,417	22,45,137	Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur	3-9	32	1,10,300	14,031	6-6	6-6	6-6	100	128 1/2	128 1/2
1,78,000	5,41,779	2,04,841	Tezpore Balipara Tramway P.	3-9	165	43,574	5,944	..	..	..	100	..	..

Managing Agents Managing Directors and Secretaries with their respective address.—(Contd.)

W. J. Penn—United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore.	329	Sri G. D. Bhagat—15, Shib Bhakur Lane, Calcutta.	339	M. G. Investment Corp., Ltd.—127, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay.	348	Sahu Jain Ltd.—11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
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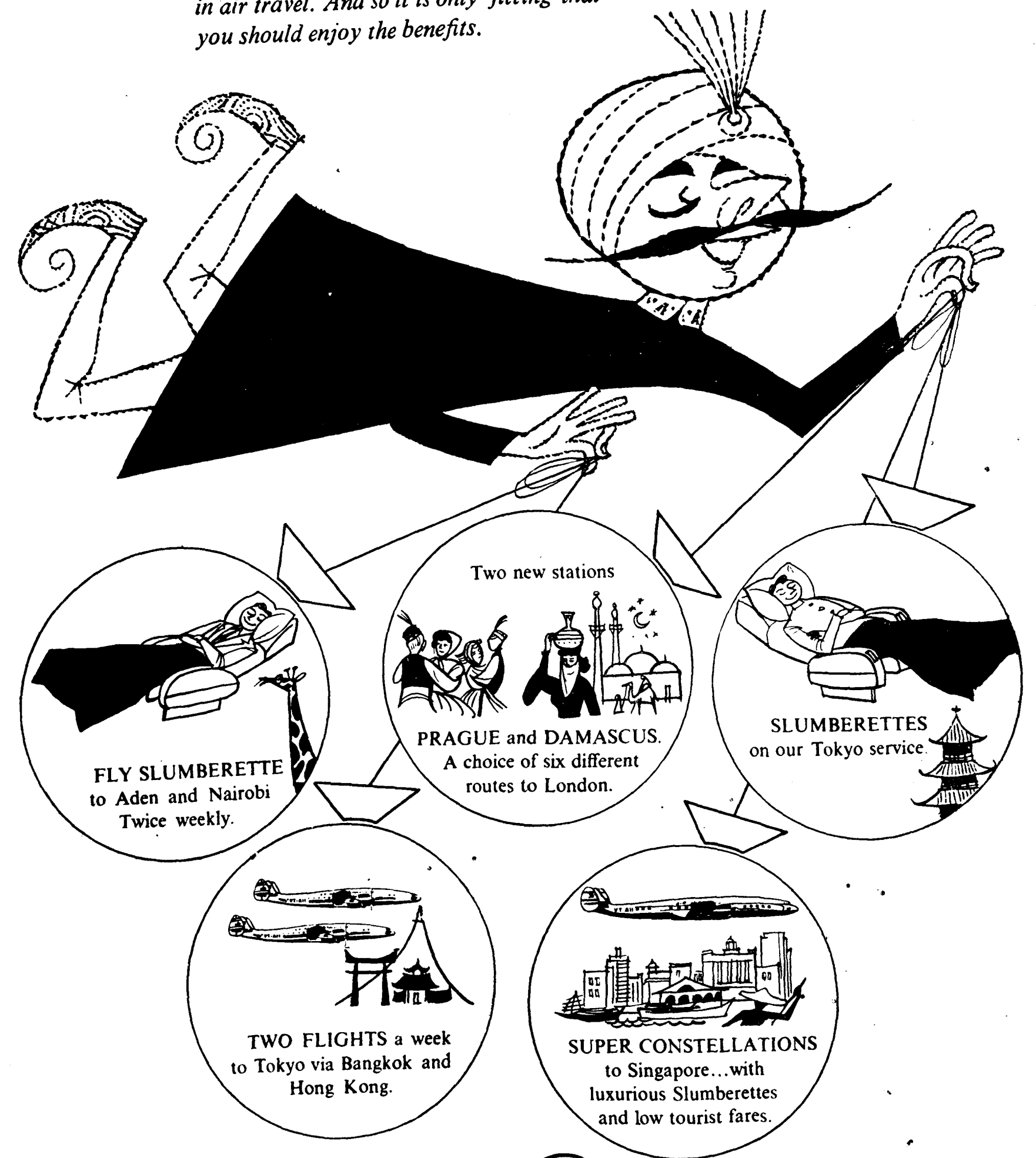
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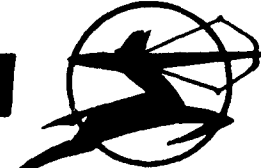


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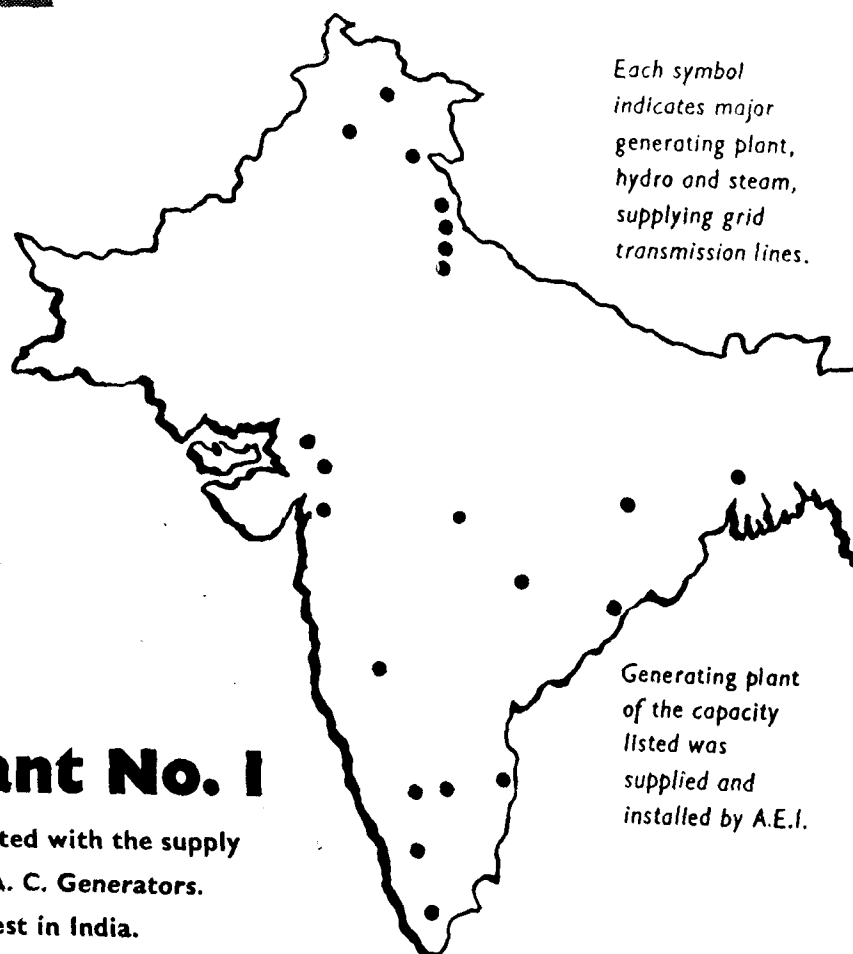
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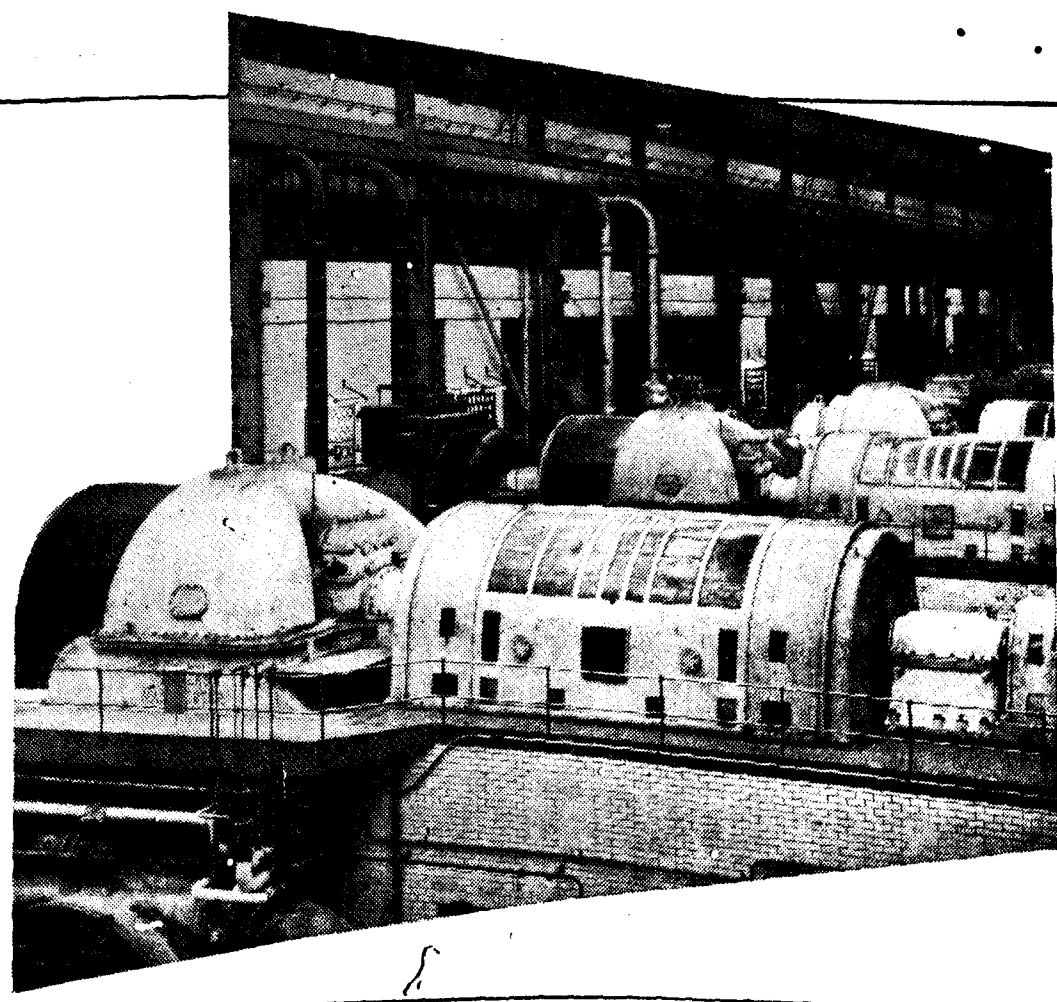


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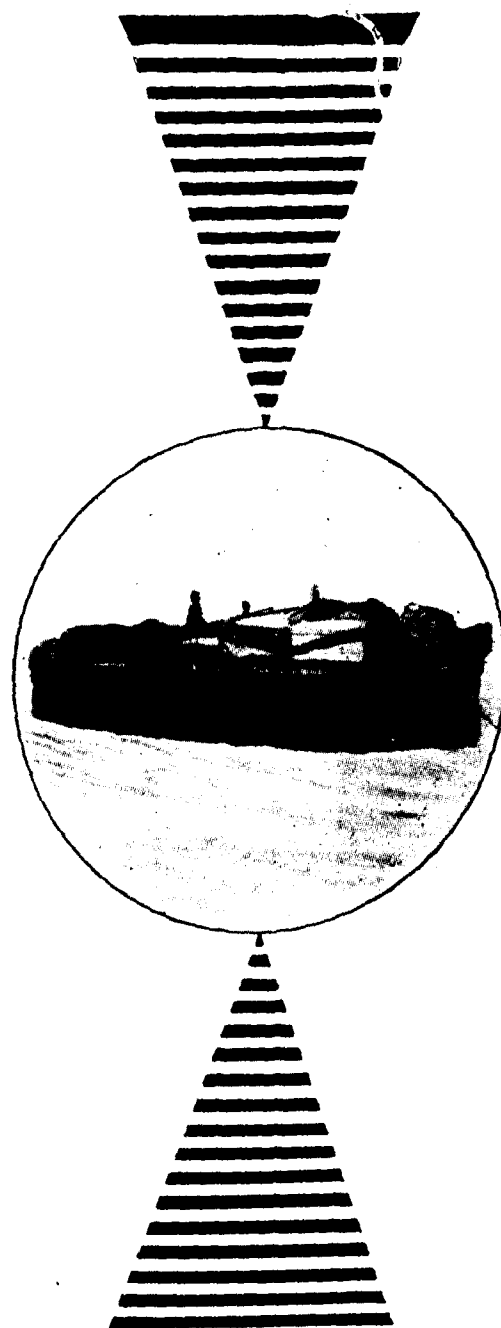
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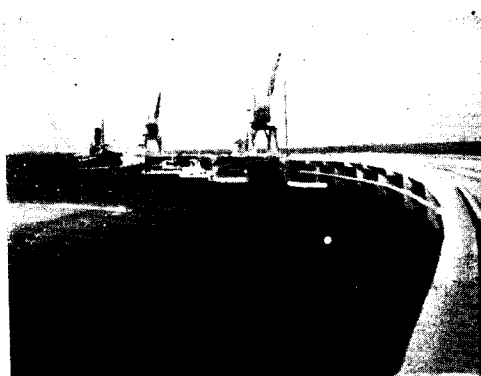
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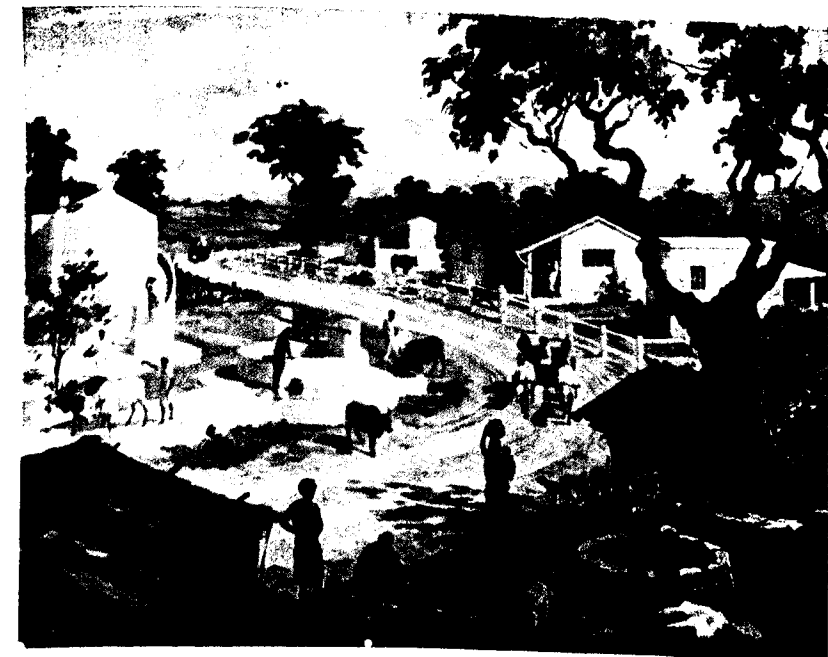


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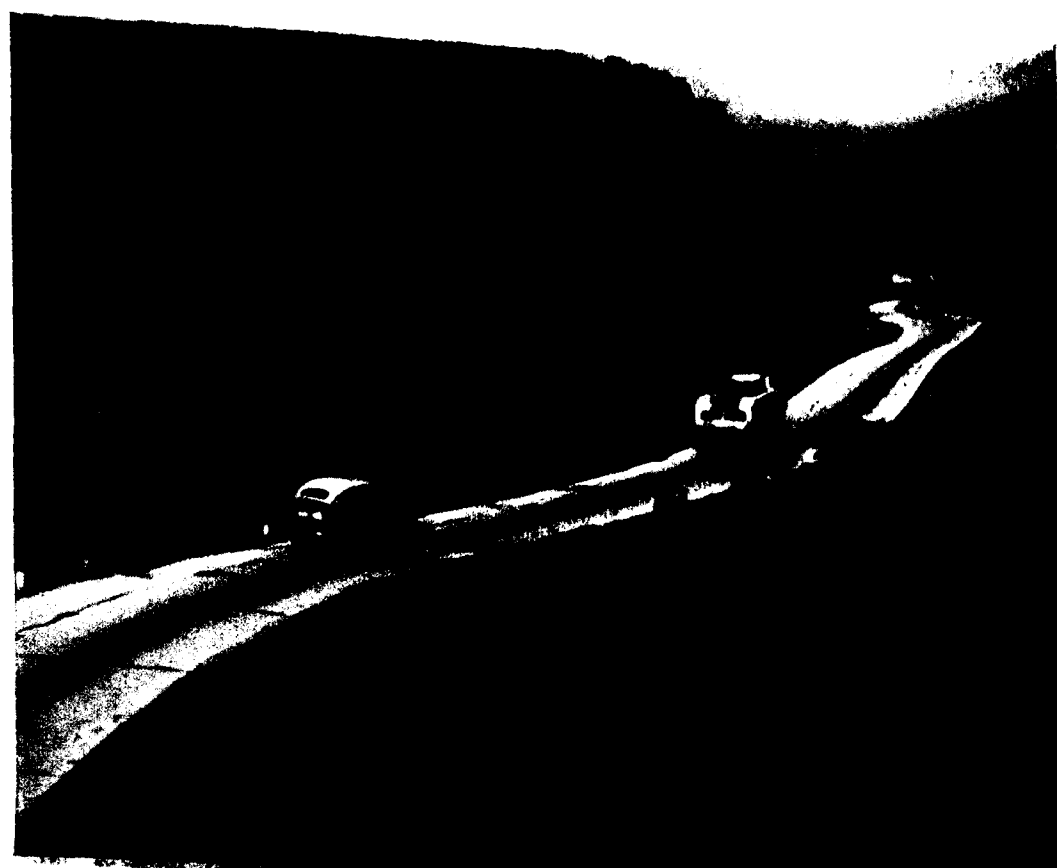
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CRITERIA FOR THE NEW TRANSPORT POLICY

NEW importance has come to be attached to transport in India, and it is this importance which we seek to reflect in the choice of coverage for our mid-year Survey for 1956. The importance owes primarily to the fact that economic development is gaining momentum. Agricultural and industrial production is rising, consumer prosperity is growing, and the economy as a whole offers a remarkable example of progress and stability. The problem now is no longer solely to shake the nation out of a centuries-old inertia before the needs of productive enterprise. It is becoming nearly as important to see that the fruits of that enterprise are spread out among the hungry masses of the new welfare State. The past few years have shown that quite often India has had the goods, but many Indians have not. While food-grains have lain stuffed in Government godowns, the drought- or flood-stricken masses of Andhra, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal or Gujarat have frequently had to go without them—for these could not be moved in time. While cloth and sugar have piled up in factories, people in distant areas have had to do without the basic needs for prolonged spells. The working of industry too has been hampered. The most notable example that comes to mind is that while the steady and wasteful accumulation of coal—the country's premier energy resource—has continued at the pitheads of West Bengal and Bihar, paper, cotton, electricity and a host of other units have sometimes almost had to slow down production for want of it.

The scale of expansion in national output during the past five years has been relatively modest in comparison with that which is proposed for the next five. This is the chief source of worry for the transport planners of today. Admittedly, the scale of expansion in transport facilities has also been modest during the past quinquennium in comparison with what is proposed for the current one. But doubts are widespread that these facilities will remain short of needs; in fact, the increase in production may so far outpace the expansion in transport that the gap may even grow. These doubts have been forcefully expressed by a member of the Planning Commission, Mr. K. C. Neogy; by visiting foreign experts, including Mr. Nicholas Kaldor; and, most of all, by the president of India's biggest transport enterprise, the Railway Minister, Mr. Lal-bahadur Shastri. The authority which backs forecasts of a growing transport shortage in years to come is thus formidable; but no concrete steps have yet been taken to ensure that planned facilities may cover more fully the expected shortcomings. In fact, recent moves may be said to have been almost in the reverse direction; there has been a sudden and sharp—though not unwelcome—blow-up in the food output target, but not much thought given to how this food will reach the needy and distant consumer.

Importance of the Railways

There is no doubt that the railways will occupy the position of first importance in the country's transport system for many, many years—if not decades—to come. The fact is implicit in the relative size of the allocations they have been given in the second five year plan, and those given to other forms of transport. Indeed, for speed, security and economy (all three factors taken together), it is doubtful whether any potentially competitive forms of transport will be able to gain much ground at their expense in the foreseeable future. Any trend in that direction, should it develop, may in any case be expected to meet with a quick and sharp reversal for the simple reason that the railways are the State's biggest commercial enterprise, a semi-monopolistic goose whose golden eggs have been a valuable gift to the Central coffers. It would be idle to deny that this semi-monopoly has already been partially exploited; the size of the annual contributions to the Central Exchequer, based on a guaranteed return under lop-sided Railway Conventions, is such that few competitive undertakings could assure their shareholders. The semi-monopolistic umbrella under which the railways have developed may in one sense be considered as having promoted their growth, and in another sense as having hampered it. It has promoted it in the sense that enterprises with assured markets are encouraged to expand; it has hampered it in the sense that without being exposed to the cold winds of competition, the true incentive to economy and efficiency can never be there. Whether the expansionary impetus of the first has been seriously weakened by the inertia implicit in the second, it is not easy to decide; but there is reason to believe that if the

various methods of transport had been allowed to develop along much more freely competitive lines than they have been, the facilities available might have been more commensurate with the country's needs—the railways themselves might have been cheaper, more efficient, and perhaps bigger.

This is a problem to which, after many years of neglect, attention has recently been returning, and that is all to the good. The attention has been returning mainly because the railways have demonstrated their inability to handle all the traffic they are offered, and have shown the prospect of being obliged to refuse to carry even larger quantities of goods as the years go by. The critics say that they will not need to if they improve their efficiency; the cynics say that they will not need to since the goods are anyway unlikely to be produced. Both these prognostications are not without an element of reason; but even so, it seems justifiable to argue that the physical facilities offered by various forms of transport, including and especially the railways, will need to be rather larger than has now been planned for in the majority of cases.

Scope for Expansion

The scope for expansion, as many of our contributors emphasise on later pages, is large enough to allow a vigorous policy to be followed by all the main methods of transport which now exist in this country. There is little fear that if, for instance, the railways expand, road and water transport operators, or the airways, will find themselves saddled with idle capacity. There is even less fear of the opposite happening—unless the railways went completely berserk and bumped up freight rates to wholly uneconomic levels. The real fear is if the Government, in its anxiety to safeguard the historical preserve of the railways, retains impediments in the expansion of their now weak competitors. The two chief alternatives to the railways in the country's transport system, as it stands today, are roads and coastal transport. It is primarily these which need to be encouraged. Other forms of transport serve highly useful, but limited and specialised, purposes; and their future significance to the economy is to that extent restricted. The airways, for instance, offer services that are inevitably far too expensive for most industrial and commercial freight needs. The inland waterways offer services which are cheap, but whose operation is straitjacketed by geographical factors, and which are therefore of not much more than regional significance. Road transport, however, offers a facility which is not only flexible in relation to the area of its operation, but which is also flexible in terms of costs and of carrying capacity. Coastal vessels offer a similar advantage in a country with a long coast-line, although to a much more limited extent.

The proper view of road transport is not as the snake beneath the railways' feet, but as partly competitive and partly complementary with the railways. Indeed, as the country's distributive economy develops and specialises, as monetisation creates the demand for a greater diversity of goods, the roads can play a positive rôle in actually increasing the demand for railway facilities. This can happen as the former open up the remoter parts of the country, which the railways cannot reach, for the spread of the new industrial civilisation—by roads bringing to railheads the "feeder" traffic which otherwise would not get there. The roads can thereby add to stability and prosperity in agriculture, which is one of the kingpins of an inflationary plan. The farmers who today mortgage their crops to the village moneylender, because he is the only buyer at hand and he alone can arrange their quick transport to a profitable market, will not need to depend on him; with better transport, they could move their produce themselves, and secure the fairer returns offered by a more mobile market.

Road Transport Policies

This is an advantage which the railways, for inherent physical reasons, will never be able extensively to offer. If they do, it will only be with an investment vastly greater than the country can for many years yet afford. That is why, although their expansion for long-distance traffic requirements is a matter of the first importance, the improvement of road transport is nearly as important. The unfortunate feature of the latter's situation is that although, in comparative terms, not much needs to be done, even that little is not done. Road transport operators do not ask for the roles and sub-

dies which a vast section of Indian business and industry are wont to cry out for today. All they ask for is that they should not be treated as milch cows of endless stamina. On later pages, correspondents refer in greater detail to the sharp rises in taxation, to nationalisation threats, and to the deplorable progress in road construction and improvement which are undermining the intrinsic health of this industry. The smug self-satisfaction with which the Government cuts tyre and tube prices on the plea of protecting the consumer, contrasts strangely with the indifference with which it retains heavy petroleum and vehicle taxes. It contrasts even more strangely with the readiness with which it allows motor vehicles to become more and more expensive, while nearly oblivious of the need to enforce quality standards without which a large part of the Indian automobile industry today will not be able to stand a slight whiff of external competition. Admittedly, it is not the same Government which is to blame for the whole collection of boons and sins; some State Governments have been more notorious than others, and far more notorious than the Centre, in their eagerness to squeeze motor transport operators. But surely it is for the various authorities themselves to get together in order to evolve a broad and uniform policy which transcends the financial exigencies of individual States.

Coastal Shipping

The problems of coastal shipping are more complex than those of roads. There has for long been considerable idle capacity which could have been beneficially utilised, but potential consumers have not been attracted in large enough numbers for a variety of reasons, an important one being that they considered freight rates too high. Coastal ship-owners, on the contrary, have felt, and still feel, that these rates are too low for economic working. There has been an encouraging improvement in the situation recently, and it is expected that more will be noticeable after the recommendations of the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee have been sifted and enforced. The Government's entry into the coastal tanker trade has been a notable development, but a problem to which far too little attention has been given is the delay in turn-round of ships at ports. This is ascribable to two main reasons—the sloth and indiscipline of dock labour, and the shortage of physical facilities to handle cargoes. The first is the more quickly curable; after years of trouble, accentuated by the introduction of the dock labour decasualisation scheme, realism is now beginning to dawn. Labour troubles at ports have affected not only coastal shipping, but also the overseas trade, at a time when world markets have become steadily more competitive. A start has been made in Bombay with a scheme of payment-by-results for dock workers, and, as the Government of India's Transport Secretary mentions on a later page, the results have been very encouraging. Further strenuous efforts will be necessary to boost the through-put capacity of major and minor ports, so that not only coastal but also overseas vessels may be able to work on a less uneconomic basis.

Taking transport as a whole, the fundamental need today is not arbitrarily to boost this form or that, on vague grounds of national prestige and the like. The fundamental need is to ensure that expansion, wherever it occurs, brings the richest possible dividends in economy, efficiency and national satisfaction. A great deal of nonsense has guided the extension of air services to quite unimportant centres; the pleas of "social necessity" and "national prestige" on which this has been done are effectively exploded by a special correspondent on a later page. On a much smaller scale, the same sort of ideas have sometimes dominated plans for the expansion of India's ocean shipping services; it is, for instance, still not quite certain whether the vessels operating between India and Russia under the recently-negotiated Shipping Agreement will be able to find suitably large cargoes to carry. The shortage of investment funds is too severe to allow the expenditure of money on impressing people, whether at home or abroad; any money that does come to be spent in this manner, however little, is the purest waste. India's transport needs today are great enough to exceed by far her investing capacity; the guiding principles in her transport policy must therefore be to co-ordinate and use intensively the facilities which exist, and to make economy and efficiency the sole criteria for expansion.

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• By G. PANDE •

Chairman of the Railway Board

It is interesting to speculate whether the pioneers of railway transport in India, farseeing men though they were, could even dimly have foreseen that their modest venture of a century ago would steadily grow into the vast empire which the Indian railways have become today. It is a safe guess, however, that these pioneers of the last century could not have foreseen the heavy dependence on the railway system which the country's economy has come to develop in the course of the past 100 years or so. How completely the national economy is dependent upon the railway system in India has been shown by the events of the past few years, particularly during the period of the first five year plan. Rail transport has come to occupy such a pivotal position that its adequacy or otherwise in the coming years may well spell the success or failure of the large industrialisation programme on which the country has embarked. Readers of newspapers have during the past few weeks been reading columns and columns of information on the various aspects of the second five year plan. If I may generalise, the public appears to have taken the transport part of the plan for granted. If the underlying assumption is that the railways will somehow deliver the goods, as they have done in the past, the compliment implied in such an assumption is indeed flattering. It seems, however, that there is in many quarters insufficient realisation of how intimately the success of the various sectors of the second five year plan is bound up with the development of railway transport, which should not only remain in step with development elsewhere but preferably keep at least one step ahead. What is the position of the railways under the second five year plan?

The Background

About a year ago, when the Planning Commission gave the Railway Board a broad indication, on the basis of the plan-frame, of the extent of industrial development expected during the second plan period, it was estimated that there would be an increase of 60.8 million tons in freight traffic. The more important increases related to steel, coal and cement. The anticipated increase in steel production was 5 million tons, and for this alone, it was estimated, transport capacity of 25 million tons was required, including coal and other raw materials. Excluding coal needed for the steel works, the increased capacity required for coal was of the order of 13 million tons. The additional capacity needed for cement was another 5 million tons. Thus, for these three basic industries, the total capacity required was of the order of 43 million tons, leaving a margin of 17.8 million tons for the increase in general goods traffic, based on a 5 percent annual increase, which was at that time regarded as a conservative estimate by the railways. As for passenger traffic, the volume handled in 1950-51 was about 250 percent of the traffic handled during 1928-39. In succeeding years, the traffic dropped slightly, but since 1954-55, signs of a speedy revival have been noticed. The plan-frame furnished by the Planning Commission envisaged an increase of 30 percent in train-miles to allow for an increase of 3 percent per annum, while the balance of 15 percent would help to ease overcrowding.

It was against this background that the Railway Board set out to prepare the details of the second five year plan. Again, in the first instance, it was felt that the rehabilitation of the entire over-aged rolling stock and track should be provided for, but it was subsequently agreed that we should retain the same number of over-aged rolling stock in various age groups at the end of the second plan as we had at the end of the first plan. The track renewal programme was also cut down by 25 percent. Subsequently, however, owing to financial limitations, the Railway Board was asked to readjust the plan within an allocation of Rs. 1,125 crores. The plan was revised. The allocation of Rs. 1,125 crores, as now finally provided for the railways, includes a contribution of Rs. 375 crores from railway revenues, made up of Rs. 225 crores from the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Rs. 150 crores from the surplus. The net contribution from the general revenues, therefore, will amount to Rs. 750 crores.

Effects of Reduction

What was the effect of this reduction in the size of the railway plan? New line constructions

were restricted mainly to operational lines required for the movement of coal and steel traffic aggregating about 850 miles, against the 3,000 miles originally provided for; electrification schemes were cut down from 1,600 miles to 826 miles; doublings and conversions from metre gauge to broad gauge sections were cut down from 3,500 miles to 1,750 miles; and the provision for additional traffic was reduced from 60.8 million tons to 42 million tons in the case of goods, and from 30 percent to 15 percent in the case of passengers.

The Planning Commission stipulated that full provision would have to be made for the transport of steel and its raw material requirements (including coal), but it was agreeable to reducing the provision for coal (other than for steel works) and cement to 6 million tons and 4 million tons respectively. This left a balance of only 7 million tons for general goods traffic, against the plan-frame target of 17.8 million tons, excluding in both cases the 5 million tons of arrears of traffic carried over from the first five year plan, for which assets have already been provided. It was realised that if the targets set for various industries, etc., were achieved, rail transport would fall short of the demand. The Planning Commission has, therefore, agreed to review the position from year to year and readjust the allocation in accordance with the tempo of development.

Distribution of Funds

How is the proposed allocation of Rs. 1,125 crores to be utilised? It is expected that about Rs. 380 crores will be spent on the procurement of rolling stock, about Rs. 66 crores on new lines, and Rs. 100 crores on the renewal and strengthening of track. Works intended to increase line capacity, which include doubling, conversions to broad gauge, re-modelling of important yards, etc., have been allocated a sum of Rs. 186 crores. A sum of Rs. 65 crores has been provided to re-model workshops and set up new ones to take care of additional rolling stock. The 850 miles of new lines required mainly in connection with the steel and coal industry will cost Rs. 66 crores. On sections where steam traction can no longer haul the traffic satisfactorily, the railways must modernise working with the funds allotted. To this end, tracks will be electrified over a length of 826 miles at an expenditure of Rs. 80 crores. It may be mentioned that, up to now, the route mileage of the electrified tracks on the Indian railways is only 240 miles. On a number of sections, the introduction of diesel engines is being actively considered but this will not affect outlay to any extent. Emphasis on providing amenities for rail-users will continue unabated during the second plan period. We have also provided Rs. 50 crores for housing for essential railway staff and for staff welfare measures. This is about two and a half times the sum spent during the first plan period.

The task before the Railway Board now is how to produce the maximum possible transport out of the funds placed at its disposal. There is a large body of informed persons who consider that the targets laid down for rail transport, as now revised, are definitely inadequate. In fact, many of them even contend that the original targets of the plan-frame itself were inadequate, especially for goods traffic, and feel that in every sphere there is going to be an unprecedented degree of development which will astound the planners. Some suggest restricting passenger travel by all possible means and others would like the railway plan to be whittled down further because they feel that the development in other sectors will not come up to the targets provided for.

Efficiency of Performance

There is also the opinion of some distinguished persons that there is a larger scope for efficiency on the railways beyond what has been provided for. In this connection, it may be stated that, in calculating its requirements of rolling stock, etc., the Railway Board had assumed that there would be an overall 10 percent improvement in operational efficiency above what has already been achieved recently. In addition to this, no provision has been made to cater for an increase in the average lead of goods which is bound to come about. The average lead, after partition, has registered an increase from 275 miles to 300 miles in six years and perhaps a 20 percent increase may materialise during the second plan. If this

comes about, the requirements of additional rolling stock would go up by almost 10 percent, which has not been provided for. Although, therefore, provision has been made for a 10 percent improvement in efficiency, the railways must continue to do better and cater also for a reasonable increase in the average lead of goods. The scope for bigger improvements is limited by various practical considerations; for example, because of the developmental programmes that have to be executed during this period, a large number of engineering works, like doublings, re-modelling of yards, etc., will have to be undertaken and will impose a large number of speed restrictions, thus slowing down trains. Similarly, on the passenger side, additional trains will mostly be the slow-moving passenger trains which reduce the scope for earning additional engine-miles beyond the present average.

The railways naturally welcome any technical advice which will promote greater efficiency, but the point which is generally overlooked is that each suggestion should be capable of immediate and large-scale application so as to produce quick results. In addition, certain fundamental concepts must inevitably be kept in view, namely: (a) due to large availability of labour too much mechanisation would not be desirable; (b) we should use, as far as possible, equipment and materials produced indigenously; and (c) maximum use should be made of the existing assets and resources of the railways. We have invited a team of American surveying engineers, and they are already at work on two basic studies concerning increased through-put on certain trunk lines and greater rail-sea co-ordination, particularly in coal transport. We shall give the fullest consideration to any recommendations which this team might make, but, once again, let me emphasise that, in the context of the second plan, we can take account of only those new ideas which can produce quick results. We are also sending out our own officers to other railways to undertake studies of the methods of working with a view to improving our own. This is apart from the work that our own Efficiency Bureau and research organisations are doing.

Doubling or Central Traffic Control

There is another technical question to which a brief reference may be made here, in view of its important repercussions on the financial aspects of the second railway plan. It is argued that the introduction of the modern central traffic control system would eliminate the necessity of large-scale investment on doubling of track envisaged during the second plan period. This question is being looked into, and if we can avoid the doubling of a section on a long-term basis, we shall certainly adopt the cheaper method. A point to note, however, is that the central traffic control system would prove economical only on those sections where the increase in traffic is not expected to be very heavy. On all sections where traffic capacity is expected to increase very substantially in this plan or by the next, the doubling of track right now would be the more profitable proposition.

Then, again, there is some controversy about the economics of electric traction *vis-à-vis* diesel traction. This controversy can easily be laid to rest since we cannot afford to go in for large-scale dieselisation of our railways unless ample reserves of oil have been developed within the country, as otherwise, apart from dependence on foreign supplies, this would involve perpetual inroads into our foreign exchange reserves. Meanwhile, on certain sections of the railways, we have decided on a limited scale to go in for diesel traction during the second plan period as there it is a "must".

Road and Rail Transport

There is a strong feeling that road transport should be developed in order to relieve pressure on the railways. This is a highly desirable objective, but has certain limitations. To the extent that road transport can supplement rail effort in areas where the railways are, or would be, in difficulties, such help would be most welcome. However, when we come to consider the economics of the problem, it is found on a rough assessment that the capital investment required for developing a carrying capacity of one million tons by road for a distance of 300 miles is of the order

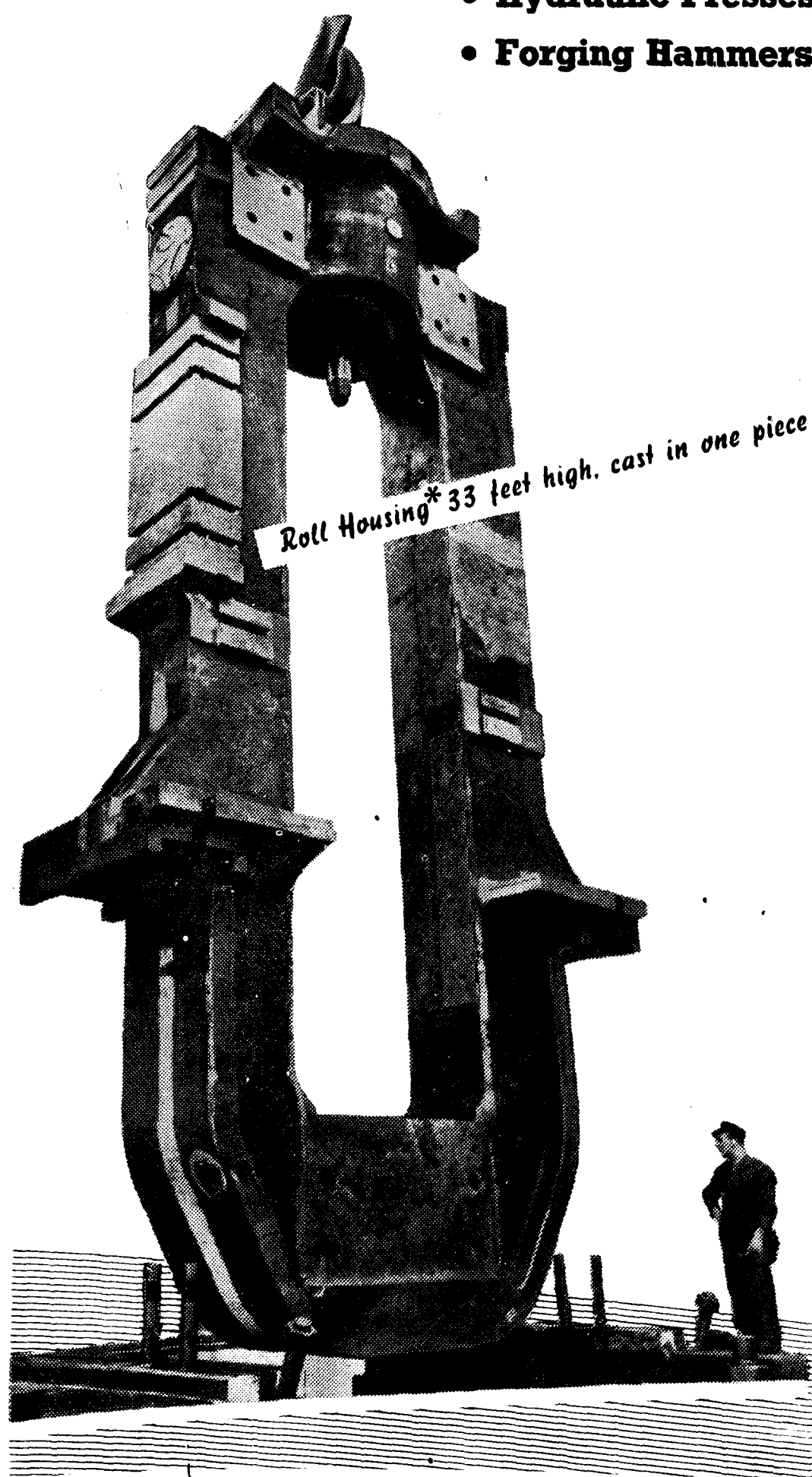
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ROLLING STOCK FOR THE RAILWAYS

PRODUCING MORE WAGONS IN INDIA

• By A CORRESPONDENT •

THE chief weakness of the Indian railway system is the inadequacy of rolling stock, especially wagons. What exists at present is not only insufficient, but much of it is over-aged. A large number of locomotives, coaches and wagons have outlasted their normal span of life and need to be replaced. The railways have been working under this handicap all through the postwar years, because no replacement was possible during the war period, when they were put to very heavy strain. Judging from the evidence available from official sources, the handicap is likely to continue for several years to come. It is an unfavourable commentary on the railway administration that little effort appears to have been made in the immediate postwar years to rectify the shortcomings which had developed. At the beginning of the first plan, there were 8,209 locomotives, 19,225 coaches and 222,441 wagons. Of these, as many as 2,112 locomotives, 7,011 coaches and 34,584 wagons were over-aged—that is, roughly 25 percent, 40 percent and 20 percent of the respective categories of stock. The seriousness of the position was obvious, so the first plan allocated Rs. 400 crores for railway development, the major portion of which was for the procurement of rolling stock.

The railway administration has prosecuted the development programme with speed and vigour over the past five years. It has utilised the entire allocation for rehabilitating and developing the system; it has even spent Rs. 32 crores more, and procurement targets have been exceeded in the case of locomotives and wagons. The Union Railway Minister's Budget speech this year showed that a total of Rs. 240 crores was spent on the purchase of 1,589 locomotives, 4,837 coaching vehicles and 61,773 wagons, against the targets of 1,038 locomotives, 5,674 coaches and 49,143 wagons. But arrears of replacement still remain. The final report of the second five year plan says that "the new stock received during the plan period has been used in part for the replacement of over-aged stock which could no longer be kept in service. The stock on line at the end of the first plan will be 9,262 locomotives, 23,779 coaches and 268,049 wagons (four-wheelers). Of these, 2,813 locomotives, 6,305 coaches and 49,568 wagons will be over-aged and due for replacement. Thus, despite large-scale procurement in recent years, there will be heavy arrears of replacement to be overtaken during the period of the second plan."

TABLE I

Locomotives		Wagons		Coaches	
On 31st March	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Broad gauge
1951	23.0	31.0	13.3	29.4	29.5
1956	32.5	26.0	16.5	17.2	24.0
1961	16.2	22.5	6.6	11.9	10.0

The railway development programme for the current plan period provides for the purchase of 2,258 locomotives, 107,247 wagons and 11,364 coaches for replacement as well as development purposes. The figures represent a curtailment of the railways' original procurement programme. The railway authorities have been asked to bring back into use the replaced stock found in a serviceable condition, in order to "make the limited allotment for the railways go as far as possible in fulfilling the targets of the plan." This, of course, the Railway Ministry has been obliged to do, and Mr. Shastri's Railway Budget speech last February referred to the measures introduced to utilise obsolete stock in the manner suggested. "Since wagons were short of requirements," he said, "steps were taken to improve their availability for traffic by a reduction in the number of wagons under repair and by intensive utilisation. These efforts have borne fruit. The percentage of sick wagons in November and December 1955 came down to 4 percent on the broad gauge and 5.8 percent on the metre gauge, from 7 percent and 7.2 percent in the previous year." This however does not answer the question whether the present policy will meet the requirements of the situation effectively. The need to restrain expenditure particularly when a considerable amount of foreign exchange is involved is understandable. As it is, more than one-third, that is, Rs. 425 crores, of the revised capital outlay in the railway development plan, will have to be spent

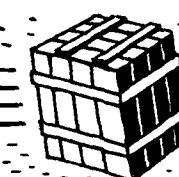
TABLE II

	Locomotives			Wagons			Coaches		
	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge
Development	533	373	...	66,575	16,820	...	2,149	2,768	...
Rehabilitation	1,062	209	81	14,879	4,552	4,021	4,392	1,422	633
Total	1,595	582	81	81,454	21,772	4,021	6,541	4,190	633

abroad mostly for rolling stock purchases. But it seems the policy of economising is being carried too far in this particular case.

The Railway Minister's reference to the problem in his Budget speech was disturbing. He said: "The railway plan has been reviewed, and it has been found that, within the revised allocation, it will be possible to provide only an additional transport capacity of 15 percent for passenger traffic and 47 million tons of goods. The total goods movement during the current year is likely to be 115 million

tons, against an estimated demand of 120 million tons, leaving a gap of 5 million tons, which is also to be covered by the expected increase, and, therefore, the net increase during the second five year plan would be of the order of 42 million tons, against the original estimate of 60.8 million tons. While this increase is expected to meet fully the additional traffic load of 25 million tons on account of coal and other raw materials required for the expanding steel industry and its finished products, six million tons more coal and four million tons



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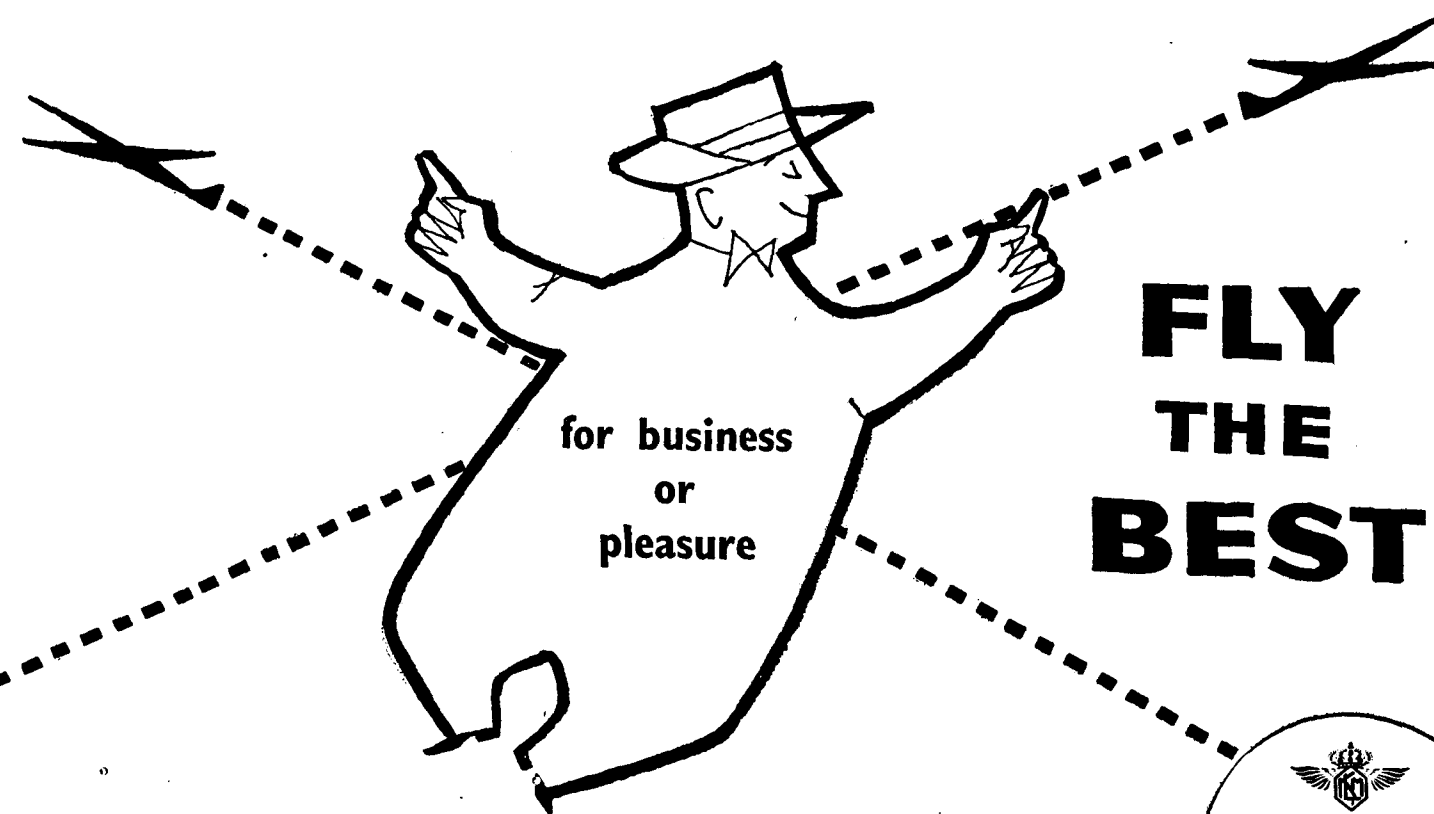
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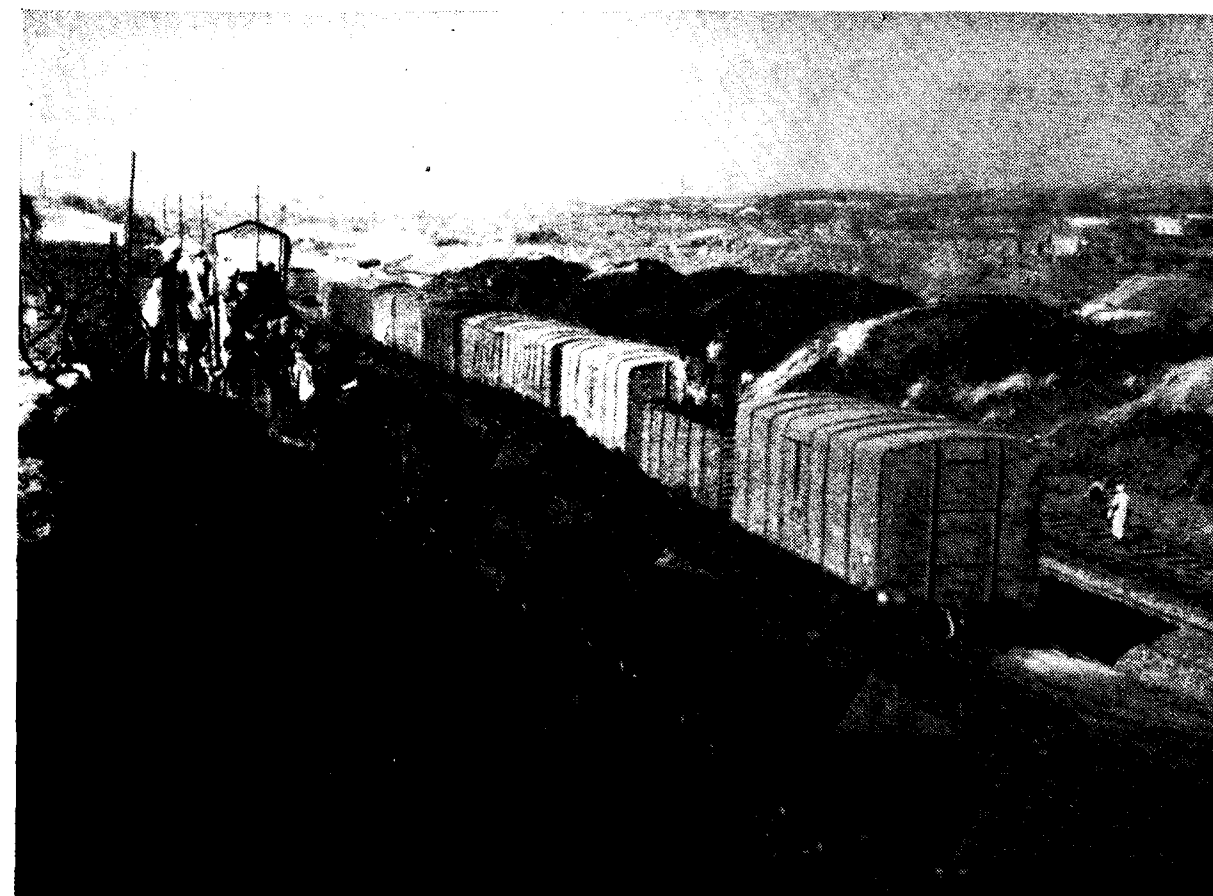


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more cement, I am afraid it will leave a meagre margin for increases in trade and output in other sectors of our economy." Mr. Shastri made this statement after considering how much more traffic capacity could be created by taking special measures, such as retaining over-aged stock and speeding up repairs and overhauls.

The Planning Commission has not officially gone on record as differing from Mr. Shastri. In fact, the final report admits that, in spite of an increase of 8 percent in the traffic carried by the railways be-

tween 1953-54 and 1954-55 (in terms of originating tons), and a possible increase of a further 9 percent during 1955-56, the volume of traffic offered has increased more rapidly than the railways' carrying capacity, as during this period outstanding registrations rose at a greater rate than the average of daily loadings. Nor is it denied that, because of the revision of the plan, the railways will not be able to carry the 60.8 million tons of extra traffic resulting from higher industrial and agricultural production. If it is accepted that the additional traffic required to move coal,

steel and raw materials for the steel plants and cement will be about 43 million tons, which the Planning Commission has done, then Mr. Shastri has established his point that there will be only a small margin left to cope with increases in trade and output in other sectors of the economy. It is easy to appreciate the private sector's fear that the already unsatisfactory facilities may deteriorate further. Coal producers, particularly have suffered from the wagon shortage, partly because the private sector has been discriminated against where the claims of the public sector have come up. The Prime Minister's assurance in the latest Industrial Policy Statement that the two sectors should be treated alike is welcome, but it remains to be seen whether the promise is fulfilled by the lower hierarchy of officials.

The prospect that the railways' relative ability to handle all the traffic they are offered might well deteriorate suggests the need for urgent re-thinking on the size of their expansion plan. On at least one aspect, some change seems essential—the provision for wagons. The target is to procure 107,247 wagons, which gives an average of a little over 20,000 a year. A large proportion of these is to be imported, as in the foreign exchange budget of the railway plan, Rs. 81 crores is earmarked specifically for wagons and Rs. 125 crores for special types of rolling stock. A bigger share of the total orders could perhaps be placed with local producers who already have a rated capacity of 15,000 wagons and produce over 13,000 wagons annually. The following table shows the number manufactured by indigenous sources out of the total number procured during the first plan.

TABLE III

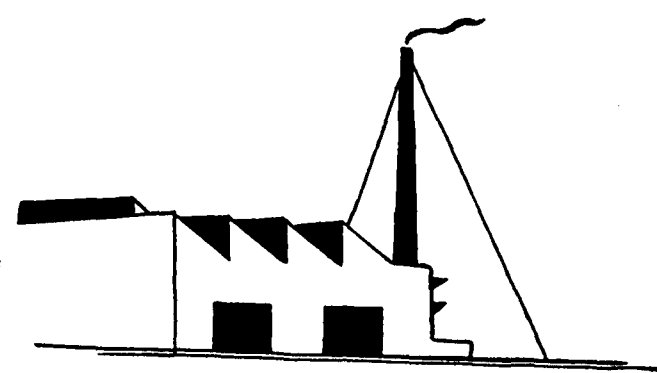
	Indian Manufacture	Imports	Total
Locomotives	496	1,093	1,589
Coaches	4,351	486	4,837
Wagons	41,192	20,521	61,713

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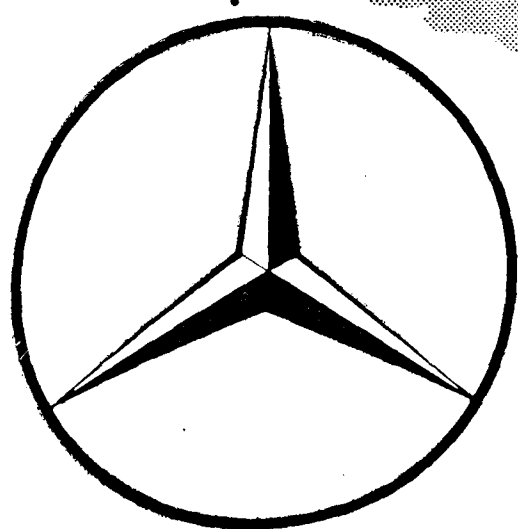
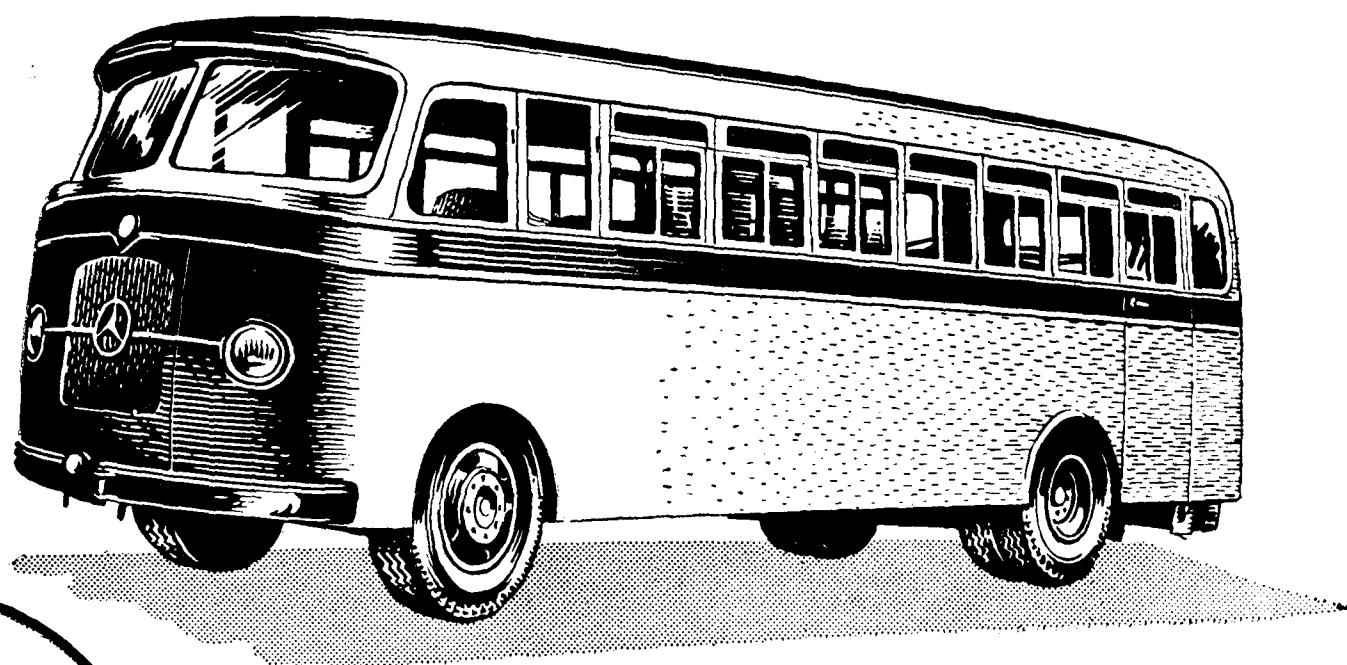
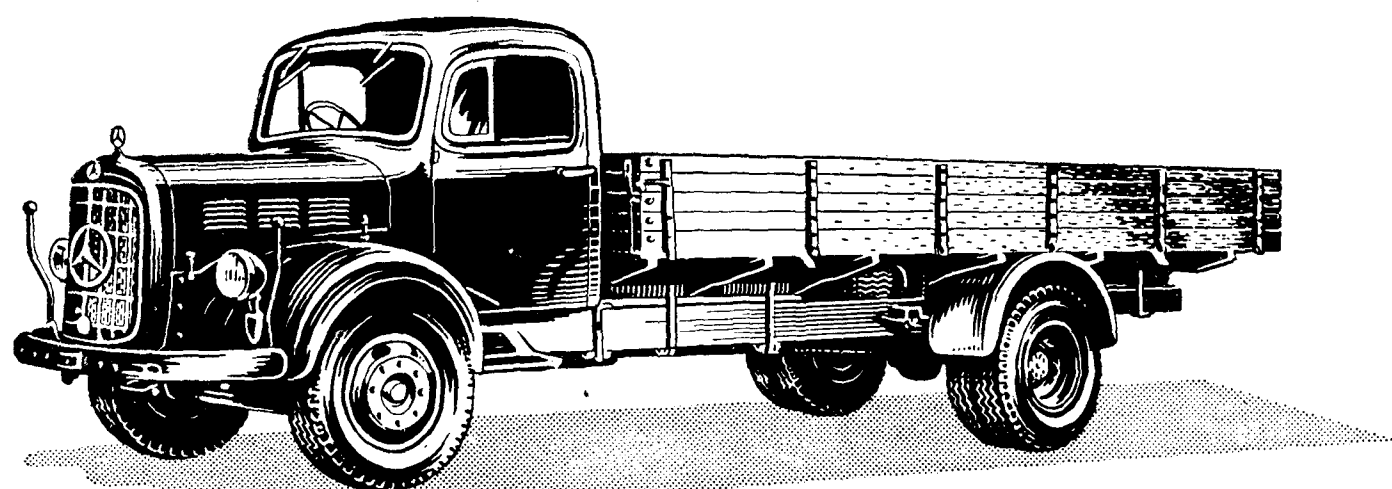
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RATIONALISING RAILWAY FREIGHTS

EARLY HAPHAZARD GROWTH AND THE PROBLEMS OF TODAY

• By I. S. PURI •

Former Financial Commissioner of Railways

THE early railways in India were built by British companies under a Government guarantee of return on the capital invested. Their contracts provided that the rates and fares should, in the first instance, be approved by the Government. Possessing no adequate knowledge of railway rating and being wedded to the policy of *laissez-faire*, the Government decided that its rôle should not go beyond protecting the railway user from being exploited. This it attempted to do by prescribing certain maxima within which each railway was free to charge whatever rates it thought fit.

The railway companies were equally new to the task of railway rate-making. Their knowledge was limited to the conditions prevailing in Britain. Conditions in India, with her then exclusively agricultural economy, were vastly different. Even in Europe and America, the railways had been operating for barely a quarter of a century, a period hardly sufficient for the development of a knowledge of the basic principles of railway freight rates. A long time was to elapse before the economics of rail transport began to be studied as a science.

No Uniformity

The approach of the railways to rate-making was, therefore, purely experimental the world over. The Indian railways also started their freight rates on an experimental basis. In view of the limited range and volume of the traffic which was offered, commodities were grouped under a small number of classes, four on some railways and five on others. There was, however, no uniformity of practice in either the grouping or the basis of charges. Still, certain practices were adopted by almost all railways. For instance, coal and foodstuffs were carried more cheaply than the rest of the merchandise and the basis of charges for traffic moving to and from ports was appreciably lower than that for merchandise moving within the country.

Each railway was free to fix its own rates, irrespective of what the others did, as it had a monopoly in its own area. The only competition it had to contend with was from the bullock cart and the pack animal. Inter-railway competition was non-existent. The picture, however, underwent a material change in the eighties of the last century. With the opening of the Rajputana Malwa, Indian Midland, the Bengal Nagpur and some other railways, there came into existence alternative routes to the ports of Bombay and Calcutta, particularly from the wheat-producing districts of northern India, and the cotton-producing districts of the Central Provinces, Berar and Khandesh. This started a rate war between the railways serving these ports. In this, both groups of railways were almost evenly matched. Whereas the Rajputana Malwa and the Indian Midland Railways brought Bombay nearer to the producing centres than Calcutta, the railways serving the latter had the advantage of cheap coal, generally easy gradients and the absence of ghat sections. The real sufferer from this rate war was, however, the Government of India, as the railway companies enjoyed the guarantee of a minimum return, more than which they were not earning in any case. The Government tried to check this rate war by laying down certain broad principles to be observed by every railway. A standard goods classification was prescribed. The freights were divided into mileage rates and terminals. For mileage rates maxima and minima were laid down, which no railway could infringe. As for terminals, railways were allowed complete liberty, subject to the right of the Government to fix a reasonable charge in case of dispute. Undue preference was not to be given to any railway, each being free to fix a special or exceptional classification for any commodity. The range between the minima and maxima was, however, very wide. For some classes the maximum was five or six times the minimum. This gave the railways very considerable latitude in laying

down the policy which it did, the Government provided itself with a weapon of only very limited utility against wasteful inter-railway competition.

Competition

This competition took various forms. A railway would place a commodity in a different class from that adopted in the standard classification. Schedule rates were quoted much below the standard class rates, each railway constructing its own schedule. Some had more than one schedule for one and the same commodity, based on quantities offered, different packing conditions, etc. A new schedule was evolved for any commodity which could not be fitted into the structure of class rates without reducing the competitive strength of the railway. The number of schedule rates increased rapidly and ultimately ran into thousands. Even this did not seem to satisfy either the railways or the traders; therefore station-to-station rates were quoted for traffic moving between specific points. They were a matter of negotiation between the consignor and the railway. In course of time, their number ran into lakhs. Sometimes "special" or "block" rates were quoted with the deliberate object of diverting traffic from another railway. Such special rates upset the already existing routing arrangements over a wide field and were a fruitful cause of intensified inter-railway competition.

Effect of Government Policy

Not unoften, reduced or exceptional rates were also quoted with the more laudable object of fostering trade and industry. At quite an early stage of their development, the railways had, through the efforts of the Government and its officers, been made to appreciate the advantage to themselves of encouraging long distance movements by quoting cheap rates. During the Bengal famines of 1868 and 1873, although the E. I. Railway was reluctant to quote rates without a Government guarantee against loss, cheap rates for foodgrain to famine-stricken areas were financially a great success and the railway made a substantial profit. Later, the Bengal Nagpur Railway found it profitable to quote reduced rates for cotton from Berar and the Central Provinces to Bengal. Sometimes a railway found it advantageous to quote special rates in order to enable regional industries to stand competition from those situated in areas served by other rail-

ways. Concessional rates were also quoted to enable a new industry of national importance to be established. Even unprofitable rates were sometimes quoted in the hope that they would be revised when the industry had established itself and would be a source of profit both to the promoters and the railway. A classic instance of such enlightened self-interest was the quotation of specially low rates by the B. N. Railway for the products and raw materials of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The sugar industry also established itself with the help of low freight rates. It may be mentioned in passing that this policy of quoting low rates for traffic of special importance to the national economy has been observed throughout. During the period of depression, special rebates were given for coal and wheat intended for export, and at present there are special schedules for chemical manures and long distance wheat. Coal has all along been carried at special rates; in the opinion of some, actually at a loss.

A Complex Structure

Whatever advantages the railways might have derived from such a complicated freight structure, and whatever incidental benefits might have accrued to individual interests, the disadvantages were far greater. A freight structure for the country as such never existed. There were as many freight structures as there were railways, which freely manipulated rates from time to time.

The Indian Railway Conference Association made protracted efforts to bring about some measure of uniformity through voluntary agreement. It evolved a general classification of goods and a number of standard schedules, which were generally accepted for interchange traffic. But the railways continued to have their special classifications: each was free to apply to a particular commodity whatever schedule it chose and had its own separate schedules for local traffic. Thus, even as late as 1937, there was hardly any uniformity in schedules applicable even to the principal commodities, a feature of railway administration which drew adverse comments from the Wedgwood Committee.

Business interests were naturally loud in their complaints against the anomalies, complexities and drawbacks of such a chaotic freight structure, from which they suffered a great deal. For a trader, it was impossible to find his way through the maze of

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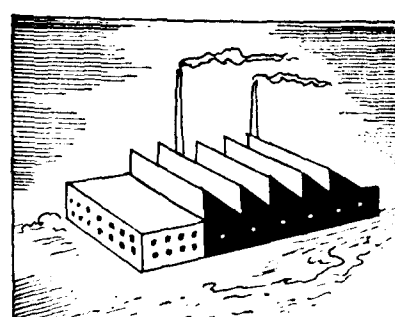
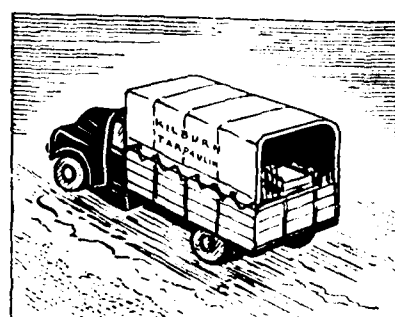
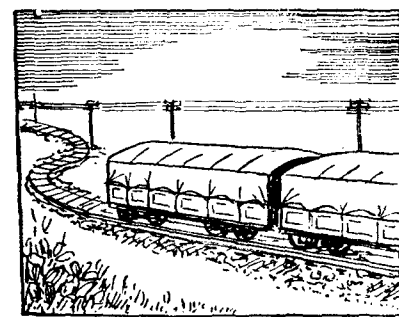
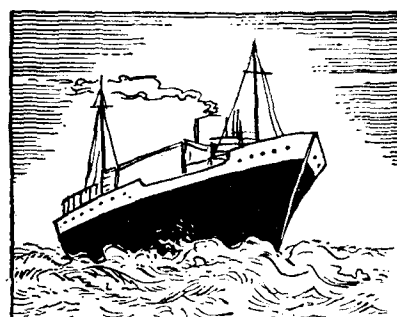
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PLANNING FOR BETTER ROADS MEASURES TO HELP REDUCE VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS

• By E. A. NADIRSHAH •

President, The Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Bombay.

ON 31st March, 1943, there were 220,000 miles of roads in India, of which 88,000 miles or 40 percent had a hard-crust and 132,000 miles or 60 percent were of earth. Towards the end of that year, a conference of provincial chief engineers and representatives of the Central Government was held at Nagpur to assess road requirements on the basis of economic needs and after taking into consideration the facilities offered by other forms of transport. This conference evolved a scheme, which came to be recognised as India's blue-print for roads. Its main features were:

1. An increase in the total mileage from 220,000 to 331,000 by 1953. Of this, 123,000 miles or about 37 percent were to have a hard-crust, and 208,000 miles or about 63 percent were to be of earth.

2. A classification of the road system into: (a) the national highways, being the main arteries of the country; (b) State highways, being the main arteries of the States; (c) major district roads, being the main feeder roads; (d) other district roads, being also feeder roads but less important than (c); and (e) village roads, being roads passing through villages.

3. No village in a well-developed agricultural area would be more than five miles from a main road; no road would be considered in isolation but as part of a network; and no road surface would be of a higher standard than was required to carry the existing traffic or traffic expected in the immediate future.

Other aims were to join missing links, build a large number of bridges, widen the main traffic arteries, improve their surfaces and evolve suitable standards for the geometrical design of roads.

Progress of the Scheme

Although the scheme was to have been completed by 1953, only about 24,000 miles were constructed between 1944-45 and 1950-51. Thus, at the beginning of the first five year plan, India had 244,000 miles of roads—97,000 miles or about 39 percent with a hard surface, and 147,000 miles or about 61 percent of earth. During the five years ended March 1956, it was expected that about Rs. 156 crores would be spent on extension and improvement. This, it was thought, would allow about 10,000 miles of hard-crust and 20,000 miles of earth roads to be constructed; and the condition of existing roads to be improved. In addition, a number of bridges, including about 30 on national highways, were to be built. The construction of 31 bridges was already in hand. Now, in the second five year plan, about Rs. 275 crores have been provided. With this amount, it is expected that another 56,000 miles of roads will be built, excluding bridges. Thus, the target for additional mileage laid down in the Nagpur Plan is to be reached by 1960-61, though a number of bridges will still be left over for construction during the third plan.

Since the Nagpur Plan was drawn up, considerable economic progress has taken place. The per capita income, which was believed to be about Rs. 220 in 1942-43, rose to Rs. 255 in 1950-51 and Rs. 280 in 1955-56. It is expected to rise to around Rs. 330 in 1960-61. Railway freight, in originating tons, which amounted to about 80 million tons in 1942-43 in the territory now known as the Indian Union, increased to about 92 million tons in 1950-51 and 115 million tons in 1955-56. It is expected to increase to 181 million tons by 1960-61. Thus, at the end of the second plan, railway goods traffic is likely to be about 2½ times that of 1942-43, when the Nagpur Plan was prepared. This suggests that, instead of a 50 percent increase in the road mileage envisaged by the Nagpur Plan, an increase of at least 100 percent is required. In other words: it appears that, as against the provision for 111,000 additional miles in the Nagpur Plan, 220,000 miles will actually be needed by 1960-61. Against this background, the present targets seem too low.

Comparison with other Countries

India's backwardness in roads is generally admitted, but the two tables which follow show it in comparative terms. In this country, there is about one-fifth of a mile of road for each square mile of area, as against over two miles in the U.K. and one

mile in the United States. The following figures offer a comparison with various European countries.

ROAD MILEAGE FOR A SQUARE MILE OF AREA

Belgium	...	4.9
Denmark	...	2.2
U.K.	...	2.1
France	...	2.1
Switzerland	...	2.0
Ireland	...	1.9
Holland	...	1.8
West Germany	...	1.6
Italy	...	0.9
Austria	...	0.6
Yugoslavia	...	0.5
Portugal	...	0.5
Sweden	...	0.5
Spain	...	0.4
Finland	...	0.3

While it is hardly possible to compete with the highly developed countries, a target of about half a mile of road for a square mile of area does not seem too high. The figure of 220,000 miles suggested by me, based on the increase in railway goods freight between 1942-43 and 1960-61, is less than what this target would require.

The following table compares the road mileage in various countries in relation to population.

ROAD MILEAGE FOR 100,000 OF POPULATION

Australia	...	5,854
Canada	...	3,955
U.S.A.	...	2,107
France	...	1,212
Spain	...	485
Ethiopia	...	391
U.K.	...	364
Iraq	...	246
Ceylon	...	221
Malaya	...	114
Philippines	...	77
India	...	68

Again, leaving out the more advanced areas, the position of the last five countries—Iraq, Ceylon, Malaya, the Philippines and India—is interesting. An average of about 115 miles of roads for a lakh of population, it appears, would not be over-ambitious. For this average, India's requirements would work out to a total road mileage of about 440,000, that is, an addition of about 220,000 miles, the same as has been indicated already.

Other Factors

The construction of roads is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end, the end being an economical system of transportation. It is necessary to see that it is done in such a way as to help reduce the operating costs of vehicles. Unless these are low, full use of the facilities will not be made. Here three factors are particularly important: the geometric design of the roads, which affects the speed and safety of vehicles; modern surfaces, which affect maintenance and running costs; and the provision of bridges capable of carrying greater laden weights, which reduces hauling charges. The Indian Roads Congress has been doing excellent work on the geometric design of roads. It has studied the requirements in great detail, and in the light of other countries' experience, has standardised road widths, cambers, gradients, super-elevations at curves and a number of other details, including suitable milestones. As these standards are implemented, the country will have quicker and safer facilities for road travel. For surfaces, the first need is to increase the mileage of hard-crust roads. In the Nagpur Plan target, hard-crust roads were to be about 37 percent of the total mileage and earth roads about 63 percent. This is a serious defect since earth roads are not suitable for fast traffic and they prove more expensive in the long run as heavy maintenance is necessary. The aim should be to have the entire road mileage of hard-crust. Furthermore, hard-crust roads should have modern surfaces on the main arteries.

In 1949-50, the aggregate lengths of various surfaces were as follows:

1. Bituminous and concrete	13,098 miles
2. Water-bound macadam	82,826 miles
3. Earth	147,314 miles
	243,238 miles



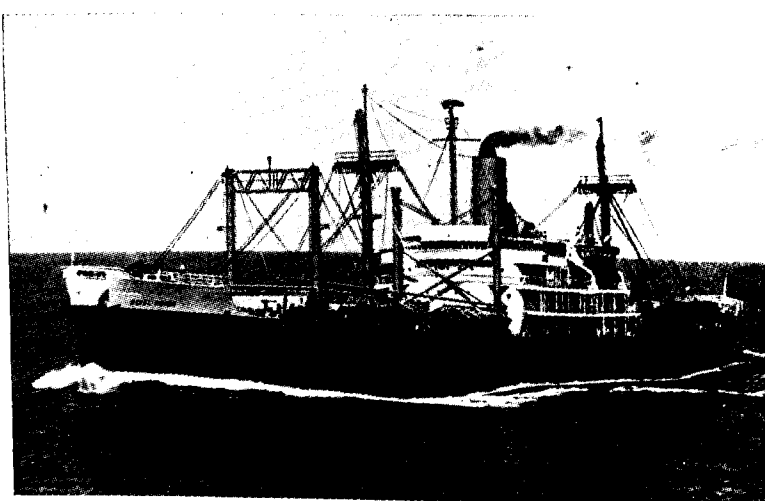
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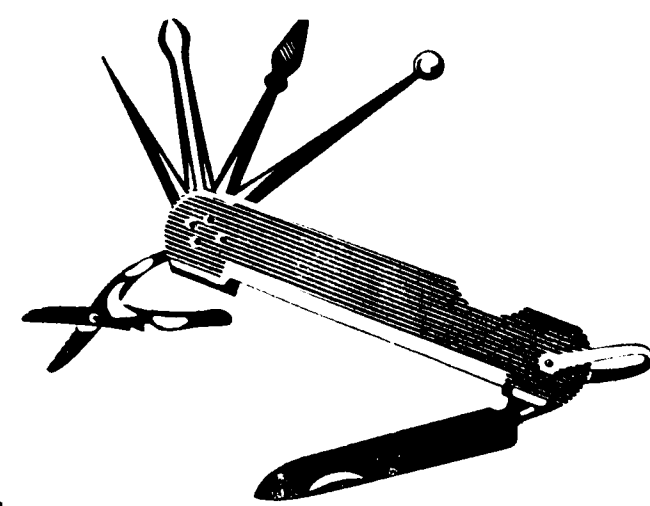
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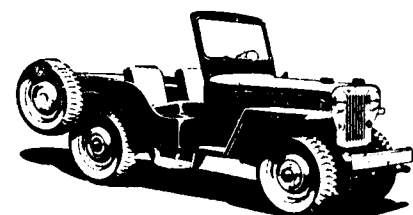
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THE PROBLEMS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA

MEETING REQUIREMENTS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF VEHICLES

● By R. F. DAVIES ●

TRANSPORTATION methods in the economy of a country are of great importance, but are so involved in our daily lives that they are taken for granted and tend to be overlooked. It has been estimated that transport and handling costs represent from 20 to 80 percent of the final price of a product paid by the consumer. Unfortunately, the diversity of the means of handling and the number of stages make control of these costs difficult, but it is obvious that efficient transport systems tend to reduce them. The development of roads and road vehicles has been such that road transport becomes more important as the productivity of a people increases. This is essentially because of the great flexibility of this method of moving goods or people by vehicles capable of travelling over all sorts of surfaces with the minimum of centralised control. Apart from the ability to handle heavy loads over long distances as a primary carrier, the road transport vehicle is necessary as a secondary carrier for the initial collection and final distribution of goods carried by rail or water. In this rôle, no other method can offer the speed, convenience and, generally, the economy of road transport—if the roads are in reasonably good condition. It is also obvious, but is often overlooked, that bicycles, bullock carts or bulldozers will all move more quickly, safely, and cheaply on a good road than on a bad one. The economies are in time, maintenance, fuel, depreciation costs and in increased payloads, and should be set against the cost of the road.

Construction

The Indian road system is in many ways inadequate but is being extended and improved fairly rapidly in spite of the many difficulties facing the engineer. Broadly speaking, a road consists of the sub-base or earth-work which finally carries the load, the base course or soling which distributes the load to suit the nature of the sub-base, and the wearing course or surface which provides a suitable running surface. Whether a road is completed to the first, second or third stage depends on the terrain, climate, soil and traffic density and type. The road builder first surveys the land, selects the most desirable route or alignment and then designs a road to suit prevailing or anticipated conditions. In India, his problem is complicated by natural difficulties such as wide, turbulent and unpredictable rivers, by widely differing types of traffic, and, of course, by finance.

The problems of bridging the greater Indian rivers fall outside the scope of the normal road designer, so they will be ignored here. The designer is therefore only concerned with the road on the surface of the earth. Having decided on the route, the alignment is detailed considering the gradients allowable, the maximum speeds of the vehicles using the road and the drainage of the country. On this alignment, the sub-base or earthwork is constructed. This earthwork will finally carry the weight of the vehicles using the road and the work should be considered of the greatest importance. The load-bearing capacity of a particular soil under given climatic conditions can be evaluated by a series of tests, which indicate the best methods of improving the bearing value during construction. Briefly, the generally accepted tests are:

The Sieve analysis, which shows the proportions of gravel, sand and silt or clay present, and whether a greater quantity of any type should be added.

The Liquid Limit and Plastic Limit tests, which determine the maximum and minimum moisture contents at which the soil remains a stable and homogenous mass.

The Optimum Moisture Content test, which determines the moisture content at which the soil may be best compacted.

The California Bearing Ratio test, which indicates the bearing capacity of the compacted soil.

Soil Conditions

Certain soils will give better results than others and this is taken into account when deciding on the

second stage—the base course or soling—of construction. The actual construction of the earthwork consists of levelling of rises and dips to the desired gradient and lifting the surface of the road above the high water level of the area, leaving means for drainage along and across the roadbed. The earth is normally obtained either from the high spots and filled into the low spots of the proposed road or taken from borrow pits along the sides of the road. The parts of the road from which earth has been removed leaving a solid base are said to be "in cut", and those areas where loose earth has been placed and compacted are "in fill"; the difference in stability must be allowed for. The compaction of the earth-work is normally carried out by spreading in layers and rolling with a conventional road roller, or in special cases by using sheep's-foot or pneumatic tyred rollers, which have a kneading action.

In India, until a few years ago virtually all earth-work was done by manual labour, the tools being a pick and shovel or a Kodali, and baskets for the carriage of the excavated earth by animals or human beings. Since the last war, the advantages of mechanical earth-moving equipment, particularly where huge quantities must be dealt with in a short time in difficult conditions, have become apparent, and this type of equipment will no doubt be used for more and more earth-work. The principle is the same as in the old method. The pick shovel and basket are reproduced on a huge scale in the excavator and tipping truck, or in the motor scraper which is all in one. They dig earth in the "cut", and then carry it to and spread it in the "fill" area. In addition, this heavy mechanical plant compacts the earth-work as it goes along, leaving only the finishing touches to the familiar road roller. After compaction and final dressing the earth-work is left to settle for as long as possible before the next stage is undertaken. This is to allow the base to come to a condition of stability under prevailing climatic conditions, any deformations are then corrected

before the comparatively thin and expensive base and wearing course are applied.

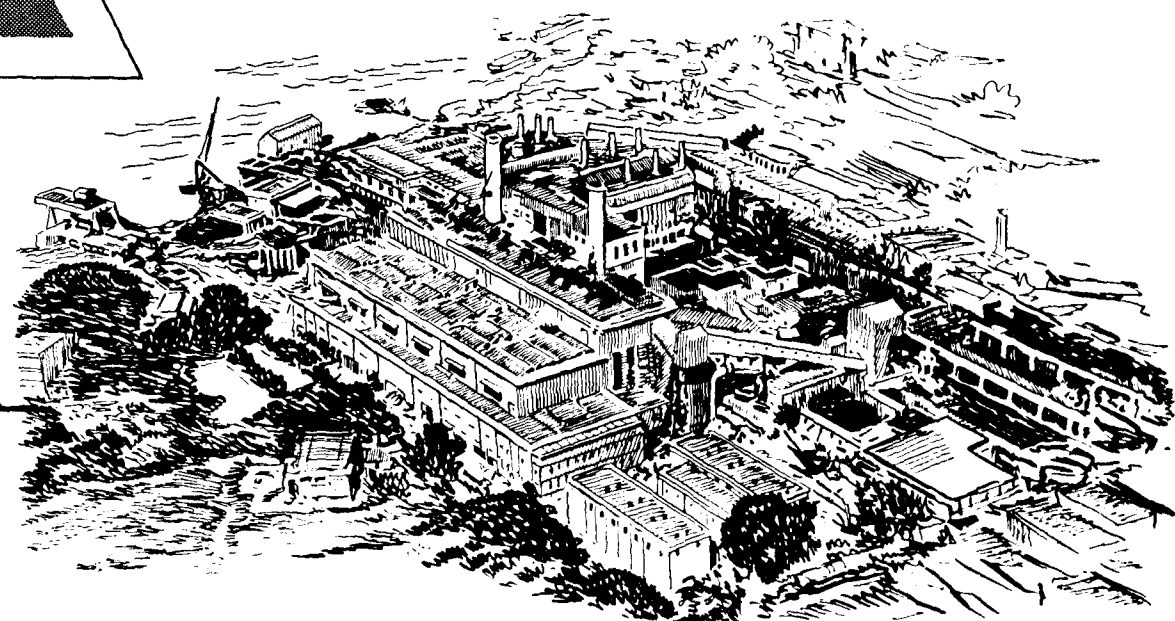
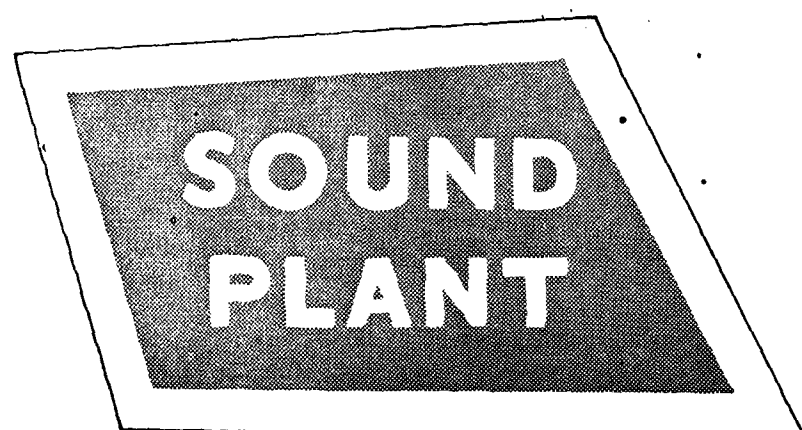
Distributing Traffic Load

The primary job of the base course is to distribute the traffic load safely on to the sub-base or earth-work. For design purposes, it may be assumed that a point load is distributed as a cone downwards through the base course. Thus the thickness of the base course depends on the bearing capacity of the sub-base and the expected maximum load of the traffic. For example, if the bearing capacity of the sub-base is 100 lbs a square inch and a bullock cart weighing 2,000 lbs loaded is to be carried, the contact area of the wheels is considered and the base course thickness calculated to reduce the load on the soil to a safe level. The thickness of the base course being determined, the material to be used must be decided upon, taking into consideration local conditions. As the job of this course is to distribute load, it must be composed of something capable of taking heavy loads itself without crushing or deforming much. The normal materials are broken boulders of large size packed to give mechanical interlocking, or bricks laid with or without some form of mortar or smaller broken stone using earth, cement or a bituminous material to give additional cohesive strength to mechanical interlocking. The first two types are laid by hand to the desired thickness and camber, the third being loosely spread by hand or machine and rolled to compact it to the final thickness as a homogenous mass.

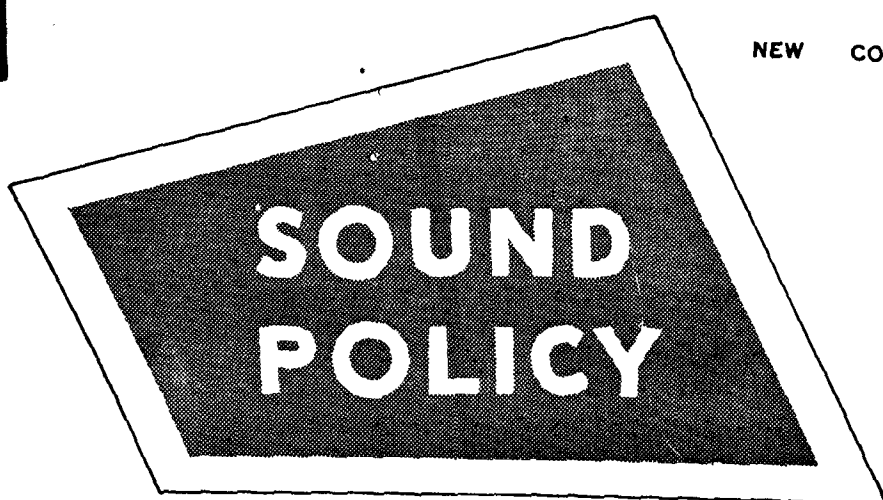
The base course may consist of one or more layers of any of these types individually or in combination to suit the design, available material and plant, and depending on whether the surface is to carry traffic itself or whether a final wearing course is to be provided. The type of surface or wearing course will largely depend on the kind of traffic to be carried and should provide a level riding surface, resist damage to itself and the base



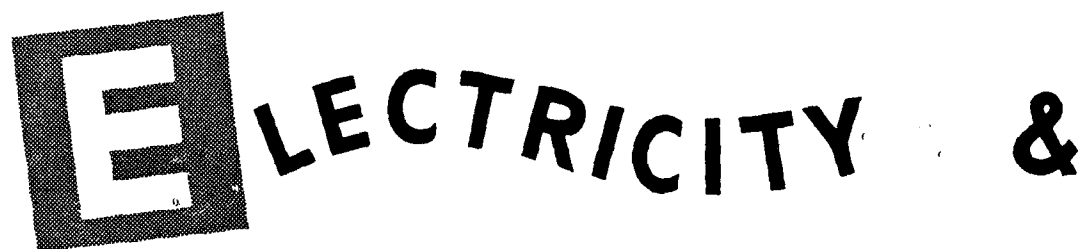
The pontoon bridge on the Barhampur-Jalangi State highway



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levied by three administrations—the Centre, the States, and local bodies. The Centre levies an import or excise duty on motor spirit, tyres and tubes; the States levy a sales tax on motor spirit, a sales tax on vehicles and accessories and a vehicle tax; while the local bodies have such levies as a wheel tax, octroi and passenger tax. The average incidence of Central and State taxes alone on each motor vehicle (including motor cycles) during the period 1934-35 to 1954-55 worked out as follows: 1934-35 Rs. 567; 1939-40 Rs. 808; 1944-45 Rs. 611; 1949-50 Rs. 1,115; and 1954-55 Rs. 1,906.

There is no example in any other country in the world of such a steep increase in taxes. Although the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee reported in 1950 that Indian taxes on motor vehicles were the highest anywhere, the Government raised them by over 33 percent, from Rs. 1,115 in 1949-50 to Rs. 1,906 in 1954-55. As a result, the cost a ton-mile for a road truck is about 6 annas, as against an average rail freight of less than 1 anna a ton-mile. On this basis, no transport can be popular even if it does not suffer other restrictions. The present taxes amount to over 33 percent of the operating cost, as against about 4.5 percent in the United States. They are equal to 2 annas a ton-mile—more than twice the average overall rail freight. The extent to which the road transport industry has been crippled can now be clearly seen.

Nationalisation

Since about 1948, various States have started to nationalise passenger road transport. The policy in every case has been to displace from profitable routes operators who have spent years in developing them and to confine them to routes which are less lucrative and that, too, on permits for short periods, often for a mere six months or so. Naturally, this has scared away entrepreneurs, for they can hardly be expected to invest large sums of money in using a permit for six months, only to be pushed out thereafter if the permit is not renewed. Apart from its obvious unfairness, the policy is irrational since it is not possible for States to nationalise even one-fourth of road transport in the next 15 years or so. At the end of 1952, the nationalised sector covered about 26½ percent of passenger transport, excluding cars; less than 2 percent of goods transport; less than 1 percent of taxi transport; and about 8½ percent of the total under these three heads in 21 administrations. As for investment, the relative position is as follows:

	Estimated Investment In Crores of Rupees	
	As at 1st April, 1954	As at 1st April, 1961
Nationalised Sector	30	50
Private Sector	200	475

The investment in the nationalised sector is thus at present about one-seventh of that in the private sector and is estimated to be only about one-ninth by 1960-61. It is clear that there is not enough money to nationalise even a substantial fraction of road transport, and the only effect of States persisting in their present policy is to restrict expansion by discouraging private operators. The Planning Commission has realised this to a certain extent, but its directive that States should slow down the process of nationalisation until 1960-61 has not produced results. Even the directive, assuming that it were followed, would not be enough. A new venture requires four or five years merely to find its feet, and it is essential to ensure freedom from nationalisation for at least 15 years if new operators are to come in in large numbers.

Credit Purchase

The road transport industry was started by individual operators in the days when prices of vehicles were about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 each. Out of about 48,000 operators in 1950-51, over 46,000 owned about five vehicles or less each. That is, over 90 percent of the industry was developed by people with a capital of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000, or an average of about Rs. 10,000 each. This is no longer possible with the prices of vehicles ranging from about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. Small units of the type operating formerly are no longer feasible as both workshop facilities and the cost of operation are now high. The only solution is to have big units of, say, 15 vehicles each, which means a capital outlay of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4½ lakhs on vehicles alone. Individuals cannot be expected to invest so much money easily, so it is necessary for the State to start a finance corporation, as in the case of other industries, which would advance loans at low rates. In other countries, credit purchase systems have been extremely useful in popularising many goods; in the United States, loans for motor vehicles alone totalled around \$12,532 million in 1954. As credit purchases through private agencies are not always possible in this country, they have to be done under State auspices.

Transport is a service which can be popular only if it is economical. If it is not, consignors will pre-

fer to withhold despatches, except where the goods are perishable. To make road transport popular, it is necessary to reduce costs of operation. There are three main ways of doing this: reasonable taxation, smooth road surfaces and greater permissible laden weights of vehicles.

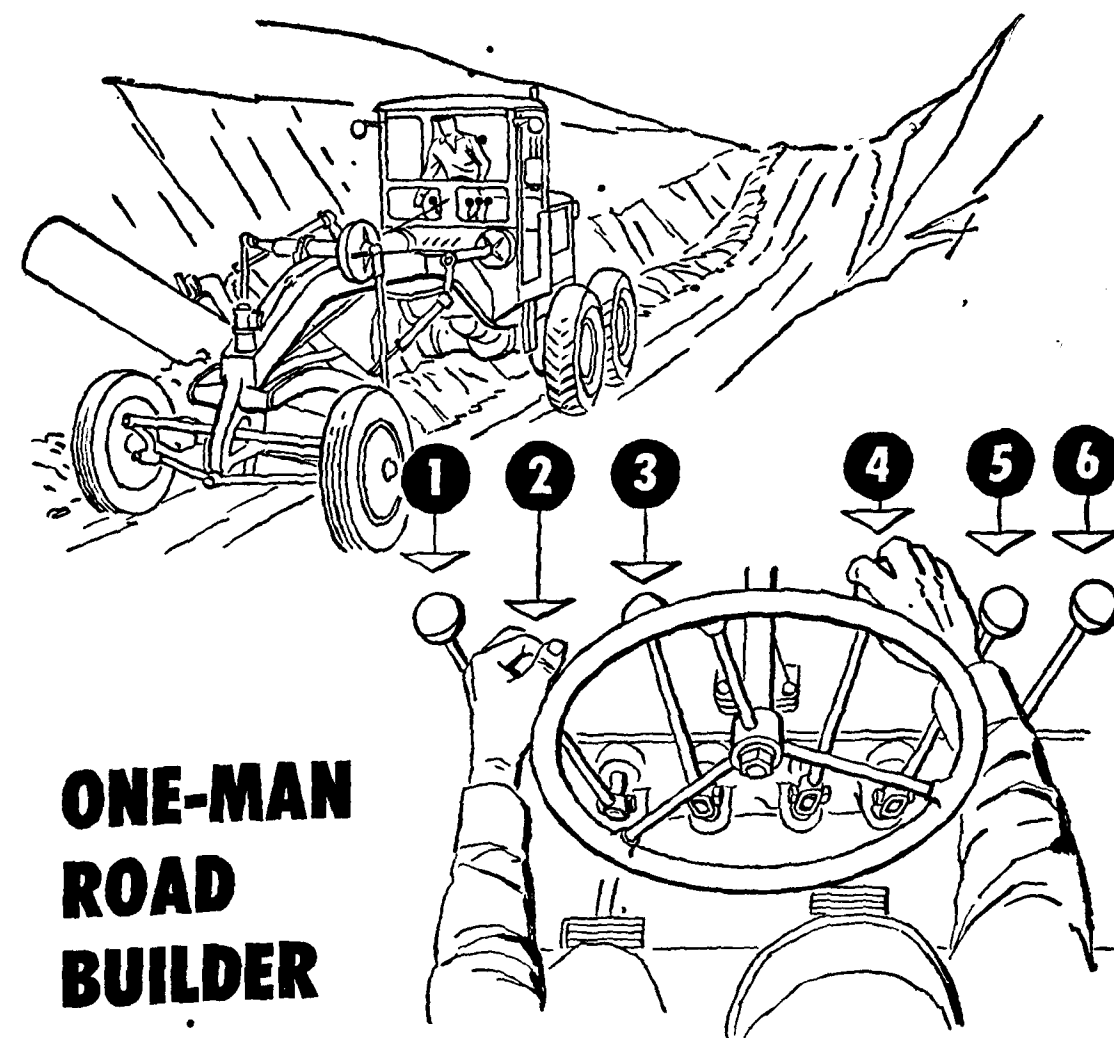
Transport Policy

In the Constitution, road transport has been put in the Concurrent List, but its administration is largely in the hands of States. This is mainly responsible for the present malaise, since it allows wide differences in taxation, nationalisation and permit policies. The construction and maintenance of roads is the responsibility of the Government, while the operation of vehicles is the responsibility of individuals. The industry as a whole is therefore not compact, and this makes it difficult to evolve a consistent long-term policy. In contrast, the railways are controlled by the Centre, and it is responsible for everything connected with their development, which makes it easier for them to meet requirements. This suggests that it is necessary to have a separate Central Ministry for road transport and shipping, as recommended by the Transport Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party and also by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha. Experience shows that it is difficult for a single Ministry to handle both the railways and other forms of transport; if it

does, the latter invariably suffer. The railways have a great deal to do and need all the attention they can get. It is, therefore, desirable that they have a Ministry of their own, while other types of transport are looked after by a separate one.

In sum, the handicaps of road transport are:

1. Restrictive provisions under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1940, and the Code of Principles and Practice. They should be withdrawn in their entirety.
2. Heavy taxation. This should be reduced substantially.
3. Threats of nationalisation. These should be held in abeyance for at least 15 years.
4. Lack of credit facilities for purchases. These should be provided by the State at low rates of interest.
5. Lack of modern road surfaces. These should be provided on the main roads.
6. Lack of uniformity in the permissible laden weights of vehicles. This should be corrected and weight limits increased.
7. Lack of uniformity in the transport policy for the country as a whole. This should be corrected by setting up a Central Ministry for road transport and shipping.



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DEVELOPMENT OF BRIDGE-BUILDING NEW MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

• By K. C. ROY AND A. BANERJEA •

ANCIENT bridges were mainly of three types—beam or girder, arch and suspension—though not exactly of the form known today. Arch bridges appear to have originated in the ancient cities between the Tigris and the Euphrates about 2,000 years before the Roman conquest. The Egyptians knew the science of arch construction around the eighteenth century B.C. The arches built in Persia were of ogival or pointed type. The first semi-circular arch with timber centering was probably built by the Etruscans. Actually, it was after the Roman conquest that the construction of arch bridges spread over the whole of Europe. Suspension bridges in their simplest primitive form were generally meant for one-way traffic. They consisted of a cable made of creepers or bamboo skins, tied to some hold-fast at the two opposite banks of a river, with a loop hanging from the cable meant for the traveller to sit, who in turn helped himself by pulling in crossing the river. Even recently, such old types of suspension bridges have been found in remote parts of the Himalayas, and in China, Africa and South America. Another type of bridge used in ancient times was the pontoon, which was a special type of girder bridge supported by floating boats held in position by anchors. Herodotus narrates how in 481 B.C. Xerxes, the Persian king, crossed the Hellespont during his military expedition against Greece; 674 vessels were tied together and held in position by a proper anchorage, then wooden planks were laid across, with rammed earth as a roadway over it. This type of bridge was generally used in war.

The Roman Age

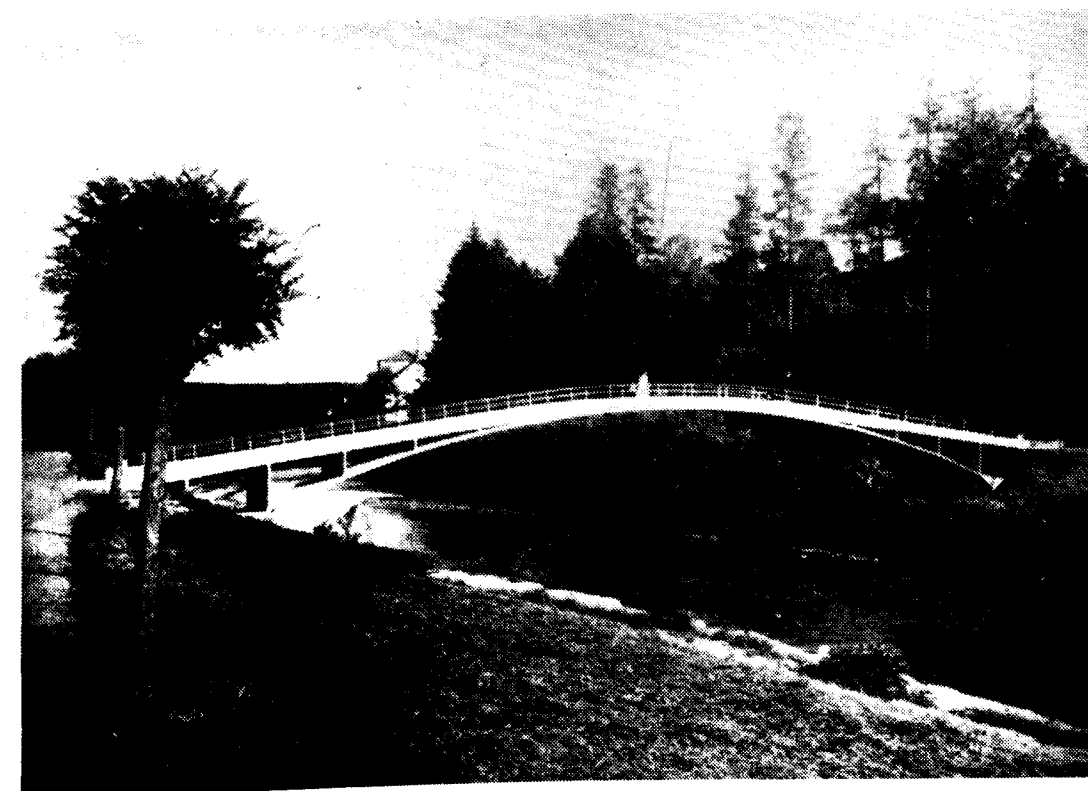
There was a great development of the bridge-building art during the Roman age, that is, from 700 B.C. to 500 A.D. approximately. As the Roman empire spread over Europe, highways with many semi-circular arch bridges were constructed. But the most important achievement was the discovery of *pozzolana*, which forms hydraulic cement when mixed with lime. Bricks were also prepared, but the chief materials for bridge construction were stone and mortar. Joints in the Roman bridges were all normal to the inner surface of the arch, which spoke highly for the workers' efficiency in shaping the stones. But a peculiar feature was

Mr. K. C. Roy is Associate Professor at the B. E. College. Mr. A. Banerjea is a research scholar at the same institution.

that although the Romans could dress their stones very accurately, the spans in their arch bridges were not equal. The width of piers as a rule was one-third of the span, and these were all designed as abutments, that is, designed to take the horizontal thrust. Some Roman bridges still exist and Pont du Gard is probably the finest example. It is a three-tiered aqueduct 860 feet long and 160 feet high. The first tier consists of six arches with spans varying from 50 to 80 feet. Over this runs

thick. There was a chapel on the third pier of the bridge. The old London bridge was also a work of "The Brothers of the Bridges". Mediaeval bridges were built not only to carry traffic but were often fortified or built as war bridges; houses, shops, chapels and sites for tournaments and feats of arms were put on them.

During the Renaissance (1500 A.D.—1750 A.D.), bridge-building received a new impetus. An engineering school, the first of its type, was established in France, with Jean Perronet as director. Perronet discovered the utility of open spandrel arches, and was also the first to construct the intermediate piers of an arch bridge with smaller thickness to carry vertical loads only, allowing the horizontal thrust to be transferred from pier to pier until it met the heavy abutment at the ends. Palladio, the great Italian architect of the sixteenth century, investigated the possibility of constructing wooden trusses. The fundamental principle of the long span trussed bridges existing today is based on his theory. The first Renaissance bridge was the Pont Notre Dame in France. It consisted of six arches, of which the central four had a span of 57 feet each. Among the many Renaissance bridges, Pont Neuf in Paris, Santa Trinita in Florence and the Rialto bridge in Venice are notable.



A bridge in Switzerland built in 1933

the second row of 11 arches, and at the top is a row of 35 semi-circular arches of 16 feet diameter. The channel at the top is 4 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The design of the aqueduct is exceptionally bold in the sense that the ratio of the thickness of the piers to the span is only one-fifth instead of the usual one-third.

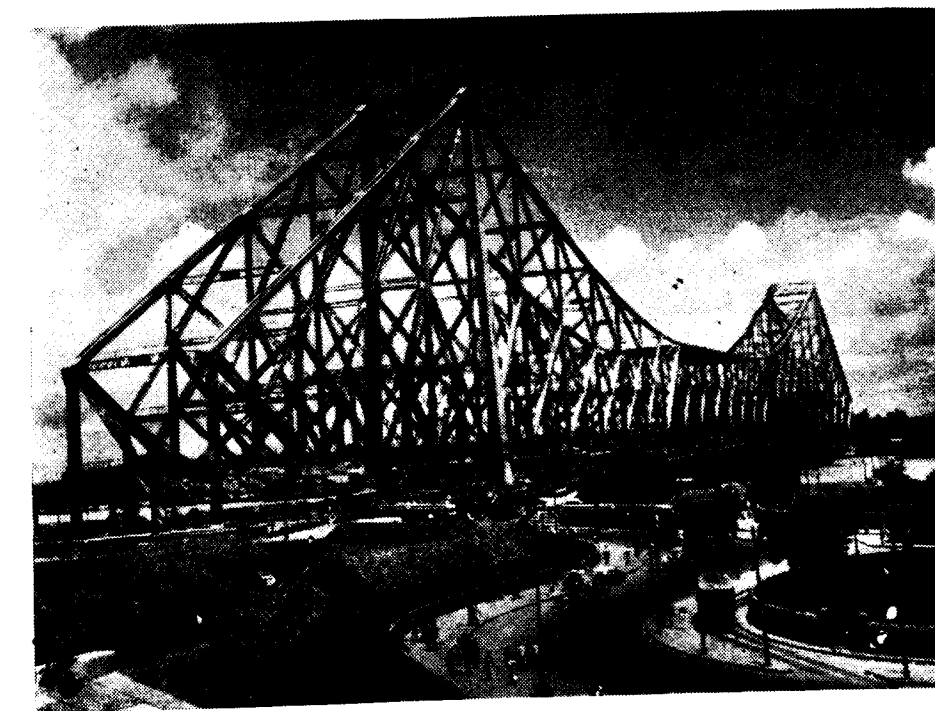
Reign of the Barons

After the Roman age, there was a decline in the art of bridge building. This Dark Age (500 A.D.—1100 A.D.), as it is called, was featured by the reign of the barons. There was little internal trade, so very few bridges were built. In the latter half of the middle ages, during the twelfth century, an organisation was set up by a group of Benedictine monks called Pontis Friars, which assisted travellers and pilgrims, particularly by the construction of bridges. The organisation was known as "The Brothers of the Bridges". It raised money from the public for constructing bridges, and it was in this way that the famous bridge at Avignon was built under the direction of St. Benezet. This bridge was nearly 3,000 feet long, with pointed arches of 100-feet spans and piers about 25 feet

Until this period, wood, stone and brick were the three main materials for bridge construction. But after the industrial revolution in England, iron was used and soon began to supplement the older materials. The first notable iron bridge was the famous Coalbrookdale bridge across the Severn. It was an iron arch of 100-foot span designed by Thomas Farnolls Pritchard. The first wrought iron bridge was built in 1832 near Glasgow. This newly-improved wrought iron was malleable, ductile and much stronger in tension than cast iron. The rivetting machine was also invented at this time. The development of iron bridges was mainly due to great engineers like Telford, Stephenson, Brunel and others. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, iron gave way to steel for use in bridge construction and better methods of sinking foundations below the water level were steadily developed. Like most important innovations, the use of steel was slow to spread. Its use in bridges was banned by the British Board of Trade for a long time, and it was in 1877, just before the construction of the Forth bridge, that the ban was removed. The St. Louis bridge over the Mississippi was the first big steel



The Santa Trinita Bridge in Florence built in 1566-69



The Howrah Bridge across the Hooghly



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THE FUTURE OF LIGHT ROAD TRANSPORT ENCOURAGING THE MANUFACTURE OF BICYCLES AND SMALL POWERED VEHICLES

• By S. K. SEN •

Chairman, Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Ltd.

THE importance of the bicycle and motor-cycle industries in supplying the needs of light road passenger transport is stressed in both the first and the second five year plans. In the first plan, the annual manufacture of 500,000 bi-cycles was expected by 1955. This target was reached by the end of last year, when the ten units from which statistics were obtainable showed a production of 470,000. The output of the nine other assembly units and of the small-scale factories raised the figure to 550,000, according to a statement made in Parliament by the Minister of Commerce and Industries. However, he estimated consumption at 650,000, as against the figure of 500,000 mentioned by the Tariff Commission to justify the liberalisation of imports. These statistics, however, are incomplete. Bicycle imports, which were about 96,000 or 97,000 units in 1954, increased to 118,052 in 1955 with more liberal licensing. But the value of accessories imports decreased under liberalised licensing to Rs. 1,87,67,727 last year from nearly Rs. 2 crores in 1954, showing greater confidence in indigenous components and their increased use by assemblers. The indigenous manufacture of accessories, in fact, rose to about Rs. 175 lakhs—an increase of 16 percent.

Imports of Accessories

Imports of accessories included 488,220 free-wheels, 152,204 pairs of hubs, 564,274 chains, 74,520 saddles, 63,370 pairs of rims, 72,732 pairs of pedals, 18,000 handlebars, spokes 270,000 units gross of chain-wheels. The total value of these imports was Rs. 4,122,000, and the value of the other accessories imported was Rs. 1,46,45,583. The latter included frame pipes, bottom brackets, lugs and shells, axles, pedal and hub axles, cups and races and other precision wearing parts. Analysing these figures, it seems that a large proportion of the accessories can be supplied by indigenous manufacturers, especially chain-wheels, chains, handlebars, pedals, hubs (except racing bicycle hubs), spokes and saddles. The quantities imported are not large and domestic capacity is sufficient to meet the demand. About Rs. 36 lakhs could be saved if the Government encouraged small-scale industries by banning the import of a number of parts and accessories.

There is a considerable difference of opinion about the actual demand for bicycles. The Government's figures are not very reliable as it does not collect the statistics properly and its opinions are influenced by pressure from the import trade. No statistical data on the sales and complete manufacture of all units exist, so estimation is largely a guessing game. The second plan expects that the output of bicycles will increase from 500,000 to 1,250,000. Of the latter figure, 350,000 have been reserved for small-scale and co-operative units, leaving 900,000 for the larger manufacturers and assemblers. The latter are working only one shift, except Hind which works two, T.I., Sen-shaft, and Atlas propose to work a single or double shift as required. The capacity of the four big manufacturing units is 200,000 bicycles each, or 800,000 in all. The other 15 manufacturing units have a minimum capacity of 150,000 and a maximum of 250,000 at present. The four big units now getting into their stride. The four big units are uncertain about the future policy of the Government and the extent to which the other development schemes will be pushed forward, particularly new roads, community centres, hydro-electric schemes and river projects. They can easily increase their output by 100,000 bicycles a year, reaching the 1 million mark in five years, or an even higher figure, if they work two shifts. The bicycle industry is thus self-sufficient now and can fulfil the target of the second plan if demand increases.

Coming to accessories, the Indian Standards Institution has indicated a few standards, but more standards and specifications for a larger number of accessories are necessary. Among precision components, chains, hubs, pedals, axles and saddles are now made by the bigger units to world standards. The Ludhiana and West Bengal small-scale factories are also improving their quality. If the small-scale industry is to be developed and

protected, assemblers as well as the small-scale bicycle manufacturers should utilise much more of its products. To reach the target of 1,250,000 bi-cycles, the small-scale industry will have to increase its output of accessories to about Rs. 5 crores by 1961 as compared with the present output of Rs. 1.75 crores. A ban on the import of some more varieties of accessories, which are produced in sufficient quantity and quality, could secure the desired result. This increase can be obtained partly with the help of the large-scale industries.

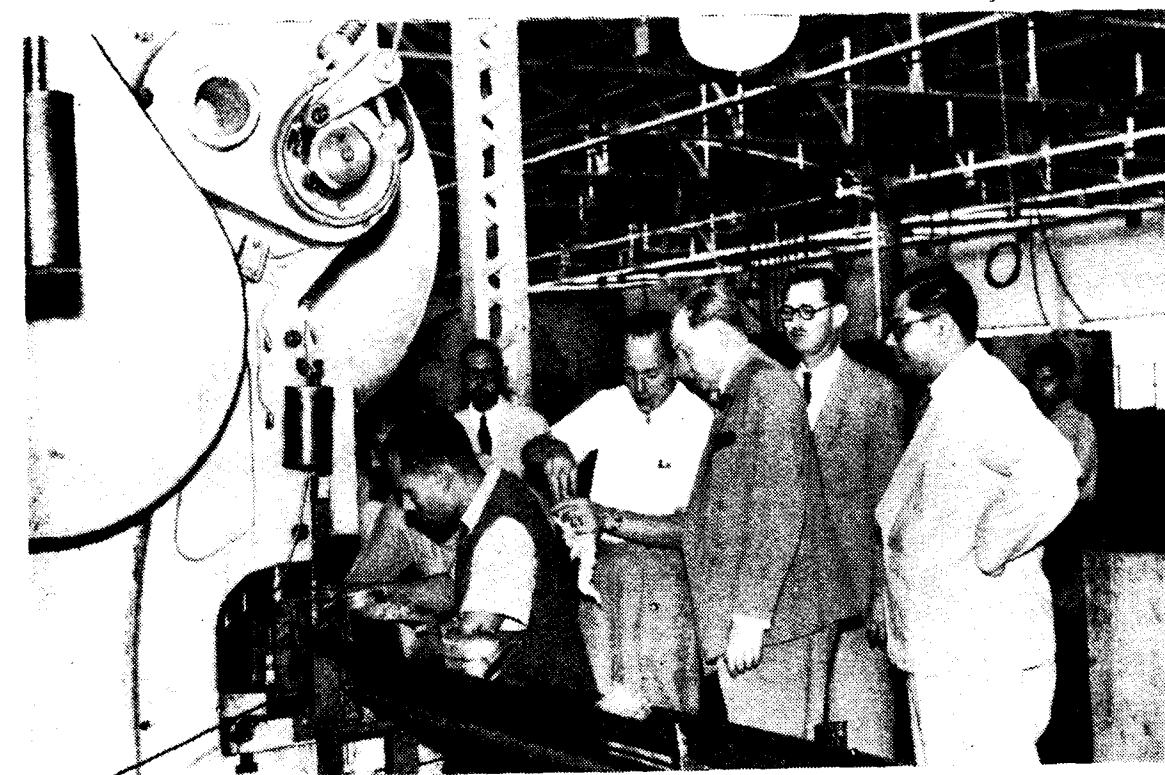
Imports and Exports

At present, imports of bicycles and accessories are allowed to increase simultaneously with an expansion in indigenous manufacture, resulting in periodical slumps. If a clear-cut policy were laid down, the manufacturers could plan with greater confidence, better and more effectively. It is hoped that the Government will help the large-scale indigenous manufacturers by adopting a suitable policy. Indigenous bicycles are now very popular, and the quality is considered up to the mark. Though 40 percent of the sales are of the higher-priced varieties, these have lately been in short supply because of strikes and labour troubles. This situation has now improved and it is hoped that the next eight months will show a much larger production to remedy the temporary short-

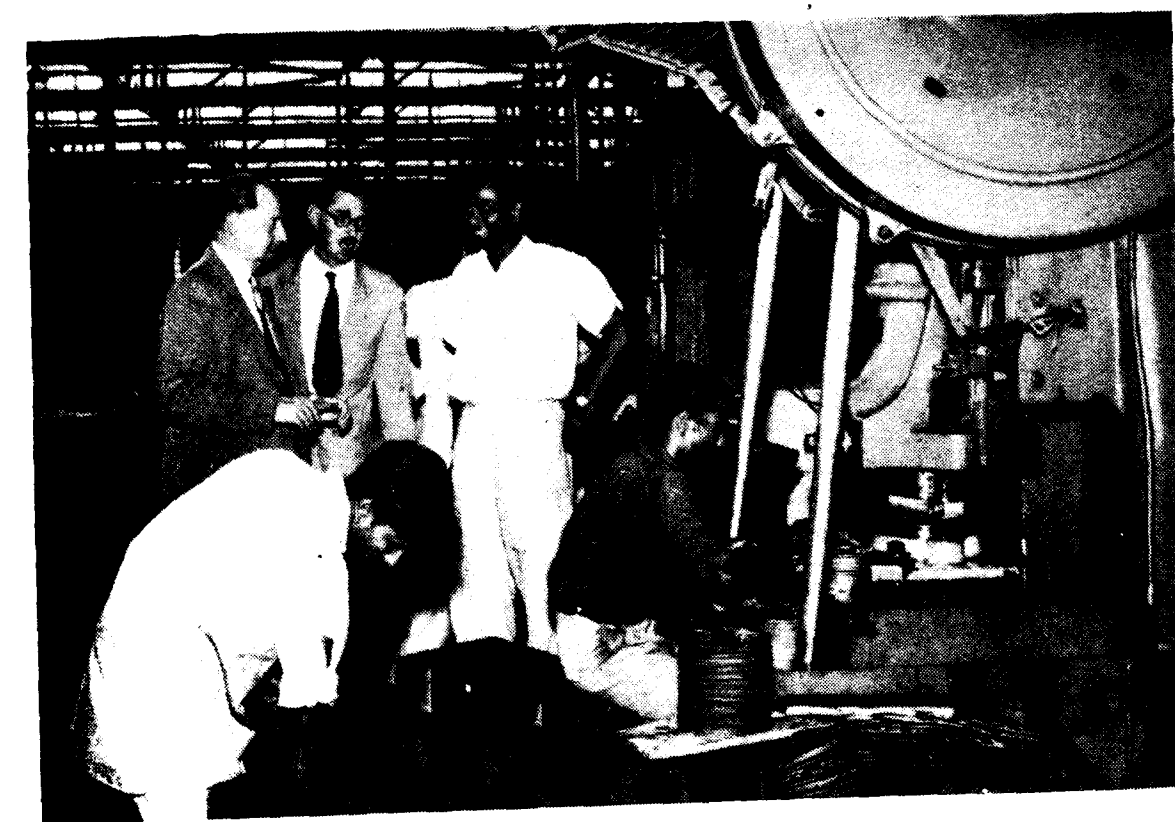
age. A great deal of talk is going on about the export of bicycles, but this seems to be at present no more than a dream as neither the Indian prices nor the import restrictions in other countries make large exports feasible. The export of accessories, however, may have better prospects once the use of proper raw material and gauges is enforced and I.S.I. standards maintained, because prices here are competitive.

Motor-Cycles

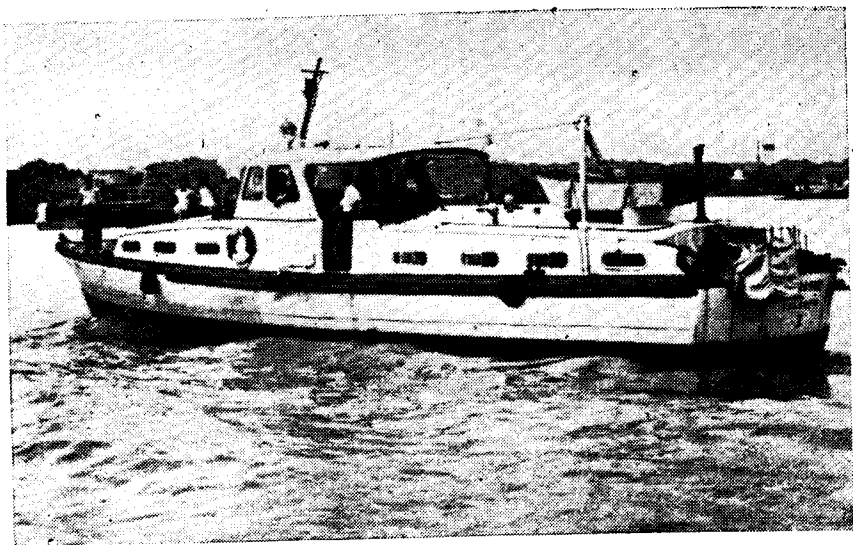
Coming now to motor-cycles, scooters and auto-cycles or Mopeds, in all countries the high-powered motor-cycle is losing ground and the low horsepower 125 c.c. or utility Mopeds and auto-cycles are flourishing, mainly because of a general shift toward cheaper vehicles. Scooters seem to have caught the public's fancy. There is one motor-cycle and one scooter and Moped manufacturer. Total imports of motor-cycles have been declining, and after a 50 percent cut in licences, are about 3,800 units. The proportion of the cheaper varieties of lower c.c. vehicles and Mopeds and auto-cycles is increasing. About 70 percent of the heavier models are bought by Government and Defence establishments. The preference for the cheaper varieties is based on the fact that people want to have a utility article rather than just a racing unit. The high prices of the other varieties



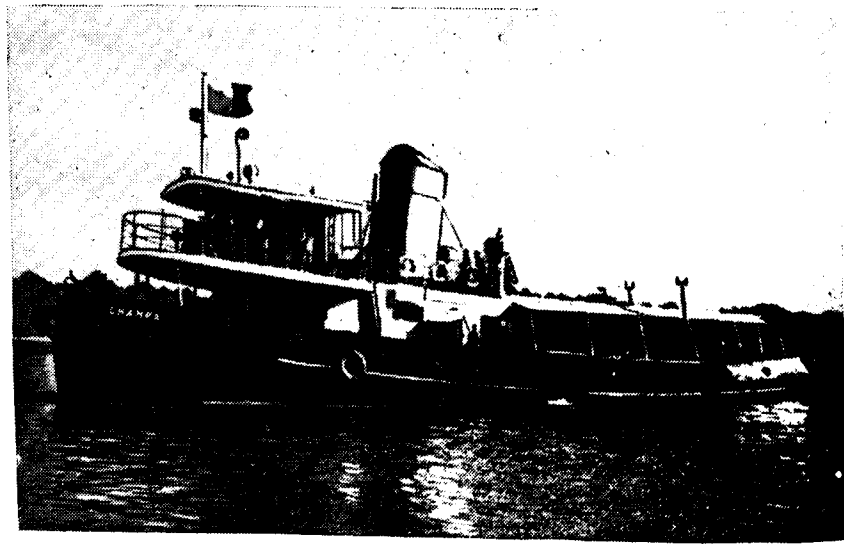
The hub manufacturing section



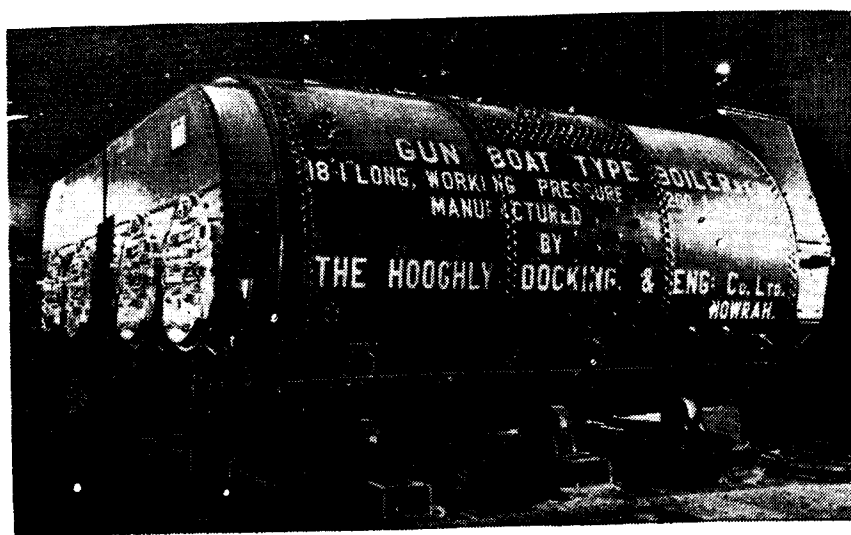
The press shop for manufacturing chain-wheels



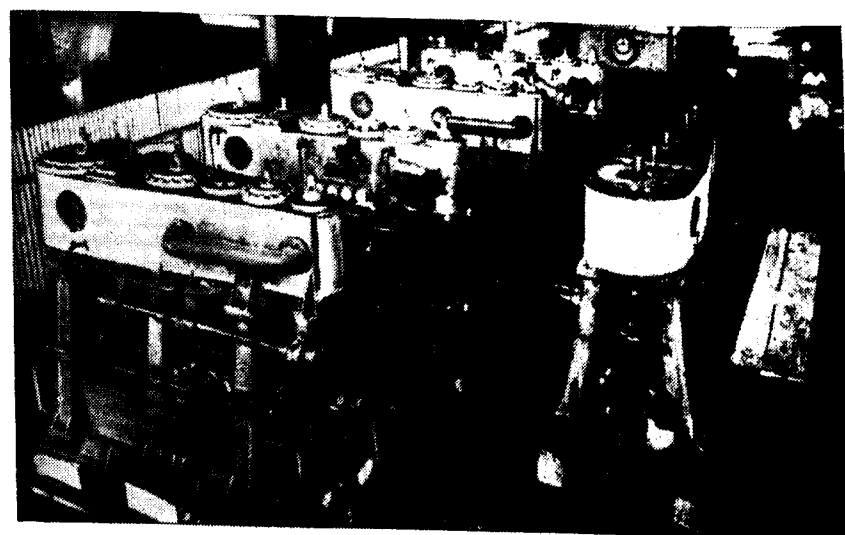
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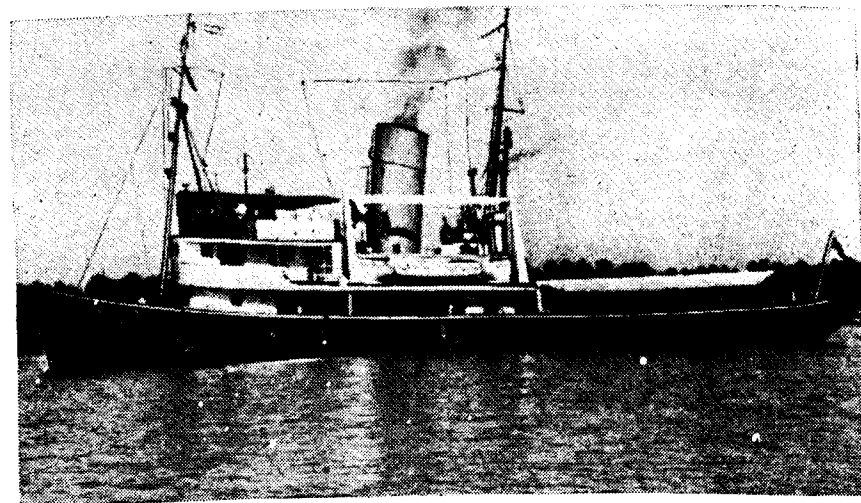
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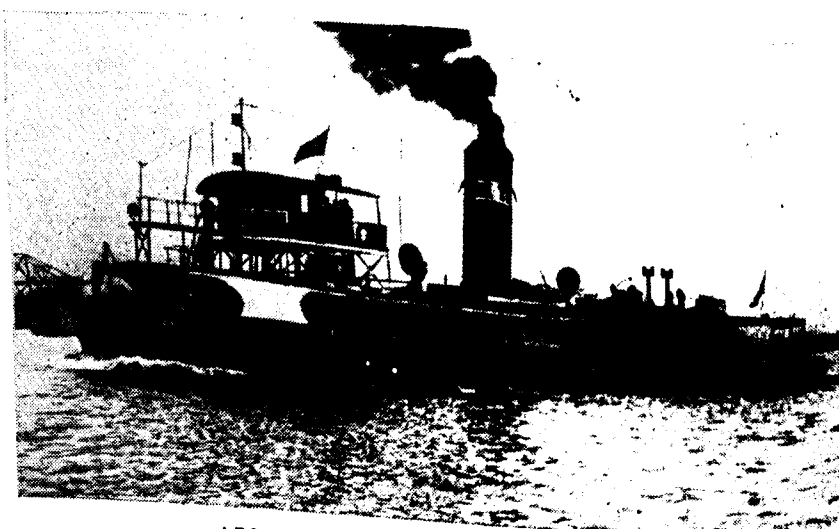
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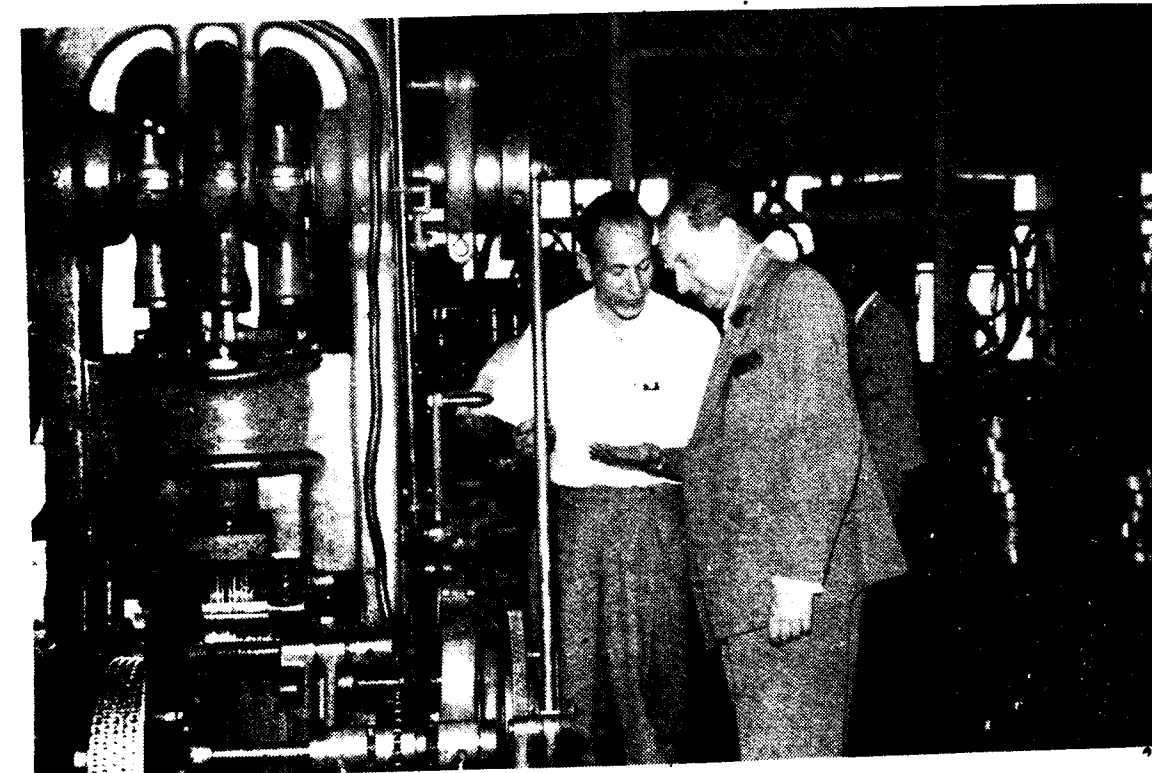
150 ft. Twin-screw Tunnel type tug with engines developing 850 H.P.

and changing tastes among the younger generation encourage the trend. Many young persons cannot afford the 250, 350 and 500 c.c. motor-cycles at the prices now prevailing, so 125 c.c. or 49 c.c. Mopeds are preferred. Though the Customs duty on parts and accessories has been lowered and manufacturing and assembly licences have been given, the prices of indigenous motor-cycles are beyond the average man's purchasing power. A lower distribution commission has not been of much help.

High ruling prices are a deterrent to sales. Prices have to be adjusted to the purchasing power of the people, and to popularise high-powered motor-cycles more economical manufacture and larger production leading to lower overheads a unit are necessary. If this cannot be done, the future of high-powered motor-cycles seems to be uncertain, though essentially they are not competitive with auto-cycles or Mopeds. The use of motor-cycle rickshaws can develop only if higher horse-power motor-cycles are cheaper. At present, in spite of the 50 percent cut in licences, imports exceed indigenous manufacture. The Mopeds or auto-cycles like N.S.U. Lambretta, Phillips, Victoria, etc., are all becoming increasingly popular and account for a large measure of imports. The field for scooters and motor-propelled cycles (Mopeds or light auto-cycles) of 49 c.c. or nearabouts seems to have expanded in every country. In Germany, their production has increased by 300 percent. In Italy and France, they are extremely popular, and recently 11 British units, including a large number of reputed bicycle manufacturers, have taken to the manufacture or assembly of Mopeds. A large number of motor-cycle firms have also taken to scooters as these are very useful for short distances and town running and are being equipped with shields and weather protection devices. High-powered motor-cycles are now used more for racing purposes and by the more adventurous who like speeding.

Light Vehicles

There is ample opportunity for developing the market for Mopeds and scooters in India. Manufacturing units of 5,000 are stated to be economic, but at the low prices ruling for these and the still lower prices which local manufacture will ensure, it is estimated that 20,000 units can be sold. Popularising such lines requires the existence of a number of manufacturers to do the required volume of publicity and to reach all markets. In bicycles, six units were licensed earlier; there is



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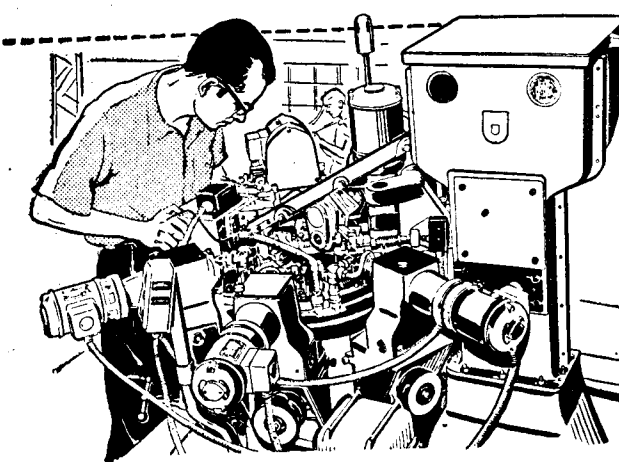
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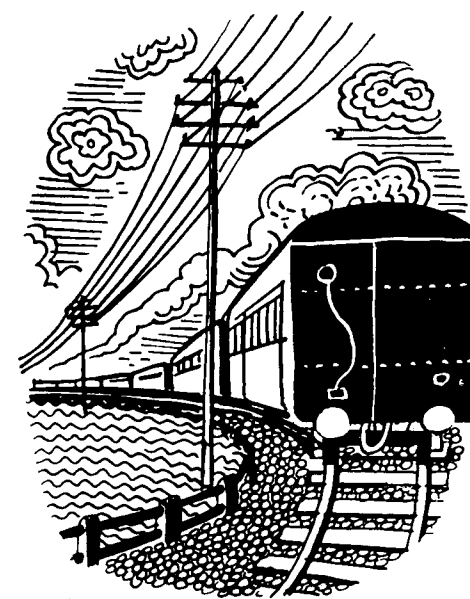
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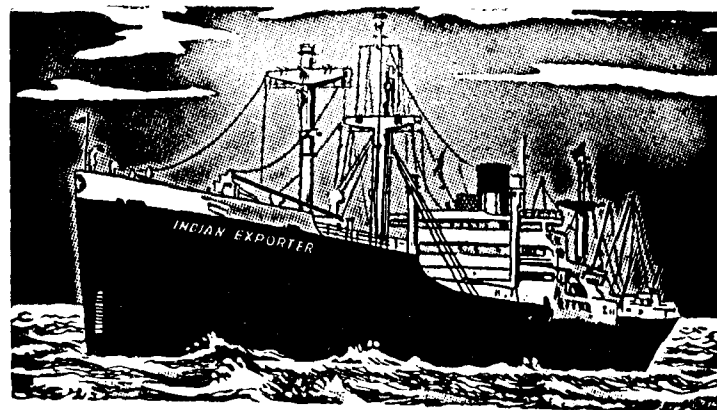
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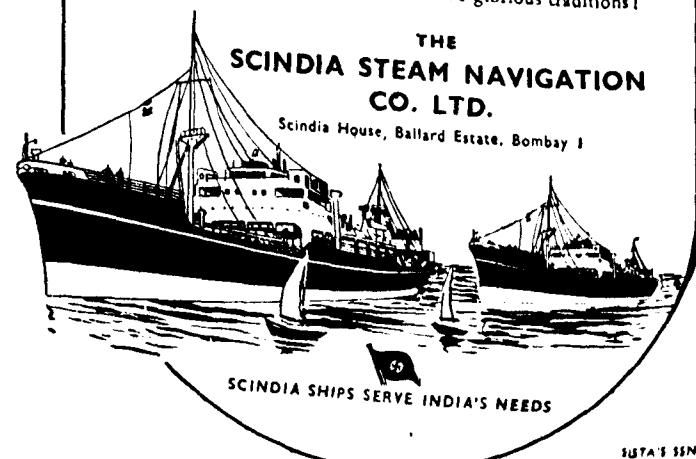
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fore grateful to the Transport Minister for saying in clear terms that "the Government has been assisting and will continue to assist the Indian overseas ships by allotting them as much Government cargo as is feasible"; and reiterating its policy that "the Government cannot, however, forgo its right to nominate ships for cargoes moving on its own account—a right which is enjoyed by all shippers". But if the cargo is offered for carriage at tariff rates less 40 to 50 percent and in some cases even 70 percent, the result of such "preferential" treatment for the Indian shipping companies would be disastrous. On the data available, it is estimated that the drastic reduction in freight rates would have compelled shipping companies engaged in the overseas trade to suffer a reduction in their earnings of about Rs. 60 lakhs in a year. The Government is, therefore, urged to grant the shipping companies fair, legitimate and economic rates so that they can expand overseas tonnage with confidence and put it on a sound and economic basis.

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Indian companies are hampered by many factors which are beyond the control of shipowners. Among these are:

1. *Freight rates on the coast:* Shipowners cannot raise freight rates on the coast without the permission of the Government. The cost of opera-

tion has been rising, but after protracted negotiations, the Government has given permission to raise the rates on general cargo by only 10 percent. Some of the special commodities such as coal have been excluded from this full rise. And yet shipowners are expected to respond to the appeal of the Transport Minister and acquire 25 to 30 ships more for the coastal trade. Private enterprise builds its activities with the money invested by a large number of shareholders, and it cannot afford to work at a loss. How can the Government expect it to get this additional tonnage unless reasonable rates of freight are allowed? It is surprising that timely and effective action is not taken here, particularly when one considers that freight rates and fares are raised without hesitation on the railways and the air services.

2. *Delay in Turn-round of Ships:* No arguments are necessary now to establish the serious effect on the economic working of ships as a result of the "go slow" policy of labour and the absence of necessary facilities at the ports. Even Sir William Currie, Chairman of the P. & O. Company, remarked last year that "the effect of these delays is that the trade to India now requires about 25 percent more tonnage to maintain a given frequency of sailing than before the war". The shortage of deep sea berths at Bombay port and the vagaries of the tides on the Hooghly cause serious delays to ships, affecting their earning capacity.

With modern mechanical equipment, ships can discharge up to 10,000 tons of coal in two days in foreign ports. They take nearly ten days to do so in India. These are matters beyond the control of shipowners. It is the responsibility of the State to see that modern facilities for quick working are provided at the ports under their control and that effective steps are taken to ensure that labour does full work for the wages it gets.

Lower Taxes

3. *Taxation Policy:* While shipowners are grateful to the Government for allowing them a 25 percent development rebate for the new ships they purchase (at a prohibitive price), the present taxation policy makes it impossible for them either to plough back sufficient profits in the business or to build up reserves to meet the high replacement cost of the old ships which constitute their fleet. All this seriously impairs their competitive capacity and substantially reduces their total earnings.

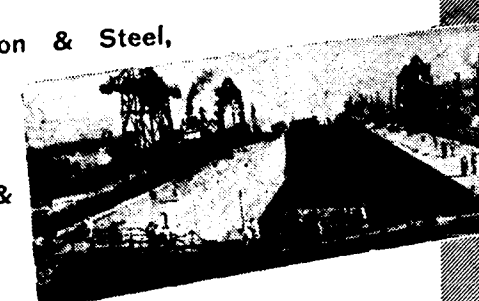
These are some of the vital questions which merit the immediate, earnest and favourable consideration of the Government of India, if it wants, to ensure that the drive and decision which private enterprise has shown hitherto should gain further momentum; and that Indian shipowners should play their important rôle in building as soon as possible a merchant navy commensurate with the needs of the economy, security and strategic position of the country.

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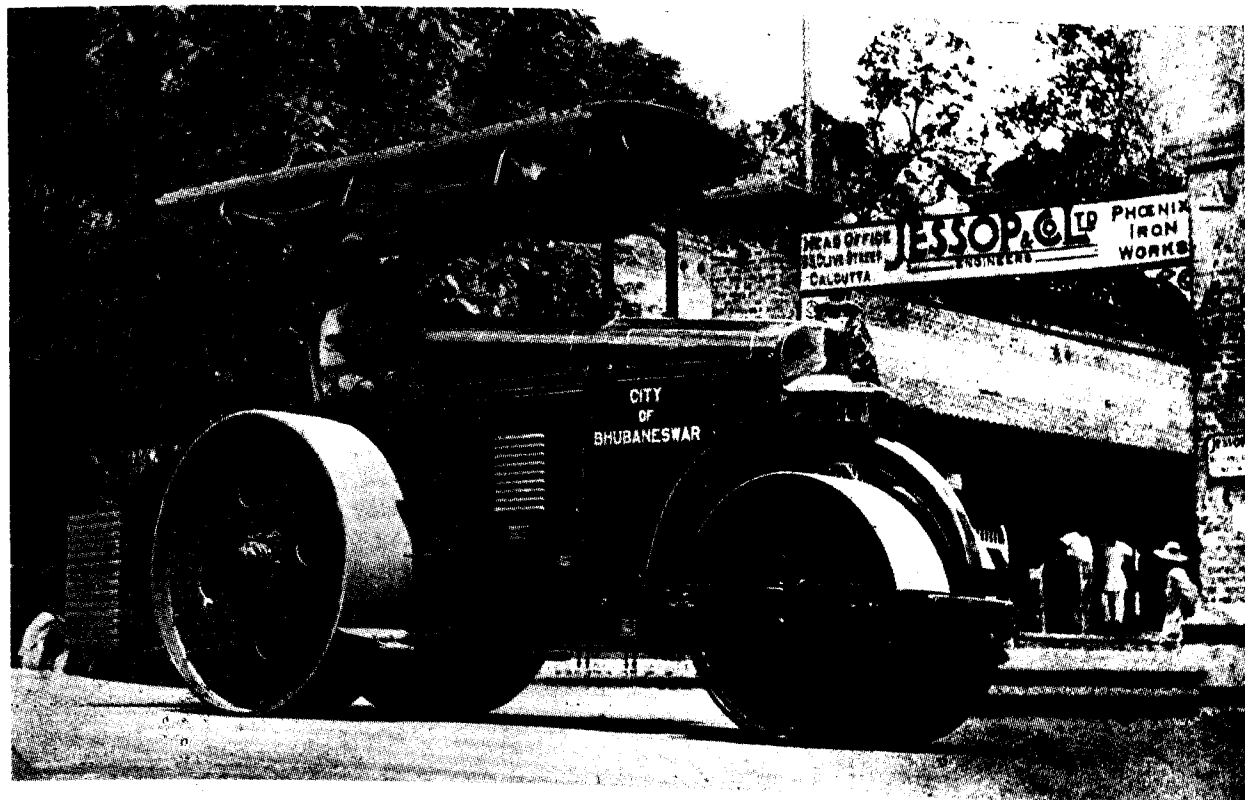
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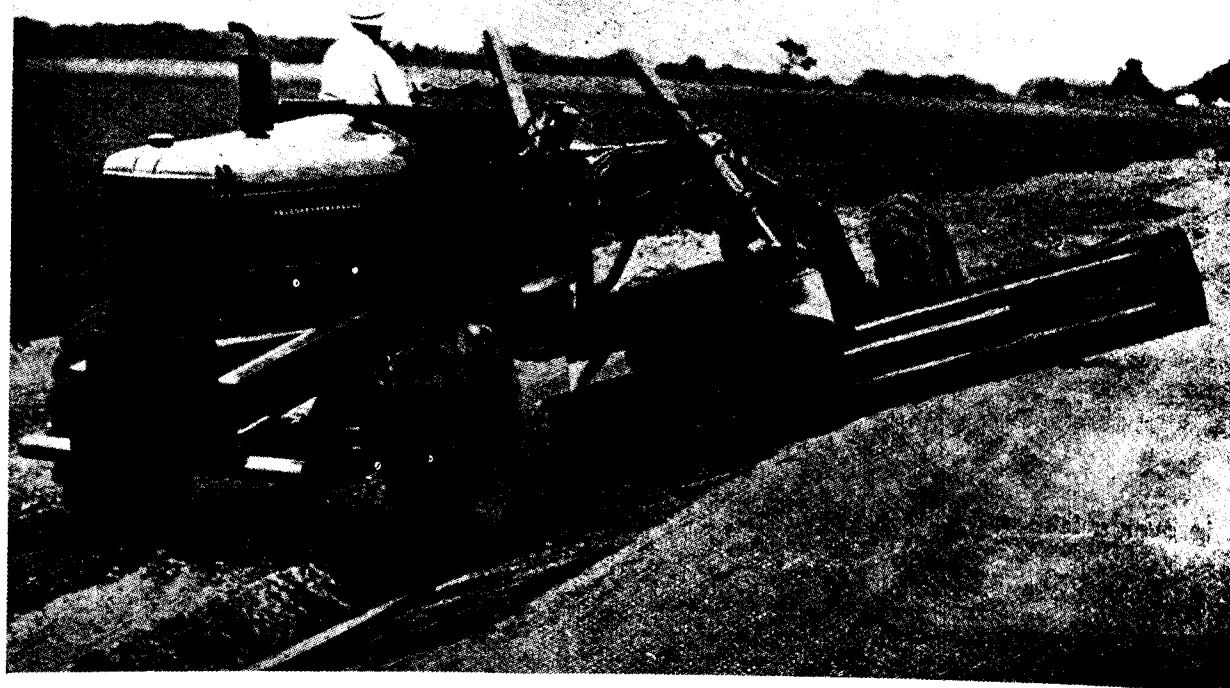
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PLANS FOR INLAND WATERWAYS **IMPROVING NAVIGATIONAL FACILITIES**

● By N. M. AYYAR ●

Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Transport

THE use of navigable waterways is one of the oldest forms of transport. In countries which have such waterways, their importance can never fade however "go ahead" its road and rail competitors may be. In the United States, for example, where road and rail transport are very highly developed, 29,000 miles of waterways out of a potential 65,000 miles are navigable for commercial craft. In 1953, they carried 262,439 million ton-miles of cargo, as against 301,752 million ton-miles carried by U.S. railways in the first half of that year on 224,000 miles of railway track. In India, there are 34,000 miles of railways, which in 1952 carried 28,250 million ton-miles of goods traffic. Navigable waterways stretch over approximately 5,500 miles. Most of them are in north-east India comprising the Ganges-Brahmaputra system of rivers serving the States of U.P., Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. Statistics in "ton-miles" for the goods moving on these waterways are not available for making a comparison with the railways. However, it is known that well over 1 million tons are handled on the Ganges-Brahmaputra system of rivers annually and the route distances covered vary from 500 to 1,100 miles. These are impressive figures which should firmly counter any pessimistic view of the future of inland water transport in India.

In the rest of India, there are the Godavari, the Krishna and the Mahanadi rivers, which are navigable up to 283, 52 and 14 miles respectively. There are also the rivers, backwaters and canals in Travancore-Cochin, the Buckingham Canal in Madras and Andhra States, and the west coast canals linking Malabar with Travancore-Cochin. These undoubtedly play a significant part in moving goods locally, but it is mainly in north-east India and Travancore-Cochin that the waterways are truly vital to the economy of the regions served by them. The Travancore-Cochin problem do not present any insuperable navigation problems, but the Ganges-Brahmaputra system has some which are peculiar to itself. The navigability in the upper reaches of the Ganges has over the past several decades suffered gradual deterioration, due to the withdrawal of water for irrigation purposes. This, coupled with the development of the railways, has caused a decline in the transport of goods and passengers by river in these stretches. On the main Brahmaputra, the navigability is conditioned not so much by the inadequacy of depths (except perhaps in the feeder rivers), but by the problems created by floods, strong currents, shifting banks and moving sands.

Co-ordinated Development

Navigational and traffic problems in river transport often transacted State or regional considerations, and a prime requisite for co-ordinated development is a central authority or body which can apply itself to "source to mouth" consideration. In India, the executive responsibility for these problems vests in State Governments. Under the Constitution, Parliament can legislate on waterways declared as "National Waterways". Although the Ganges-Brahmaputra system of rivers is in fact a National Waterway, it has not so far been declared as such by Parliament, principally because a period of study and preparation is required before legislation can be undertaken. As a first step, however, the Central Government and the State Governments concerned have joined together and constituted the Ganges-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, which has been functioning for four years. One of the first problems it has considered is improving the navigability of the upper reaches of the Ganges, and investigating the special type of tugs and barges which will be required to negotiate the shallow stretches of river in these reaches. The Board has received assistance from a U.N. technical expert who, after an on-the-spot study, has recommended that a pilot project be undertaken to determine the

feasibility of operating shallow draught push tow boats on the upper Ganges. He has also assisted in designing the tug and barges for this project. The equipment has been ordered and is expected to be delivered early in 1957. The project involves the acquisition of small dredgers for deepening channels, so an order for these has also been placed. When this pilot project has been in operation for some time, it is confidently expected that the much needed stimulus for reviving water transport in the upper Ganges will be forthcoming, and that this new water transport system will be well used by commercial interests as supplementing the capacity of the railways in those regions. It is not as if the new system of push tow boats will be economical to operate only on shallow stretches. The pilot project is bound to pave the way for the introduction of modern craft on the deeper sections of the rivers also.

Brahmaputra Region

A similar pilot project has been planned with smaller craft on the feeder rivers of the Brahmaputra in Assam. Apart from the introduction of new types of craft to cope with restricted navigability, river transport is faced with problems relating to the adequacy or otherwise of shore facilities. At none of the ghats in north-east India are there in existence at present modern port facilities of a permanent nature with modern handling equipment. Companies operating transport on these rivers have floating godowns and sheds ashore. The railways have loading ramps and barges at points where river railway ferries ply. All the handling involved is manual and the operation is necessarily slow. Consideration has, therefore, been given to improving these facilities and establishing a system of inland river ports at selected places. The most important traffic points where such ports have to be developed are Gauhati, Pandu, Dhubri, Karimganj, Patna and Manihari.

In 1954, the traffic passing through these ghats totalled 1,351,000 tons. The handling of such large tonnages would be facilitated if mechanical handling equipment and modern facilities were available. Proposals for the development of inland ports at these places, which have been included in the second five year plan, cover the building of cargo sheds on shore with pontoons, gantries and approaches and with jetties, piers and mechanical handling equipment where necessary. Hitherto, no governmental authority has taken the responsibility for providing such facilities. With the execution of these works, an important amenity will be added to the water transport system in these areas.

River Control and Conservancy

Other measures which have been formulated and provided for in the second plan are improvements in river control and conservancy, including dredging and the establishment of a modern system of "aids to navigation" involving the provision of radio-telephonic communication. At present, the maintenance of quick and easy contact is extremely difficult, particularly when units of fleets are detained by groundings or accidents. In Assam, the nature of the countryside through which the rivers flow, and the damage caused to telegraphic communications by recurring floods and storms, call for the introduction of such modern communication facilities. In the initial stages, it is proposed to have radio-telephonic stations with a controlling base at Gauhati and outstations at Dhubri, Tezpur, Neamat, Dibrugarh and Silchar—each to be equipped with radio-telephonic equipment—and four mobile stations to be established on pilot superintendents' launches. The system will later be extended to Patna and to the outstations at Monghyr, Manihari, Lalgaol and Buxar. These proposals give concrete expression to the Government's interest in financially assisting works connected with the conservancy and

development of the waterway system in India. Other measures to promote the growth of inland water transport are intended to ensure close co-operation with other forms of transport, particularly the railways.

Competition from Railways

Complaints having been received on the one hand from commercial interests about what they considered the excessive freight rates charged by inland water operators, and on the other hand from the operators themselves about the stiff competition presented by the railways, a Committee was appointed by the Government to enquire fully into this. The findings of this Committee, which are now being examined by the Government, will be of great help in removing misunderstandings and suspicions about the official approach to the co-ordinated development of land and water transport. As early as 1949, a policy statement was made by the then Minister for Transport and Railways, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, to the effect that "the Government is interested in co-ordinating all forms of transport—river, road and railways—and that if the river services are found to be better suited to meet the needs of a particular area, the Government would be prepared to consider its development even in preference to the railways or to make the railways co-ordinate their activities with the river services, so as to enable the two to work in collaboration and that there will be no question of the railways pulling one way all the time away from the river services." There can be nothing clearer than this statement. All the steps which the Government has taken for inland water transport development in the second plan are to implement this policy. The fact remains that for north-east India inland water transport is vital. One can go further and say that it is vital even for foreign trade when one considers that most of the tea and jute, which, after processing, from a big proportion of exports, have to be moved from north-east India to Calcutta by river.

In the rest of India, the range and scale of inland water transport operations are much less than in north-east India. Nevertheless, the Buckingham Canal, originally established as a work of famine relief, has over several decades served as an important link between Andhra and Madras. It has been used by country craft for transporting appreciable quantities of local merchandise. It needs to be improved by widening and deepening. Provision has been made for this purpose as well as for improving the capacity of certain canals near the west coast.

Economic Considerations

A sum of Rs. 3 crores has been provided in the second plan for financing the inland water transport development works described in this article. It is to be hoped that with the successful completion of these works, the way will be paved for further development. It is necessary, however, to qualify the enthusiastic suggestions made in certain quarters from time to time about the limitless possibilities of developing inland water transport in India. Economic considerations have to be allowed to play their part in decisions for the improvement of existing waterways or the construction of new ones. The economy of water transport lies in the existence of well defined, navigable waterways which do not call for large expenditure on maintenance. The opening of new water ways by artificial means, such as linking rivers separated by large distances, is not practicable. What is satisfactory is to have a sizeable mileage of excellent waterways serving the important regions, and to exploit them to the fullest possible extent by the use of more modern craft, better port facilities and navigational aids, according to a phased programme. In a developing economy, there is ample scope for the expansion of all forms of transport if progress is not to be retarded in other spheres.



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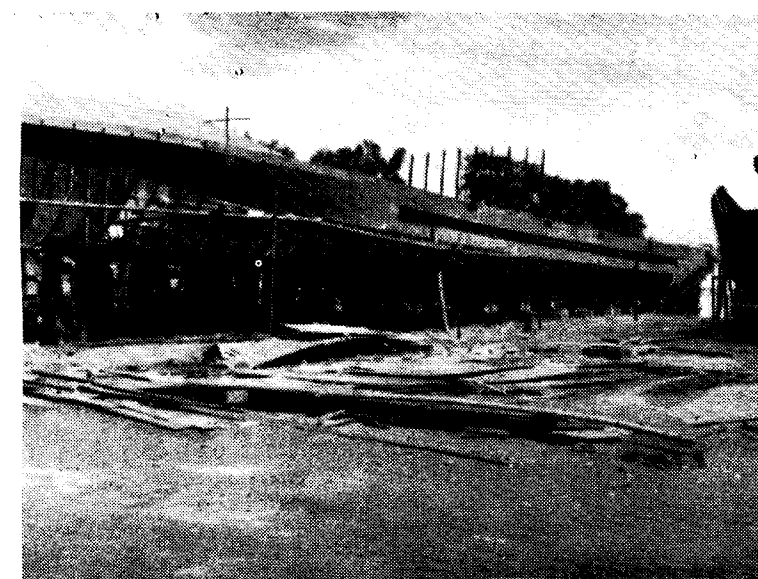
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CONSTRUCTING COASTAL AND RIVER VESSELS

THE VARIETY OFFERED BY AN EXPANDING INDUSTRY

• By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT •



A shallow-draught river tug under construction

THE vast coastline and the long, navigable rivers of India offer commercial routes which are both convenient and economical for the trader. With the growth in popularity of water transport, facilities for the supply and maintenance of the many types of vessels employed must naturally follow, and today India can boast an efficient and expanding boat-building industry, reflecting the prosperity of the country as a whole. While she is making her name in the shipping world by turning out high-class, ocean-going passenger and cargo vessels, it is the intention of this article to deal mainly with the smaller craft which ply the rivers, estuaries and sheltered coastal waters. Thousands of vessels involving hundreds of designs have been built to meet the particular requirements of their owners, but it might be admissible to classify these, very broadly, in the following manner:

1. *Coastal passenger and cargo vessels:* These range in length from about 120 to 180 feet with a speed of 9 to 10 knots. Where both passengers and cargo are carried, the propelling machinery is usually arranged amidships, with the passenger accommodation at the sides of the machinery casing, and a cargo hatch forward and aft. If the vessel is to be used solely for cargo, it is preferable to fit the engines right aft, with one forward cargo hold and one large hatch. These coastal craft are usually of moderate to shallow draught, allowing them to enter shallow draught harbours, and are equipped with water-ballast tanks to enable them to obtain immersion when making voyages in the light condition in rough seas.

2. *Passenger river vessels:* Numerous designs of passenger river vessels are in existence, and while there is wide scope for variation in the arrangement of cabins, deck accommodation and other details, the methods of propulsion are strictly limited. Thus, a vessel of this type may be described as a "stern wheeler", paddle steamer or screw vessel. By the nature of their service, these vessels are all designed for shallow draught. While the two former types have many advantages, they are costly to construct, and if fitted with steam machinery, more costly to run; so they are gradually giving place to the more economical twin screw, diesel-engined type.

Power and Manoeuvrability

3. *Tugs:* From the handling of "dumb" barges and lighters to assisting in the manoeuvring of battleships and liners, the diverse duties which tugs are called upon to perform have necessitated a great variety of designs. Today there are in service tugs ranging from 35 to 180 feet in length, fitted with propelling machinery developing from 30 to about 3,000 brake horse-power. At one end of the scale might be placed the estuary and harbour tugs which are mainly employed in manoeuvring large ocean-going vessels to and from their moorings in restricted waters. For obvious reasons, there is no special restriction on the draught of these vessels and, in fact, where power and manoeuvrability are the first essentials an additional bit of weight can be used to advantage in coaxing their big brothers to behave in an orderly manner. There are numerous types of harbour and shallow draught river tugs—those which tow barges and lighters, stern, others whose charges are towed alongside, the push-tow boats which, as the name suggests, push their loads in line ahead, and the small service launch tugs.

4. *Dredgers:* In almost every port and waterway, there is a never-ending struggle against the silting of navigable channels, and vessels carrying dredging units, designed to deal with this parti-

cular problem, are in constant demand. A familiar sight in most ports is the bucket dredger, which usually works in conjunction with a hopper barge for receiving the dredged materials and carrying it to the dumping grounds. Many port authorities favour the combined self-propelled Grab and Hopper Dredger. This vessel is fitted with the propelling machinery right aft, the hopper amidships and either one or two grab cranes with self-contained engines, according to the quantity of material which is required to be raised every hour. When the hopper is filled, the vessel proceeds a few miles out to sea under her own power, where the dredgings are discharged through hinged doors in the bottom of the hopper. For handling free soil and sand, Suction Dredgers have an advantage over Bucket and Grab Dredgers by virtue of their capacity to handle considerably more tonnage an hour. Substantially constructed centrifugal pumps suck the soil from the river

bed and discharge it through floating pipelines to the shore.

Of the scores of other craft that go to make up the vast fleet of "little ships", we can only mention in passing the fishing boats, pilot vessels, lightships, survey and special service launches, passenger and vehicular ferries, yachts, rowing boats and runabouts. Today boat-builders offer an endless variety of these latter types of pleasure craft, and the coastal and inland waters of India provide considerable scope for the increasing numbers of people who are turning to the water for pleasure.

Methods of Construction

To those whose experience lies outside the world of shipping and ship-building, a brief account in non-technical language of the construction of a small, modern, steel coasting vessel may be of interest. When an agreement is reached between the

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purchaser and the builder on the dimensions of the vessel, the amount of cargo that can be carried, the type of propelling machinery, cargo handling equipment, etc., to be installed, work commences in the drawing office on the structural plans. To avoid delays in construction, it is essential to order the steel plates and angles as soon as possible. This is done when plans are sufficiently far advanced to enable an accurate assessment to be made of the required material. While awaiting delivery of the steel, work can proceed on the detailed drawings showing the lay-out of accommodation, deck fittings, machinery installation, etc. In the meantime, information on the "lines" of the vessel has been issued to the shipyard and the shape of the hull is drawn, full size, in elevation plan and section, in white lines on the black floor of the mould loft. From these lines, templates can be lifted, of the shapes of the various shell plates, floors, frames, etc., and from these templates each structural member is shaped, sheared, punched and made ready for erection. Those items which require bending and bevelling, such as the frames or "ribs", and some of the shell plates, are first heated in oil or coal-fired furnaces.

In the sequence of erection, the keel plates of course take first place. These are laid on previously prepared blocks at a height of four to five feet above the ground to facilitate riveting under the bottom. The blocks are spaced about four feet apart to allow easy passage between them, and the actual height of each set of blocks is governed by the slope required for launching, say $\frac{1}{4}$ inch a foot. When the keel plates are in position the centre girder (or vertical keel) is fitted, followed by the floor plates and frames. It is usual to erect the after frames first and to work on towards the fore end of the ship. As successive frames are erected they are shored up and bolted to ribbands, that is, long wooden battens running in a fore and aft direction along the outside of the frames, and on which the positions of the frames have been previously marked. The upper deck beams are then temporarily attached to the frames, shored and tied in a similar manner. After a number of frames have been erected, they are "faired", that is, adjusted to their true position. They are first centred over the keel by hanging a plumb line from the centre of the beam and adjusting the frames transversely until the plumb blob is directly over the centre girder. Next, they are set at right angles to the keel, either by using a large square or by triangulation from a point on the keel, an operation known as "horning". Finally, they are set perpendicular to the keel by means of either a special plumb line which allows for the slope of the blocks, or by a square. The beams are then faired, their centres being adjusted to the proper height by checking from a batten

on which the measurements have been marked in the mould loft. When finally faired, the frames and beams are permanently fastened together by "knees" or brackets.

Skeleton Structure

The bulkheads, stem and sternpost are usually erected at about the same time as the frames, and the skeleton structure, which is now beginning to reveal the shape of the hull, is ready to receive the shell and deck plating. The plating is first of all bolted in position and the rivet holes checked for fairness before they are finally riveted, caulked and made watertight. Work now proceeds on the internal structure such as deck girders and pillar, minor bulkheads, hatch coamings, bulwarks and deck erections.

So far, it might appear that only platers, riveters and carpenters are involved in bringing the vessel into being. But this is not so, for in the meantime there has been much activity among the various trades which contribute to the success of the finished article, every item of which bears its own importance and reflects the skill and pride of the craftsman. In the workshops the plumbers have been preparing their bilge and ballast piping, fire and wash deck mains and other sanitary and fresh water supplies. The foundry has turned out castings in the shape of mooring bits, hawse pipes for the anchor cables, fairleads, etc. The joiners have been making the furniture for the cabins. In the sheet metal shop the familiar cowls are appearing, and cable trays, light steel tanks, lockers and bins for the stowage of oil and paint, ship's gear and dry stores are being made. Blacksmiths have been forging the special fittings for cargo gear, steering gear, guard rail stanchions, hatch locking devices and steel door fittings, while in the engineering shops the fitters, turners and machinists have been making preparations for the installation of the engines and auxiliary machinery.

Launching the Vessel

The steel construction of the vessel is now sufficiently advanced to allow these various trades to carry out their specialised tasks on board, it being desirable to advance the fitting out work as much as possible before launching. The engineers begin lining up the shaft bearers, boring out for the stern tube, fitting the tailshaft, propeller, rudder and all sea connections. Preparations then begin for the day when the vessel is to enter the water for the first time. The hull is thoroughly cleaned and painted both inside and outside, and the launch ways are arranged in position. These consist of two rows of fixed ways surmounted by sliding ways between which a lubricant, usually a thick coating of soft soap and

tallow, is inserted. The top members of the keel blocks are then gradually removed until, at the latest possible moment, the whole weight of the ship is taken on the launch ways. To prevent the sliding ways from moving, until the time for launching arrives, several efficient devices are in use, with sometimes novel methods of release. For the smaller vessels, the most simple is the use of steel triggers secured by wires and a manilla rope which is led across the front of the platform from which the launching ceremony will be performed. When the ship is duly named and the traditional bottle broken against her bows, the rope is cut, the triggers released, and the vessel slides down into the water, where she is received by the attendant tugs and escorted to the fitting-out jetty. The engines and other heavy gear are then lifted on board and secured in position, and other outstanding work on the accommodation and general fittings completed. Various tests of the machinery, cargo gear and other equipment are then carried out, followed by the official speed and endurance trials before handing over to the owner.

Electric Welding

It is not possible to deal here with the many aspects of modern shipyard practice as applied to the construction of small craft, whether in steel, wood or aluminium. (Some builders are even specialising in the production of hulls for launches and other small pleasure craft in moulded plastics). Mention should, however, be made of the wide use of electric welding in steel construction in place of riveting. Contrary to the popular idea, this is by no means a new technique, the first all-welded cargo vessels having been constructed more than 30 years ago. Today all-welded vessels are a common product of the shipyards, while a combination of welding and riveting is almost universally adopted. A great advantage of welding over riveting from the owners' point of view lies in the substantial saving in steel weight which is effected, the carriage of the maximum amount of cargo being the first consideration. That electric welding in ship-building has come to stay, there can be no doubt, but the extent to which it is used on any particular construction is governed by several important factors. Old and well-tried methods are not easily discarded and the riveted vessel which has proved its worthiness, still finds many supporters among shipowners who, perhaps through lack of confidence, are reluctant to accept changes. On the other hand, hesitation in embarking on a programme of full-scale welding may be shown by the ship-builder whose yard, equipment and labour force, which have been developed for riveted work, are not readily adaptable to methods of pre-fabrication which assist production and for which welding is particularly suitable.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN PORTS

BASIC OBJECTIVES UNDER THE SECOND PLAN

• By N. M. AYYAR •

Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Transport

SEA ports function as focal points for the interchange of traffic between the internal transport system and ocean shipping, and are therefore vital to a nation's economy. If junction capacity in a railway network can help or hinder the free flow of railway traffic, so can the adequacy or otherwise of port capacity influence the volume and tempo of the export and import trade. A rational development policy in an expanding and planned economy should, therefore, seek to ensure that port capacity is well ahead of the expected traffic demand on the specified target date. For this purpose the planning authorities should, firstly, have correct data on capacity as well as traffic demands at the commencement of the period, and whether that capacity is deficient, adequate or excessive. Secondly, means should be available to estimate the additional traffic that will develop, in terms of volume and types of cargo as well as their origin, destination and port-wise break-up. If the data for these two factors is complete, it should not be difficult to estimate the nature of the additional facilities required at existing ports in terms of berths, transit sheds, railway yards, cranes and similar shore installations, and dredgers, tugs, launches and connected marine facilities. Should there be limitations, technical or otherwise, on the expansion of a port to the capacity planned for it, consideration will have to be given to the development of ports at new sites.

Is port development in the first and second five year plans satisfactory on the basis just described? The reader should not expect me to give an unqualified answer in the affirmative to this question. The fact is that the port authorities in India began to give serious thought to development problems long before the first plan was conceived. The severest test they were put to was during the Second World War, when they were called upon to take peak loads under difficult conditions. Some of the traffic handling records established in war-time have still not been exceeded. Calcutta, for example, handled 10.88 million tons of cargo in 1945-46 as against 7.81 million tons in 1954-55. Madras, in 1944-45, took a load of 2.58 million tons against 2.20 million tons in 1954-55. These war-time peak loads, however, severely strained the resources of the ports and emphasised the need for adopting an early programme of rehabilitation and renovation of worn-out assets. An all-India study of port problems was, therefore, made by the Government Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1946. This Committee concluded that the needs of the east coast in the postwar period would demand the development of Visakhapatnam as a sheltered deep sea port capable of accommodating ships up to 650 feet in length with drafts up to 30 feet, and the enlargement of Madras port by the addition of four berths in a new wet dock to be built within ten years.

The West Coast

On the west coast, the Committee foresaw the need for two more major ports, one between Bombay and Cochin, and the other north of Bombay, probably in Sika in Saurashtra. Then came partition in 1947, which gave urgency to the establishment of a new major port on the west coast to serve the regions formerly served by Karachi. This led to the appointment, in 1948, of the West Coast Major Port Development Committee, which recommended the siting of the new port at Kandla, a recommendation which was accepted and which led to the commencement of the project even before the first plan was fully formulated. In Bombay, apart from the reconstruction of the damage caused by the great explosion of 1944, the Port Trust started preparing a scheme for the modernisation of the Princes and Victoria Docks. In Calcutta, several capital works designed to replace and repair old assets were put in hand.

Much advance planning had thus been done and the execution of many schemes was taken up or completed by the time the port authorities were called upon in 1951 to prepare their five year plan. The data relating to the existing capacity of ports (referred to in the first paragraph) was then fully available. In fact, some port authorities were rather sceptical whether the expansion of traffic might materialise would in fact call for increased port facilities on any substantial scale, considering the diminishing trends in traffic that

were apparent as compared with the previous peak figures. No one was, however, in doubt about the need for pressing to a speedy conclusion the rehabilitation and modernisation programmes of the existing ports which had already been visualised and the earliest possible completion of the new Kandla port project. The final list of port development schemes for the first plan was not, however, approved until early 1953.

Port Trust Finances

One factor which contributed to the delay was the doubt over the place of "local bodies" such as port trusts in the first plan. The port trusts are statutory bodies established by Acts of Parliament and they are required to be financially self-supporting. They have powers to raise loans in the open market with the sanction of the Government for financing their capital expenditure. But the financial outlay involved in the execution of a development programme of the size contemplated was so large that the chances of obtaining loans in the open market on reasonable terms in the conditions created by the launching of the first plan appeared to be slender. As most of the works were essentially for rehabilitation and therefore presented little prospect of bringing in additional revenue, the need for loan assistance from the Central Government was apparent; the extent and terms of such assistance took time to be settled. During the

plan period, new projects, the need for which was not contemplated before, also came in view. These included a large scheme for the marine oil terminal at Bombay required for the new refineries, and a smaller oil terminal at Visakhapatnam.

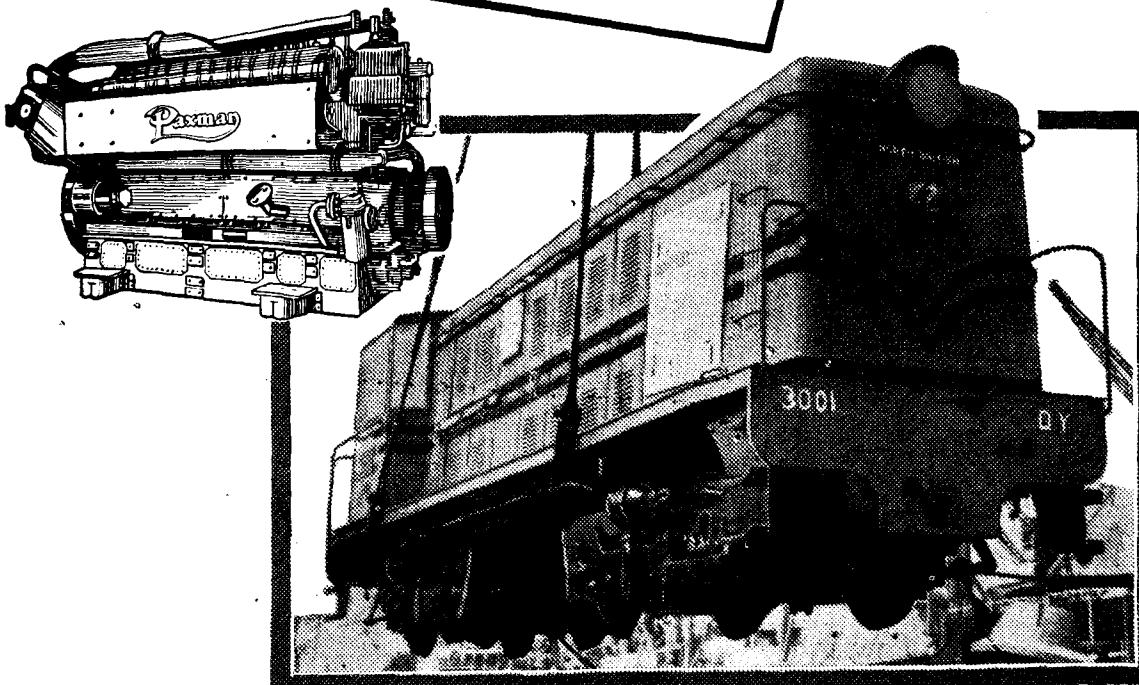
When all these schemes were finalised, the first plan of port development crystallised into the following objectives:

1. To rehabilitate and modernise facilities in all existing ports.
2. To provide additional capacity in Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam.
3. To develop a new major port in Kandla.
4. To construct marine oil terminals in Bombay and Visakhapatnam.
5. To carry out some of the more urgent improvements in important minor ports.

The estimated expenditure on these schemes totalled nearly Rs. 62 crores, but it was obvious that, having been finalised so late in the first plan, a sizeable portion of the expenditure would have to be carried forward to the second plan. The evolution of the first plan objectives indicates that a precise estimate of traffic and capacity targets was not possible in the circumstances. The object of the schemes was to render existing capacity more effective by the modernisation and replacement of worn-out docks and equipment, to remove the

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known deficiencies, and to provide for additional capacity where it was clearly likely to be needed.

Labour Efficiency

With the experience gained, it has now become possible to estimate the programme during the second plan with a clearer eye towards meeting the demands of additional traffic. Port capacity is not measured by the sum total of physical facilities alone. The efficiency of the personnel involved is an important factor. Unfortunately, the three closing years of the first plan saw a gradual decline in the rate of loading and unloading of cargo which finally reached alarming proportions. This was attributable to the schemes for decasualisation of stevedore labour which were introduced in 1952-53 with the object of regulating the employment of such workers—schemes which unfortunately did not provide adequate incentives for a higher output. The Government, therefore, appointed a Committee to enquire into the matter and revised schemes for Dock Labour Boards are now being finalised. In Bombay, the system of "payment by results", recommended by this Committee, was introduced in March 1956 on the lines of the award given by the Labour Appellate Tribunal. These developments augur well for an improvement in the output of workers and it is reasonable to take them into account in estimating port capacity at the end of the second plan. Other factors which have helped in forecasting traffic trends are:

1. The emphasis placed in the second plan on industrial development, particularly on heavy industries, and knowledge of the details of such schemes.

2. The adoption of State trading schemes with specified targets for imports and exports of certain commodities, such as steel, cement and ores.

3. The shipping development plan which has been adopted, including the agreements concluded with Russia and Poland for starting two new shipping services.

We now come to an analysis of what port capacity is now and what it should be at the end of the second plan. The following figures compare the peak traffic handled in past years with the traffic handled in 1954-55.

Ports	Traffic handled during peak period. (in million tons)	Traffic handled during 1954-1955
Calcutta	10.88 (1945-46)	7.81
Bombay		7.58
Madras	2.58 (1944-45)	2.20
Cochin	1.58 (1951-52)	1.55
Visakhapatnam	1.39 (1953-54)	1.03
	24.01	20.17

These five major ports have thus handled 24 million tons at peak times, although the 1954-55 figure is 4 million tons short of it. The completion of the new development works already undertaken and which it is proposed to undertake in the second plan is calculated to provide the following additional capacities:

Calcutta	...	1.5 million tons.
Madras	...	2.0 "
Cochin	...	1.25 "
Visakhapatnam	...	1.75 "
Kandla	...	1.75 "
Total	...	8.25 million tons.

The planned increase in capacity arising solely from additional physical port facilities is thus 33 percent. To this has to be added the increase in capacity that may reasonably be expected as a result of more efficient work by dock labour. The diminution in labour output referred to earlier was of the order of 30 to 40 percent in some cases. The introduction of the piece-rate system in Bombay has resulted in a 40 to 50 percent increase in output. One should expect a similar increase, if not to quite the same extent, at other ports. On a conservative estimate, an average of 15 percent increase in capacity by more efficient loading and unloading should be possible, even after making allowance for the slower rate that will have to be assumed for the loading and unloading of heavier types of cargo such as steel and heavy machinery, the proportion of which is increasing. On this basis, the overall capacity of major ports at the end of the second plan should be expected to rise from 25 million tons to about 38 million tons, that is, by about 50 percent. On the railways, it is expected that by the end of the second plan an increase of 50 percent in goods traffic will take place. The planned increase in port capacity is thus more or less in step with the planned increase in railway capacity.

Minor Ports

I have confined my observations to a critical study of the basis of port development and am not attempting to catalogue the details of development projects proposed at various ports as these are available in other documents. This account will not, however, be complete without a reference to minor ports, which have also received attention in co-ordinated planning. In 1951, the first study of the requirements of minor ports was made by Mr. Nanjundiah. After visiting a number of them, he estimated that work to arrest the deterioration that was taking place would call for an expenditure of about Rs. 2½ crores in the first plan. The Central Government assisted State Governments with a loan of Rs. 1 crore for this purpose and most of the works have been commenced or completed. Nearly a year before the formulation of the second plan, an engineer officer was appointed to visit all the ports once again, assess the results achieved and recommend further measures to ensure that development proceeds in step with requirements. His studies have emphasised the importance of minor ports as a solid "second line of defence" after the major ports. They have also revealed the potentialities for development so as to handle a substantial volume of cargo with comparatively smaller expenditure. The second plan provides a sum of Rs. 5 crores for assistance to State Governments for undertaking these works. Some of these ports, such as Kakinada and Masulipatam, already export ores in substantial quantities. Studies which have so far been made point to the feasibility of developing Paradip as a minor port in the first instance, capable of handling about 500,000 tons of ore exports by the end of the second plan. A committee which recently examined the question of opening a ship canal from the Gulf of Mannar to Palk Bay has reported on the feasibility of the scheme, linking it with the further development of Tuticorin harbour. These are some of the significant features in the development of minor ports. Such ports now handle 5 million tons of exports and imports. They may be expected to be in a position to deal with 1 or 2 million tons more by 1960-61. They can thus function as a useful subsidiary to major ports, and offer substantial help in times of peak traffic and emergencies.

Importance of Calcutta and Bombay

Future development has necessarily to be based on the fact that Calcutta and Bombay will handle most of the export and import trade. Historically and economically, these are the ports which serve the largest industrial, raw material and trade centres. Calcutta has plenty of scope for handling a still larger share of trade. Bombay's ability to expand is conditioned by the physical limitations of the harbour and the dock system. Visakhapatnam has great future potentialities. Madras is looking forward to handling twice its present load by the end of the second plan. So is Cochin. Kandla will take its full place as a major port by early 1957. Its main user at present is the oil trade, but ore exports promise to start in the near future.

Critics closely connected with shipping and trade may find grounds for complaint at certain delays that occur now and then in ports. Such delays are not infrequent at other ports in the world and arise from a variety of transitory factors, such as unforeseen bunching of ships, occasional labour troubles, etc. But what has been said above gives valid grounds for optimism that the port system is essentially in a sound condition and will keep pace with the general expansion in the economic activities of the country.

NAVIGATIONAL HEADACHES OF CALCUTTA PORT

SCHEMES FOR TRAINING HOOGLY RIVER

By **COMMANDER C. J. MOHAN, I. N. (Retd.)**

Deputy Conservator of Calcutta Port



WHILE the importance of Calcutta as one of the biggest ports in the East is widely known, the average person is hardly aware of any of its peculiar problems which have earned it the reputation of being one of the most hazardous in the world for the navigation of ships. The purpose of this article is to explain the intricacies of the problems of navigation in the Hooghly river, and the schemes which are afoot to solve them on the basis of the most modern techniques available to the port authority. For a proper appreciation of the problems, it is necessary to have some knowledge of the extent and range of the port, and its physical features. The port is located on the left bank of the Hooghly river about 80 miles downstream from the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Bhairab Jalengi, the two spill channels of the parent river, Ganges. The seaward approach is at Sandheads, a distance of 126 miles from Calcutta, and the navigation of sea-going vessels from this point is undertaken by qualified pilots. The other rivers which flow into the Hooghly are the Churni, Damodar, Rupnarain, Haldia and Rasulpur. Between Khijiri and Saugor Island, the Hooghly flows into the Bay of Bengal. There is a distance of about 74 miles from Calcutta. There are various shoal patches formed by sands at the mouth of the river restrict the navigation of sea-going vessels to certain well-defined channels until the southern limits of pilotage at Sandheads.

Although the Commissioners' jurisdiction extends from half a mile north of the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Bhairab-Jalengi, to a distance of about 139 miles south of Calcutta, the actual port limits extend from Konnagar to Budge Budge, which are nine miles and 13 miles upstream and downstream of Calcutta respectively. Within the port limits, downstream of the Howrah Bridge on the left bank of the river, are located the various river mooring berths, Calcutta and Garden Reach jetties, and Kidderpore and King George's docks. On the right bank are the mooring buoys for inland vessels. At Budge Budge, on the left bank of the river, berths are available for oil tankers. There are 14 bars-crossings from Calcutta to Sandheads. Eleven of these are located in the stretch of the river from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta and the remaining three between Sandheads and Diamond Harbour. To mark the channel and ensure safety of navigation for vessels entering and leaving the port, there are about 76 gas buoys, 85 channel buoys, three attended and two unattended light vessels, one shore lighthouse and 116 shore navigation lights. In addition, there are also tide gauges and tidal semaphores at various stations on the river to indicate the rise of the tide both in the day and at night. Because of constant siltation and seasonal changes, these bars and crossings are subject to considerable fluctuations in depth. Maintenance dredging has to be carried out on an extensive scale throughout the year, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs. This also includes the dredging of berths in the river and docks in the port area by a fleet of small dredgers and ancillary craft. For the pilotage of ships, dredging of the river channel and berths and the maintenance of the buoys, lights, shore marks, etc., a large organisation of the Marine Service has to be maintained.

Marine Service

The Marine Service in the port is the largest in India, and compares favourably, both in efficiency and in the nature of the work it does, with any of the biggest ports in the world. There are four main marine services in the Deputy Conservator's Department, and safety of navigation depends, to a large extent on their efficiency:

1. Hooghly Pilot Service.
2. Hooghly River Survey Service.
3. Harbour Master's Service.
4. Dredger and Despatch Service.

The officers of the Hooghly Pilot Service are responsible for navigating vessels from Sandheads to

Garden Reach and vice versa. One pilot vessel is always stationed at Sandheads to embark and disembark pilots from ships. Because of the dangers arising from the width of the various bars and crossings, strong tidal conditions, etc. in the Hooghly, a thorough knowledge of the navigable channel and its peculiar conditions is essential for handling vessels. Consequently, pilotage is compulsory for all sea-going vessels, including naval ships, visiting the port.

Constant fluctuations in the depth of the river necessitate soundings being taken and surveys being carried out on an extensive scale to a high degree of accuracy—to the nearest three inches at frequent intervals—by the port authority. About 5,000 to 6,000 charts and river notices are published annually. All this is done by the River Survey Service.

The Harbour Master's Service, which is the largest branch of the Marine Service, is responsible for handling vessels from Garden Reach to berths in the river and docks, and vice versa. It is also responsible for maintaining the river moorings, buoys, dredging at the berths, docks, etc., and handling of oil tankers at Budge Budge.

The Dredger and Despatch Service is employed for dredging the bars and crossings in the river, and for maintaining the buoys, lights and marks

in the navigable channel from Calcutta to Sandheads. The towing of merchant vessels, and salvage operations when any vessel meets with an accident within the Port Commissioners' jurisdiction, are also undertaken by this service with the help of despatch vessels, tugs, launches, etc.

Apart from the four main marine services there are the marine engineers, lighting officer and dry docks sections, which also form part of the marine services.

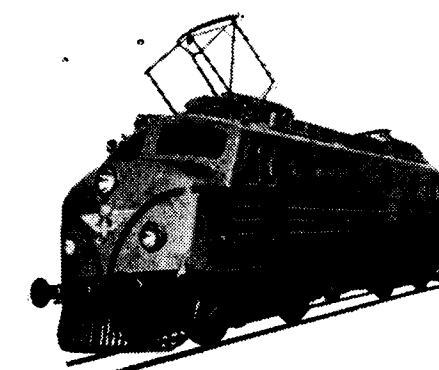
Draught Restrictions

One of the main problems of ships using the port is the restriction imposed on day-to-day draughts. All ships, whether bound inward or outward, have to negotiate the various bars and crossings from one anchorage to another when there is a sufficient rise in the tide. As the depths on the various bars change frequently, in spite of dredging, and since there are day-to-day variations in the rise of the tide, restrictions on draughts are unavoidable, particularly when certain bars have been known to shoal by as much as five feet in 12 hours. The draught forecasts made by the port authority accord better draughts to ships with higher speed, as the faster ships can cross over the bars in good time. It has been the aim to achieve a minimum draught of at least 26 feet for a ship on any day of the year. With this object in view, various proposals have

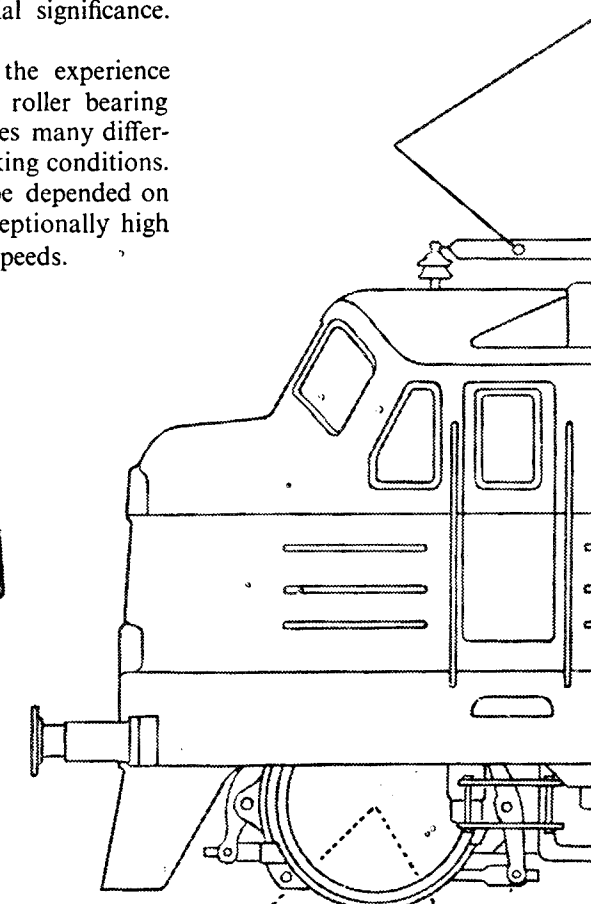
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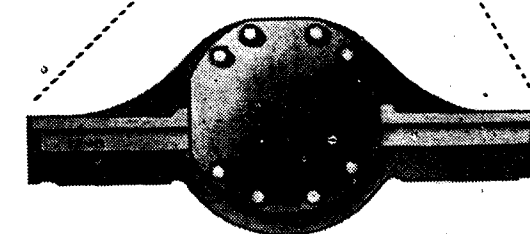
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RIVER TRANSPORT IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

ITS IMPORTANCE IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

• By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT •

THE Ganges, Brahmaputra, Barak and Sunderbans region covers an important system of inland waterways in north-east India. The port of Calcutta is connected with the region by some 4,000 miles of navigable waterways. Few people realise the vital part which these waterways have played, and will continue to play, in the development and expansion of trade and industry. The late Sir W. W. Hunter, in assessing the importance of the rivers of northern India, said: "In order to understand the plains of India, we must have a clear idea of the part played by the great rivers; for the rivers first create the land, then fertilise it and finally distribute its produce."

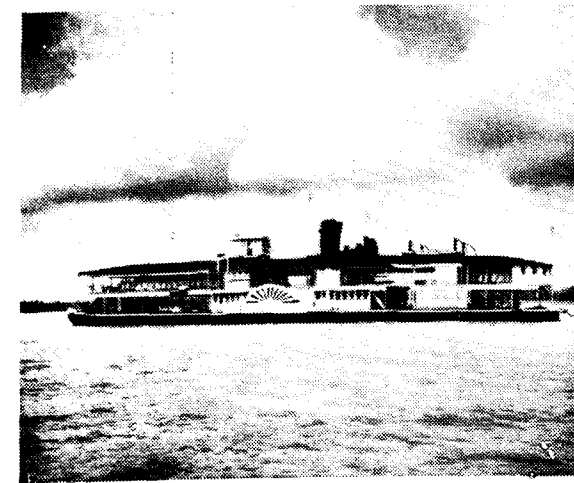
Rivers like the Ganges, Bhagirathi, Brahmaputra, Padma, Meghna, Bhairab and their tributaries have for centuries been the natural highways of north-east India over which the trade and produce of the country have been transported. They have been closely connected with the history and religion of India from the very earliest times. Judged by the standards of those days, there is little doubt that river transportation was highly developed. It played an important part in the expansion of the Moghul Empire, and in the development of trade during that period. It was, however, slow, depending for propulsion on manpower, the vagaries of the weather and river currents. Early records show that it took many months for consignments, shipped down from the upper Ganges in fleets of country boats, to reach their destinations in Calcutta or in the Delta area. Apart from the slowness in transport, there were the ever-present hazards of weather and dangers of pilferage by river pirates. Despite the handicaps, however, considerable quantities of goods were moved by river vessels.

The Introduction of Steam Power

With the introduction of steam power in the early nineteenth century, the whole prospect for water transportation changed. In India, as in other countries in Europe and in the U.S.A., was seen the growth of a new industry which not only opened up the hinterland but helped other industries to expand and develop. In 1823, the first power-propelled steam vessel commenced operations on an Indian river. The *Diana*, a vessel of 89 tons, sailed up the Hooghly with passengers from Kulpi Roads

Private Enterprise

The introduction of vessels powered by steam was the start of a boom period for inland water transport. Private enterprise began to play an important part in the expansion and development of this industry in India. In 1844, the India General Steam Navigation Company (now known as the India General Navigation and Railway Co. Ltd.) built a number of large paddle



"Florican", an ordinary passenger steamer

steamers and established a passenger and goods service between Calcutta, Patna and Allahabad on the Ganges. Some years later, it enlarged its fleet and extended its operations to the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers in Assam and East Bengal. In 1862 the Rivers Steam Navigation Company commenced operations on the Brahmaputra. In 1889, the two companies combined to form what is now known as the Joint Steamer Companies; they today operate 90 percent of the powered river vessels in north-east India.

The growth of powered transport on the rivers is linked directly with the development of trade and industries in north-east India. In the initial stages, it was water transport which carried labour, machinery and equipment for the indigo factories, the tea gardens and the jute presses which were being developed in Bihar, Assam, Sylhet and Cachar Valleys and in East Bengal about 100 years ago. Today, approximately 90 percent of Assam's tea crop and 85 percent of the jute crop, together with large quantities of sugar and grains from Bihar, are carried by the same water transport to warehouses and mills on the banks of the Hooghly and for distribution to world markets through the port of Calcutta.

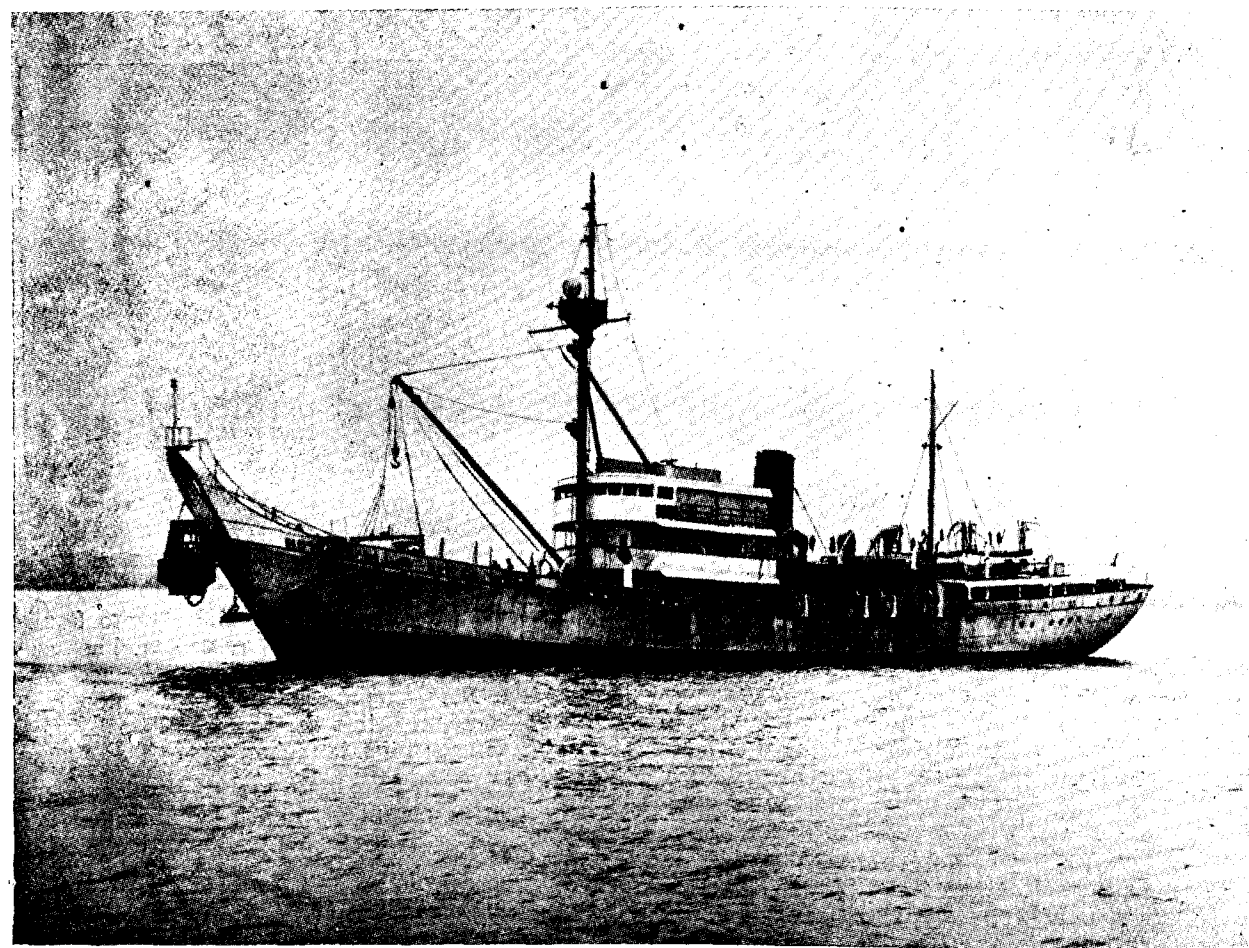
The Expansion of the Railways

Concurrent with the decline of inland water transport throughout the world during the latter half of the nineteenth century, powered river transport in India felt the impact of rapid railway expansion. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, railways were being built along both banks of the Ganges and along the banks of its main tributaries; rapid railway expansion was also taking place in north and east Bengal. It was only a matter of time before rail communication were extended as far as Assam. It was clear that the speed of the railways had greatly impressed the business community. They forgot for the time being that, ton for ton and mile for mile, it was cheaper to transport goods by water than by rail, so they chose the superior speed and certainty of the railways. From about 1870 onwards, therefore, in north-east India the railways expanded and developed while water transportation declined.

During this period, there was also a widespread increase in irrigation facilities. Major irrigation projects were undertaken in Uttar Pradesh. They



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The Commissioners' despatch and buoy-lifting vessel

been formulated by the port authority in the last few years for undertaking works for the training of the Hooghly river in some of the difficult stretches.

River Training Works

When difficult problems on river training measures have to be solved, the recognised modern practice is to turn in the first instance to model experiments. This procedure prevents the expenditure of money on training works which may not serve the purpose or which may produce results that are contrary to expectations. In Calcutta, a training wall was built in Akra many years before

model experiments came into vogue. This training wall, instead of correcting flow conditions as it was expected to, further aggravated the problems in this stretch of the river. In the light of this experience, the Calcutta port authority has realised the importance and value of model experiments for the successful implementation of large river training schemes. It has accordingly carried out, during the last seven years, experiments with models of the Hooghly river at a cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs at the Central Water and Power Research Station in Poona.

The principal object in most of these experiments is to attain better draughts by improving flow

conditions in the troublesome stretches of the navigable channel. The bars and crossings in the river generally deteriorate in the dry seasons, and if flow conditions are not satisfactory, seasonal shoaling is further accentuated. If the axis of the ebb and flow currents are not in the same line, the bar tends to shoal. Even dredging efforts offer only a temporary solution to the problem. Hence the necessity of improving conditions by appropriate river training schemes.

The important experiments so far carried out on models in Poona are:

1. Construction of a spur in Akra.
2. Fulta Point Scheme.
3. Improving flow conditions at King George's Dock entrance.
4. Improving the depths at Balari Bar.

The spur was constructed in Sankral Reach, nine miles downstream of Calcutta. Due to the abnormal width and unusual configuration of both banks, which is continuously affecting the depths of the Sankral-Munikhali bars, the construction of the old training wall in this reach did not solve the problem. The experiments carried out on the models indicated that a repelling spur with a top 1,200 feet long, constructed on the left bank of the river, would improve flow conditions and the depth of water available in this reach. This scheme was undertaken in 1954. As a result, flow conditions have improved considerably and the depths obtained at present are much better than those obtained during the past five years.

The restriction on draughts of ships navigating upstream of Diamond Harbour is governed mainly by the variable depths in the James and Marry Reach. To improve conditions in this notorious Reach, which includes the Ninan-Eastern Gut bars, extensive experiments were carried out on models. As a result of these, a scheme known as the Fulta Hooghly Point Scheme has been finalised. The work proposed under it briefly involves the recession of a protrusion on the left bank of the river, that is, Fulta Point, opposite to the outfall of the Damodar, so as to form a uniform concave curvature, with a corresponding reclamation of areas upstream and downstream of the outfall of the Damodar so as to eliminate the abnormal flow conditions in this reach. It is proposed to undertake this scheme in the second five year plan period.

King George's dock was constructed along with the Garden Reach jetties after the first world war. Unfortunately, the orientation of the approach jetty to the dock restricts the use of the latter to ebb tides and slacker periods of flood. Apart from this, the considerable siltation at the dock entrance necessitates continuous dredging. Model experiments are being carried out to ascertain the ideal solution which would facilitate the ingress and egress of ships in King George's dock during all states of the tide, and to eliminate siltation at the dock entrance. It is expected that experiments on this scheme, which are still in progress, will be finalised shortly and river training measures will be undertaken during the second five year plan period.

Balari Bar has been the governing bar in the recent years. The depths of water available there have been steadily deteriorating. There has been a gradual worsening of flow conditions due to the formation of the Haldia island and erosion of the left bank of the river in the vicinity. Experiments are still in progress to ascertain the ideal solution for improving depths on this bar. The reduction in the depth of water available at Balari to a mere 10 ft. 6 in. last year caused great concern to the port authority. Since then, it has been carrying out hydrographical and hydrological investigations of the Rangafalla channel, which obviates using the Balari Bar. The channel is now being used for daylight navigation since the depth available in it is three feet more than that available at Balari Bar, thereby allowing a better draught allocation to ships. It is intended to light this channel to facilitate night navigation. Until the results of model experiments for improving depths at Balari Bar are known, the Rangafalla channel is being used for navigation.

Improving draught allocation to vessels depends to a large extent on the execution of river training schemes which have been duly proved by model experiments, and on the intensification of dredging efforts. For the latter, the port authority has already placed an order with Messrs. Wm. Simons and Co. for a large suction dredger, which is due for delivery by the end of next year. When it joins the fleet, dredging capacity will be considerably increased. This, coupled with the restoration of head water supply and the implementation of suitable river training schemes, will enable the port authority to look forward with confidence towards achieving its target of a minimum draught of at least 26 feet on any day of the year.



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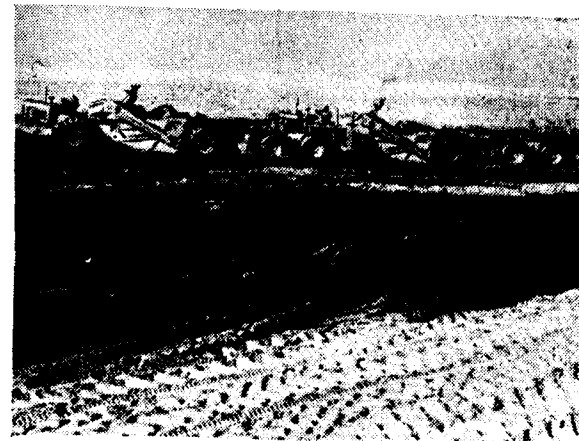
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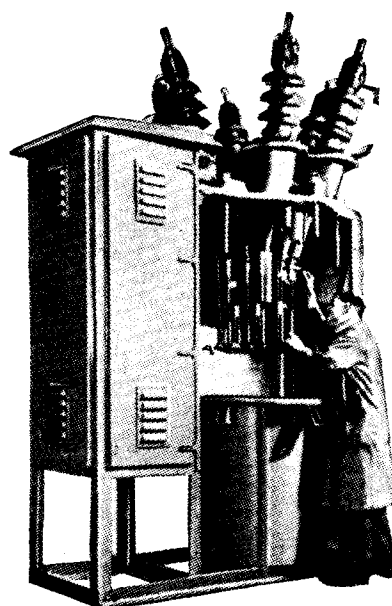


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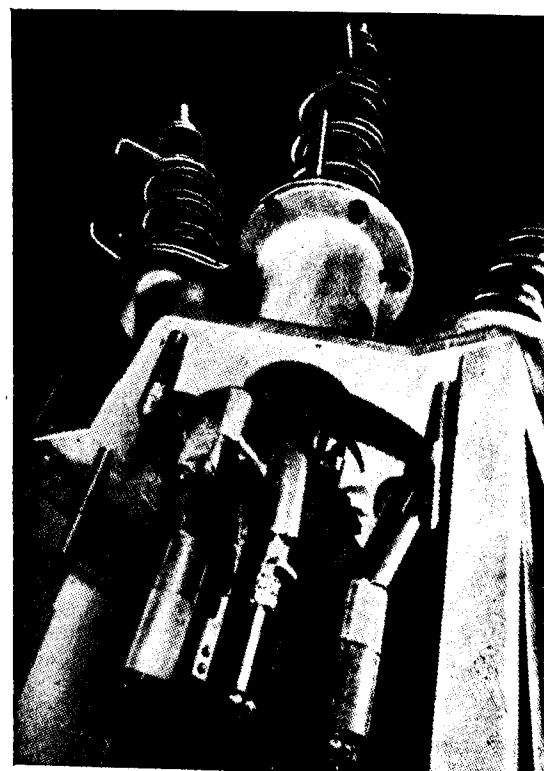
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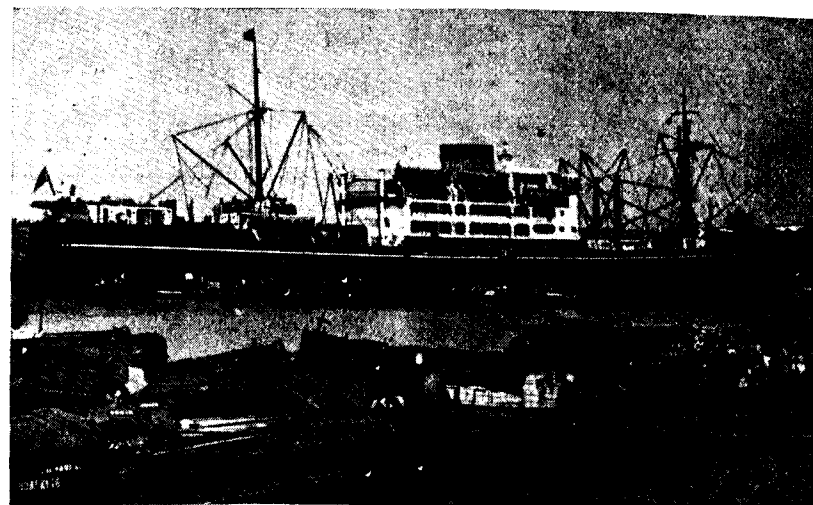
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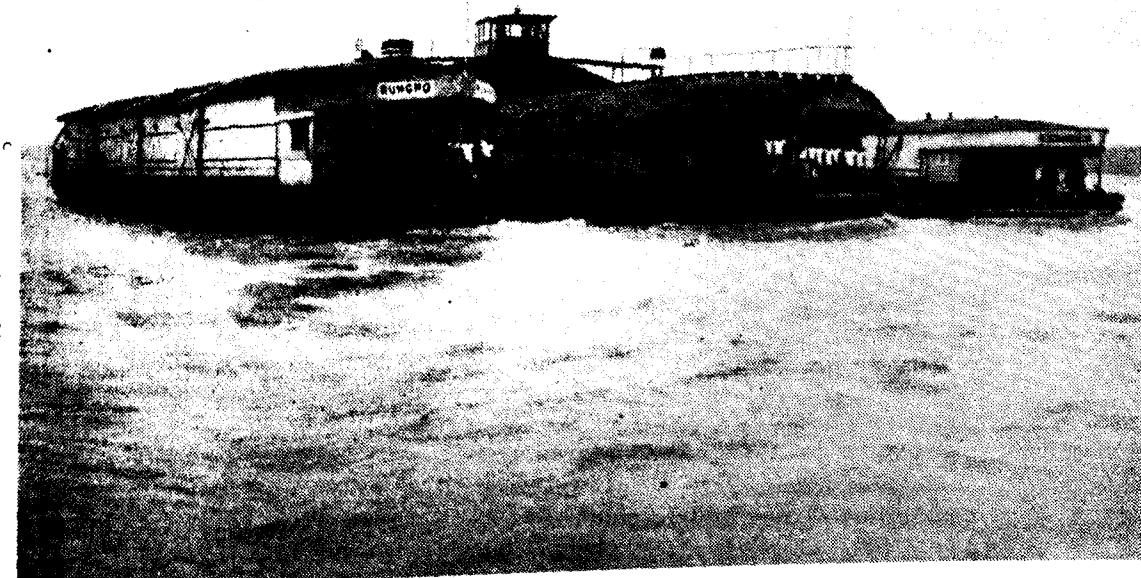
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caused a considerable volume of water to be diverted from the Ganges and its tributaries, thereby reducing the flow, particularly during the dry season. The deterioration of channels brought about river conditions which were extremely unfavourable to the continued existence of powered water transport.

These developments struck a severe blow to the water transport industry. Several small private river transport concerns were closed or sold. For a time, water transportation by power-operated vessels ceased entirely in the Ganges valley. There were several reasons why all this was allowed to happen, but the lack of a central co-ordinated authority to develop and maintain the waterways, provide navigation and terminal port facilities, and combine river, rail and road transport resources was the greatest single factor.

Inland Water Transport Today

The result of these developments was that inland water transport in north-east India, during normal times, was obliged to struggle against wasteful and harmful railway competition. It has only managed to survive as a result of being able to continue operating during a series of national disasters and abnormal conditions caused by wars, floods, earthquakes, etc., when other modes of transport have been overburdened or completely disrupted. In north Bengal, the Doars and Assam, however, powered river transport is playing an increasingly important rôle and is helping in the development of trade and industry in the Brahmaputra, Cachar and Sylhet valleys. This area which is liable to severe annual flooding, when other modes of transport are at a standstill, the flood periods may be of three or four months' duration and it is greatly to the credit of inland water transport operators that they are able to maintain their services in the difficult conditions which prevail.

A further great advantage, and one of particular interest to Assam, is the ability to send by water transport, heavy packages, machinery and lengths of heavy pipe sections to areas where new industries are being developed, the transport of which cannot be conveniently catered for by roads or by rail. The importance of this mode of transport to north-east India may be gauged from the fact that approximately one-twelfth of the total cargo which moves into and out of the port of Calcutta is carried by inland water transport vessels. A study of the following figures gives some idea of the tonnages of the major commodities which were carried by powered river transport vessels between Calcutta and Assam during 1955. These tonnages relate to quantities carried by only one of the major river transport operators and are in no way indicative of the very much greater quantities carried by country boats and others.

TONNAGES CARRIED BY RIVER TO AND FROM CALCUTTA AND ASSAM BY A MAJOR INLAND WATER TRANSPORT OPERATOR

Year	Cargo	From Calcutta to Brahmaputra Valley	From Calcutta to Cachar Valley and Tripura	Totals
		Tons	Tons	
1955	General	387,000	74,200	461,200

Year	Cargo	From Brahmaputra Valley to Calcutta	From Cachar Valley and Tripura to Calcutta	Totals
		Tons	Tons	
1955	Tea	155,100	20,500	175,600
1955	Jute	82,900	1,200	84,100
1955	General	69,000	21,500	90,500
	Totals	307,000	43,200	350,200
Grand Totals		694,000	117,400	811,400

During the last 20 or 30 years, one of the most remarkable achievements of the more developed countries of the world is the ample provision which has been made for increasing and cheapening transport facilities. Two world wars have hastened this progress. In the United States, the development of inland water transport has been particularly rapid. The U.S. Government has spent many millions of dollars on schemes for the waterways of the Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee valleys. It has connected these waterways by means of canals with those of the great lakes in the northern States. As a result, the transport

lift by water in the United States during the last decade has been quadrupled.

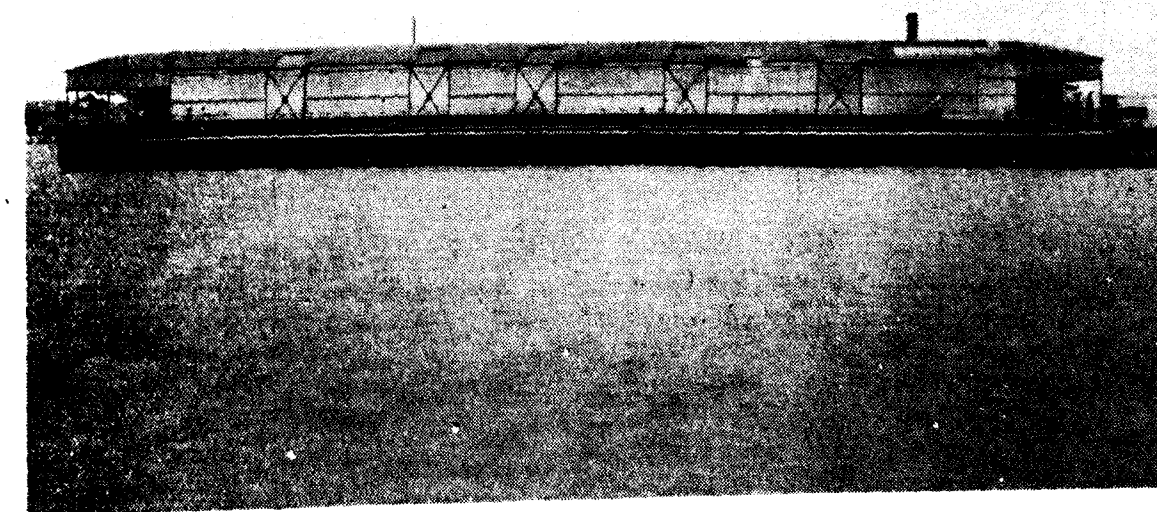
The more highly developed countries of western Europe have come to appreciate that the basic requirements for the development of inland water transport are river control and co-ordination. Most of these countries have also seen that inland waterways are of major importance, necessitating the support of public funds for their proper development and use. This appreciation has resulted in a large measure of co-ordination between the river, rail and road transport systems to prevent wasteful competition. Together with the co-ordination has gone an appreciation of the need for the maximum degree of freedom from national and provincial controls. The recognition of these fundamental principles has led to the evolution of suitable compromises. The Central Rhine Commission may be quoted as an excellent example of such co-ordination. The Commission has made it possible for the European countries bordering on the Rhine to develop a vast and efficient inland water transport industry which operates with the minimum of border and provincial controls.

The rapid economic and industrial growth of western European countries and of the U.S.A. during the last decade owes as much to the development and co-ordination of their transportation resources as to their ability to manufacture goods. In these countries, quick and efficient transportation has encouraged the growth of industries. The fact is as significant for India's industrial development today as it has been for other countries in the past. With the industrial development envisaged in the second five year plan it is necessary that all forms of transport should be co-ordinated and given equal advantage if the country's needs are to be served in the most economical way.

Development by the Public Sector

The Indian Government is fully aware of the need to control, co-ordinate and develop inland water transport resources. Its recent plans include the setting up of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, the principal function of which will be to co-ordinate and control all matters connected with the improvement and development of water transport within the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Barak and Sunderbans waterways system. Among the plans proposed are the improvement of navigable channels with the aid of dredging and river training, the development of terminal port facilities at a number of important river stations and rail-river junctions, the introduction of mechanical aids to navigation, the development of a system of radio telephony to assist communication on the rivers and for the greater safety of water transport, the recognition of the need to establish facilities at border stations for the uninterrupted movement of river transport across the India-East Pakistan border points, and the provision of modern terminal facilities at non-tidal berths for inland water transport vessels in the port of Calcutta.

The development of the diesel engine and improved propulsion methods have made it possible considerably to cheapen water transport in other countries. Inland water transport operators in India are now investigating the extent to which these modern developments can be applied to powered river transport in this country. With the new plans, new developments and new methods intended for implementation during the next five years, fresh possibilities are being opened up for an era of prosperity for inland water transport.



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THE DOMESTIC AIRLINES IN INDIA

PETROL TAX AND PASSENGER FARES: THE BENEFITS OF FLEET MODERNISATION

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

IN any study of the present activities and future prospects of the Indian airlines, it is necessary initially to deal with the problems of air transport in general and then with those of domestic air transport in India in particular. Air transport naturally has to compete for both passengers and cargo with surface transport; that is to say, with railways, shipping and, at times, with road vehicles. An air service primarily sells speed; comfort is, of course, an aim, but air transport is generally at a disadvantage in this respect vis-à-vis comparably priced travel by sea or rail. Speed is best exploited over medium or long distances, where the saving of time is most important. Thus, not only is there a natural advantage in selling long-distance travel, but this form of car-selling (usually inter-continental) is less costly to operate, in terms of ton or seat-mileage, than is the "short haul". The long haul operator has one further advantage; he receives, generally speaking, a substantially better average return on a seat-mile basis than does the short-distance carrier—who is, of course, usually an operator of domestic services.

Advantages of International Operators

Two statements here need to be explained further—firstly, that the long-haul carrier, international or inter-continental, can operate on a ton or seat-mile basis at less cost than the short-haul or domestic carrier; and secondly, that the former is also better rewarded. The first statement rests partly on the assumption that a large aircraft (such as a Constellation or DC 6) is used. The larger it is, within reason, the lower the cost a ton or a seat-mile of operation. The advantage, however, does not stop there. By international convention, all international air services obtain their petrol or other fuel free of any duty which may be levied in the various countries through which their routes pass. This is not so with the domestic services of those countries; for instance, the Indian Airlines Corporation, for instance, is heavily handicapped in comparison with Air-India International. As far as the second statement is concerned, fares on international air transport are standardised and controlled by the International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.); there is, therefore, no price competition between the major airlines, who are members of the Association. Under the circumstances, although it would not be true to say that fares are kept at an artificially high level—it would, in fact, be very far from the truth because the fares have to be competitive with shipping—the fares have to be maintained at a level which gives the efficient operator a reasonable return. Domestic fares, on the other hand, are very often determined by the Government concerned, and the aim may not always be the economic success of the undertaking. The pressure of competition from surface transport is, as a rule, also more severe in the case of domestic or short-haul carriage than in the case of inter-continental operations.

It is necessary to emphasise these points in view of the constant criticism that since the I.A.C.'s financial results have been adverse, whereas those of Air-India International have been favourable, the former must be less efficient. It is not intended here to offer any opinion on that particular subject. All it is intended to do is to make clear that the All it is intended to do is to make clear that the cases of the two undertakings are by no means parallel, and that their financial results cannot be reasonably compared unless all the basic facts are taken into consideration. The I.A.C., moreover, has difficulties which domestic operators in many other parts of the world do not have to contend with, or have to do so only in a lesser degree. Take competition with surface transport, for example. India has a very well-developed railway system. One of the most striking features of which is a modest passenger fare tariff. This suggests one of the major difficulties confronting the I.A.C. On the one hand, it has a cost of operation no whit less—and in many cases more—than countries such as the U.K., Australia or America. On the other, it has to compete with a railway system offering first-class, air-conditioned travel at appreciably

lower fares than in many of those countries. In the United States, "Pullman" travel often costs appreciably more than air "coach".

Ceiling on Fares

The ceiling fare on India's internal services has, for many years and in spite of an all-round rise in the costs of operation, remained frozen at four annas a passenger-mile. In view of the cost of first-class, air-conditioned rail travel—approximately 2.3 annas a mile—this ceiling is not unreasonable. But, unfortunately, so high is the cost of operation that domestic air services can hardly work except at a loss. Take a simple example. A Dakota aircraft costs—inclusive of overheads—about Rs. 4.4 a mile to operate; assuming an average journey of 300 miles, the cost to the I.A.C. amounts to Rs. 1,275. The fare for this journey is Rs. 75; to break even, therefore, the Corporation must fill 17 seats. This represents a load factor in excess of 80 percent, an almost impossible target to attain. The biggest single item of cost in the operation of air transport is fuel. Apart from the high price of aviation spirit, there is a Central tax which amounts to a fraction less than Re. 1 a gallon, to say nothing of the sales taxes levied by many of the States. The reason for a proportion, at least, of the annual losses incurred by the I.A.C. during the past three years is thus at once apparent. Indeed, this petrol tax mauls the Corporation of almost Rs. 1 crore each year; and considering the total turnover, it is no exaggeration to describe it as a crushing burden. It is in the light of these facts that any appraisal of the I.A.C.'s past performance and future prospects should be made.

Ignoring the first incomplete year of operation (August 1953 to March 1954), the loss incurred in the financial year, April 1954 to March 1955, was Rs. 120 lakhs. This, however, was a period of reorganisation, and much of the management's energy and attention was necessarily absorbed by internal administration. There were also expenses of an exceptional nature, such as on the overhaul and general renovation of aircraft cabin interiors and the replacement of surface transport. The heavy incidence of petrol taxation, which amounted to almost Rs. 1 crore, has already been mentioned. It is necessary, however, to observe that, although the former private companies received during the last year or two of their operation a tax rebate of 6 annas a gallon, the aggregate loss incurred was, on an average, not a quarter of that now sustained by the I.A.C. Nevertheless, taking all relevant factors into consideration, it may be said that a great part of the loss for 1954-55 was due to circumstances of a rather exceptional nature.

Bigger Losses

It is when we are told that the losses for the financial year 1955-56 are likely considerably to exceed those of 1954-55, that doubts can no longer be stifled. Re-organisation must have been completed long ago; one is entitled to expect that measures to promote greater efficiency and economy should by now have borne fruit. Nor can one entirely accept a plea, advanced by a spokesman of the Corporation, that uneconomic services have to be operated on "social" grounds. The point is worth examining closely. During the year 1955, some 425,000 tickets were sold on the I.A.C.'s routes. That does not mean that 425,000 individuals travelled; those who travelled twice, thrice or oftener have to be taken into account. Applying an accepted formula, it is likely that some 300,000 individuals travelled by the I.A.C. during the year in question. In terms of the population of India, this represents a percentage of 0.07. Such an infinitesimal percentage is hard to reconcile with the plea of "social" necessity, which surely implies, in its generally accepted sense, value of the service to the people as a whole. Those who use the air services belong obviously to the more well-to-do sections. They can, generally speaking, be divided into three main classes: those who travel on Central Government or State Government duty; those who travel on behalf of commerce and industry;

and those who travel on holiday or on their own affairs, and of these a very fair proportion are foreign tourists. It can hardly be claimed that air transport should be subsidised—and the annual reimbursement of losses by the State amounts to nothing less—by the taxpayer for the benefit of these three classes of travellers. It is readily conceded that commercial air transport is a vital concern of the State, and plays an important part in the administration, commerce, industry, internal security, and ultimately the defence of the country. But it does not necessarily follow that, as an undertaking, it need not be self-supporting. Indeed, whatever views are held on the relative merits of private enterprise and State ownership, few, one imagines, would contest the principle that an industry should ultimately pay its way. Contrary to the popular belief, air transport—as has been amply demonstrated elsewhere—need be no exception.

Replacing Old Aircraft

It is often claimed, with considerable theoretical justification, that as far as the I.A.C. is concerned, greater economy of operation can only materialise when a large measure of fleet replacement has been effected. It may be of interest to examine this point more closely. The Corporation's present fleet consists of six DC 4s (Skymasters), 11 Vickers Vikings, eight D.H. Herons, and approximately 75 DC 3s (Dakotas). Of these, four of the DC 4s and eight Herons have only recently been purchased. It is to be presumed, therefore, that "fleet replacement" refers only to the Vikings and Dakotas. Both these types of aircraft are obsolescent, and the Vikings—because of speed and carrying capacity—can no longer be considered entirely suitable for the country's main trunk routes. To replace the Vikings, an order has already been placed for five of the 700 series Vickers Viscounts, with an option for five additional units.

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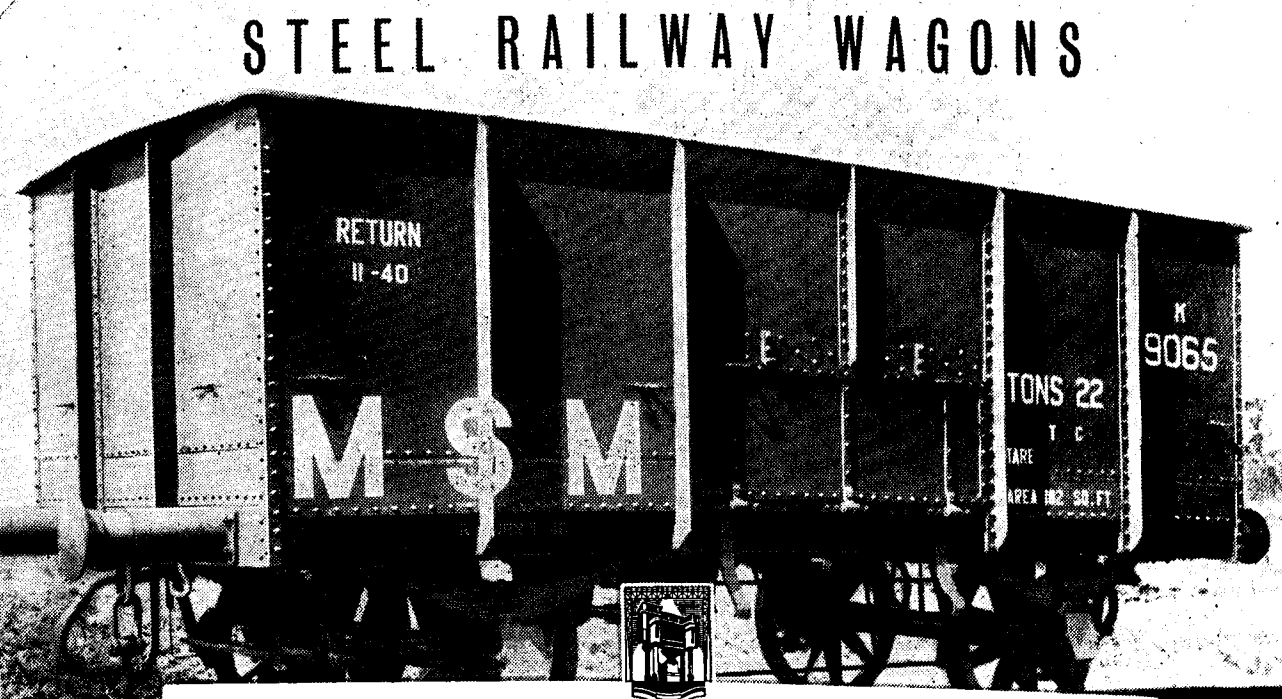
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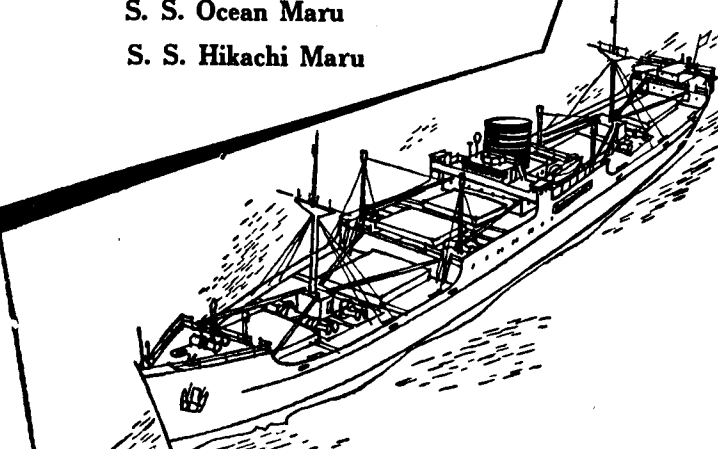
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and has been sold in considerable numbers to airlines all over the world. It has even penetrated the hitherto impregnable American domestic market, and Capital Airlines, an American carrier, which placed an initial order for 60 units, has lately placed an additional order for some more of the later, and larger, 800 series. The aircraft has a great reputation for trouble-free and economic operation; there can be no doubt that the I.A.C., in selecting it, has made the best possible choice. The *Viscounts* are likely to render excellent service both to the Corporation and to the public—but whether their introduction on I.A.C. routes will materially reduce the present losses is quite another matter.

Here are some figures (converted to rupees) taken from the British European Airways' statistics on *Viscount* operations during the year 1954. The total flight time, on which these figures are based, was 17,111 hours, of which the revenue hours were 15,836. Fleet utilisation was 1,457 hours a unit.

Cost a seat-mile	3.95 annas
Cost an aircraft-mile	Rs. 10.1
Cost a revenue hour	Rs. 2.283
Break-even load factor	63.1 percent

It is admitted that the figures are two years old, and that the present *Viscount* has an improved performance. Even so, it is probable that the figures represent, reasonably closely, the economics of the aircraft. Assuming that to be the case, let us apply these figures to the Bombay-Calcutta route. At 270 m.p.h. block speed—that is, the average block speed which the aircraft is likely to achieve on this length of route—the flight time will be 3.9 hours, and the cost Rs. 7,800. (I have taken for this purpose Rs. 2,000 an hour because the proportion of the B.E.A.'s total to revenue hours may be considered too high.) At the current I.A.C. fare, in order to break even, it would be necessary to sell space on the aircraft equivalent to 40 passenger seats. I do not think this rather dismal picture requires any elaboration. Incidentally, the B.E.A.'s break-even load factor of 63.1 percent is based on European fares. These are substantially higher than those prevailing in India: the fare from London to Rome for example—almost the same distance as from Bombay to Calcutta—is the equivalent of Rs. 352.

Economy in Administration

These figures have not been quoted with the object of criticising the choice of the *Viscount*; indeed, it is sincerely believed that it is the best possible choice that could have been made and that, moreover, the replacement of the *Vikings* is essential. The intention is to highlight the very difficult position in which the I.A.C. is placed. That some measure of economy—both in the operational route network and in the internal administration—can be effected is doubtless true. Nevertheless, such measures, however desirable, will not be entirely effective unless other steps are taken to increase revenue and to reduce the cost taken to increase revenue and to reduce the cost of operation. The case of the *Viscount* clearly demonstrates this fact. To achieve the first objective, and disregarding a normal annual increase in the volume of traffic, and the consequent improvement of the average load factor—both of which should materialise during the second five year plan—the obvious immediate remedy is judiciously to raise fares. It is unlikely, in view of the nature of the traffic (already described) which predominates on the airways, that any material diminution in volume would ensue. This question, among others, has been examined by the Air Transport Council, and the result of its deliberations should soon be known.

Raising Morale

The only method of effectively and immediately reducing the operating cost is either to lighten—or possibly to remove completely—the Central tax on aviation spirit. It can be argued, of course, that such a measure is merely robbing Peter to pay Paul. However, that is only one point of view. Actually, such a step would make it possible (combined with some additional revenue) for the Corporation to balance its budget and that would—lead to a distinct rise in morale and, as a direct consequence, to a general improvement in efficiency. There is nothing so disheartening for the intelligent employee than to read constant criticism of the concern in which he works, or to feel that retrenchment is hanging, like Damocles's sword, over his head.

To return to the I.A.C.'s fleet replacement programme. The biggest problem will be suitably to replace the *Dakotas*. It is a very curious thing that although airlines the world over have been seeking a *Dakota* replacement for the last ten years, there are still some 3,000 *Dakotas* in service. The fact is that the *Dakota* is unique. Probably no other transport has its versatility, its reliability or its tractability. The allocation of funds to the I.A.C.

under the second plan includes, it is understood, a sum of Rs. 21.64 crores for re-equipment. This will allow the purchase of ten *Viscounts* (five now on order plus five on option), and approximately 28 to 30 medium aircraft to replace the *Dakotas*. The choice is limited; there is the Handley Page *Herald* (four Alvis "Leonides" piston engines) and the Fokker *Friendship* (two turbojet "Darts"). Both aircraft have achieved a certain number of sales, and fair orders for the *Friendship* have lately been forthcoming from the United States. It is probable that the I.A.C. may wish to study operational results before committing itself—a wise policy. In the meantime, it has been studying the *Ilyushin 14*, two of which were recently presented by Russia to the Prime Minister. An initial purchase of 12 of this type to replace *Dakotas* on some of the I.A.C.'s passenger routes is, it is said, contemplated.

Rapid Expansion

Air transport, as a whole, is entering a period of very rapid expansion. The volume of traffic is increasing by about 15 million passengers every

year and cargo carriage is keeping pace. The advent of the gas-turbine engine, whether turbojet or turboprop, will not only reduce the present times of long-distance travel by a half but, it is hoped, will materially reduce the costs of operation. The "boom" is naturally at present more to the advantage of international airlines operating inter-continental services; but domestic services also will in due course benefit substantially. There can be little doubt that the future of the I.A.C. is assured. The suggestions which I have made about the fares on our internal services, together with a reduction in the petrol tax, should not be construed as indicating a pessimistic outlook; the intention is merely to suggest an interim solution to pressing economic problems. The time will undoubtedly come when air transport will serve a far greater section of the public, when it will in fact be the normal means of travel for many more, and when fares will be a quarter of those ruling today. In the meanwhile, if domestic air transport is to serve the nation with self-respect, zeal and efficiency, it is a matter of no small importance to make it self-supporting. It can be done.



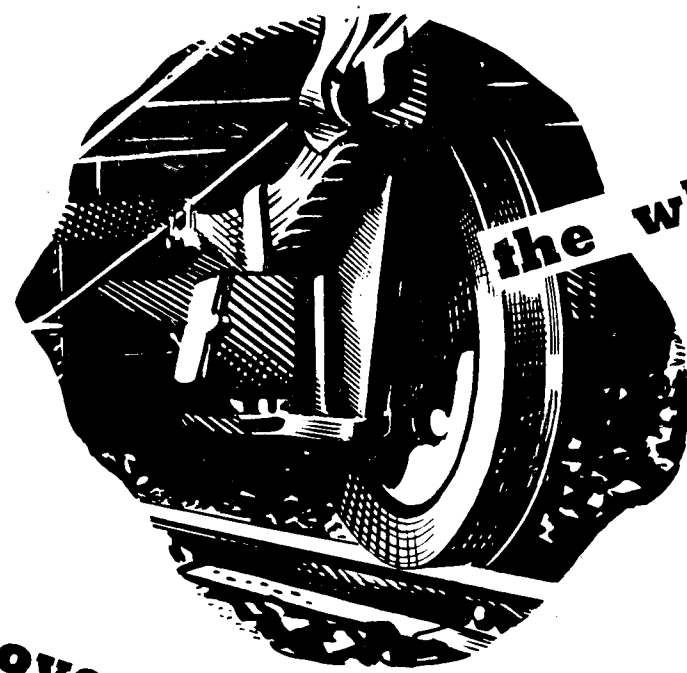
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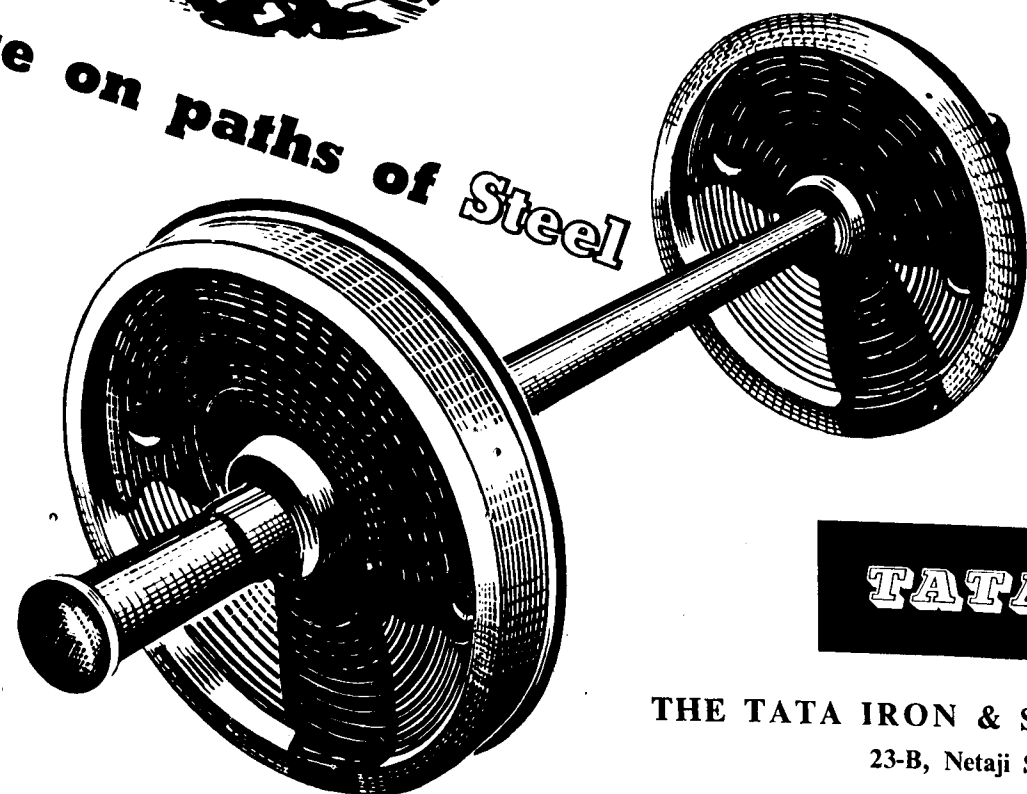
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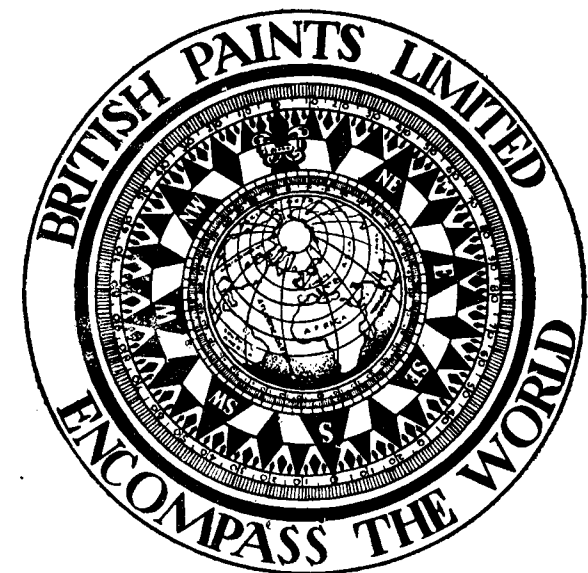


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and taxi tracks would exceed Rs. 1 crore, on an average, at each airfield.

Mere improvement of the runways, important though it is, will not meet the situation which will shortly be created by the new turbojet and turboprop aircraft. There still remains the question of the airways system and the control of aircraft. While none of the three airports in question are highly congested, all will have to improve their aircraft control systems to meet the new conditions. This will require improved communications, up-to-date instrument landing facilities, better approach lighting (realignment and re-positioning of approach lighting would in any case be necessitated by the runway extensions), and "ground control approach" in one form or another—a system of aircraft control monitored by radar. This latter item will be essential in view of the greatly increased danger of collision created by very fast aircraft, and the virtual impossibility—even in good visibility conditions—of avoiding collision merely by visual sighting. Finally, but of almost equal importance, will be the necessity of providing terminal buildings of adequate size to cater for the greatly increased volume of traffic. This new generation of aircraft will carry 130 to 175 passengers a service; with two departures and an arrival coinciding—a by no means unusual occurrence even today—there could be as many as 500 passengers requiring Customs clearance, ticketing, meals, transport, etc. at one and the same time.

Probable Expenditure

If all these additional requirements are met—as they will have to be in the next five years—it is difficult to visualise an expenditure of less than Rs. 1 crore for each of the three airports; or a total expenditure, inclusive of runway extensions, of Rs. 6 crores—and this figure may well prove to be a gross under-estimate. So much so, indeed, that it may well be considered impractical to rebuild and equip all three major airports; one, or at the most two, may be deemed adequate for the immediate future. From many points of view, such a decision might be wise. It would enable the authorities to extend more than one runway at the field or fields selected—a desirable precaution—and it might suit the operators to concentrate on one airport. Where frequencies are less

than daily, to maintain, at two or three different airports, staff, surface transport, and other facilities, sufficient to handle the comparatively large number of passengers on each service, would add enormously to overheads. Furthermore, not only does a first class airport cost a great deal to build and equip, but the annual recurring charges to staff and maintain it are also considerable. At very busy airports, such as Idlewild or London, a great deal of the cost is met by revenue, but at airports such as Santa Cruz and Palam, where aircraft movements are few, almost the entire cost would have to be met by the Government. Whatever the final decision, and whether one, two or three airports are extended and equipped, the outlay will run into crores of rupees. There should be no attempt to disguise this fact.

It can be argued that since most countries on the routes from Europe to the Far East, and not only India, will be faced with almost identical airport problems when the large turbojets go into service, it is likely that these aircraft will be confined to trans-America and trans-Atlantic routes. There is some substance in this argument, but the history of air transport does not support it fully. Experience shows that progress cannot be stayed, and whenever faster, heavier and more advanced aircraft have been produced and successfully operated, major airports all over the world have had to step up their runway lengths and other facilities. One foreign operator at least has already announced plans to use the DC 8 on routes which presently traverse India. There is also a distinct possibility that Air-India International may have either the DC 8 or the Boeing 707 in view for future fleet replacement.

Airfields for Domestic Services

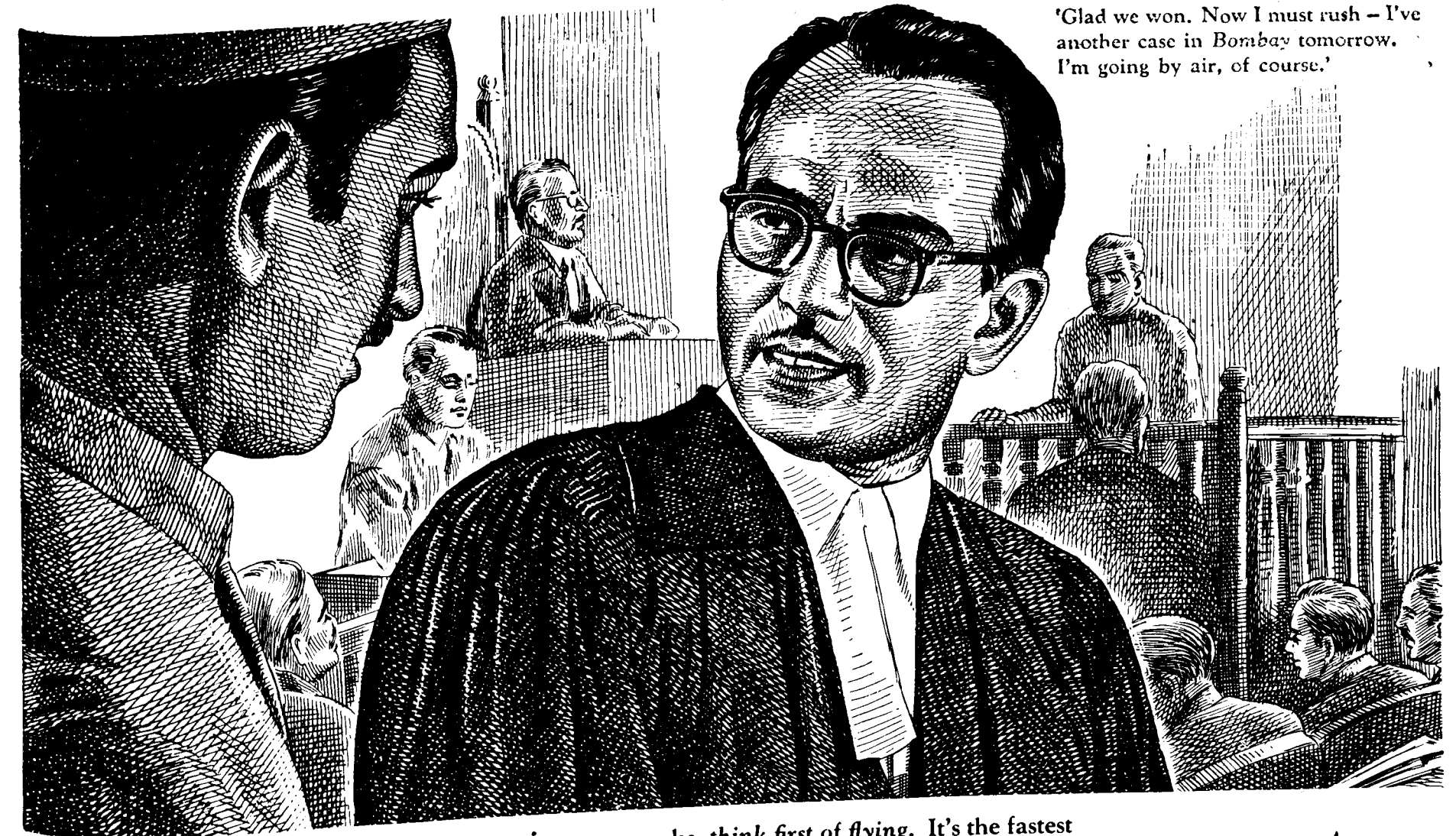
So much, then, for the problem of airports catering for international services; what, however, of the large number of airfields in daily use by our domestic services? These, admittedly, will not be required to accommodate the giant jets and turboprops which will operate between continents; but they will have to be adequately equipped and of sufficient size for aircraft of much greater speed and weight than those using them today. In addition to the ten Viscounts which, it is understood, have already been ordered, a provision has

been made—in the funds allotted to the domestic corporation—for the purchase of 28 medium transports to replace the Dakota fleet. These replacements may be either Handley Paige *Heralds*, Fokker *Friendships* (a turbojet aircraft) or some other modern type. Whatever type is chosen, it is almost certain to require greater runway lengths and better facilities than now exist at the majority of fields in use. Here, then, is another potential, and major, item of expenditure.

Allocation for Training

So, finally, we return to the second five year plan. The purposes for which Rs. 18 crores have been allocated are, doubtless, well worthwhile. The general aim seems to be to promote and improve our internal air transport system. The construction of eight new airfields (modest, single runway fields, one presumes) will no doubt stimulate traffic. The provision of more up-to-date aids and communications is also highly desirable—and may well prove to be essential. The allocation for training relates, presumably, to a modern, well equipped training centre for pilots, navigators, and aerodrome control officers. An improved training centre of this kind would not only be of immense benefit to aviation in India, but is fast becoming an absolute necessity. It is purposeless to build airfields equipped with the most up-to-date directional aids, radar and telecommunications, or to introduce modern gas turbine aircraft in our external and domestic services, if the personnel to man the airfields and the aircraft is not properly trained.

Rather than divert any of the funds presently allotted to those objectives, it will be necessary to make further funds available for the equally pressing requirements which I have endeavoured to outline in this article. Whether sufficient funds can be allotted to fulfil all objectives remains to be seen. The civil aviation authorities will clearly have to exercise all their powers of persuasion. It would be most unfortunate if India were to lag behind in the sphere of international air transport and, by failing to make her airfields suitable for aircraft of the jet age, to lose her eminent place on the air map of the world—a place, incidentally, which gives her almost unique advantages, such as in the promotion of tourism within her borders.



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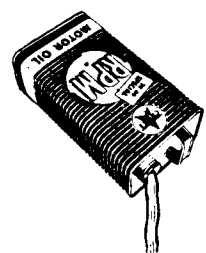
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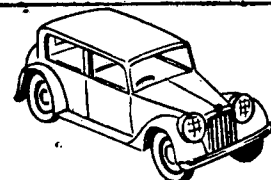
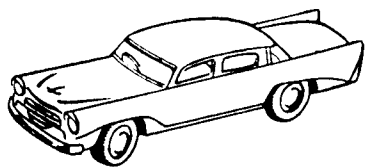
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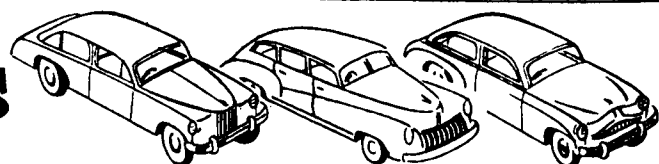
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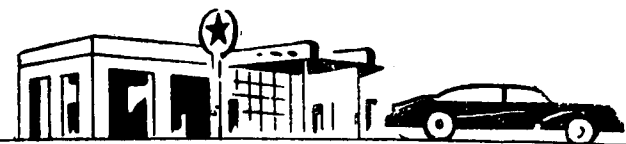
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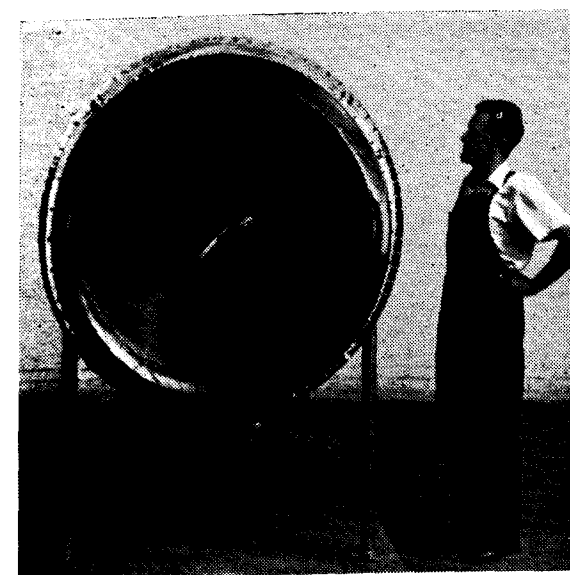
MOVING WITH THE TIMES—IN THE AIR

A PERIOD OF CONSOLIDATION

• By HUBERT E. WOUTERS •

IT is just two and a half years since I discussed in these columns the economics of aircraft operation and endeavoured to prove by reference to comparative performance statistics just how the various leading civil aircraft available at that time fitted into the air transport picture. This, however, is a short period in the development life of an aircraft, where ten years between the drawing-board and production stages is quite a conservative estimate. Research and development have already proceeded to a stage somewhat in advance of current needs and we are now passing through a very necessary period of consolidation. As no less an authority than Sir Frederick Handley Page has pointed out, all the basic aerodynamic, structural and material developments have been carried to a point where today in civil aviation we can think of the aeroplane as a means of transport and transport only—a vehicle comparable with the train or the bus on the roads—but one which happens to be used in the air. We have now reached the point where we can think of transport in the air as something that enables someone to go from point A to point B with security, regularity and safety at an economical price. Flying, in fact, is no longer a novelty. Nowadays we fly for profit, whether as producers and providers of the facilities or as users thereof.

Keeping this fact in mind, it is easy to understand the waning and waxing of popularity for different types of aircraft. Backed by a large civil and military domestic market, American aircraft manufacturers were enabled to dominate the long-range field after the war with the Lockheed Constellation and the Douglas DC models. Their only competitors were adaptations for civil use of aircraft designed mainly for military purposes by the manufacturers of other countries. The impact of the de Havilland Comet I, pioneering the turbojet formula, which was a big advance on the piston-engined American machines, resulted in a rapid switching of interest. Unfortunately that was at least partly dissipated by the disasters which resulted from technical mistakes, but there are indications that a better appreciation of the problems to which these have given rise will result, in the to which these have given rise will result, in the Comet III and the even larger Comet IV, in a strong revival in this type of aircraft before the Douglas



A rear view of the de Havilland Gyron engine

and Boeing companies are ready to offer their alternatives in this field to world markets.

"Turboprop" versus "Jet"

The leap-frog process is even more marked in the case of the turboprop, as represented by what is undoubtedly the outstanding aircraft of today—the Vickers Viscount. It represents so considerable an advance in basic design and has offered such satisfactory results in service in the matter of passenger comfort, four-engined security, lower initial and operating costs by comparison with aircraft hitherto used to cover the ranges and services on which it operates, that it is hardly surprising that it has found favour with airlines all over the world. In the turboprop sphere—and likely to benefit from the Viscount's success—we also have the Bristol Britannia.

Before leaving the subject of inter-continental air transport, where the turboprop versus the jet is likely to be the main issue for the next ten years, it is worth considering the pros and cons. Pan

American World Airways have ordered 20 Boeing 707s, which will have 104 seats in the standard arrangement and 125 in the tourist version, for delivery between December, 1958, and November, 1959, to be followed by 25 Douglas DC 8s, seating 108 and 131 passengers in the respective versions, between December, 1959, and January, 1961. All will be powered by Pratt and Whitney jet engines to enable them to fly at 575 m.p.h. non-stop between New York and London in 6 hours 15 minutes. The Boeing 707 is a development from a military specification and is a contemporary of the Comet IV which will come into service with B.O.A.C. at about the same time but with a non-stop range of 2,500 miles, a speed of just over 500 m.p.h. and accommodation for 58 first-class or 76 tourist passengers. The Douglas DC 8 is a later plane, and, in the words of the President of the Company, "the most advanced of its kind." Britain's answer to the long-range non-stop challenge of the Americans will probably be the Vickers 1,000—an advanced version of military transport to be powered by the new Rolls-Royce "Conway" engine—a prototype of which is expected to fly next summer. The jets have an advantage in speed, but the noise problem of the larger engines has yet to be solved. On the other hand, they are much less economical to operate. On the transatlantic trip it will depend on whether a saving of two hours will justify a difference in cost of about £40 on a return fare. It might be worth it for first-class traffic, but turboprop aircraft would most likely be the choice for tourist services.

Standard Passenger Aircraft

In the purely middle range, as already mentioned, the Vicker Viscount has set up new standards of passenger attraction and profitability, to say nothing of over 40 speed records on airline routes. Its success has been phenomenal. The development story of this aircraft is already a familiar one. It started in B.E.A. service in April, 1953, at 56,000 lbs. all-up weight and a cruising speed of just over 300 m.p.h. Today the Viscount is of 62,000 lbs. all-up weight and has a cruising speed of 328 m.p.h. The maximum payload sector distance (with full reserves) has increased from just



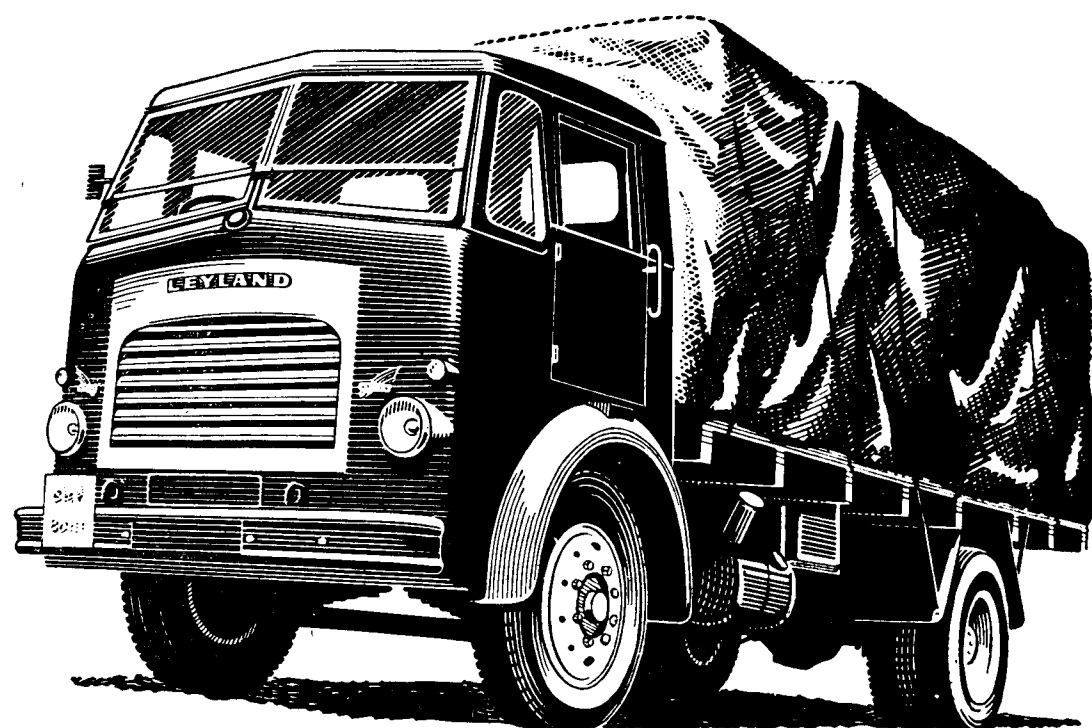
A series of four Bristol "Britannia" aircraft

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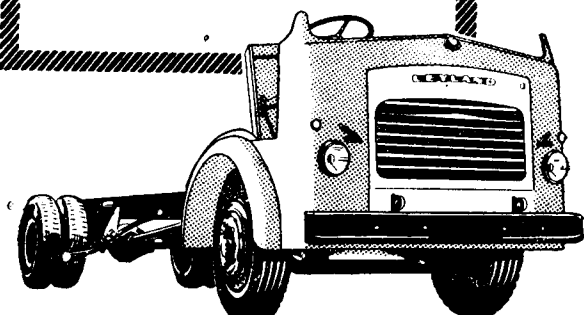
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ECOS2. 2R	9 ft. 10 in.	16 ft. 4 in.
ECOS2. 4R	14 ft. 8 in.	24 ft. 0 in.
*ECPO2. 1R	16 ft. 11 in.	27 ft. 0 in.
*ECPO2. 2R	14 ft. 8 in.	24 ft. 0 in.

* Passenger models



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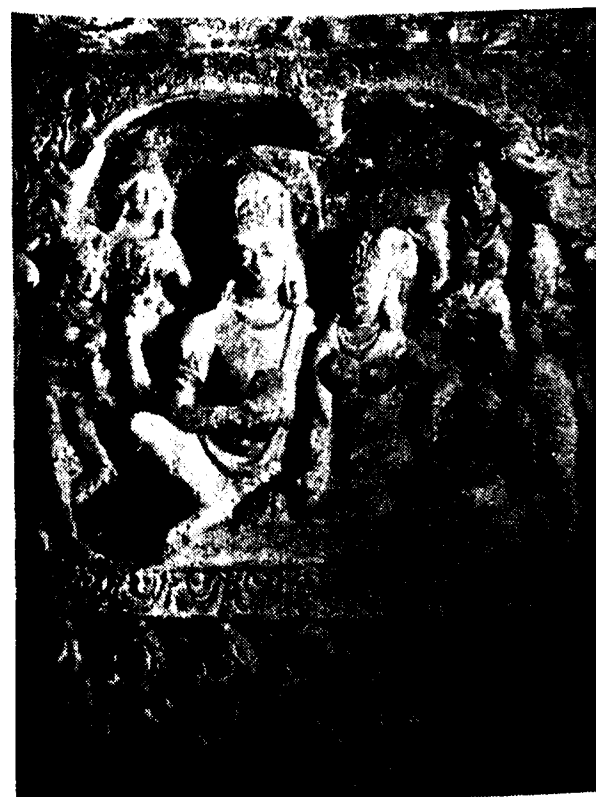
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FACTORS IN THE GROWTH OF A TOURIST INDUSTRY

BETTER ACCOMMODATION, MORE EFFICIENT TRANSPORT

• By A CORRESPONDENT •



A wall sculpture in the Ellora caves

THE tourist industry depends for its growth on five main factors. Broadly, these are the "tourist worthiness" of a region, publicity, accessibility, accommodation and guide service. A country must have something interesting to offer before it can attract tourists. Architecture, scenery, fauna, ancient customs and manners—these are some of the traditional attractions, and if a country is so unfortunate as to possess very few of them, it may be advisable for it not to waste money on encouraging tourist traffic. India fortunately has the attractions, and to a greater degree than do many other countries. It is, therefore, economically sound for her to take steps to exploit this source of income. It is very necessary to publicise the attractions widely. The value of advertisements in any industry is obvious, and even industries which produce articles of worldwide use and utility have to conduct elaborate campaigns. Public memory is proverbially short and needs to be constantly refreshed. This is especially so in the case of the tourist industry.

The various places of interest must be accessible. The more easily they can be reached, the more people will visit them. The tempo of modern life is so fast that even if one has the time, it is disappointing to have to spend longer than is necessary on anything. The easier travel is, the more popular will tourism be. The provision of board and lodging facilities, and efficient vision of board and lodging facilities, and efficient guide services, is equally necessary. It is extremely difficult for an ordinary individual to appreciate on his own the qualities of different styles of architecture, for instance, or their significance. The guides have to be trained in the art of talking informatively and of making their explanations interesting.

Functions of Various Agencies

All the factors contributing to the growth of tourism cannot as a matter of convenience, and should not as a matter of principle, be handled by a single agency. The maintenance and improvement of tourist centres should be the responsibility of the State or, depending on the nature of the centre, the local authority. Publicity can be handled on a State or municipal level, as well as on an individual level. In other words, it may be done by both Government and private undertakings. The State can encourage private enterprise, especially cultural and educational institutions, the cinematograph industry, publishing houses, etc., to use publicity media for the various aspects of national culture with which they are concerned. The aim in producing tourist literature, to mention one of the most popular of publicity media, is to interpret the nature and the attractions of the country in an appealing manner, so that those who are not aware of the subtle beauties of, say, a piece of sculpture might be interested to visit the place. The special technique of writing tourist literature has not yet been properly exploited. A tourist brochure should be instructive without being too detailed, clearly written and interesting to read without being superficial. Another factor which should be kept in view is that tourist literature should have universal appeal, and should conform as far as possible to a standard acceptable to different types of people. In India, centres of tourist interest are scattered all over the country. Some can be easily reached and others cannot. There is a fairly efficient network of air and rail services,

and the road development plan is quite ambitious, but generally the transportation system has grown on strategic and economic considerations rather than with a view to meeting tourist needs. In such countries as France and Switzerland, the importance of tourism has been recognised for a long time and transportation facilities have been developed accordingly.

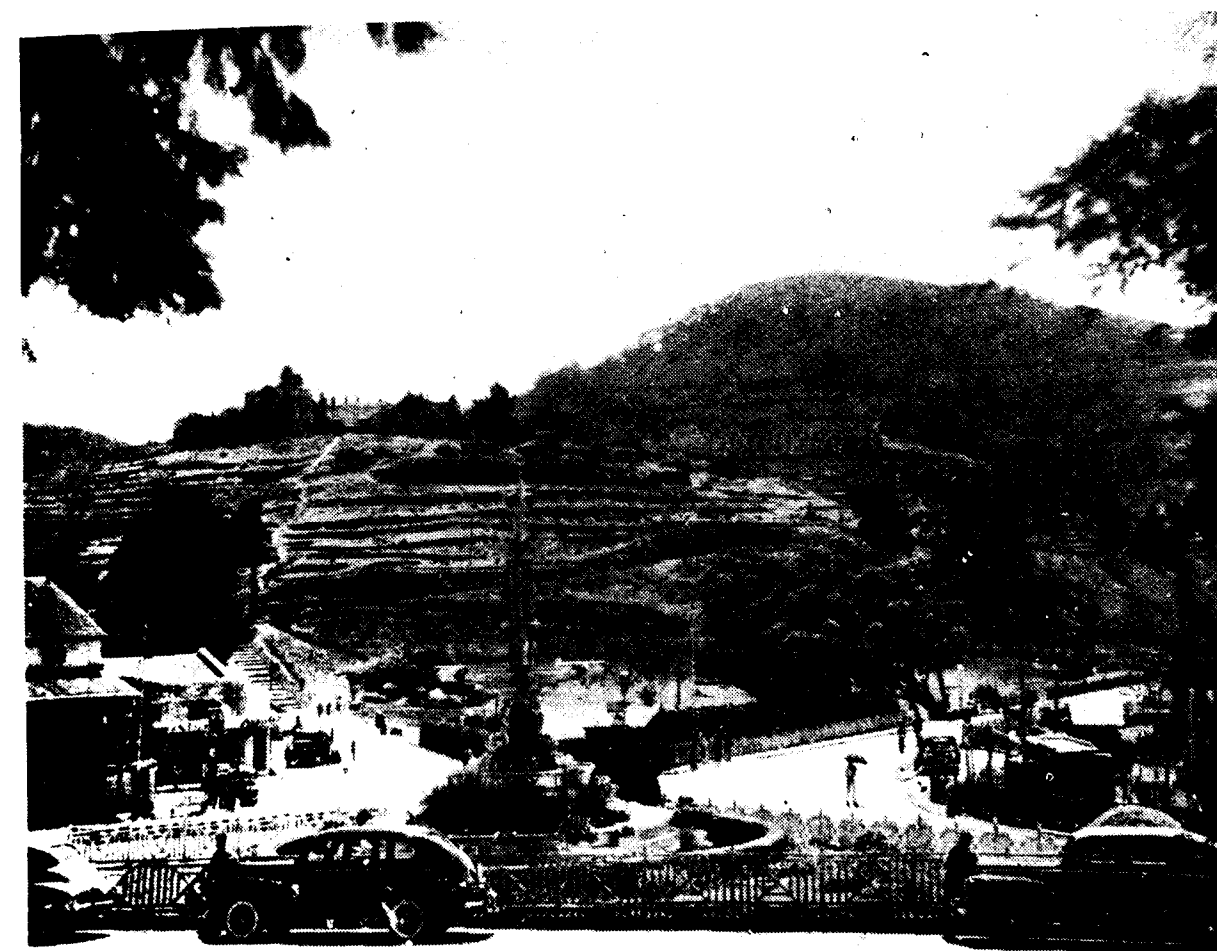
More "Internal Tourism"

Tourism has not yet made a big contribution to India's foreign exchange earnings. Reliable figures are not yet available, but it is roughly calculated that in 1954 they amounted to only \$10 million—a sum which is very small in proportion

to India's total foreign trade. While there is every indication that the number of foreign tourists will gradually increase, it is doubtful whether the cost of providing better transport purely for their needs will pay its way in the foreseeable future. Foreign tourists come to India mostly from Europe and America. Since this country is far away, we cannot reasonably hope that their numbers will very soon reach the levels familiar in western countries. There is admittedly a vast tourist potential in countries neighbouring India which has not yet been properly exploited. But a major handicap is the comparative poverty of the region which makes travel for sightseeing a luxury and the growth of tourism difficult. The



Votive stupas in Nalanda, seat of a famous Buddhist university



A view of the central spot of Ootacamund

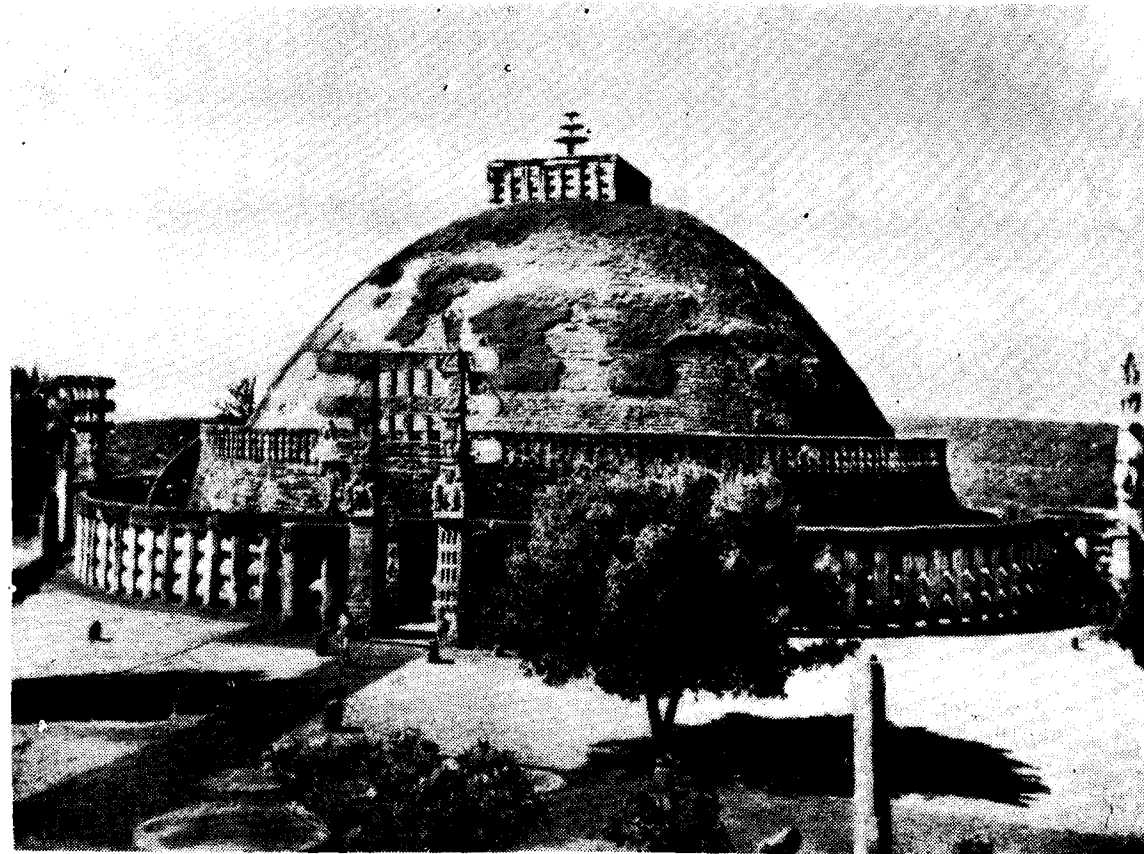
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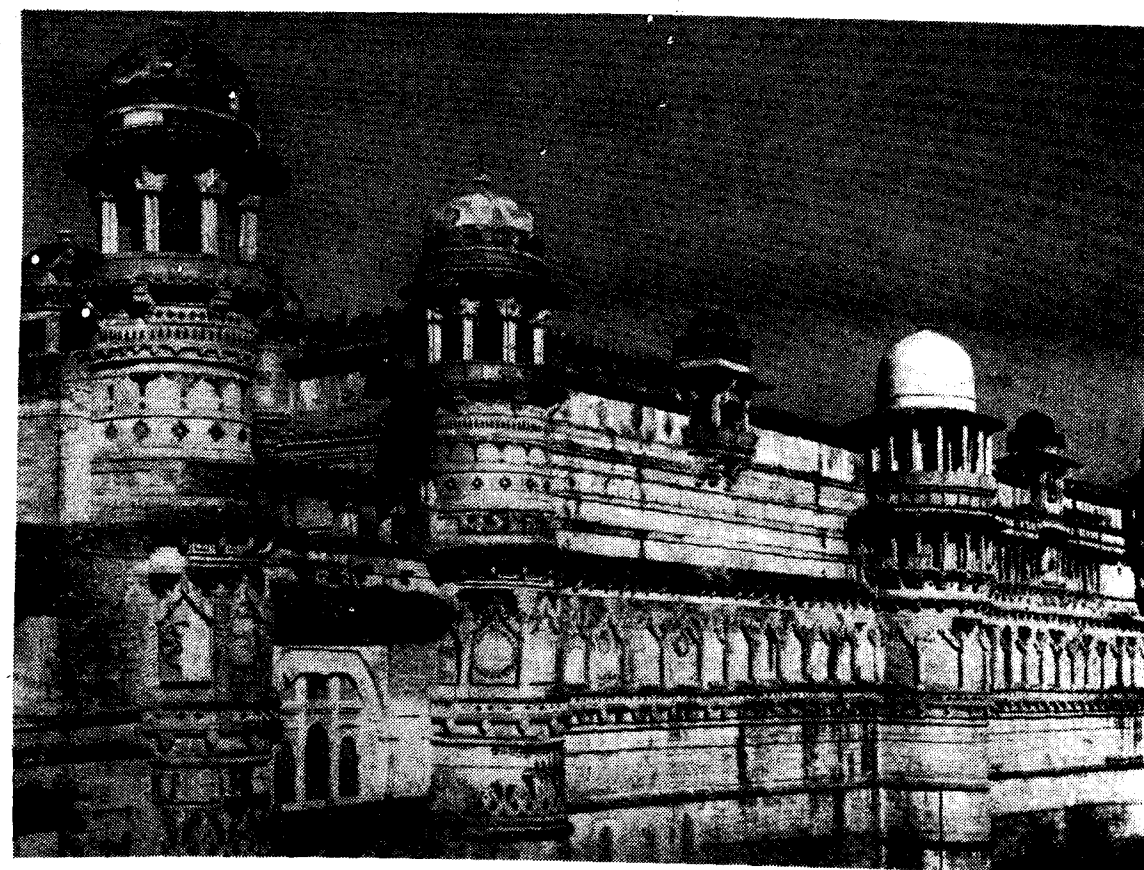
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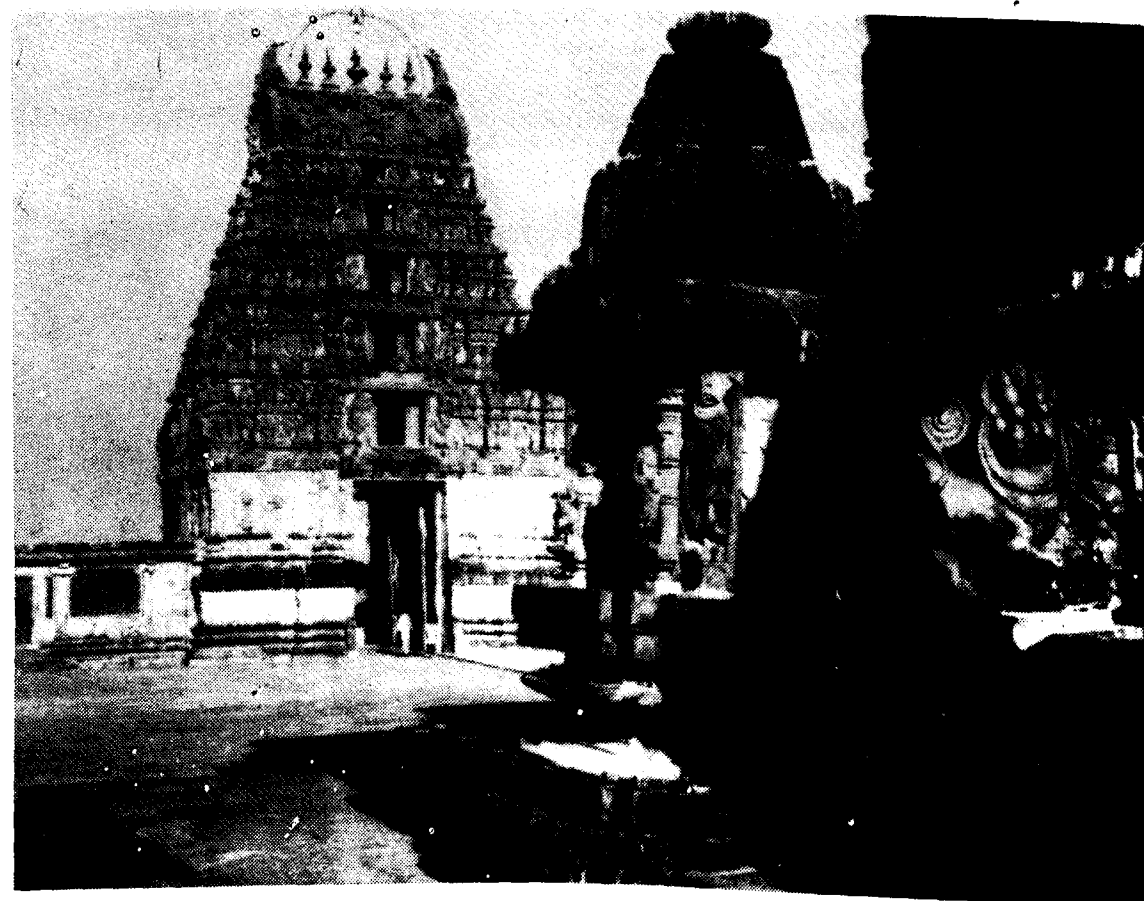
AN OBEROI HOTEL



The Sanchi stupa, a Buddhist pilgrimage centre



The Gwalior Palace



The Cheena Kesava temple in Belur, Mysore State

rapid and far-reaching changes which have been taking place in Asia in modern times will undoubtedly encourage more people to travel in the region, and it seems desirable that efforts should be made in a systematic manner to develop tourist markets. But "external tourism" cannot flourish without a solid basis of "internal tourism". A million visitors from abroad, for example (a target which appears almost illusory at present), cannot make so great an impact on the economy as to justify expenditure on the scale required for the development of tourism. It is necessary therefore to develop "internal tourism" in order that it may provide additional support for expanding transport and other services.

In India, transportation is mostly State-controlled (railways, airways, highways and State transport undertakings), but accommodation is very largely the concern of private enterprise. Most hotels are privately owned and have therefore been established on purely economic considerations. Some of the most important tourist centres, such as the Ajanta and Ellora caves, are out of the way, and it does not pay to run good hotels there until there is a steady stream of tourists. But tourists will be less inclined to go unless good accommodation exists. It is, therefore, necessary that a non-profit-making agency should step in to break the vicious circle. Municipalities and other local bodies do not have enough funds to undertake the task, so it has to be done by the Government. Steps are being taken to construct rest-houses at important centres where accommodation facilities are not adequate.

Providing Better Accommodation

Apart from out-of-the-way places, there is a need for good, moderately priced hotels—both for foreign and Indian tourists—even in big cities where first-class hotels exist. It is no use publicising tourist attractions and asking people to visit them unless there is somewhere to stay. The provision of accommodation can, and should, be left to private enterprise. But it may be necessary, at least until there are many more tourists to make the investments economically justifiable, to afford assistance either in the form of loans at low interest rates or by offering suitable sites on concessional terms. The assistance should be given only after proper safeguards. In such countries as Italy, assistance has been given and the results have been satisfactory. The provision of guide services is essential in any scheme to promote tourist traffic. This is an administrative rather than an economic problem and steps have been taken by the Government to train guides in different parts of the country.

To summarise the points made in this analysis, it may be said that:

1. External tourist traffic is a good potential source of foreign exchange.
2. It cannot develop unless there is a solid basis of home tourism.
3. Considerable sums of money have to be spent on publicity media in India and abroad.
4. The transportation system, though fairly satisfactory as far as air and rail services are concerned, needs to be improved in the case of road transport.

The development of the tourist industry is a long-term affair and it is not possible to assess results over a period of, say, five or so years. It is a "luxury" industry and depends on many indirect factors, such as political and economic stability in the world. Even when conditions are favourable, people take a fairly long time to make up their minds, which places they should go to. There is always so much to see, so little money to spend and so little time to spare. As in other trades, there is keen competition among many countries to attract tourists, and sometimes it is perplexing for them to have to make up their minds in the confusing stream of publicity from different countries. Nevertheless, the returns, in economic and other terms, are so alluring that most countries which are short of foreign exchange compete strongly in the tourist market of the world.

Impetus to Cottage Industries

A point which has not often been considered is the impetus given to cottage industries by tourists. Most of them buy souvenirs or some distinctive articles of the countries they visit. Beautiful articles are made by India's cottage industries and an increase in the volume of tourist traffic will benefit them immensely. They are not yet properly organised, especially on the marketing side, with the result that buyers are not always sure that they are paying the right price for the right quality of article. This is very important and steps should be taken to ensure that they get their money's worth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF TRAVEL AGENTS

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DIVERSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES

● By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ●

IT was 115 years ago that Thomas Cook organised his first excursion to a temperance meeting. From that small beginning has grown up the travel agency system as known and accepted throughout the world today. One hundred years ago, Cook organised the first conducted tour from the U.K. of Belgium. Germany and France; of greater local interest is the fact that his son, John Mason Cook, sailed for India in 1880 to investigate the possibilities of travel in India which resulted in the establishment of the offices of Thos. Cook and Son in Bombay and Calcutta 75 years ago. John Mason Cook undertook this journey with the previous blessing of the then British Government and Opposition; the records show that the Cook family stated at the time that "while it would be well to arrange for the visit of Englishmen to India, it would be even more serviceable if the wealthy inhabitants of India could be induced to visit Europe". How right they were.

During this tour of India in 1880-81, John Mason Cook appointed representatives throughout India. In addition to the establishment of offices in Bombay and Calcutta, he arranged for the issue of International tickets throughout the whole Indian railway system as it then existed. As soon as these arrangements had been completed, the Government of India asked him to take over preparations for the Haj pilgrimage to Mecca, which at that time were in the hands of unscrupulous individuals whose main interest was in making as much money as possible out of the intending pilgrims. The Cook family had not expected this complication but took it in its stride, although the financial results were far from satisfactory. The first really lucrative business derived from its Indian offices was the handling of the visit to Europe of the Indian Princes who attended the Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria in 1887.

A Convenient Link

The increasing activities of travel agents today are based on the fact that they are a convenient link between those who wish to "buy" travel and those who wish to "sell" it. Many of the latter, such as the airlines, steamship companies and the railways, cannot afford to open offices throughout the world. They can at best provide offices and agents only in the territories they serve. For instance, a business man in India wishing to travel by train in France goes to a travel agent for his booking, as obviously the French Railways have no justification for maintaining offices in this country yet. This applies equally to any form of public transport, hotel accommodation, etc., wherever it may be required. The travel agent is there to help by co-ordinating the services and facilities offered by all his principals, whether the traveller is proceeding independently or whether planned travel in the form of a tour is being offered. In particular, the travel agent is always trying to create travel in off-season periods, which benefits not only himself but also the transportation companies and hotels in addition to the fact that off-season travel may save money for the passenger.

The travel agent often does considerable pioneering work. Thus, certain enterprising agents foresaw the future of air travel two generations ago and even in those early days set up special departments to plan and sell air holidays backed by their belief in the future of this form of transport. At the present time, an intending traveller may read the advertisements of travel agencies in the Press. Assuming that he wishes to undertake a straight journey to a foreign destination, the travel agent gives him full and unbiased information on all transportation services by air or sea to his destination and, according to the wishes of the traveller, applies for accommodation to the transportation companies concerned. This is a specially valuable facility when passages by sea or air are required either at short notice or during a peak season. If the intending traveller requires a complicated business or holiday trip, the travel agent provides specimen itineraries and quotations

covering the whole journey. He arranges bookings and reservations, hotel accommodation, and sightseeing trips; if required, he also arranges for the traveller to be met and transferred by car to and from his hotel at all centres. He provides the passengers with the latest information on baggage problems, ensures that visa requirements are properly attended to before departure and renders assistance in getting income-tax clearance certificates, health certificates and in completing other similar formalities. The travel agent advises the passenger of the latest foreign exchange regulations, not only in India, but also in the countries to be visited, so that he may know beforehand if any special requirements have to be observed. Through his offices or agents, the travel agent can gather any specific information which is required and even in some cases can arrange for local introductions in advance.

Close Liaison

The efficient operation of the travel industry throughout the world today depends to a large extent on a close liaison between the travel agents and their principals, whether the latter be air, sea, rail or motor companies or hotels. Happily, this close liaison exists almost universally and there is mutual co-operation and understanding of one another's problems. A traveller using the services of a travel agent thus comes into the fortunate position of having more than one person interested in his welfare, because it is natural that both the travel agent and his principals are anxious to see that the requirements are met to the fullest possible extent; for in travel, as in many other industries, it is the satisfied customer who ensures increased business in future for all concerned.

By virtue of India's geographical position and association with Britain, her travel agents in the past tended to concentrate on passage business by air and sea to and from Europe and other parts of the world; the industry in this country as a whole lagged behind its counterpart in the west in encouraging travel by the organisation of tours. In recent years, however, the more progressive agents in India have started to pay considerable attention to this aspect of their business and tours are offered from India to various parts of the world. The conducted tour is an attraction for many people who wish to travel abroad but are perhaps reluctant to face the language and other difficulties involved, and whose pocket does not permit them to travel luxuriously. As a member of a conducted tour, the passenger is in the company of friends and people with a similar outlook, yet many of the worries are taken away by the presence of an experienced escort who ensures the comfort and pleasure of the journey. He sees that the various formalities required in foreign countries are properly handled. In Europe, at the present time there is a tendency to offer tours for people with special interests, such as one to Austria to study Alpine flowers and another for railway enthusiasts to visit small out-of-the-way railways. In India, however, it has not yet been possible to be so selective and tours are normally directed to Europe or the Far East, or in connection with special international functions such as the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth in 1953 or the Olympic Games.

Coach Tours and Cruises

In the west, motor coach tours and cruises are becoming increasingly popular, but conditions do not yet permit the organisation of either of these activities in India and its surrounding countries. There is, however, a steady demand for sea voyages (cruises) in this area, but the lack of shipping accommodation has prevented the extension of this delightful holiday arrangement except for the holiday return tickets offered by certain shipping companies to Australia and the Far East in relation to which conducted tours are now offered.

There is, of course, a consistent demand for travel to and through America, but for personal convenience or pleasure, the Indian Exchange Control Regulations restrict visits. This spring, a well known Indian travel agent offered for the first

time a round-the-world air tour but the poor response has unfortunately resulted in the cancellation of this project. India's economy derives considerable gain from visiting round-the-world passengers whose journeys originate in America, Europe and elsewhere, and the travel industry looks forward to the day when this business becomes fully reciprocal.

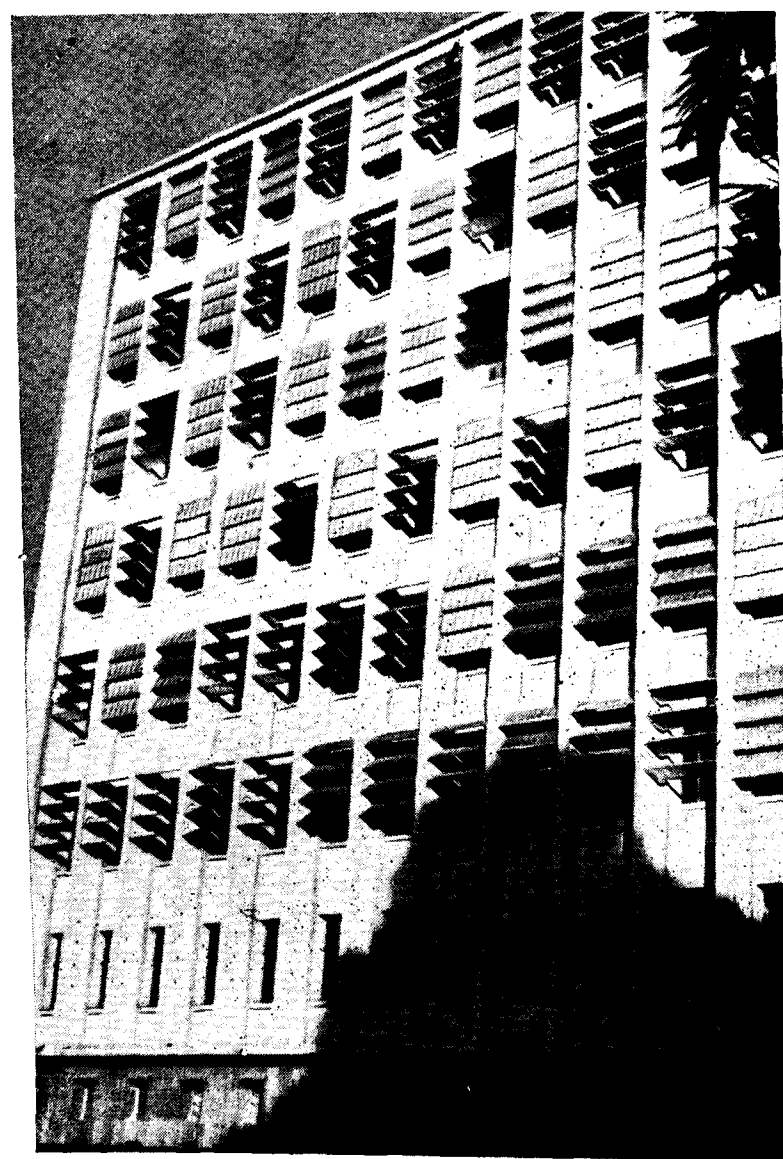
Travel today does not mean business only for the travel industry. It brings extra money to restaurants, and to sellers of souvenirs, luxury goods, clothing, etc. It also means more business for banks, theatres and cinemas; in fact, it affects commercial fields far beyond the bounds of travel. Much has been written about the contribution made by travel to international understanding. From this aspect, it is interesting to see that a leading Indian travel agency has recently advertised a conducted tour to Europe, which includes a visit to Russia; the benefits of such a visit by ordinary people, rather than only by official Government delegations, needs no stress.

Travel agents work on a small margin and their main item of expense, which is staff, is now running about 200 percent above the prewar level. It is estimated that fares in general have not increased by more than 150 percent. The increase in world travel has saved the situation and a certain portion of the increase is directly attributable to the activities of agents. Travel must be a two-way business for all countries. Agents cannot exist on inward travel alone and the facilities and opportunities must be at their disposal to encourage foreign travel among the nationals of the country in which they are operating. Passports seem to have come to stay, but visa problems are easing as time goes on and as more and more countries are beginning to realise the value to their economy of the invisible exports represented by the expenditure of incoming tourists.

Other Facilities

Travel agents arrange for a variety of facilities related to banking and insurance. As the business of Thos. Cook and Son prospered, the question of foreign exchange arose and in the beginning some of his excursionists even had to pawn their watches to raise their fare. It was in 1879 that Cooks established a banking department. From this activity has sprung the travellers' cheque which is now accepted throughout the world as the equivalent of cash, but which carries with it the protection against loss which is missing in the carriage of currency notes. The travellers' cheque is not recognised only by travellers but also by Governments throughout the world, as is seen from the fact that whereas the movement of currency notes is heavily restricted almost universally, the carriage of travellers' cheque is freely permitted. Travel agents can always arrange for passengers to purchase travellers' cheques or letters of credit and can make other financial arrangements. They can also bring exchange business to banks in the form of remittances to and from their foreign agents and correspondents. In many countries, travel agents are authorised to maintain stocks of travellers' cheques and to issue them to passengers within the framework of local exchange regulations, but in India only authorised dealers in foreign exchange enjoy this facility and the travel agent passes this business to such dealers. All travel agents offer insurance facilities covering life, accident and baggage, while those who maintain a forwarding department also do considerable marine business. In all these cases, insurance cover is provided through established insurance companies.

The work of a travel agent is varied and satisfying. Each day brings fresh requests and problems; to solve them maintains his interest and represents a challenge to the organisation. The services are used by all nationalities and all classes from royalty down to the man-in-the-street. There can be few prominent people in India today who have not used a travel agent at some time or other; even Mahatma Gandhi, although he preferred to travel very unostentatiously, was a regular user of travel agents for his international journeys.



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THE ADVANTAGES OF USING ELECTRICITY IN TRANSPORT

• By A CORRESPONDENT •



Electric trucks reduce production costs

NOW that plans are well advanced in north-east India for the electrification of many miles of railway, there has been a renewal of interest in the advantages of this type of traction. Electricity can be put to many uses in moving things and people from one place to another, but it is necessary to emphasise first that in India it is produced primarily from water and coal; very little is generated by the use of imported oil. As long as only a small fraction of the country's oil requirements can be obtained from indigenous sources, the authorities may be expected to look with favour on a rapid increase in the use of electricity in transport.

Calcutta is fortunate in that it has one of the finest tramway systems in the East. It is true that a tramway suffers from the disadvantage that it has to be provided with rails. But this need not always necessarily be a disadvantage, as is seen on Chowringhee, where thousands of people every day are carried into central Calcutta—not on Chowringhee, but along the side of it. It all the

are comfortable, extremely quiet and cool, and of course they have almost the same mobility as an ordinary oil or petrol driven omnibus. A typical modern trolley bus is illustrated in the picture below. Another effective form of electric transport which is particularly suited to under-developed rural regions is the overhead cable railway. The great advantage of this form of transport is the relative cheapness by which serious obstacles such as wide rivers can be traversed.

From aerial transport, a descent must be made to the underground railway, of which there are now many examples in Europe and America. The underground railway, however, is not limited to carrying passengers which it does with speed, efficiency and comfort. The technique is also an asset in the mining industry and electrically operated underground railways are now common in many progressive mines throughout the world. Here again, the electric transporter proves its worth in providing a reliable and safe service and in maintaining an unpolluted atmosphere hundreds

of feet below the earth's surface. An example of the type of equipment used in a modern mine is shown in the picture above on the right.

Electric Cranes

In many factories, electric cranes are used which are operated exclusively by electric batteries. Another method of lifting enormous loads over short distances is the gigantic electric magnet which is lifted by a crane over the metal it is desired to move. When the current is switched on, the magnet attracts the metal and moves it to the area desired. It is then released by cutting off the current. There are many extensions to the electric crane and perhaps the most astonishing of all is a modern electric coal dredging plant. A coal dredger and loader scrapes the coal off the earth's surface, lifts it and actually loads it into waiting railway trucks—all in one continuous operation. It is supplied with electricity straight from high-voltage electric mains, which are con-



A modern trolley-bus

passengers were to be carried in other forms of transport over the road itself, peak-hour congestion would be very serious. The substantial increase necessary in alternative forms of transport would also result in an even greater pollution of the atmosphere than is at present taking place. Electric trams provide a fast, efficient and reliable service, they are conducive to a minimum of accidents and they do not pollute the atmosphere of the city.

Trolley Buses and Cable Railways

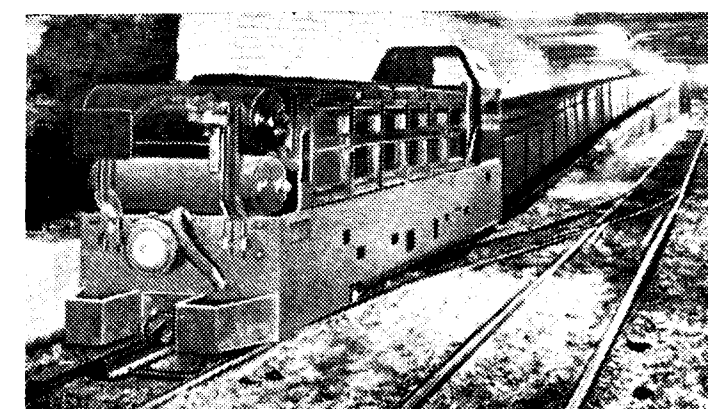
In many parts of the world, the electric trolley bus has found favour and there is no doubt that there could be a considerable future for this form of transport in many cities in India. Trolley buses

of feet below the earth's surface. An example of the type of equipment used in a modern mine is shown in the picture above on the right.

Electric transport is not limited to railways and trams. There are many modern industrial applications, and factories all over the world are now appreciating the advantage of moving goods by means of small electric trucks. These little units will run about a factory all day long without using any fuel, and when their job is done all that is necessary is to plug them into a supply point. By the following morning, the little machine will be ready for another hard day's work. No petrol is required, and practically no oil. There is no

needed to it by means of specially pliable armoured cables.

These are but a few examples of the contribution which electricity is making to transport. Many of the electrical devices can be classified as labour-saving, but this does not mean that their use leads to unemployment. On the contrary, the increase in efficiency and the fall in costs tends to stimulate demand which in turn creates skilled vacancies. The experience of the United States, with its high level of output, is proof of this—and it is output which eventually leads to the higher standard of living which everyone in India is endeavouring to achieve.



An electric train for the coal mine

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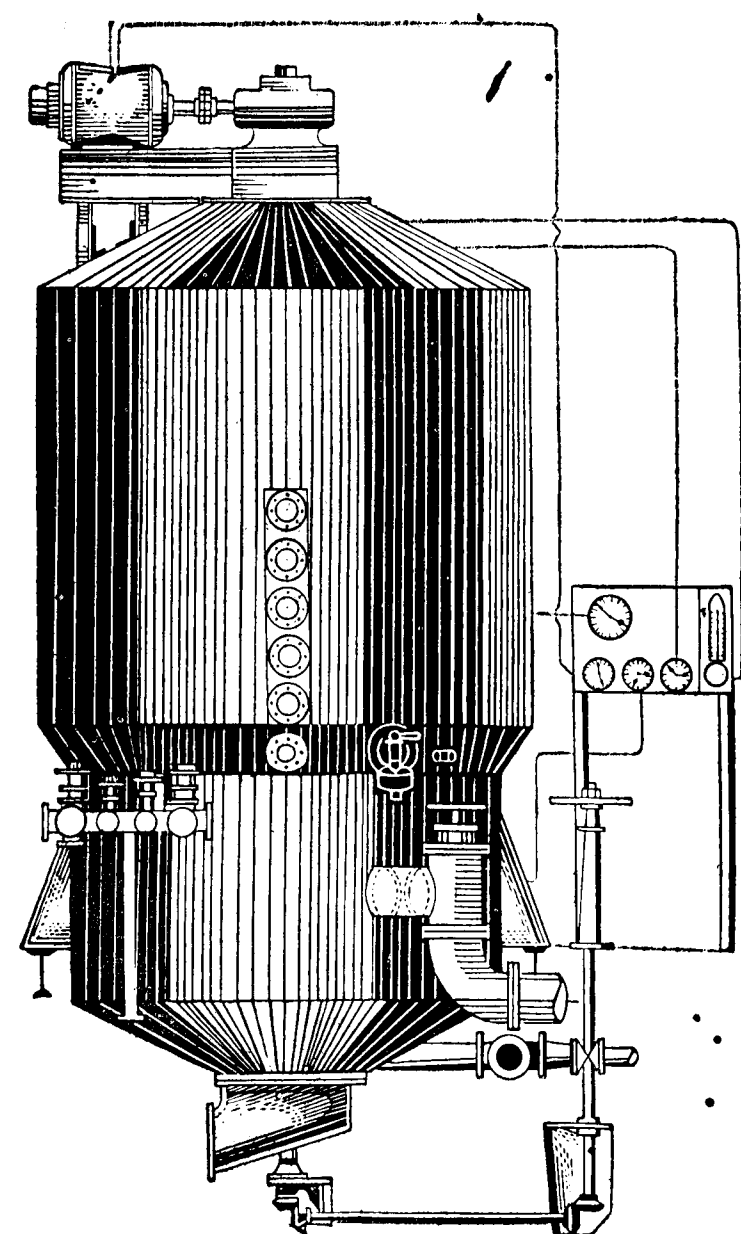


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THE GROWTH OF THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS

76 YEARS OF SERVICE IN A CONGESTED CITY

• By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT •

REGISTERED in London in 1880, the Calcutta Tramways Company began operations in Calcutta in 1881 with metre-gauge horse-drawn trams. The system was gradually expanded to cover the principal streets of Calcutta; in one section outside the city, steam locomotives were introduced in place of horses. By the end of the century, 19 miles of street tramways, served by 186 vehicles, mostly horse-drawn, were in operation. In a year, approximately 2 million miles were run and nearly 13 million passengers were carried. The year 1900 was important in the company's history as it marked the commencement of a programme of complete reorganisation under which the foundations of the present modern and successful system were laid. The company had just concluded an agreement with the Corporation of Calcutta, whereby in consideration of the system being converted from steam and horse to electric traction and the track reconstructed on the standard gauge, a new concession was granted. This gave the company a guaranteed tenure of 30 years, the Corporation having the option to purchase on 1st January, 1931, or at intervals of seven years thereafter.

Electrification

Work on electrification was commenced in 1900 and the first line was opened for regular service in March 1902. By the end of the same year, the entire system had been converted to electric traction. Since that date, the system has been considerably extended and new lines have been laid to connect the rising suburbs to the north and south of the city. In addition, a network of tramways has been laid within the city to serve all important business areas.

Under an agreement with the Howrah Commissioners in 1905, a system of tramways was opened that town. The first section was completed in June 1905 and the whole system was completed in October 1908. The only road connection between Calcutta and Howrah was by the old floating bridge which was incapable of carrying the tramcars, but this obstacle was removed by the completion in 1942 of the new Howrah Bridge. Tracks were laid over the bridge, and in February 1943, Calcutta tramcars were able to run into Howrah.

The company originally generated its own electricity, operating two power stations, one in Calcutta and one in Howrah. The capacity of these power stations, however, was inadequate to cope with the rapid expansion of the undertaking and a supplementary supply was taken from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Generation ceased altogether in 1927, since when all current has been purchased in bulk.

Of the present-day fleet of 458 tramcars, 415 are in service daily over 42 miles of route. The annual miles run are now over 15 million and more than 14 million passengers are carried every day. To cope with this very substantial movement of passengers, the company employs a traffic staff of 6,000 drivers, conductors, regulators and inspectors. Cashiers and clerical staff number 780, while 3,500 are employed in the engineering department.

Special City Traffic Problems

Controversy has raged for many years as to which is the most efficient method of transporting passengers in densely populated areas, and in this respect Calcutta presents a special problem. Not only is it one of the most thickly populated cities in the world, but its streets are probably the most congested. In order to test the value of buses in such conditions, the company introduced these vehicles in Calcutta in 1921 and ran them for some years. Far from contributing to a solution, however, they added to the problem and, in fact, served to demonstrate the superiority of tramcars for carrying large numbers of passengers to their destinations more quickly and at cheaper fares.

Since that experiment, the company's policy has been concentrated on the improvement of the tramcars and travelling conditions. All cars were fitted with air brakes, the electrical controls were improved, and better lighting and ventilation installed. This programme of improvement has been

progressive and continues to this day. Up to 1931, all electric trams in Calcutta comprised a "train" of two single-deck coaches, each carried on a four-wheeled truck. The leading coach incorporated the motors and was reserved for first-class passengers, while second-class passengers travelled in the trailing coach. All termini are provided with turning circles so that the trams always operate uni-directionally.

New Rolling Stock

From 1931 onwards, the company has undertaken the replacement of its old type rolling stock



A steam "train" of 1900

and has introduced in its place articulated cars, well upholstered and containing the most modern improvements, making for extremely smooth running. The first-class compartment is provided with electric fans, a luxury hitherto unknown in any street passenger vehicle.

The trucks and electrical equipment of these new type cars were supplied by the English Electric Company Limited, the bodies being built in Calcutta—some by the company and some by local contractors. Each car has two coaches (first and second-class), the rear end of the leading coach and the forward end of the trailing coach articulated on a centre bogie. The front of the leading car and the rear of the trailing car rest on maximum traction trucks, each of which is fitted with a 60 h.p. motor. Their use is mainly confined to the faster running routes in Calcutta. These articulated cars have seating capacity for 36 in the first-class and 42 in the second-class, while there is considerable space for standing passengers.

Modernised Two-Car Units

The older and slower type of "train" is more suitable for the congested areas and a programme of modernisation of those still retained in service is in progress. Trucks are being replaced and fitted

with more powerful motors and new bodies of a streamlined type are being built, incorporating all the latest improvements. Substantial progress in this conversion has been made which will be continued until all old-type cars are dealt with.

The efficiency of the fleet depends largely on a regular and thorough maintenance programme. A routine inspection of all cars is made every week in the depots where servicing and necessary running repairs are carried out. The trucks and bodies are thoroughly cleaned and the interior disinfected. This is supplemented by a daily exterior wash and interior sweeping. In the workshops, major inspections and servicing are carried out on all cars at intervals of six months, while after two years' service, every car is completely dismantled, each part thoroughly overhauled and tested, and the bodies renovated and repainted throughout. After re-assembly, the car is again thoroughly tested.

In addition to progressive modernisation and maintenance of rolling stock, a large force is engaged on the maintenance of the track and overhead system. A comparatively recent innovation, the complete realignment of the lay-out of Esplanade junction, has resulted in a marked reduction of the congestion formerly met with at the crossing of Dharamtolla and Chowringhee roads. The new junction has already proved to be of considerable benefit to the travelling public. When the whole

conception has been completed including the setting out of lawns, flower beds and shrubberies, with adequate lighting, Calcutta will be able to boast of a traffic junction such as few great cities of the world possess.

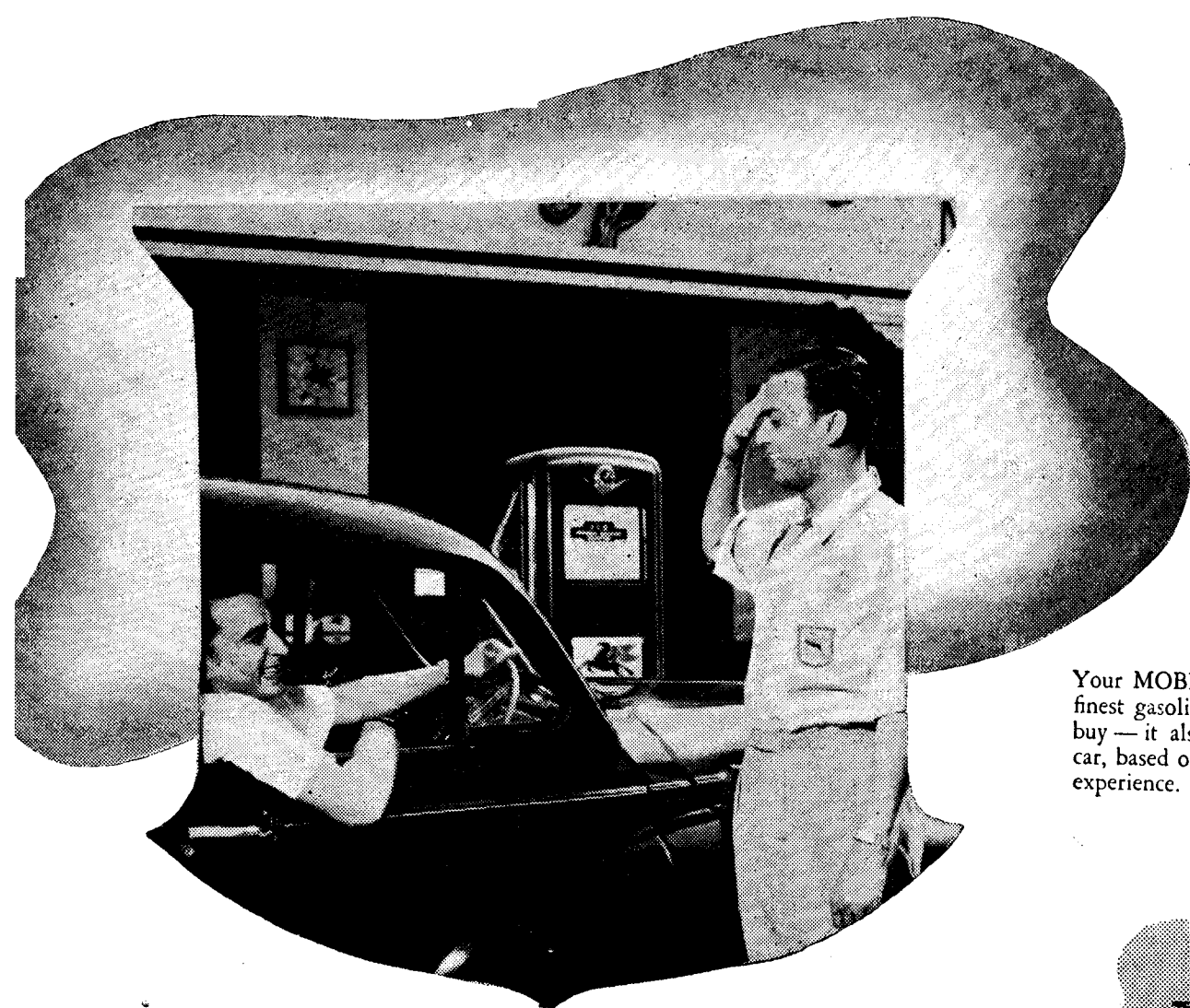
Low Fares

The company operates its services with the lowest fares possible, consistent with the provision of an efficient form of transport and comfort for the passengers. The standard fares average out at a little less than 1½ pies a mile for first-class passengers and 1¼ pies a mile for second-class passengers. In addition, a form of monthly ticket is issued which offers further reductions on the above rates. It is claimed that for the standard of travel provided, the fares are the cheapest in the world. In fact, with the general increase in wages and the cost of materials, they are no longer economic.

In 1951, an agreement was signed under which the Government of West Bengal took over all rights over the tramways held by the local authorities and the company's tenure was extended until 1st January, 1972. The Government has the right to acquire the undertaking on that date at a fixed price or at any time thereafter on giving two years' previous notice.



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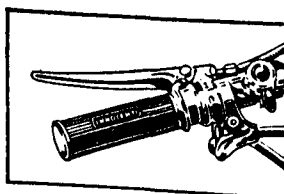
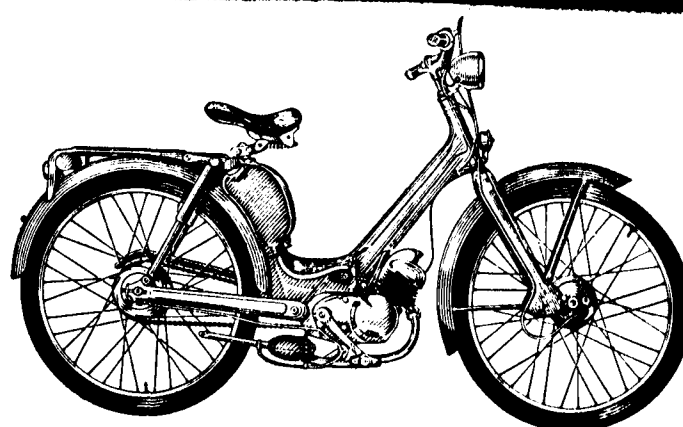
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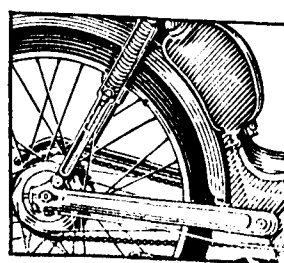
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ALUMINIUM IN RAIL TRANSPORT

SOME INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES IN COACH AND WAGON CONSTRUCTION

• By A. L. SABHARWAL •

THE second five year plan seeks to attain self-sufficiency in rolling stock by 1961. With this end in view, increases of 186 percent in the production of wagons and 150 percent in that of passenger coaches have been envisaged, placing the target for wagons at 20,000 and for passenger coaches at 2,000. Various economic considerations make the use of aluminium in the design and construction of railway rolling stock an attractive commercial proposition. The unique advantages of aluminium have caused the rapid development of the use of this metal in railway rolling stock during the last half century in western countries. In India, the use of aluminium has just commenced and promises to develop considerably in coming years. This is not surprising because, in addition to the basic advantages of the metal itself, the country is favourably placed for its extensive production in all the required rolled and extruded forms.

The main properties which make aluminium a suitable metal for rolling stock are its light weight, coupled with great strength, corrosion resistance and ease of manufacture. Since the chief aim of designers is to reduce non-revenue-earning weight without sacrificing strength, safety and comfort, aluminium recommends itself with its special advantages. Despite their light weight, aluminium alloys which are recommended for rolling stock have mechanical properties approaching those of steel. Their proof stress is practically the same as the yield strength of steel. Gauge to gauge substitution for steel in the panelling of coaches or plating of wagons is thus recommended, while in the case of mineral wagons, which are liable to exposure and severe corrosion, aluminium of thin-gauge than would be possible with steel is often employed, thereby reducing the initial cost. On account of the corrosion-resistance of aluminium, it requires no painting. However, painting is sometimes specified to bring the vehicles into a uniform colour scheme or to improve the appearance. Due to its corrosion-resistance, aluminium gives greater life to the wagon or coach. In most workshops it is as easily handled as steel; in cases the cost of construction is lower because it is light, and is easy to transport and manipulate. The higher initial price, as compared to steel, is thus justified, because ultimately it may be more economical.

Use in Coaches

The limited adoption of aluminium by the railways in India is only of recent origin. But wherever the metal has been used in this country, the results have been satisfactory. The most outstanding examples are the coaches running on the Kalka-Simla section: they were panelled in aluminium over 25 years ago, but since then the panels have not been changed. Some coaches panelled in aluminium are also running on the coastal routes and showing excellent results. The advantages of aluminium panelling are detailed below:

1. **Saving of Steel:** The railways have been, and still are, experiencing an acute shortage of steel and have had to import a substantial quantity every year to fulfil their production programme. Aluminium alloys are now freely available in India from indigenous production. The use of aluminium as a replacement would not only conserve domestic steel supplies but would also reduce the need for imports.

2. **Reduction of Corrosion:** As is well known, mild steel is subject to heavy corrosion in India, particularly in the coastal areas where the atmosphere is humid and salty. Protection of steel involves expensive chemical anti-corrosion treatment as well as anti-corrosion painting which add to the overall cost of the coach, and even then corrosion takes place. Since aluminium is more resistant to corrosion, the cost of anti-corrosion treatment is saved. The life span of the aluminium



A narrow gauge aluminium panelled coach

panels is also much greater. Further, the maintenance cost is less during the useful life of aluminium panelled rail coaches. This reduces not only the heavy burden on the railway workshops but also the time the coaches have to spend there—thereby increasing their earning capacity.

3. **Decrease in weight:** Aluminium has only one-third the weight of steel, and can be used more extensively for the panelling or the manufacture of complete broad gauge coaches. A weight of about 1½ tons can be saved if panelling alone is used, and about four tons if the complete superstructure is built of aluminium. With lighter coaches, there is not only less wear and tear, but also a reduction in operating costs, which in time increases passenger carrying capacity and brings in more revenue. The reduction in the tare weight of a coach superstructure also lowers the centre of gravity, thus increasing stability. This is an important factor for metre gauge or narrow gauge stock, and in areas where trains have to run through strong winds.

4. **Ease of Manufacture:** From the workshop point of view, aluminium is easier to work with than steel. This increases the life of the tooling and means greater efficiency in assembly work. In certain cases, it reduces assembly man-hours and thus lowers production costs.

Water Tanks

Roof water tanks, fitted in coaches, are normally made from zinc sheets or galvanised (zinc-coated) steel. Zinc sheets have to be imported and

are more expensive than aluminium while the galvanised tanks, which are only about 25 percent cheaper, do not last more than six or eight years. Aluminium tanks are being installed in the Hindustan Aircraft coaches and will also be used in the swiss-designed integral coaches which are being built at Perambur. Standardisation of aluminium tanks will reduce the deadweight of a coach by about 600 lbs and ensure a supply of cleaner and rust-free water for passengers.

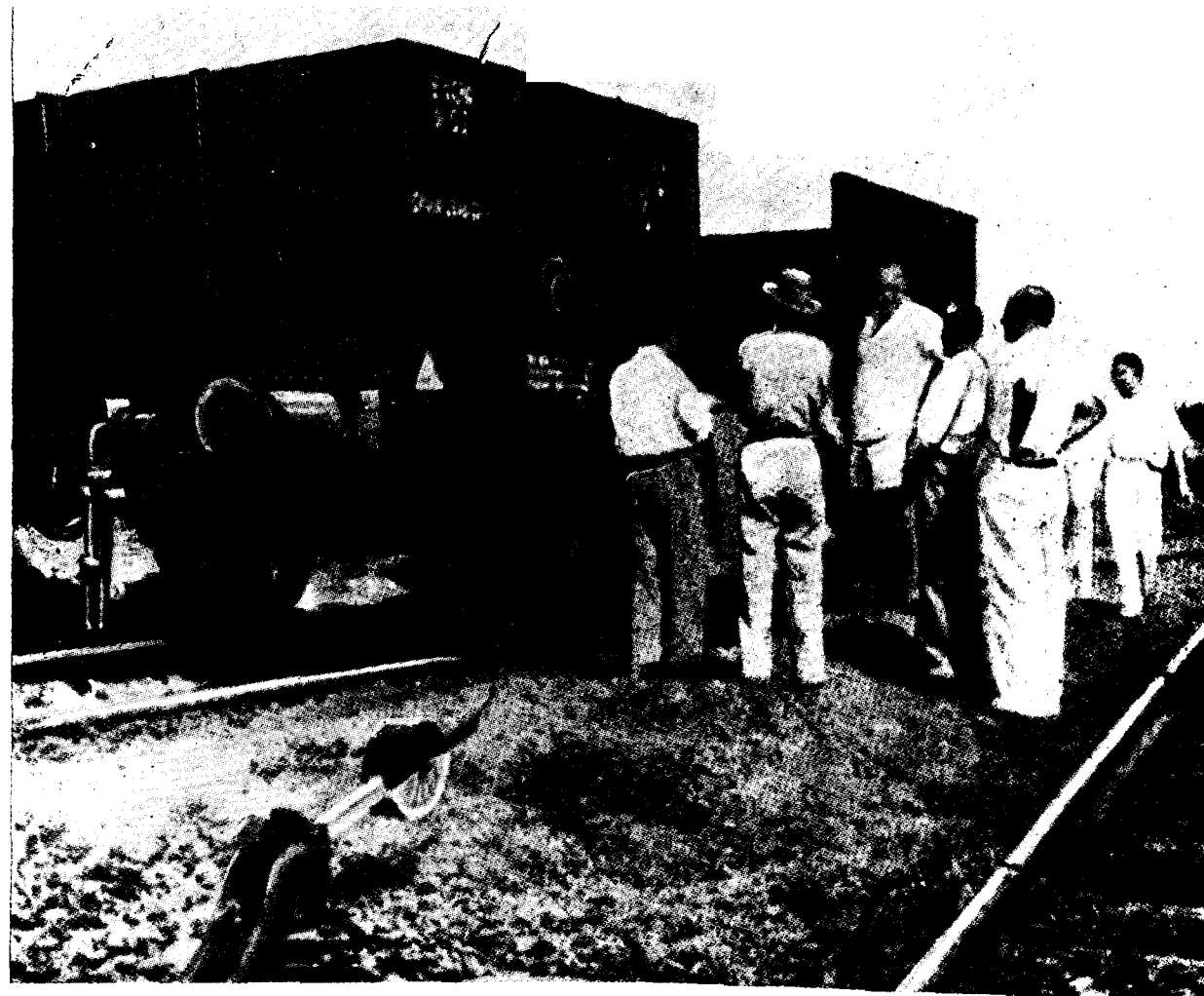
Rail coach windows in India are normally made of timber, which easily absorbs moisture and warps, thereby resulting in jammed windows, particularly in the wet season. Steel windows have been tried out, but being heavy (about 10 to 12 lbs.), they are difficult to handle. Aluminium windows have been designed to give the same sturdiness and protection and weigh only 5 or 6 lbs. Besides reducing the deadweight of the coach by about 600 lbs., they require little maintenance, are easier to operate, last much longer and retain their attractive appearance throughout the life of the carriage. Aluminium window louvres, which were fitted to the E.M.U. stock on the Madras suburban services and introduced in 1931, are giving excellent results and have shown no signs of deterioration so far.

Aluminium alloy sheets can be directly secured to the roof structure to replace steel sheets or timber decking. This reduces the weight by about 1,000 lbs. A steel roof often requires frequent repairs or replacement, while timber decking has to be covered. For the latter, thin gauge aluminium sheets can be tried. This method has been extensively used for wagon construction in Switzerland. It has been proved that the interior of aluminium-covered structures remains cool and comfortable because the metal has good heat reflection properties. Aluminium alloy extruded flanged channel sections, bent to the contour of the roof sticks, can replace the heavy steel carlines used at present. Their use saves a weight of approximately 1,500 lbs. a coach and costs only Rs. 250 more.

Over one ton of deadweight can be saved in a coach by replacing the existing method of covering the timber decking with oxychloride flooring compound by a specially developed aluminium floor. This method comprises aluminium dovetail corrugated section floor sheets which are secured



Manchester-Bury stock of 1915-16



A Calcutta Port Commissioners' wagon for carrying wet ash

to the underframe members transversely all along the length of the coach. The upper corrugation grooves are then filled and covered with cork and rubber flooring. This method is being extensively used for the construction of modern stock in Europe and America. Carriages with a similar type of flooring and meant for the suburban electrified systems have been imported into India and are giving excellent service.

Interior Fittings

Many interior fittings of a railway coach can be made with aluminium. The metal has proved effective for bathroom walls, floors and toilet fit-

tings. Aluminium seat frames, luggage racks, ceilings and partitions have adequate strength, and they combine lightness, attractive appearance and good serviceability. These characteristics are of special importance when efforts are being made to give more comfort to the travelling public. Aluminium seat frames are a standard fitting in Metro-Cammel coaches, which are already well-known in India. The low weight of aluminium makes it very suitable for the outer as well as the inner doors, of both the slam and the sliding type. They are generally one-piece castings. Cast aluminium sliding doors have been used in the E.M.U. stock running on the Madras suburban route and at the last inspection, were reported to be as good as new. Similar doors have been used by the British, Dutch and Swiss Federal railways and have given years of trouble-free service. Aluminium buffers are probably the most promising item for extensive use in underframe equipment. The Swiss railways have equipped a large number of coaches with aluminium buffers and have saved a weight of about 600 lbs. a coach.

Alloys of aluminium have been successfully used for plating the floor and body sides of goods and mineral wagons. After satisfactory trials with open mineral aluminium wagons since 1945, the British railways have ordered a large number of them for carrying coal. Hopper wagons have been in service for a considerable period in France, Canada and the United States. In India, 100 wagons were plated with aluminium in 1949-50 and were put in service to examine the suitability of the metal. So far, they have suffered practically no corrosion. In wagons used for the transport of minerals and high density commodities, the maximum load is limited by the permissible gross weight and not by the space. Thus, a saving in tare weight means an increase in payload. An important reason for using aluminium in goods wagons is its permanence and freedom from deterioration even when exposed to corrosive materials like coal, sulphur, ash, etc. This is particularly so in the case of open mineral wagons, the internal surfaces of which cannot be protected and are therefore continuously exposed to the weather, and other corrosive agents, and often the abrasive action of the load carried. In 1953, the Calcutta Port Commissioners plated the bottom panels, including the flooring, of six open type wagons with aluminium. These were used for the transport of wet coal ash, which has a high corrosive effect on steel and limits its maximum life to 1½ or two years. A recent examination after over two years of constant service has revealed no signs of deterioration in the aluminium plates, which are practically as good as new, whereas the steel plates are already showing signs of corrosion.

Comparative Costs

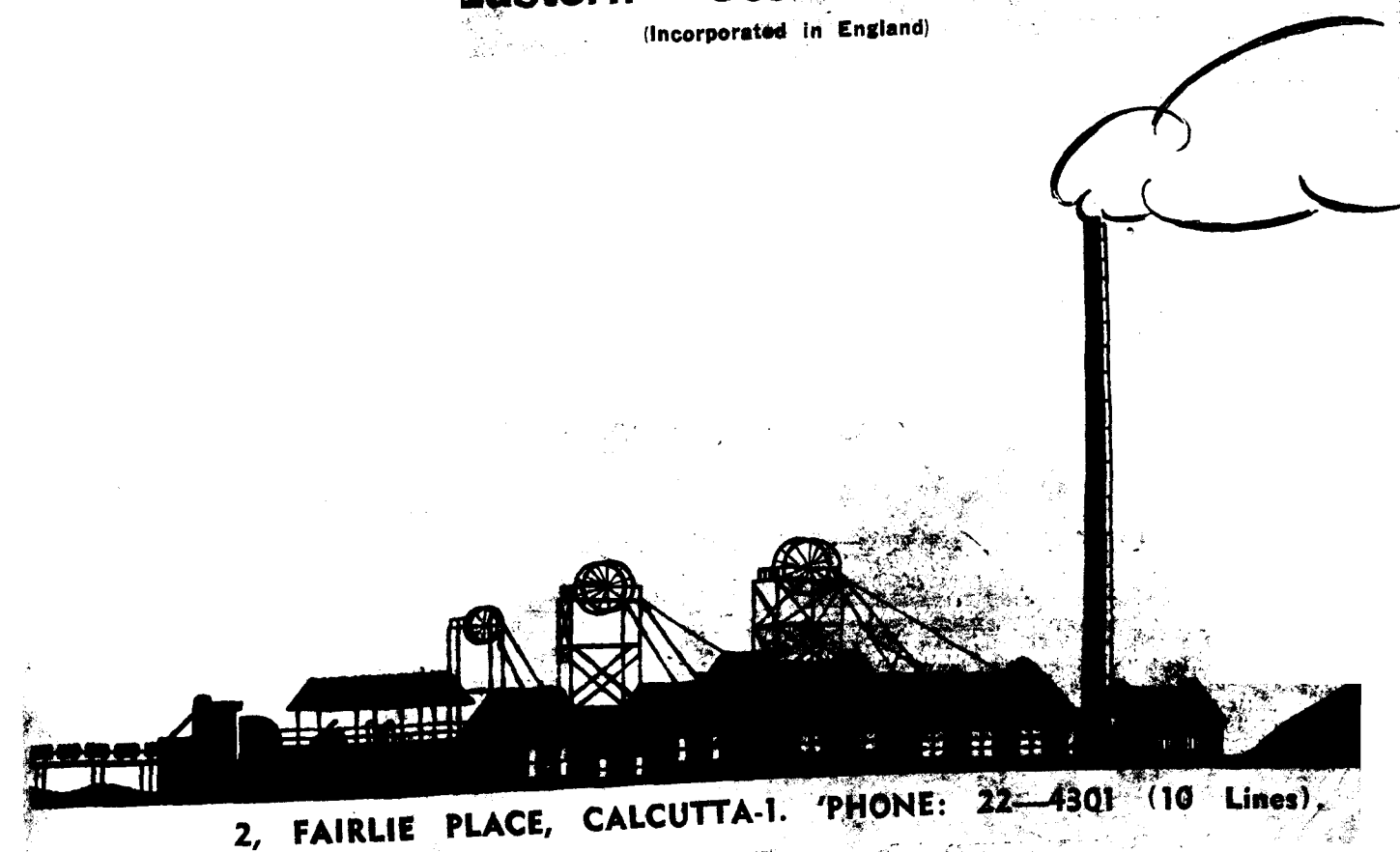
The complete plating of a wagon with aluminium costs initially about Rs. 1,000 to 1,200 more, but reduces its tare weight by one ton, thereby increasing the payload capacity by the same margin. This is an important advantage in carrying mineral traffic where, to meet the needs of industry, the railways have had to permit overloading, which has increased wear and tear and involved higher maintenance expenses. The use of aluminium even for the lower panels and flooring alone reduces maintenance costs considerably. Experience has shown that corrosion first starts in these places. The saving can be achieved by spending approximately Rs. 550 extra a wagon. The substitution of aluminium for steel in the roofs of covered wagons not only obviates the need for frequent replacement, which is unavoidable in the case of steel because it corrodes rapidly, but also permits an additional payload of 5 cwt. at an extra cost of about Rs. 200 only. Steel wagons are known to have a limited life and need to be withdrawn from service regularly for maintenance and repairs. If wagons can be used for longer periods, their efficiency increases. An additional feature is that painting is not necessary, or can be confined to the parts which remain in steel. The initial extra cost of plating the wagons with this metal is as low as Rs. 1,200 for every ton of weight saved. This capital investment produces a three-fold return; a marked reduction in maintenance; an improvement in wagon availability; and a reduction in operating costs a ton-mile. Moreover, when the vehicle has reached the end of its service life the aluminium still has a high scrap value of over Rs. 1,000.

Cattle trucks have to endure very difficult conditions in service, not only because harsh treatment is received from the hoofs and horns of animals but also on account of the severe corrosion caused by animal excreta and the need for frequent washing. Wood is often used, although its absorbent nature reduces its durability and makes it rather difficult to keep clean. Aluminium successfully resists the corrosive effect of the animal excreta and, being non-absorbent, is hygienic, easily cleaned and durable.

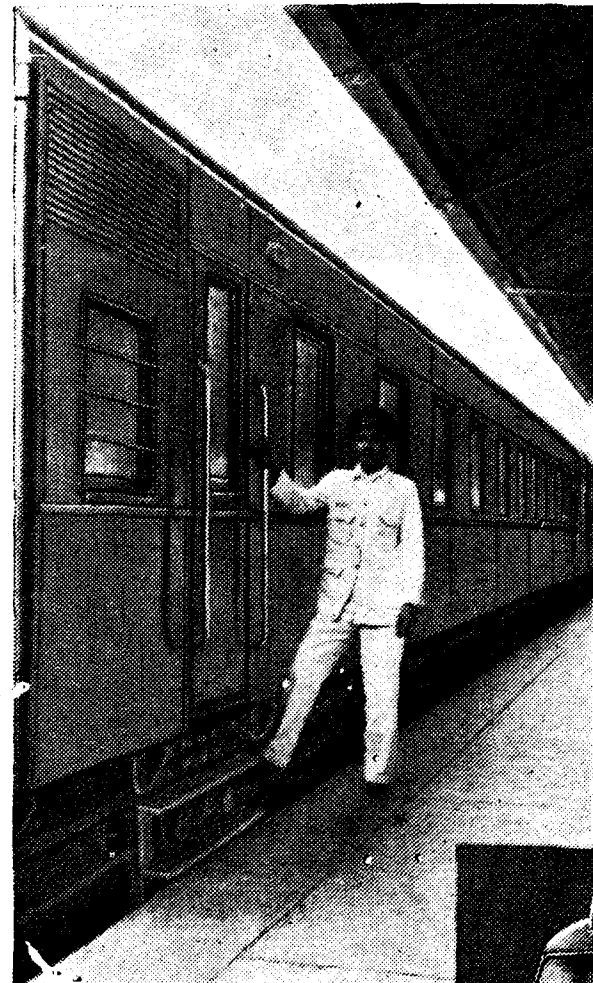
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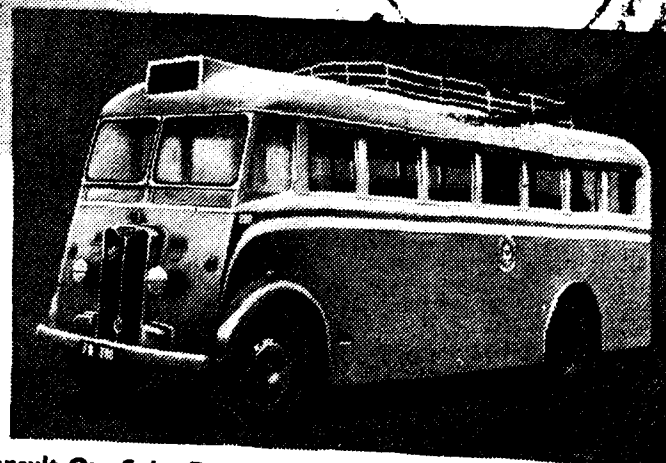


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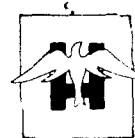


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